



PT Bank UOB Indonesia
Annual Report 2022

Building the Future of ASEAN



Tree
Karina Delicia Simon

About this Report

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB Indonesia or Bank) has been committed to creating long-term value for our customers, our colleagues and the community since 1956. We aim to provide continuous product and services excellence while generating positive contributions to the development of enterprise and economic growth, and returns to our stakeholders.

The format of this report follows the requirements of Indonesian Financial Services Authority/*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* (OJK) and is in line with UOB Group's reporting practices.

This report and more information on UOB Indonesia can be found at www.uob.co.id.

Please scan the QR codes to view:



<https://www.uob.co.id/about-us/investor-relations/laporan-keuangan/annual-report.page>



Tree

Karina Delicia Simon
Coloured pencil on paper
90 x 80 cm

Tree, a Highly Commended artwork of the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (Singapore) competition, Established Artist Category, is the design inspiration for this year's Annual Report. The artwork is inspired by the spontaneity and playfulness of a child where the future is filled with possibilities.

Using a specialised photorealistic coloured pencil technique, the artist achieved a realistic impression of a healthy tree growing tall and wide. As a bank with a strong Asian heritage and deep Southeast Asian roots, UOB is committed to our Purpose of 'Building the Future of ASEAN', and in doing Right By You as we continue to support the success of our customers. Embodying strength and resilience, the blossomed tree also reflects the sustainability impact we hope to make for the long term.

As the leading patron of the arts in Asia, UOB believes in the vital role of art in connecting communities. The UOB Painting of the Year competition, the Bank's flagship art programme now in its 41st year, is currently held across four Southeast Asian markets where UOB has a deep presence.

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2022 UOB Indonesia Financial Highlights



Net Profit

IDR951 billion

+45.19%



Gross Customer Loans

IDR85,535 billion

+14.34%



Total Assets

IDR138,276 billion

+13.91%



Net Stable Funding Ratio

131.7%

-0.83% pt



Operating Profit

IDR1,136 billion

+36.87%



Customer Deposits

IDR113,917 billion

+13.88%



Non-Performing Loan Ratio

2.98%

-0.53% pt



Capital Adequacy Ratio

16.57%

-1.41% pt

Building the Future of ASEAN

For the people and businesses within,
and connecting with, ASEAN.

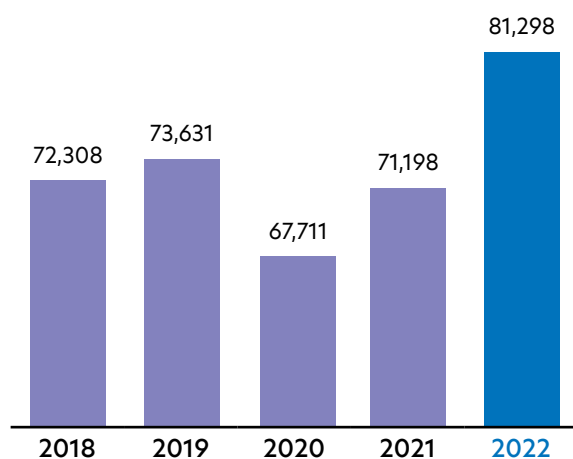
Our Purpose statement above underscores UOB's promise to do right by its stakeholders, including customers, colleagues and the community. It reflects our long-term strategy, signaling the Bank's intent to intensify investment in the region to help realise the potential of the people and businesses in ASEAN. It also reinforces UOB's commitment to facilitate economic flows within, and with ASEAN to support businesses across generations.



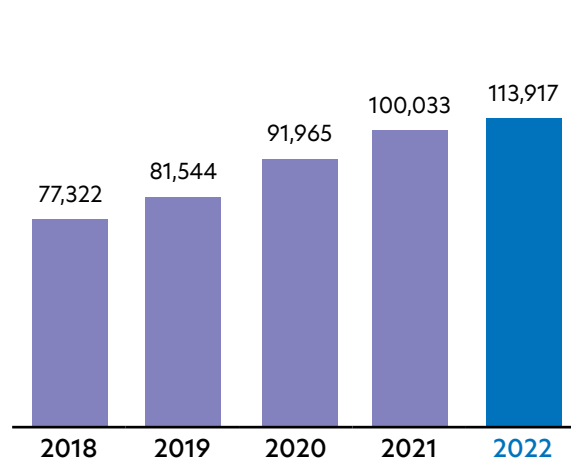
Jakarta, Indonesia

Key Financial Graphics

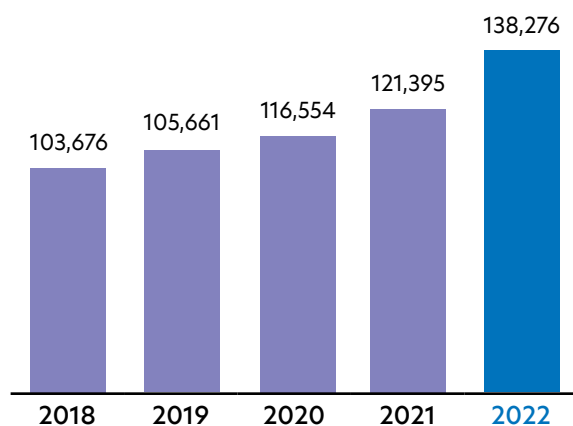
Loans - net
(in Billion Rupiah)



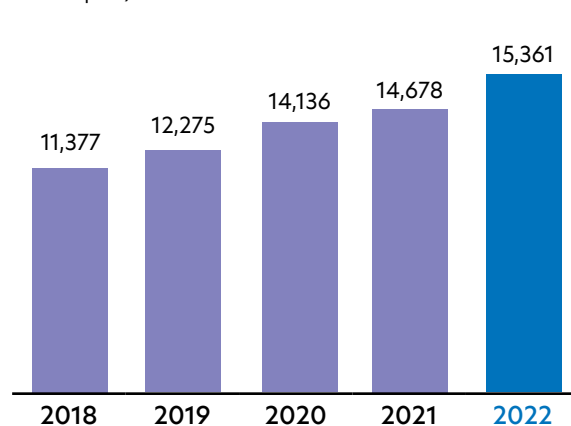
Deposits
(in Billion Rupiah)



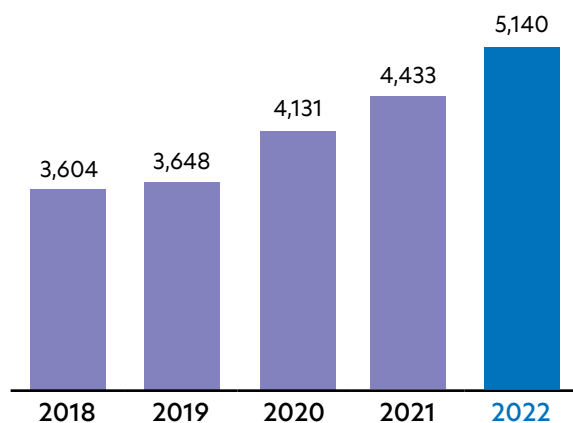
Total assets
(in Billion Rupiah)



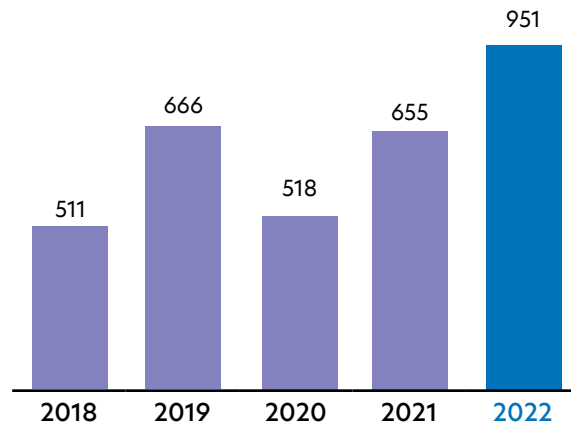
Total equity
(in Billion Rupiah)



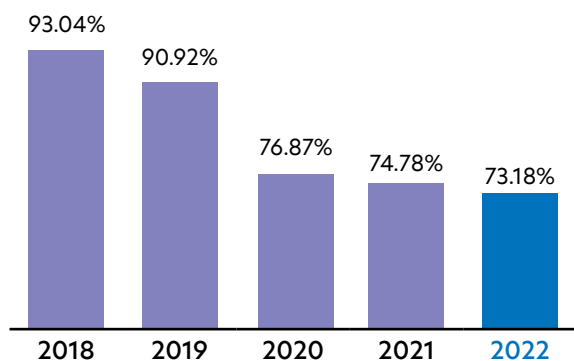
Interest income - Net
(in Billion Rupiah)



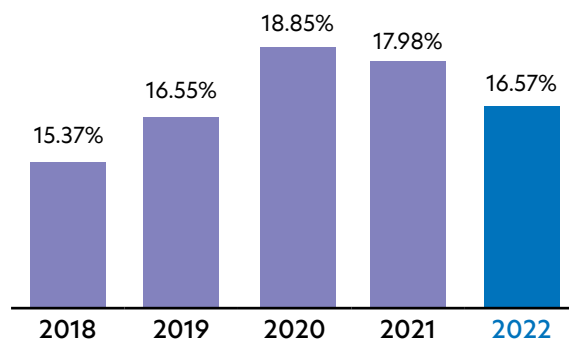
Income for the year
(in Billion Rupiah)



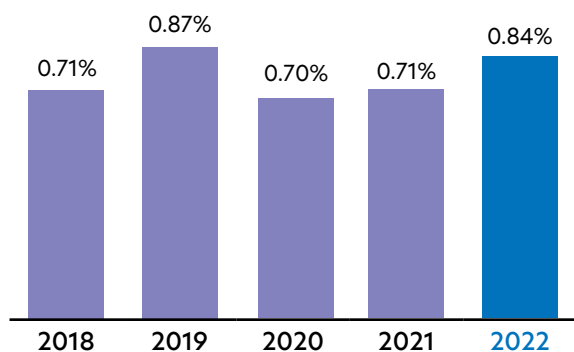
Loan to deposit ratio
(LDR)



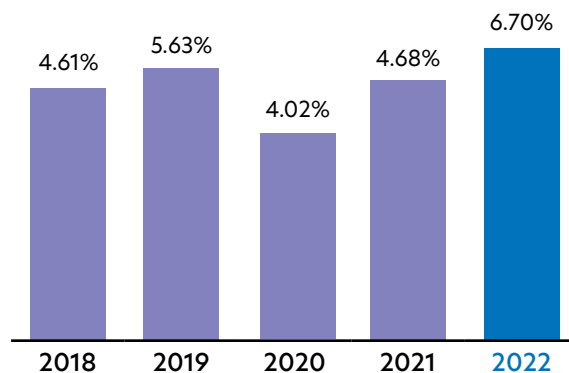
Capital adequacy ratio
(CAR)



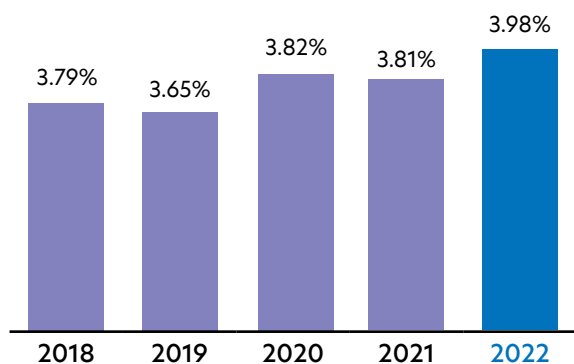
Return on assets
(ROA)



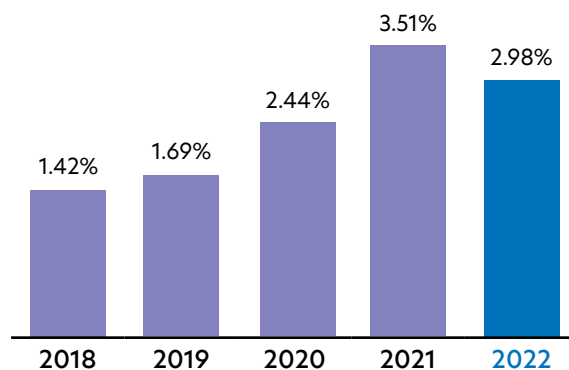
Return on equity
(ROE)



Net interest margin
(NIM)



Non-performing loans (NPL) ratio - gross



Five-Year Financial Summary

Statement of Financial Position

(in Billion Rupiah)

Description	As of 31 December				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Assets	138,276	121,395	116,554	105,661	103,676
Loans - Net	81,298	71,198	67,711	73,631	72,308
Marketable Securities (including securities purchased with agreement re-sell) - Net	31,417	33,594	28,904	16,540	16,839
Current Account and Placement with Bank Indonesia and with other bank	15,820	9,189	12,700	9,533	8,920
Total Liabilities	122,915	106,717	102,418	93,386	92,299
Customer Deposits	113,917	100,034	91,965	81,544	77,322
Demand Deposits	24,166	21,583	17,666	10,999	11,401
Saving Deposits	38,648	31,727	24,076	18,215	16,231
Time Deposits	51,103	46,724	50,223	52,330	49,690
Debt securities issued - net	1,596	1,498	2,582	3,179	3,791
Total Equity	15,361	14,678	14,136	12,275	11,377

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

(in Billion Rupiah)

Description	As of 31 December				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Interest income	7,571	6,941	7,697	8,003	7,319
Interest expense	(2,431)	(2,508)	(3,566)	(4,355)	(3,715)
Interest income - net	5,140	4,433	4,131	3,648	3,604
Other operating income - net	1,396	1,339	1,520	1,152*	822
Provision for impairment losses	(1,599)	(1,478)	(1,513)	(496)	(667)
Other operating expenses	(3,801)	(3,464)	(3,360)	(3,409)*	(3,077)*
Operating income - net	1,136	830	778	895*	682
Non-operating income - net	12	19	5	17*	28
Income before tax expense	1,148	849	783	912	710
Tax expense	(197)	(194)	(265)	(246)	(199)
Income for the year	951	655	518	666	511
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year - net of tax	(268)	(113)	135	232	(81)
Total comprehensive income for the year	683	542	653	898	430
Net profit attributable to:					
Owner's equity	951	655	518	666	511
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Owner's equity	683	542	653	898	430
Earnings per share (in Rupiah, full amount)	85	59	49	70	54

Statement of Cash Flow

(in Billion Rupiah)

Description	As of 31 December				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,826	13,308	11,085	9,699	14,808
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	18,585	(1,044)	6,935*	(44)	(6,878)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(12,223)	704	(4,590)	2,319	(2,217)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	29	(3,164)	(189)*	(783)	3,826
Net effect on exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	326	22	67	(106)	160
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	16,543	9,826	13,308	11,085	9,699

*Reclassification in connection with the implementation of PSAK 73 which is effective starting 1 January 2020.

Five-Year Financial Summary

Financial Ratios

Description	As of 31 December				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Capital					
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	16.57%	17.98%	18.85%	16.55%	15.37%
Tier 1 ratio	14.74%	15.88%	16.41%	13.79%	13.11%
Tier 2 ratio	1.83%	2.10%	2.44%	2.76%	2.26%
Fixed assets to capital	20.42%	19.88%	19.08%	18.45%	18.35%
Assets Quality					
Non-performing earning assets to total earning assets	1.01%	1.28%	0.89%	0.71%	1.09%
Non-performing loans (NPL) - gross	2.98%	3.51%	2.44%	1.69%	1.42%
Non-performing loans (NPL) - net	1.73%	2.22%	1.51%	1.19%	0.89%
Earnings					
Return on assets (ROA)	0.84%	0.71%	0.70%	0.87%	0.71%
Return on equity (ROE)	6.70%	4.68%	4.02%	5.63%	4.61%
Net interest margin (NIM)	3.98%	3.81%	3.82%	3.65%	3.79%
Operating expense to operating income (BOPO)	87.74%	90.19%	92.26%	90.37%	97.08%
Costs to income ratio (CIR)	63.01%	61.61%	60.92%	71.82%	70.25%
Liquidity					
Loan to deposit ratio (LDR)	73.18%	74.78%	76.87%	90.92%	93.04%
CASA ratio	55.14%	53.29%	45.39%	35.83%	35.74%

Description	As of 31 December				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Minimum Reserve Requirement					
Rupiah					
Daily	9.47%	3.92%	3.25%	5.63%	6.60%
Average	10.57%	4.24%	3.12%	6.10%	6.60%
Foreign Currency	4.10%	4.13%	4.20%	8.25%	8.10%
Compliance					
Violation of legal lending limit	-	-	-	-	-
Lending in excess of the legal lending limit	-	-	-	-	-
Net open positions (NOP)	1.52%	0.97%	4.04%	12.33%	8.13%
Others					
Liabilities to equity ratio	800.18%	727.05%	724.52%	760.79%	811.28%
Liabilities to assets ratio	88.89%	87.91%	87.87%	88.38%	89.03%
Total number of shares issued and fully paid	11,186,644,888	11,186,644,888	11,186,644,888	9,553,885,804	9,553,885,804

* Calculated in accordance with the regulations of Bank Indonesia/Financial Services Authority (OJK).

Highlights of Shares in the Last Two Years

For the period 2021 to 2022, UOB Indonesia did not issue or trade shares on Indonesia Stock Exchange and stock exchanges of other countries. Hence, information on the number of outstanding shares, market capitalisation, the highest and lowest share prices, closing price, and trading volume based on prices at the stock exchanges in which UOB Indonesia's shares are listed; or any other information including corporate actions that may cause changes in the UOB Indonesia's shares, is not relevant to be disclosed.

Information on Corporate Action in the Last Two Years

In 2021, UOB Indonesia has conducted public offering of Senior Debt UOB Indonesia III Phase I year 2021 with nominal issuance of IDR100 billion which was aimed to increase productive assets including lending activities and/or placement on liquid assets. Meanwhile, in 2022, UOB Indonesia has conducted public offering of Subordinate Debt UOB Indonesia III Phase I year 2022 with nominal issuance of IDR100 billion which was aimed to strengthen the capital structure and to increase productive assets including lending activities and/or placement on liquid assets.

Information on Company Ratings

No.	Rating Agency	Rating	Rating Description	Validity Period
1	Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA(idn)	Senior Debt	2023
2	Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AA(idn)	Subordinated Debt	2023

2022 Event Highlights

January



UOB Indonesia holds start-of-year series of events to engage colleagues

UOB Indonesia held the Start of the Year (SOTY) 2022, an annual event consisting of a SOTY workshop; Service Convention; Sales Convention; Sales, Service Awards; UOB Got Talent singing competition; and the CEO Awards. This year, UOB Indonesia puts forward the theme 'Building a Future-Proof Platform' to highlight the Bank's long-term commitment to business transformation, supported by a resilient team ready to face an ever-changing world.



Committed to the future of ASEAN

UOB announced the signing of agreement to acquire Citigroup's consumer banking businesses comprising its unsecured and secured lending portfolios, wealth management and retail deposit businesses (the Consumer Business) in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.



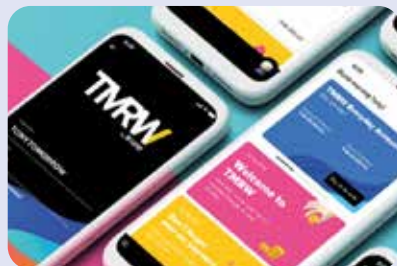
UOB Indonesia marks Lunar New Year with a series of customer appreciation events

UOB Indonesia held a series of Lunar New Year celebrations with customers to express the bank's appreciation for their continual support. The Bank also shared the economic outlook for 2022, deepening our relationships with our customers as we enable them to seize opportunities during the year.



UOB Indonesia and Senayan City facilitated free vaccine booster for the community

UOB Indonesia and Senayan City collaborated to facilitate the general public and loyal visitors of Senayan City to get vaccine boosters for free. Senayan City and UOB Indonesia, supported by Husada Hospital, distributed 3,000 boosters of the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines to the community.



UOB Indonesia launches BI-FAST feature on TMRW

UOB Indonesia launched the BI-FAST feature on TMRW app. This feature enables customers to make fund transfers in Rupiah at a more affordable, safer, faster, and real-time fee. BI-FAST was launched on 21 December 2021 by Bank Indonesia.

2022 Event Highlights

March



Creative Digital Pod with UOB Painting of the Year 2022, Silver Award Winner

To inspire the communities where UOB Indonesia operates, UOB held a Creative Digital Pod in collaboration with the silver award winner of UOB Painting of the Year 2022. These art activities are attended by children to hone their creativity and help inspire children to realize their creative potential.

April



Museum MACAN and UOB present Kembara Biru, the UOB Museum MACAN Commission's newest Children's Art Room exhibition by Theresia Agustina Sitompul

UOB Indonesia and The Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art in Nusantara (Museum MACAN) launched *Theresia Agustina Sitompul: Kembara Biru (Traveling Blues)* at the Children's Art Space. In this new exhibition, Indonesian print-making artist Theresia Agustina Sitompul encourages children to rediscover the joy of creating things using their hands.



UOB Indonesia launches 2022 UOB Painting of the Year competition

UOB Indonesia launched the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (POY) competition, inviting established and emerging artists in Indonesia to explore and showcase their artistic talents. This competition is open for all citizens and permanent residents throughout Indonesia.

May



Eid al-Fitr Celebration

UOB Indonesia held a Ramadan event which was also attended by UOB Indonesia management and employees who celebrated Eid al-Fitr. The event was held hybrid from UOB Plaza.



Fly faster with TMRW Pay

UOB Indonesia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with national airline Garuda Indonesia. The Bank will offer Indonesian consumers the option to pay for flight tickets using TMRW Pay. The signing ceremony was attended by Irfan Setiাপutra, President Director of Garuda Indonesia.

June



Supporting the Indonesian economy's recovery through Retail Government Securities

UOB Indonesia held a webinar titled 'Investalk SBR011: Bersama Pulihkan Negeri' ('Restoring the Country Together') on 7 June 2022 to provide advisory on investing in the Indonesian Government-issued series SBR011 Retail Government Securities or Savings Bond Ritel UOB Indonesia.



Webinar "What's Next? Artist Career after UOB POY" in collaboration with Indonesia Fine Arts Galleries (AGSI)

In collaboration with the Association of Indonesian Fine Arts Galleries (AGSI), UOB Indonesia held a webinar "What's Next? Artists' Career after UOB POY", this event aimed to explained how UOB POY contributed to the career development of artists in Indonesia.



Driving energy efficiency in Indonesia with the launch of U-Energy

UOB Indonesia launched U-Energy, the first integrated financing platform in Asia, to drive the development and adoption of energy efficiency projects for buildings and homes in the country.

July



Supporting infrastructure development in Indonesia

UOB Indonesia has announced its support for the first underground interconnection tunnel linked to a public transport facility in Indonesia. Once completed, the tunnel will link commercial buildings at Thamrin Nine.



Showing our support for the growth of Indonesia's digital economy

UOB Indonesia participated in the Indonesia Digital Economy and Finance Festival (FEKDI) 2022, organised by Bank Indonesia and the Indonesia Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs to support for the country's growing digital economy.



UOB launches a Sustainability Linked Trade facility with Chandra Asri

UOB Indonesia has partnered with PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical, Tbk (Chandra Asri) to launch its first-ever Sustainability-Linked Trade financing facility in Indonesia. This US\$100 million facility is being provided under UOB's Green and Sustainable Trade Finance and Working Capital Framework, which seeks to support clients' long-term sustainability goals.

2022 Event Highlights

August



Art Jakarta 2022: Committed to connecting communities through art

UOB Indonesia and MRA Media held Art Jakarta 2022 from 26 to 28 August 2022. This is the bank's fifth collaboration with Art Jakarta to nurture and showcase artistic talent across the region. The opening of Art Jakarta 2022 was attended by Erick Thohir, Minister of SOEs and Hilmar Farid, Director General of Culture.

September



Celebrating TMRW's second anniversary in Indonesia by giving back to the community

To mark its second anniversary in Indonesia, TMRW by UOB donated laptops to students in Jakarta, demonstrating our commitment to improving digital literacy among children.



UOB Indonesia launches new apparel for front-line colleagues

UOB Indonesia rolled out the Bank's refreshed apparel that will be worn by the front-liners in UOB Indonesia branches across the market. The introduction of the apparel was marked with a celebration and fashion show.



UOB INDONESIA and Prudential Indonesia launched PRUTect Care life insurance on the TMRW app

UOB Indonesia has partnered PT Prudential Life Assurance (Prudential Indonesia) to launch PRUTect Care, a Sharia-compliant life insurance product, on TMRW platform.

September



Roundtable Business Discussion with Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)

UOB FDI Advisory collaborated with the Ministry of Investment/ Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) and China Mobile International (CMI) successfully held a roundtable business discussion. This event presented more than 25 Chinese companies, which seek information from BKPM regarding investment opportunities in Indonesia.



Indonesia shows resiliency, forecasting economic growth amid world uncertainty

UOB's optimism for economic growth in Indonesia was expressed in the annual UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook seminar held on Thursday 29 September 2022 in Jakarta. Titled "Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably", the seminar was attended by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.



UOB Indonesia and Sampo Insurance Indonesia Launched SME Digital Insurance

UOB Indonesia and PT Sampo Insurance Indonesia launched SME Digital Insurance, a comprehensive insurance product aimed at SMEs in Indonesia in order to prepare them with managed growth risks.

2022 Event Highlights

October



Celebrating the winners of the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (Indonesia) awards

UOB Indonesia awarded the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (POY) (Indonesia) award to Farhan Siki, a 51-year-old artist from the Special Region of Yogyakarta, for his painting entitled Build, Destroy, Rebuild (The Modern Sisyphus).

The award was presented by Sandiaga Uno, Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia.



UOB Indonesia fun run participants raise funds for disadvantaged children

More than 2,500 UOB Indonesia colleagues across five cities put on their running shoes for the 2022 UOB Global Heartbeat Run/Walk event in October. They raised around IDR150 million to provide laptops and other school equipment for children in need.

November



UOB Golf Invitational 2022: Strengthen relationship with customers and partners

UOB Indonesia Golf Invitational 2022 invited more than 105 players consisting of Wholesale Banking customers, business partners and UOB Indonesia Senior Management, at Damai Indah Golf.



UOB Wealth Fair 2022: Providing consumers with personalised financial solutions for their future

UOB Indonesia held Wealth Fair 2022 at Gandaria City Mall, Jakarta, providing a wide range of Wealth Management products and research analysts to provide customers with the latest market updates and in-depth investment insights.



Visa and UOB Indonesia announce two grand prize winners who won the chance to watch FIFA World Cup 2022™ live, courtesy of Visa

UOB Indonesia and Visa Indonesia announced grand prize winners of Shop to Strike. The winners received air tickets, accommodation and match tickets to watch the FIFA World Cup 2022™ (World Cup) semi-final live in Qatar.

December



Textile Upcycling Workshop with Setali Indonesia

UOB Indonesia held a hybrid Textile Upcycling Workshop with Setali Indonesia to re-create used clothes into wearable items. During this session, UOB Indonesia's colleagues had the opportunity to channel their creativity by making goods produced through the use of clothing materials using sewing techniques.



UOB Indonesia Shares the Joy of Christmas with community and colleagues

UOB Indonesia held series of Christmas by conducted a donation activity for children with mental disabilities under the auspices of the Tri Asih Foundation and Christmas celebration with colleagues.



Reports

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Ubud, Bali

Board of Commissioners Report



“UOB took a bold move, in the middle of the pandemic, to acquire Citigroup’s consumer banking businesses in four ASEAN markets. ...it will help UOB diversify earnings across products and countries while creating cross-sell opportunities.”

The cover of this year’s Annual Report depicts a painting titled “Tree”, that is growing strong, full of life and vitality. At UOB, we are constantly looking for ways to grow, not just our business, but also our people and the communities around us. And we want our stakeholders, colleagues and communities to reach their full potential and to fulfil their ambitions as we grow together.

In 2022, the reopening of economies provided hope to many people. However, in a deglobalising world, external challenges continued to gain momentum. Geopolitical tensions intensified and caused disruptions to supply chains, resulting in unstable commodity prices.

Despite these challenges, ASEAN has experienced robust growth after the pandemic, thanks to foreign direct investment and favourable changes in supply chains. As borders reopen and travel resumes, consumer spending is increasing. With China also reopening its borders in early 2023, ASEAN is well-positioned for further growth.

As the largest economy in ASEAN, Indonesia remained resilient with a promising outlook. Rising consumption, increased exports, robust government spending and stronger gross fixed capital formation helped Indonesia uplift its economy. Amid this backdrop, UOB Indonesia continued to demonstrate resilience and commitment to do right by our customers.

Unlocking ASEAN's Potential

UOB took a bold move, in the middle of the pandemic, to acquire Citigroup’s consumer banking businesses in four ASEAN markets – Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam in January 2022. The business that comprised unsecured and secured lending portfolios, wealth management and retail deposit services have proven to be robust and it will help UOB diversify earnings across products and countries while creating cross-sell opportunities.

In November 2022, the Group completed our acquisition in Malaysia and Thailand, which added more than one million customers to our retail base across the region. Acquisition in Vietnam was completed on 1 March 2023. All 3,700 of our colleagues are settling well in the UOB family. We aim to complete the acquisition in Indonesia this year.

This transformational acquisition forms a major part of UOB’s strategy to scale up our ASEAN retail business, accelerating our regional growth plans by five years. It is a game changer as it will

double the Group’s customer base in the four ASEAN markets and enlarge UOB’s network, ecosystem partnership and our bench strength. With a larger scale and a stronger market position, the Group is well-placed to capture payments and wealth flows in the region, bringing UOB closer to becoming the bank of choice for consumers.

Sound financial performance

In 2022, UOB Indonesia’s earnings grew 35.2 per cent with a net profit before tax of IDR1.1 trillion. The resilient performance was supported by a net interest margin of 4 per cent. Loans grew by 14.3 per cent to IDR85.5 trillion, mainly driven by loans growth in Corporate Banking and Financial Institutions Group. Current and saving accounts (CASA) also grew 55.1 per cent to IDR 62.8 trillion.

We remained prudent on credit risk and registered a higher Loan Loss Coverage at 147 per cent, up from 124 per cent in 2021. Gross non-performing loans ratio stood at 3 per cent. Total assets increased to IDR138.2 trillion, with total equity reaching IDR15.3 trillion. The bank’s Capital Adequacy Ratio remained robust at 16.6 per cent, well-above the regulatory requirement.

UOB Indonesia seeks to maintain sound liquidity and healthy capital positions to support our business and customers through the cycles, as well as maximise shareholder value. In 2022, we conducted a public offering of Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Bank UOB Indonesia Phase I Year 2022, which was aimed at strengthening capital structure, improving our capacity to step up on lending activities.

In recognition of our strong balance sheet and sound business model and profile, UOB Indonesia was rated AAA (idn) National Long-Term Rating by Fitch Ratings Indonesia, making us one of the most highly rated banks in Indonesia.

Leveraging our strong regional footprint in ASEAN and the one-bank approach, we promoted sustainable economic growth in the region. Working closely with Indonesia’s Ministry of Investment, business associations and partners, we facilitated market entry across the region. For example, since 2011, our Foreign Direct Investment Advisory team has supported more than 3,800 companies in their cross-border expansion across Asia. In Indonesia, we have facilitated domestic investment valued at \$58.9 billion since 2020, creating 28,000 job opportunities in the process.

Our purpose, ambition and key differentiators

In September 2022, UOB announced the Group's brand refresh in line with our sharpened Purpose – Building the future of ASEAN: For the people and businesses within, and connecting with, ASEAN, reflecting UOB's long-term strategy and commitment to the region. We focused our efforts on our three strategic pillars of connectivity, personalisation and sustainability.

- For our wholesale banking business, our ambition is to be the number one trade bank in ASEAN, with our strength in connectivity and sector specialisation as our key differentiators.
- On the retail front, we want to be the bank of choice for all aspiring individuals in ASEAN. To do that, we offer them personalised services and solutions.
- Cutting across all segments, we embrace sustainability, embedding ESG (environmental, social, and governance) initiatives in everything that we do, focusing on delivering real impact for our customers, stakeholders and colleagues.
- Above all, we will continue to build upon our values-based culture that has helped our people to flourish. We want employee pride to be our most important differentiator.

Creating sustainable impact with our customers

In November 2022, UOB announced our commitment towards net zero by 2050, focusing on a just transition that advances sustainable socioeconomic development in tandem with decarbonisation in Southeast Asia. Our commitments cover six sectors, namely power, automotive, oil and gas, real estate, construction and steel, which collectively make up about 60 per cent of the Group's corporate lending portfolio.

As a financial catalyst and enabler for our customers, we continue to guide them towards greener business practices. In addition to U-Solar, Asia's first solar industry ecosystem, we also launched U-Energy – the first integrated financing platform in Asia – in Indonesia last year, to drive the development and adoption of energy efficiency projects for buildings and homes in the country. This followed the programme's successful launch in Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. Through U-Energy, we help businesses and homeowners save on electricity bills, cut carbon emissions and achieve their sustainability goals.

Doing right by our customers, colleagues and the community

Customers, colleagues and the community are at the heart of what we do. In 2022, we actively partnered with the government, Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Bank Indonesia in providing stimulus to boost businesses and the economy through a series of loan relaxation programmes for individuals and companies affected by COVID-19.

We continued our distribution of vitamins and face masks to our colleagues and the wider community, and provided access to online health and mental wellness consultations with doctors. By the end of 2022, 99 per cent of our UOB Indonesia colleagues and their families have been fully vaccinated. We also safeguarded the wellbeing of our colleagues by providing flexible working arrangements and a hybrid workplace model.

Providing customers with digital solutions to grow

UOB's approach to digitalisation has always been anchored by our omni-channel strategy. Customers can access banking anytime, anywhere and through any channel – be it via our physical branches, digital platforms or a combination of both.

In 2022, we launched several new features powered by Artificial Intelligence in our UOB TMRW app, such as TMRW Auto-save, which enables customers to automatically sweep excess funds into their savings accounts to earn higher interest, and TMRW Intelligence Assistant (TIA), a digital chat-bot that provides instant feedback and data-driven insights around the clock.

Small-and-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of Indonesia's economy and our entrepreneurial roots gives us the expertise and knowledge to help them build strong and resilient businesses. In 2022, we continued to support SMEs' sustainable growth with digital tools and resources such as UOB BizSmart, an integrated suite of digital business solutions that helps enhance operational efficiency via greater flexibility in payroll management, e-commerce, as well as managing taxation requirements.

Connectivity is the core strength of UOB and Indonesia remains a key market to UOB Group. We launched UOB Infinity, enabling our customers to connect better within ASEAN and between the region and Greater China.

Growing our timber, The UOB Way

Our people are our greatest assets and we are committed to helping our employees in their professional and personal growth.

As an organisation, we care for the well-being of our people while empowering them to make a difference. Above all, we want our colleagues to be able to realise their full potential in whatever they do. More than 1,000 colleagues have completed our specially designed training programmes such as Better U foundation and related pathway courses.

To strengthen our people culture and build employee pride, we will introduce The UOB Way in 2023. It is an embodiment of how we work at UOB, which is built upon our values, and how our employee experience is focused on care, growth and trust. In the new year, we will do more to infuse The UOB Way into our people programmes and policies.

We will continue to find new ways to nurture our talents through giving our people opportunities within their own specialisation, or across functions and markets. UOB Indonesia is here for the long-term, including how we build and nurture our team.

Board of Commissioners Report

Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors

In 2022, the Board of Commissioners provided counsel and assessment on the performance of the Board of Directors. Joint meetings were conducted on a quarterly basis to ensure that strategic initiatives to grow the business were well-aligned with the laws and regulations in Indonesia.

We are confident that the Board of Directors has carried out its management roles and responsibilities in accordance with the Bank's business strategy and objectives.

Improving Corporate Governance

The Board of Commissioners provides guidance to the Board of Directors on Good Corporate Governance (GCG), advises on risk management as well as ensures the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements. Our strong commitment to upholding GCG continues to be critical for the Bank in achieving our mission to safeguard the interests of all our stakeholders, protect and enhance the value of the Bank and achieve sustainable growth. The GCG principles of Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence and Fairness serve as a compass in guiding all our business activities, and we periodically monitor the implementation of these principles.

Complying with regulatory requirements, we conduct regular self-assessments of the Bank's GCG implementation. The self-assessments conducted in 2022 earned the Bank a rank of "2", which placed us in the "Good" classification.

Assessment on performance of the Board Committees

The Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Audit Committee in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Each committee is chaired by an Independent Commissioner. In 2022, the committees performed their functions well and provided counsel to the Board of Commissioners to ensure the Bank's sustainable growth.

Implementation of supervisory role

In accordance with our supervisory role, the Board of Commissioners actively provides advice and recommendations to the Board of Directors through formal, informal and periodic joint meetings to ensure the Bank's strategic policies and initiatives are implemented properly.

In 2022, we conducted six internal meetings and four joint meetings with the Board of Directors. The number of meetings fulfilled the regulatory requirement and is aligned with the Board of Commissioners' commitment to improving the Bank's performance.

Composition of the Board of Commissioners

The composition of the Board of Commissioners strikes a balance between Independent Commissioners and Non-Independent Commissioners. As at 31 December 2022, there were no changes made to the Board of Commissioners' member composition. I continue to serve as the President Commissioner, along with my fellow Commissioners – Mr Chin Voon Fat (Frederick Chin), Mr Chan Kok Seong, Mr Wayan Alit Antara, Mr Aswin Wirjadi and Mr VJH Boentaran Lesmana.

We thank our shareholders for their support. We look forward to seizing opportunities to grow our business, while staying grounded by our sound risk management principles and strong internal controls across the organisation.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners, I would like to express our gratitude to our customers for their unwavering faith in us. I would also like to extend our utmost appreciation to the Board of Directors, the Management and all UOB Indonesia colleagues for their positive contribution and steadfast dedication in applying UOB's values throughout the Bank's daily operations.

Finally, to our shareholders, thank you for placing your trust in UOB. I look forward to your continued support as UOB focuses on building a sustainable future for all.



Wee Ee Cheong
President Commissioner
PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Board of Directors Report [GRI 2-22] [D.1]



"We are committed to providing progressive financial products and services, with our customers' best interests at the heart of all that we do."

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to share the Annual Report of PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB Indonesia) for the fiscal year ending 31 December 2022. In addition, we also present our Sustainability Report for the year as part of our commitment to demonstrating our efforts in building a sustainable business.

The Economic Landscape in 2022

2022 saw a continuation of the economic recovery in 2021, as the global economy bounced back from the COVID-19 pandemic. Fiscal and monetary policies supported the recovery in many economic sectors from the dire impact of the pandemic.

The global economy faced three key challenges last year – the slowdown in the developed economies and China, higher and prolonged inflation, and elevated interest rates that showed little signs of easing. Against the uncertain economic backdrop, Indonesia's economy remained resilient, registering a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2022, underpinned by strong contributions from net exports and domestic demand, especially consumer and investment spending.

The banking industry saw robust growth in loans in 2022 from both the corporate and retail segments, posting a 10.98 per cent increase year-on-year (YoY), with strong growth observed for working capital loans at 11.74 per cent YoY. Investment and retail consumption loans also grew by 11.46 per cent and 9.37 per cent YoY respectively* while nationwide non-performing loans ratio shrunk to 2.65 per cent as at 31 December 2022**. The significant growth in demand for credit from all sectors points to the resilience of the Indonesian economy despite multiple headwinds.

The Indonesian government's macroeconomic policies have spurred a fast recovery. As we play our role as a catalyst and enabler, we look forward to supporting all our stakeholders, including the government, regulators, investors, customers and communities in building a sustainable future together.

Financial Performance in 2022

Despite the uncertain economic landscape, UOB Indonesia registered a strong performance, riding on the country's robust

economic growth and the Bank's strong market position. Total assets grew 13.1 per cent to IDR138.2 trillion while our (net) loans rose 14.3 per cent to IDR81.3 trillion, driven by a 13.9 per cent increase in third party funds. Total net loans were at IDR81.3 trillion in 2022, an increase of 14.1 per cent from 2021.

Through our disciplined and prudent risk management, we maintained a strong capital adequacy ratio of 16.6 per cent, well above the regulatory requirement. Our net interest income grew 15.9 per cent from IDR4.43 trillion in 2021 to IDR5.14 trillion in 2022, attributed to lower cost of funds from a higher Current Account and Savings Accounts (CASA) ratio and lower deposit rates.

Operating income increased 36.9 per cent from IDR830.48 billion in 2021 to IDR1,136 billion in 2022. Meanwhile, our operating expenses in 2022 was IDR5,400 billion, an increase of 9.3 per cent compared to IDR4,942 billion in 2021. Through various cost management efforts, we have improved the Bank's operational efficiency, with cost to income ratio (CIR) maintained at 61.2 per cent in 2022. UOB Indonesia achieved IDR951 billion in net income for the year, a 45.2 per cent growth from the previous year.

The Bank also saw an improvement in its asset quality as the Indonesian economy continued to recover from the pandemic. As at 31 December 2022, the total value of restructured loans was 11.7 per cent of our loan portfolio. Our non-performing loan (NPL) ratio decreased from 3.5 per cent in 2021 to 3.0 per cent in 2022, below the banking industry average of 3.0 per cent.

We continue to support *Otoritas Jasa Keuangan's* (OJK/Financial Services Authority) loan-restructuring programme, which will run till March 2024. In providing this credit relief programme to debtors, we maintained our intensive portfolio monitoring through a robust and prudent risk management approach.

Our Strategic Priorities in 2022

The Board of Directors implemented the Bank's strategies prudently through top-down and bottom-up approaches. We evaluated the internal and external factors in the current and prospective environment, from the macroeconomic landscape and industry dynamics, to the changing needs of our business and individual customers. This ensured a holistic understanding so that we could make well-informed decisions to achieve our strategic goals.

* SEKI (Statistik Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia) December 2022 by Bank Indonesia

** Indonesian Economic Report 2022 by Bank Indonesia

Board of Directors Report

UOB Indonesia remains committed to supporting the government's economic measures to strengthen recovery post COVID-19. We continue to provide a full range of banking services to our customers while keeping abreast of the relevant trends in the banking and financial industry.

Our vision is to be a significant, long-term and trustworthy banking partner to our stakeholders as we grow our business responsibly and sustainably. To do so, we have the following five strategic growth pillars:

- Maintaining strong risk management processes and practices;
- Harnessing technology to boost performance and to improve customers' experience;
- Developing a principled, dedicated and high-performing team of professionals;
- Sharpening our financial management; and
- Strategic investments and timely deployment of key capabilities to support business growth and continuous development on brand positioning.

UOB Indonesia has outlined a strategic roadmap for sustainable growth towards our vision. The strategy includes the development of new and refined solutions for both our wholesale banking and retail banking customers, as well as outlines necessary plans required to support this growth, in terms of technology, people and brand.

We are committed to providing progressive financial products and services, with our customers' best interests at the heart of all that we do. UOB Indonesia delivers tailored value propositions to suit each customer segment's preferences and needs, including Personal Financial Services, Business Banking, Commercial Banking, Corporate Banking, and Financial Institutions.

In January 2022, UOB announced plans to acquire Citigroup's consumer banking businesses in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. The acquisition in Indonesia, which is targeted for completion in the second half of 2023, will expand UOB Indonesia's retail portfolio and deepen our expertise in deposits, wealth, cards, and consumer loans, particularly unsecured lending.

TMRW, UOB's all-in-one mobile app, is our key driver to acquire customers and deliver personalisation at scale, leveraging both in-house technologies and data models and our Fintech partners. In 2022, TMRW launched two new features – TMRW Pay, a buy-now-pay-later solution that enables consumers to conveniently manage their cashflows, and TMRW AutoSave, which helps customers grow their savings effortlessly, based on their past spending patterns and behaviour.

UOB Indonesia takes our responsibility to forging a sustainable future seriously. In 2022, we launched our first sustainability-linked trade financing solution as part of our efforts to help our customers transition towards a greener future. We also launched U-Energy, Asia's first integrated financing platform to drive the development and adoption of energy efficiency projects for buildings and homes.

We are committed to bringing out the best in our colleagues and equipping them with the right skillsets and mindsets to be future-ready. In 2022, we developed and strengthened competencies through leadership training programmes including UOB's flagship Better U programme, management associate internships and relationship manager associate development programmes. We also provided our people with access to trainings via webinars, instructor-led virtual sessions and online learning library. Furthermore, we encouraged our colleagues to pursue 'Flexi Upskill' programmes to improve their functional skills or explore their personal passions.

At UOB Indonesia, we also perform periodic reviews on our realised strategies and the achievement of financial targets. All business functions are responsible for the monitoring of the strategic risks of their activities and must report promptly to the relevant directors or senior executive officers any potential issues with strategic implications on the Bank. Our Chief Executive Officer's Office supports strategic risk management in translating the Bank's strategies into operational plans, overseeing and evaluating implementation, and highlighting key areas for the relevant director's attention.

People as Our Greatest Asset

Safeguarding the health and well-being of our colleagues remained one of UOB Indonesia's highest priorities in 2022. We implemented a comprehensive set of measures aimed at minimising the spread of COVID-19, including remote work options, enhanced cleaning protocols and providing colleagues with access to mental health resources, medical support and wellness programmes to help them maintain their physical and emotional health.

Through close collaborations with relevant stakeholders, 99 per cent of our colleagues were fully vaccinated by the end of 2022. We continue to implement hybrid work arrangements and have put in place several initiatives to ensure our colleagues remain safe while maintaining their productivity.

The level of care for our people was reflected by our employee engagement survey score which surpassed the previous year. The result demonstrates the trust our people have in the Bank and showcased the strong collaboration to make UOB a better place to work.

Giving Back to Communities

Empowering the communities in which we operate is fundamental to UOB's business philosophy. We are steadfast in our support of social development, helping to open minds and hearts through children, education and art.

Our annual UOB Painting of the Year (POY) competition continues to discover and nurture artists across the country, providing an avenue for them to share their passion and creativity through art. Since the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020, we have moved the competition online, allowing artists across the entire country to submit their artworks digitally. UOB Indonesia also held a series of virtual and physical exhibitions last year to promote the winners of the UOB Indonesia and Southeast Asian POY Awards.

For younger artists, UOB Indonesia continued our collaboration with Museum MACAN, GANARA Art and ART Jakarta to offer a series of visual arts learning, promote digital literacy and environmental awareness through the Children Art space.

We also held our first physical UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk since the pandemic, with more than 2,500 colleagues taking part. Collectively, we raised more than IDR150 million in donations to foundations supporting orphanages and disadvantaged children.

Our Prospects and Strategy for 2023

Global headwinds and domestic challenges will continue to hinder the recovery and growth of Indonesia, and it will have to be agile in navigating the volatilities ahead. As Indonesia continues its push towards structural reforms post COVID-19, the sustainable re-opening of its economy is expected to remain on course despite the difficult global circumstances. Although growth momentum is likely to slow down amid expectations of a moderation in commodity revenue and inflationary impact from higher fuel and food prices, we do not expect a recession in Indonesia. Synergies among financial policymakers, the private sector and the banking industry will position Indonesia strongly to weather the uncertainty ahead and emerge stronger together.

While the banking industry is not insulated from the headwinds and uncertainties in 2023, we see opportunities which lie ahead. Nationwide, the banking industry recorded a healthy Capital Adequacy Ratio and lower cost of funds, which provide good support for further loans growth and a potentially stable outlook in terms of banking industry liquidity and consumer appetite for credit.

UOB Indonesia strives to maintain sound liquidity and healthy capital ratios to support our businesses and maximise shareholder value. In March 2022, we issued IDR100 billion of senior debt with a fixed interest rate of 8 per cent, tenor of seven years, under the Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III programme with a total size of IDR2.0 trillion.

The quality of UOB Indonesia's management and strength of our balance sheet and business model are also reflected in our credit ratings. Our outstanding senior bonds are rated AAA(idn) while subordinated debt are rated AA(idn) by Fitch Ratings Indonesia. AAA(idn) National Long-Term Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by the agency in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country.

UOB Indonesia will continue provides a wide range of financial products and services with different value propositions suited to evolving preferences and needs of different customers.

To deliver on our promise to do right by our customers, colleagues and the community, we focus on three strategic pillars - Connectivity, Personalisation, and Sustainability.

UOB Indonesia stays ahead of the competition by developing and sustaining our competitive advantage. We accelerate our transformation in digital banking services through TMRW, for our retail customers, and UOB BizSmart, specially catered for the small businesses, in response to the evolving banking landscape and customers' needs. Continuous refinements and features are added to these platforms to ensure that we meet customers' expectations of a seamless banking experience and keep up with their ever-changing preferences and lifestyles.

Going forward, the integration of Citigroup's consumer banking business in the four ASEAN countries will position UOB as a leading bank in ASEAN. With the support of UOB Group's global network and capabilities, UOB Indonesia will be able to connect our customers to opportunities within and with the region, facilitating foreign investment to Indonesia and contributing to the recovery of Indonesia's economic growth.

UOB Indonesia takes an optimistic view of the opportunities and developments arising in the market in 2023 and is confident of the growth potential of the banking industry and its financial stability despite the potential challenges.

Upholding Good Corporate Governance

We took several actions to upgrade our corporate governance processes and practices last year, including the development of more robust controls for earlier detection and management of risk.

To achieve a stronger risk management culture, the Bank continued to conduct trainings such as Anti Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism for money laundering prevention, Fraud Awareness for fraud prevention, Anti-Bribery for corruption prevention, Fair Dealing for fair transactions awareness and IT Security for information security and cyber awareness.

We also conducted a self-assessment on Good Corporate Governance implementation in 2022, resulting in a composite score of 2 with a "Good" classification, reflecting adequate compliance to governance principles.

These initiatives, together with clear levels of accountability and the effective functioning of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors, the Committees, the Internal Audit Unit and the Corporate Secretary, have contributed to the overall improvement of our corporate governance practices.

Our Commitment to a Sustainable Future

As part of our commitment to contribute to the nation's long-term economic, social and environmental progress, we recognise the importance of sustainable business strategies and practices.

As an organisation, we carried out green initiatives such as reducing the use of plastic bottled drinking water by 94 per cent last year compared to pre-pandemic levels in 2019, as well as cutting paper and toner use by 67 per cent and 74 per cent respectively during the same time period.

Board of Directors Report

In 2022, UOB Indonesia worked closely with PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical, Tbk (Chandra Asri) to launch the Bank's first sustainability-linked trade financing facility in Indonesia. This US\$100 million facility is being funded under UOB's Green and Sustainable Trade Finance and Working Capital Framework, which seeks to support clients' long-term sustainability goals.

Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UOB's sustainable financing frameworks enable companies to apply for green or sustainability-linked banking products without having to develop their own financing frameworks. Other than the Green and Sustainable Trade Finance and Working Capital Framework, the Bank also has frameworks for smart cities, green building developers and owners, as well as the circular economy.

According to the National Survey on Financial Literacy and Inclusion (SNLIK) 2022, the Indonesian community's financial literacy index remains under 50 per cent. As part of the Bank Indonesia working group (Pokja BI), we conducted a series of programmes to introduce financial literacy to high school and tertiary students as well as low-wage workers, enabling them to access financial products and enhance their understanding of sound financial management principles.

Welcoming New Board Member

We would like to welcome Henry Santoso who was appointed as Risk Management Director pursuant to the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 29 November 2022. He has more than 28 years of working experience in banking and international finance focused on credit risk management mainly in the consumer credit and SME businesses. We are convinced that his extensive experience will further strengthen our risk management capabilities and greatly contribute to the Bank's business growth in the future.

The composition of members of the Board of Directors as of 31 December 2022 is as follows:

1. President Director: Hendra Gunawan
2. Finance and Corporate Services Director: Teh Han Yi
3. Wholesale Banking Director: Harapman Kasan
4. Global Markets Director: Sonny Samuel
5. Consumer Banking Director: Choi Yau Chi
6. Risk Management Director: Henry Santoso
7. Technology and Operations Director: Paul Rafiuly
8. Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director: Ardhi Wibowo

Performance of Committees under the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors oversees a number of Committees, namely the Executive Committee, Credit Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Risk Management Committee, Anti-Money Laundering Committee, Business Continuity Management Committee, Integrated Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liabilities Committee, Information Technology Committee and Human Resources Committee, to perform our management duties.

In 2022, the Committees under the Board of Directors are considered to have performed their duties and responsibilities adequately according to their functions by providing insights, constructive feedback and recommendations that support the implementation of the Board of Directors' duties and responsibilities as well as drive sustainable business growth.

By implementing good corporate governance (GCG) and applicable governance guidelines and standards, we are confident we can achieve our long-term goals to create value for all our stakeholders.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we express our gratitude and appreciation to the Board of Commissioners for their advice and directions throughout 2022. We also thank our shareholders, customers and business partners for their support, trust, and cooperation. I also extend my appreciation to all UOB Indonesia colleagues for upholding our values. With your continued support, I look forward to sustaining our momentum in the coming year with profitable and sustainable growth.



Hendra Gunawan
President Director
PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Board of Directors of UOB Indonesia



Front: Hendra Gunawan

Stand left to right: Paul Rafiuly, Choi Yau Chi, Harapman Kasan, Sonny Samuel, Henry Santoso, Teh Han Yi, Ardhi Wibowo

Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers of UOB Indonesia



Left to right

Front: Paul Rafiuly, Henry Santoso, Harapman Kasan, Hendra Gunawan

Stand: Sonny Samuel, Grace Chitra, Ritaria Tjokromulio, Edison Limin, Jenny Lesmana, Edwin Kadir



Left to right

Front: Fenny N. Wiratama, Teh Han Yi, Choi Yau Chi, Ardhi Wibowo
Stand: Ratnasari Kartawiria, FX Yanto Edy Umar, Suryati Budiyo, Siswo Soebianto Iksan, Mei Sumiati, Jemy Kristian Soegiarto, W. Kartyono

Company Profile

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Company Profile [GRI 2-1] [GRI 2-28] [C.2] [C.3] [C.5]

Company Name	: PT Bank UOB Indonesia
Commercial Name	: UOB Indonesia (UOB)
Line of Business	: Banking Industry
Entity Status	Limited Liability Company
Date of Establishment	: 24 October 1956
Date of Operations	: 1 November 1956
Legal Basis of Establishment	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deed of Company Establishment No. 150 drawn up by Eliza Pondaag S.H., Notary in Jakarta, dated 31 August 1956 • Decree of Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia (currently Minister of Law and Human Rights) No. J.A.5/78/4 dated 24 October 1956 • State Gazette No. 96 dated 30 November 1956 • Supplement to State Gazette No. 1234/1956
Share Ownership	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapore (68.943%) • United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore (30.056%) • Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara (1.000%) • Others (0.001%)
Authorized Capital	: IDR9,000,000,000,000, comprising of 36,000,000,000 shares with nominal value of IDR250 per share
Issued and Fully Paid Capital	: 11,186,644,888 shares or equivalent to IDR2,796,661,222,000
Business Scale	
Number of Offices	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Head Office 4 Regional Offices 39 Branch Offices 91 Sub-Branch Offices
ATM Network	: 132 ATMs
Operational Area	: 42 cities in 16 provinces in Indonesia
Head Office Address	: UOB Plaza Jl. M.H Thamrin No.10 DKI Jakarta 10230 Indonesia
Telephone Number	: +62 21 2350 6000 (hunting)
Facsimile Number	: +62 21 29936632
Call Centre	: 14008
Email	: uobcare@uob.co.id
Website	: www.uob.co.id
Social Media	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook Page: UOB Indonesia, TMRW Indonesia Instagram: uob.id, uobcards.id, TMRWIndonesia YouTube: UOB Indonesia, TMRW Indonesia
Association Membership	: <i>Perhimpunan Bank Nasional (PERBANAS), Perhimpunan Bank-bank Internasional Indonesia (PERBINA), Asosiasi Sistem Pembayaran Indonesia (ASPI), Forum Komunikasi Direktur Kepatuhan Perbankan (FKDKP), Asosiasi Kartu Kredit Indonesia (AKKI)</i>
Operating Income in 2022	: IDR1,136 billion
Net Interest Income in 2022	: IDR5,140 billion
Total Assets in 2022	: IDR138,276 billion
Total Liabilities in 2022	: IDR122,915 billion
Total Equity in 2022	: IDR15,361 billion
Number of Products and Services Provided	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 (five) main products, comprising Lending Products, Funding Products, Investment Products, Bancassurance Products and Treasury Products • 20 types of banking services
Number of Employees as of 31 December 2022	: 3,273 employees

Founder of UOB Indonesia



"In recognition of the tremendous efforts that Dr. Wee Cho Yaw has made in growing UOB Indonesia to be a responsible and trusted member of the Indonesian banking community, the Bank has proudly conferred upon Dr. Wee the title of Founder of UOB Indonesia in perpetuity."

Dr. Wee Cho Yaw
Founder of UOB Indonesia

Dr. Wee Cho Yaw retired as President Commissioner on 22 October 2019 after 30 years of dedicated service to UOB Indonesia.

Under his leadership as President Commissioner, Dr. Wee was instrumental in steering UOB Indonesia's solid performance. His active support drove the Bank's transformation and strategic investments in people and capabilities for the benefit of the Bank's customers and stakeholders.

In recognition of the tremendous efforts that Dr. Wee has made in growing UOB Indonesia to be a responsible and trusted member of the Indonesian banking community, the Bank has proudly conferred on Dr. Wee the title of Founder of UOB Indonesia in perpetuity upon his retirement in 2019.

The Bank notes with pride that Dr. Wee remains as Chairman Emeritus and Honorary Adviser of United Overseas Bank (UOB) Singapore and UOB Malaysia, and as the Supervisor of UOB China and Chairman of UOB Thailand. His current board chairmanships include United Overseas Insurance, Haw Par Corporation, UOL Group, Singapore Land Group, Pan Pacific Hotels Group, Marina Centre

Holdings, Wee Foundation, and Chung Cheng High School.

Dr Wee has received many accolades for his business achievements and his support of education, community welfare, and the business community. Among the awards conferred on him are the ASEAN Business Advisory Council Legacy Award for Singapore (2017), Distinguished Service Order, Singapore National Day Award (2011), Asian Banker Lifetime Achievement Award (2009), Credit Suisse-Ernst & Young Lifetime Achievement Award (2006), and Businessman of the Year, Singapore Business Awards (2001 and 1990). The Bank is deeply grateful to Dr. Wee for his wise counsel, leadership and guidance throughout his term as President Commissioner.

UOB Indonesia in Brief

UOB Indonesia was founded on 31 August 1956 under the name PT Bank Buana Indonesia. In May 2011, the Bank changed its name to PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

UOB Indonesia's service network consisted of 39 branch offices, 91 sub-branch offices and 132 ATMs across 42 cities in 16 provinces in Indonesia. UOB Indonesia's banking services are accessible through its regional ATM network, the ATM Prima and Bersama networks and the Visa network.

UOB Indonesia is rated AAA(idn) by the Fitch Ratings Indonesia, an independent rating agency. UOB Indonesia also won the Platinum Award for Exceptional Financial Performance from Infobank Magazine for 10 consecutive years.

UOB Indonesia is well known for its focus on small and medium enterprises, and strong retail customer base. The Bank has built a consumer as well as corporate banking business which offer treasury and cash management products and services.

With its extensive network of services, information technology systems, sound capital structure and highly qualified staff, UOB Indonesia aims to create sustainable long-term value for its stakeholders. UOB Indonesia's focus remains on transforming UOB Indonesia into a significant bank through disciplined growth and stability.

History of UOB Indonesia's Name

1956	2007	2011
PT Bank Buana Indonesia	PT Bank UOB Buana Tbk	PT Bank UOB Indonesia



UOB Indonesia's milestones are began since its establishment as follows:

1950s ▶▶ 1990s

1956

Established under the name PT Bank Buana Indonesia, the Bank commenced its commercial operations.

1972

Acquisition of PT Bank Pembinaan Nasional, Bandung.

1974

Acquisition of PT Bank Kesejahteraan Masyarakat, Semarang.

1975

Acquisition of PT Bank Aman Makmur, Jakarta.

1976

Obtained a license as a Foreign Exchange Bank.

1998

Ranked as an "A" category bank by Bank Indonesia.

2000s

2000

Initial Public Offering and share listing at the Jakarta Stock Exchange and the Surabaya Stock Exchange.

2003

The entry of International Finance Corporation (IFC) as the first overseas shareholder through the Right Issue II.

2004

- UOB International Investment Private Limited (UOBII) became the second largest shareholder after PT Sari Desa Karsa.
- Issuance of Subordinated Bonds I.

2005

- IFC divested its entire shareholding in the Bank.
- UOBII became the majority shareholder with 61.11 per cent shareholding.

2007

- Changed its name from PT Bank Buana Indonesia Tbk to PT Bank UOB Buana Tbk.
- United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB), through UOB, became the majority shareholder of the Bank.

2008

- The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approved the change of status to a privately-held entity.
- The UOB share ownership rose to 98.997 per cent following a tender offer for the publicly-held shares.
- Delisting of the Bank's shares from the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

2009

Call option for the debt principal of Subordinated Bonds I.

2010s ►► 2020s

2010

The former PT Bank UOB Indonesia merged with PT Bank UOB Buana Tbk.

2011

Changed its name to PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

2012

The Bank, together with the UOB Group, introduced a new regional-wide uniform for front-liners conveying an impression of professionalism, confidence, and outlook for the UOB Group.

2013

Implementation of Core Banking Standardisation project, covering infrastructure systems development to improve services.

2016

- Issuance of Shelf Registration Senior Bonds I and Subordinated Bonds I Bank UOB Indonesia Phase I Year 2016.
- Launch of Business Internet Banking (BIB) and Personal Internet Banking (PIB) service platforms was launched to improve the Bank's competitiveness and customer service quality.

2020

- Launch of TMRW, the first digital bank for ASEAN's digital generation.
- Right Issue of 1,632,759,084 shares with nominal value of IDR250 per share offered at IDR1,225 per share.

2021

Held Economic Outlook 2022 attended virtually by President of the Republic of Indonesia.

2022

- The signing of an Asset and Liability Transfer Agreement with Citibank, N.A, the Indonesian branch.
- Launch of TMRW Pay, an e-commerce loan that enables consumers to manage their budgeting needs conveniently.
- Launch of U-Energy, Asia's first integrated financing platform to drive energy efficiency.
- UOB has partnered with PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical, Tbk (Chandra Asri) to launch the bank's first-ever Sustainability-Linked Trade financing facility in Indonesia.
- UOB Indonesia announced its collaboration with PT Sampo Insurance Indonesia (Sampo Insurance) to offer SME Digital Insurance, a comprehensive insurance protection for Indonesia's small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- UOB Indonesia has partnered PT Prudential Life Assurance (Prudential Indonesia) to launch PRUTect Care, a Sharia-compliant life insurance product, on TMRW platform.
- UOB Indonesia held UOB Economic Outlook 2023 with the theme "*Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably*". Mr Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia, opened the event with special remarks. Followed by Ms Sri Mulyani, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, delivered a keynote speech.
- UOB announced its commitments to reach net zero by 2050. This underlines its goal to support a just transition that advances sustainable socioeconomic development in tandem with decarbonisation in Southeast Asia.

Vision, Mission, Sustainability Objective & Values [GRI 2-23] [C.1]

UOB Indonesia has set its vision, mission, sustainability objectives & values as follows:



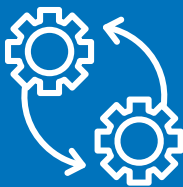
Vision [GRI 2-23] [C.1]

To be a significant bank in Indonesia, a key part of the UOB Group, valued by our customers, colleagues, shareholders, and regulators and admired by the public, as a trusted long-term banking institution.



Mission

To create sustainable economic value for all our stakeholders through a team of loyal, dedicated and professional bankers, committed to meeting and exceeding the needs and expectations of our stakeholders; with the highest quality products and services for our desired customer segments in retail and wholesale banking, and superior financial and prudential outcomes for our colleagues, shareholders, and regulators.



Sustainability Objective

We believe that as a part of Indonesia's financial services industry, we have a duty to contribute to and to ensure the nation's long-term economic, social and environmental well-being. We also recognise that good corporate governance is essential for embedding sustainable business practices across the Bank.

Our Values



Honorable

We act prudently to fuel our customer's success, maintaining the highest professional and moral standards. We do what is right for you through discipline, clarity, and courage.



Enterprising

We were built with an enterprising spirit, demonstrated through thought leadership, keen insight and a forward-looking mindset.



United

We work as a team to achieve and corporate goals with cooperation, mutual respect and loyalty.



Committed

We are committed to build a better tomorrow. We are accountable for ensuring that UOB is a trusted source of stability, security and strength.

Business Activities [GRI 2-6] [C.4]

Business Activities According to the Articles of Association

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bank's purpose and objectives are to conduct business activities in the following fields:

- a. collect funds from the public in the form of deposit such as current account, time deposit, certificate of deposit, savings, and/or other equivalent forms;
- b. provide credit;
- c. issue a Debt Acknowledgement Letter;
- d. buy, sell or warrant at their own risk or for the benefit of and on the orders of the customers for the following items:
 1. bills of exchange, including money orders accepted by bank whose validity period is not longer than the general practice in trading of the bills of exchange;
 2. debt acknowledgment letters and other trading papers whose validity period is not longer than the general practice in trading of the debt acknowledgment;
 3. State treasury papers and Government letter of guarantee;
 4. Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI);
 5. bonds;
 6. Trade Certificates; and
 7. other securities instruments.
- e. transfer money for their own interest and for the benefit of customers;
- f. placing funds in, borrowing funds from, or lending funds to other banks, either by using letters, telecommunication facilities or by money orders, checks or other means;
- g. receive payments from bills on securities and carry out calculations with or between third parties;
- h. provide a place to store valuables and securities;
- i. carry out custody activities for the benefit of other parties based on a contract;
- j. carry out placement of funds from customers to other customers in the form of securities that are not listed on the stock exchange;
- k. provide financing and/or carry out other activities based on sharia principles, in accordance with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, and the National Sharia Council;
- l. carry out factoring activities, credit card business and Trustee activities;
- m. carry out activities in Foreign Exchange, in compliance with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority;
- n. carry out capital investment activities in banks or other companies in the field of finance, such as capital lease, venture capital, securities company, insurance, clearing and underwriting institutions, as well as depository and settlement agencies, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations and in compliance with the provisions stipulated by the Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority;

- o. carry out temporary capital investment activities to overcome the consequence of credit failure, including the financing failure under the Sharia Principles provided that such participation must be withdrawn in due time, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations and in compliance with the provision stipulated by the Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority;
- p. act as the founder of the Pension Fund and the Pension Fund Manager in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations;
- q. carry out other businesses that are generally performed by a Commercial Bank, both conventionally and based on Sharia Principles within or outside the country.

Actual Business Activities

As of 31 December 2022, UOB Indonesia conducted the business activities as mentioned above.

Globally, UOB has 3 (three) core business segments comprising of retail, wholesale banking, and global markets. In Indonesia, UOB Indonesia's banking activities are segmented into commercial banking, corporate banking, personal financial services, and financial institution.

Products and Services

Following tables contain a wide variety of the Bank's products and services:

Investment and Bancassurance Products

Investment Products	
Mutual Fund Selling Agent	Retail Online Government Bonds (E-SBN)
Secondary Government Bonds	Corporate Bonds
UOB Maxi Yield	

Bancassurance Products	
UOB Indonesia teams up with insurance companies to provide financial solution for customers by offering life and health insurance products with single or periodic premium payments	
Builder Assurance Account (BAA)	Smart Level Term
Builder Assurance Account Max (BAA Max)	PRU Life Extra Return
Builder Investor Account (BIA)	Extra Care Plus
Builder Investor Account Max (BIA Max)	Builder Critical Protection
PRUCinta	Hospital Cash Plan
	Pru Accident Cover

Bancassurance Products

PRUWealth Extra	Credit Protection Max
PRUWealth Extra Neo	PRU Accident Guard Plus
Usave PRUStar	PRUHospital Advantage
Lady's Account Critical Cover (integrated with Tabungan UOB Lady's Account)	PRUHospital Protection Optima
PRULevel Term	PRULife Harvest Plan
PRUcorporate Life	PRULife Guard
PRUcorporate Medical	PRUcorporate Personal Accident
Credit Protection	Manulife Group Life Health
	Manulife DPLK (<i>Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan</i>)

Lending Products

Lending Products

• Business Property Loan	• Letter of Credit (LC)
• Business Solution Loan	• Shipping Guarantee
• Business Express Loan	• Bank Guarantee - Standby Letter of Credit
• Current Account Loan (Rupiah and FX)	• Import Invoice Financing
• Revolving Credit Facility	• Export Invoice Financing
• Fixed Loan	• Trust Receipt
• Fixed Asset Investment Loan	• Pre Export Financing
• Business Vehicle Financing	• Early Payment Discount
• Construction Investment Loan	• Credit Bills Purchased
• Heavy Equipment Financing	• Bill of Exchange Purchase
• Property Business Financing	• Distributor/Dealer Financing
• Installment Loan (Rupiah and FX)	• Supplier Financing
• Micro Business Loan	• Account Receivable Purchase
• Import-Export Credit	• Contract Financing
• Corporate Credit Card, such as Corporate Card, Purchasing/D-Card and Business	• Secured Back to Back
	• Home Loan
	• Equity Loan

Cards and Payments Products

Privimiles Credit Card (Visa)	Lady's Credit Card (MasterCard)
Preferred Platinum Credit Card (MasterCard & Visa)	ONE Credit Card (Visa)
YOLO Credit Card (Visa)	TMRW Credit Card (MasterCard)
UOB Debit Card Visa Regular	UOB Debit Card GPN
UOB Debit Card Visa Privilege Banking	TMRW Debit Card GPN
	Personal Loan

Funding Products

Saving Account

- Privilege Account
- One Account
- Stash Account
- Lady's Account
- UOB Gold Saving Account
- Rekening Valas Produktif
- U-Save
- U-Plan
- Tabungan Biz88
- U-BIZ88
- Tabunganku
- Simpanan Pelajar
- TMRW Everyday Account
- TMRW Savings Account
- Tabungan Non Interest

Current Account

- Giro Rupiah
- Giro Valas
- Giro 88
- U-Biz88
- Giro Threshold
- Giro Non Interest

Deposit

- Deposito Rupiah
- Deposito Valas
- TMRW Power Saver

Treasury Products

Foreign Exchange (FX) Products:

Value Today, Value Tomorrow and Value Spot, Forward, Swap, Par Forward, Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward (DNDF)

Derivative Products:

Interest Rate Swap (IRS), Cross Currency Swap (CCS), Plain Vanilla FX Options, Interest Rate Caps and Floors

Money Market (MM) Products:

Placement, Borrowing

Structured Product:

Premium Forward Deposit (PFD), UOB MaxiYield, and Call Spread Option (CSO)

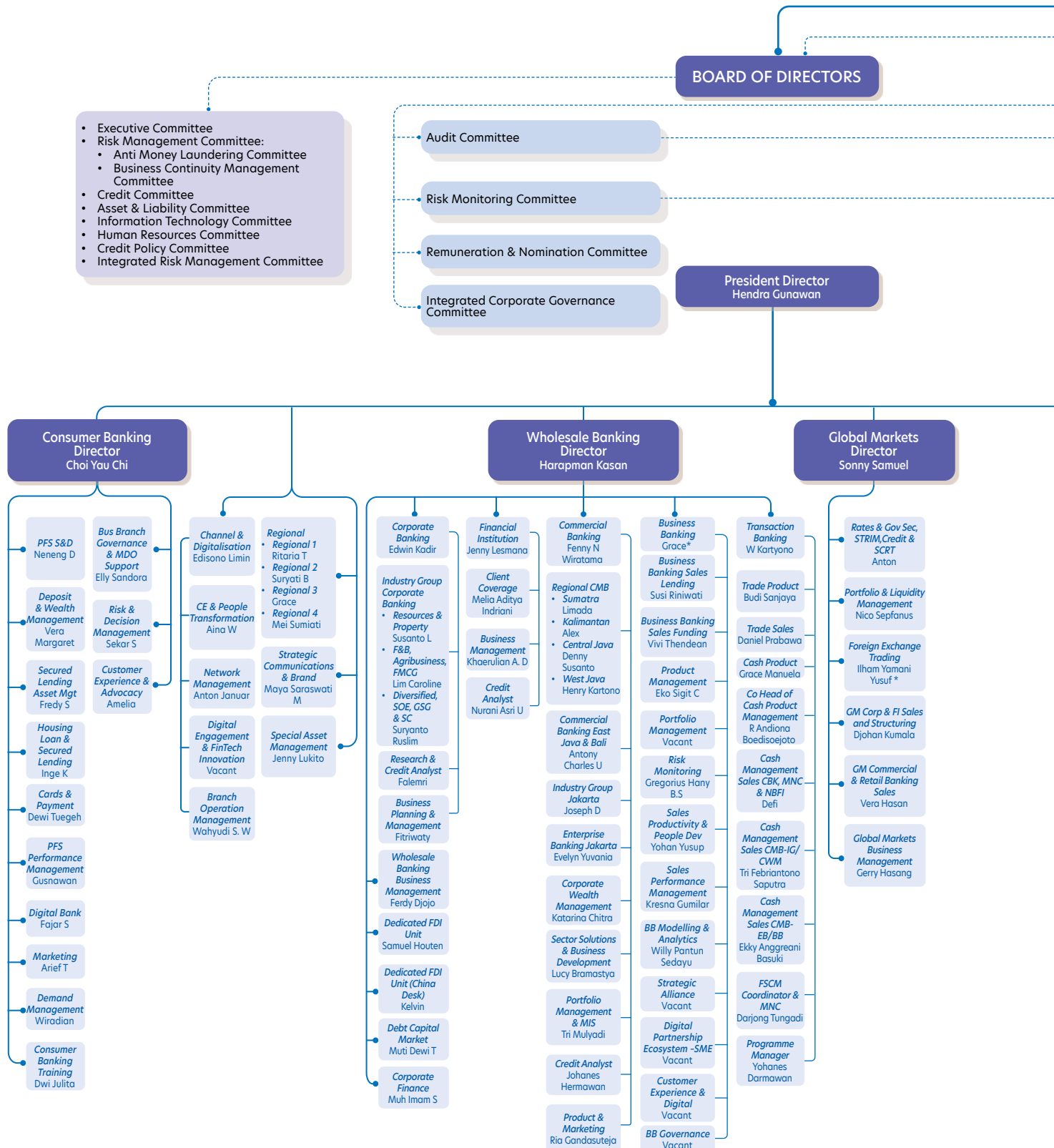
Securities instruments:

Indonesian Government Bonds/Retail Bonds (Primary Market and Secondary Market Transactions), Indonesian Corporate Bonds, Repo and Reverse Repo

Services

- UOB Lady's Account
- Simpanan Pelajar
- Safe Deposit Box
- Wesel and Inkaso Facility (FX)
- Bills Collection Facility (FX)
- Bank Draft (FX)
- Inward and Outward Transfer (Rupiah and Foreign Currency)
- Inward and Outward Collection
- Transfer LC
- Documentary Collections
- Clearing
- UOB Bill Pay: PLN, Telkom, Telkomsel, Indosat, XL and Indovision
- Bills Payment Autodebit
- 24 Hours Call Centre (14008)
- Cash Pick-up and delivery
- Liquidity Management Solution (Domestic & Global LMS)
- UOB Virtual Account
- Tax Payment/State Acceptance
- Domestic payment (SKN/LLG, RTGS, transfer online/RTOL, BI-FAST)
- Remittance (Telegraphic Transfer)
- Business E-Channels:
 - ◊ Business Internet Banking Plus (BIBPlus)
 - ◊ UOB Infinity (new business internet banking web platform)
 - ◊ H2H File Transfer (FTS/RFTS)
 - ◊ Application Programming Interface (API)

Organisational Structure [GRI 2-9]

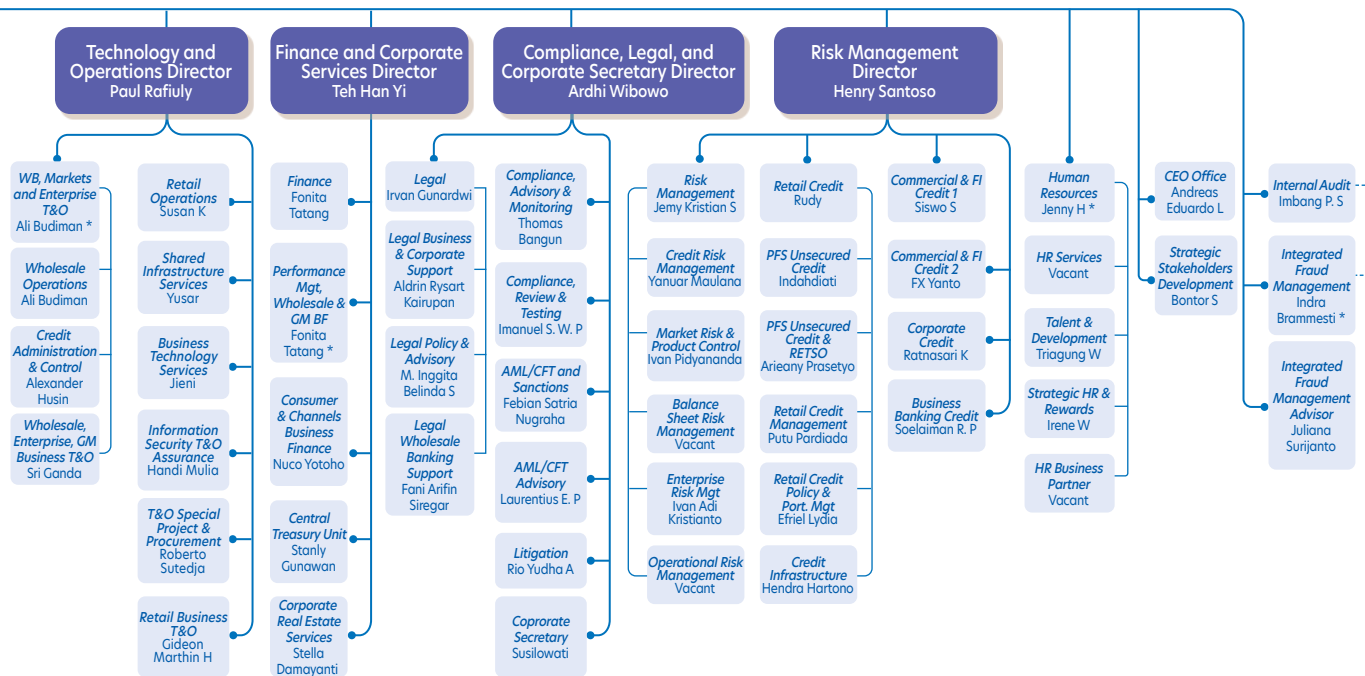


*) Acting officer

Committees under BOC and BOD can be found in Good Corporate Governance section of this Annual Report on page 119-146.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



Profile of the Board of Commissioners

In 2022, the composition of the Board of Commissioners did not change as can be found in the profile of each member as follows:



WEE EE CHEONG
President Commissioner

Singaporean, 70 years old, domiciled in Singapore

Legal Basis of Appointment

- Annual General Meeting of Shareholder (AGM) Resolutions dated 22 June 2007 as Commissioner.
- Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGM) Resolutions dated 18 January 2011 as Deputy President Commissioner.
- AGM Resolutions dated 29 April 2019 as President Commissioner.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Science (Business Administration) and a Master of Arts (Applied Economics) from American University, Washington, DC, USA.

Working Experience

Joined United Overseas Bank Limited (UOBS) in 1979 and has been a Director of UOBS since 1990.

Concurrent Position

- Chairman of the Association of Banks in Singapore.

- Vice Chairman of The Institute of Banking & Finance.
- Member and Board of Governors of the Singapore-China Foundation.
- Member of the Indonesia-Singapore Business Council.
- Honorary Council Member of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
- Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of UOBS.
- Chairman of United Overseas Bank (China).
- Chairman of United Overseas Bank (Thai).
- Other directorships include United Overseas Bank (Malaysia), United Overseas Insurance and ASEAN Bankers Association.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners nor with the Board of Directors. However, he has an affiliation with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 29 April 2019 as Commissioner and Deputy President Commissioner.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor Degree in Commerce (Accounting and Econometrics) from University of Melbourne, Australia.

Working Experience

- Country Executive for Greater China, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.
- Executive Asia Pacific Committee Bank of America Merrill Lynch (2010-2013).
- Bank of America Merrill Lynch (1984-2013).

Concurrent Position

Head of Group Wholesale Banking and Markets, UOBS.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners nor with the Board of Directors. However, he has an affiliation with the Controlling Shareholders.



CHIN VOON FAT
Deputy President Commissioner

Singaporean, 62 years old, domiciled in Singapore



CHAN KOK SEONG
Commissioner

Singaporean, 60 years old, domiciled in Singapore

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 29 April 2019.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor Degree in Accounting from University of Malaya.

Working Experience

- UOB Malaysia (1998-2012) with his last position as Chief Executive Officer.
- Head of Risk Management at Arab-Malaysian Merchant Bank (1995-1998).
- Assistant Manager at Central Bank of Malaysia (1986-1995).

Concurrent Position

Group Chief Risk Officer at UOBS.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners nor with the Board of Directors. However, he has an affiliation with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 20 June 2008.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor Degree in Agricultural Economics from the Faculty of Agriculture at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.

Working Experience

- Commissioner of PT Sumber Abadi Tirtasentosa (2008-2015).
- Independent Commissioner of PT Bhakti Securities (2007-2008).
- PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in 1976 with his last position as Deputy President Director and retired in 2006. During his 30 years of career at PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, he served in several important positions namely as Director of Finance and Treasury, and Director of Micro, Retail and Sharia Loans.

Concurrent Position

Chairman of Integrated Corporate Governance Committee at PT Bank UOB Indonesia (2015-present).

Declaration of Independence

He has declared his independence statement on 12 March 2021.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.



WAYAN ALIT ANTARA
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian, 74 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Profile of the Board of Commissioners



ASWIN WIRJADI
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian, 75 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 12 June 2009.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Engineering Degree from Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta.

Working Experience

- Chairman of Financial Wealth Pte Ltd (2008-2011).
- Commissioner of PT Limawira Wisesa (2005-2009).
- PT Bank Central Asia in 1990 with his last position as Deputy President Director (1990-2008).
- MIS Director at PT Indomobil Niaga International (1989).

- The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (Indonesia & Hong Kong) (1977-1989) with his last position as Country Consumer and Private Banking Head, Jakarta Branch.
- System Engineer at PT IBM Indonesia (1972).

Concurrent Position

-

Declaration of Independence

He has declared his independence statement on 12 March 2021.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 9 May 2018.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Economics Degree from the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

Working Experience

Having been at the Public Accountant Firm (KAP) Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis and Rekan (formerly KAP Drs. Hadi Sutanto and Partners) PricewaterhouseCoopers Indonesia in 1972 and was promoted as a Partner from 1 July 1990 until his retirement on 1 January 2010.

Concurrent Position

-

Declaration of Independence

He has declared his independence statement on 12 March 2021.

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.



VJH BOENTARAN LESMANA
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian, 75 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Profile of the Board of Directors

In 2022, there is a new appointment of Risk Management Director. As such, the composition of the Board of Directors have changed as can be found in the profile of each member as follows:



HENDRA GUNAWAN
President Director

Indonesian, 52 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2019 as Deputy President Director.
- EGM Resolutions dated 21 October 2020 as President Director.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Bachelor Degree in Finance from The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA.
- Bachelor Degree in Electrical Engineering from The Moore School of Electrical Engineering, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA.

Working Experience

- Deputy President Director at UOB Indonesia (2019-2020).
- Deputy Chief Executive Officer at UOB Malaysia (2017-2019).
- Managing Director Centre of Excellence, Head of Agribusiness and Consumer Goods (2011-2017).
- PT Bank DBS Indonesia with last position as President Director (2003-2011).

- Vice President at Deutsche Bank Global Corporate Finance, Singapore (2000-2002).
- Senior Vice President, Corporate Planning at DBS Bank Pte Ltd, Singapore (2003).
- Vice President at Deutsche Bank Global Corporate Finance, Singapore (2000-2002).
- Investment Analyst and Head of Indonesia Investment Research at Schroders Investment Management Pte Ltd, Singapore (1999-2000).
- Head of Investment Research at PT Schroders Investment Management Indonesia (1995-1999).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- EGM Resolutions dated 21 June 2019.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor Degree of Accounting from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, and is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA).

Working Experience

- Executive Directors at Group Human Resources at UOB Singapore (2017-2019).
- Chief Financial Officer at UOB China (2012-2017).
- Financial Management Solution Leader at IBM China (2009-2012).
- Head, Financial Planning & Analysis, AsiaPasific at Citi Global Wealth Management Asia Pasific (2007-2008).

- UOB Singapore with last position as Head of Group Financial Reporting (1999-2007).
- Assistance Vice President at Overseas Union Bank Limited Singapore (1995-1999).
- Auditor at the Auditor-General's Office of Singapore (1992-1995).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

She has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.



TEH HAN YI
Finance and Corporate Services Director

Singaporean, 52 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Profile of the Board of Directors



PAUL RAFIULY

Technology and Operations Director

Indonesian, 46 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Legal Basis of Appointment

- EGM Resolutions dated 11 October 2018.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Master of Science in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, and the Master of Science in Building Technology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, United States.
- Bachelor of Architecture and Diploma in Business Administration from University of Texas in Austin, United States.
- Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).
- Financial Risk Manager (FRM).
- Information System Security Professional (CISSP).

Working Experience

- Chief Operating Officer of PT Trimegah Securities Tbk, Indonesia (2014-2018).
- OCBC Bank Singapore with his last position as the Head of (Enterprise) Technology Architecture (2010-2014).
- Engagement Manager at McKinsey & Company, Singapore (2006-2010).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- EGM Resolutions dated 21 June 2019.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Master of Business Administration from Kennedy-Western University – Lembaga Manajemen Internasional Indonesia.
- Bachelor of Accounting Degree from University of HKBP Nommensen, Medan.

Working Experience

- Citibank, N.A Indonesia with last position as Managing Director, Head of Citi Commercial Bank (2015-2018).
- PT Bank Danamon, Tbk and served his last position as EVP Wholesale Business Head (2010-2015).

- Citibank, N.A Indonesia with last position as Head for Commercial Bank (2001-2010).
- PT Bank Niaga, Tbk with his last position as Regional Marketing Head (1990-1997).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.



HARAPMAN KASAN

Wholesale Banking Director

Indonesian, 54 years old, domiciled in Jakarta



SONNY SAMUEL
Global Markets Director

Indonesian, 53 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 30 April 2020.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Master of Strategic Management degree from BINUS Business School, Jakarta.

Working Experience

- Director, Head of Global Markets PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (2014-2018).
- Head of Sales and Marketing at PT Standard Chartered Bank and Head of Global Marketing at PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (2011-2014).
- Treasury Director at The Royal Bank of Scotland and PT Rabobank International Indonesia (2009-2011).

- Associate Director at Barclays Capital Singapore (1997-1998).
- Head of Treasury Marketing at Bank of America Corporation (1994-1997).
- Treasury Dealer at Deutsche Bank AG (1990-1994).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 30 April 2020.
- Recent reappointment based on the AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Birmingham, England.
- Bachelor of Accounting Degree from the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

Working Experience

- Citibank, N.A Indonesia with last position as Compliance Director (2012-2020).
- Wholesale, Auto and Subsidiary Audit Head at PT Bank CIMB Niaga, Tbk (2010-2012).
- Audit Internal Manager at The Royal Bank of Scotland and Barclays Indonesia (2006-2009).

- Expense Analyst at Citibank, N.A Indonesia (2006-2006).
- Associate Manager at Ernst & Young Indonesia (2002-2006).
- Program Coordinator at PT GE Finance Indonesia (2000-2001).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.



ARDHI WIBOWO
Compliance, Legal, and Corporate Secretary Director

Indonesian, 47 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Profile of the Board of Directors



CHOI YAU CHI
Consumer Banking Director

Chinese, 43 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Legal Basis of Appointment

- AGM Resolutions dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Master of Science degree from The Chinese University of Hong Kong.
- Bachelor of Engineering Degree from The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Working Experience

- Executive Director, Country Head of Risk Management at UOB Thailand (2019-2021).
- Executive Director, Country Head of Retail Credit at UOB Thailand (2013-2019).
- Head of Credit, Retail Lending and MIS at Standard Chartered Bank Thailand (2012-2013).

- Head of Retail Risk at HSBC, Thailand (2010-2012).
- Manager Policy and Acquisition Risk, Retail Risk at HSBC Asia-Pacific, Hong Kong (2003-2010).
- Management Trainee at Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong (2001-2003).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.

Legal Basis of Appointment

- EGM Resolutions dated 29 November 2022.

Educational Background

- Master of Business Administration from University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, United States of America.
- Bachelor of Business Administration from Iowa State University, United States of America.

Working Experience

- Regional Credit Officer, Priority Countries ASP WPB Risk at HSBC, Hong Kong (2018-August 2022).
- Commissioner at PT Astra Sedaya Finance, Indonesia (2014-2017).
- Executive Vice President, Head of Risk Retail & SME Banking at PT Bank Permata Tbk, Indonesia (2013-2017).
- Consumer Credit Director, Senior Credit Officer at Citibank, Russian Federation (2012-2013).
- Consumer Credit Director, Czech Republic and Cluster Credit Head at Citibank, Czech Republic and Romania (2010-2012).
- Senior Vice President, Country Consumer Credit Head, Senior Credit Officer at Citibank, Romania (2008-2010).
- Senior Vice President, Deputy Country Risk Manager, Unsecured Products & Citi Business at Citibank, Singapore (2006-2008).

- Vice President, Risk Management Head, Secured Products & Citi Business at Citibank, Singapore (2003-2006).
- Senior Risk Analyst at Citibank, Singapore (2000-2003).
- Senior Consultant at Ernst & Young FSI, Singapore (1999-2000).
- Senior Product Manager at PT Bank BII Commonwealth, Indonesia (1997-1999).
- Deputy Head of Credit Division, Perdana Multi Finance, Indonesia (1997-1997).
- Management Associate to Risk Analyst at Citibank, N.A, Indonesia (1994-1997).

Concurrent Position

-

Affiliate Relationship

He has no affiliation with fellow members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, nor with the Controlling Shareholders.



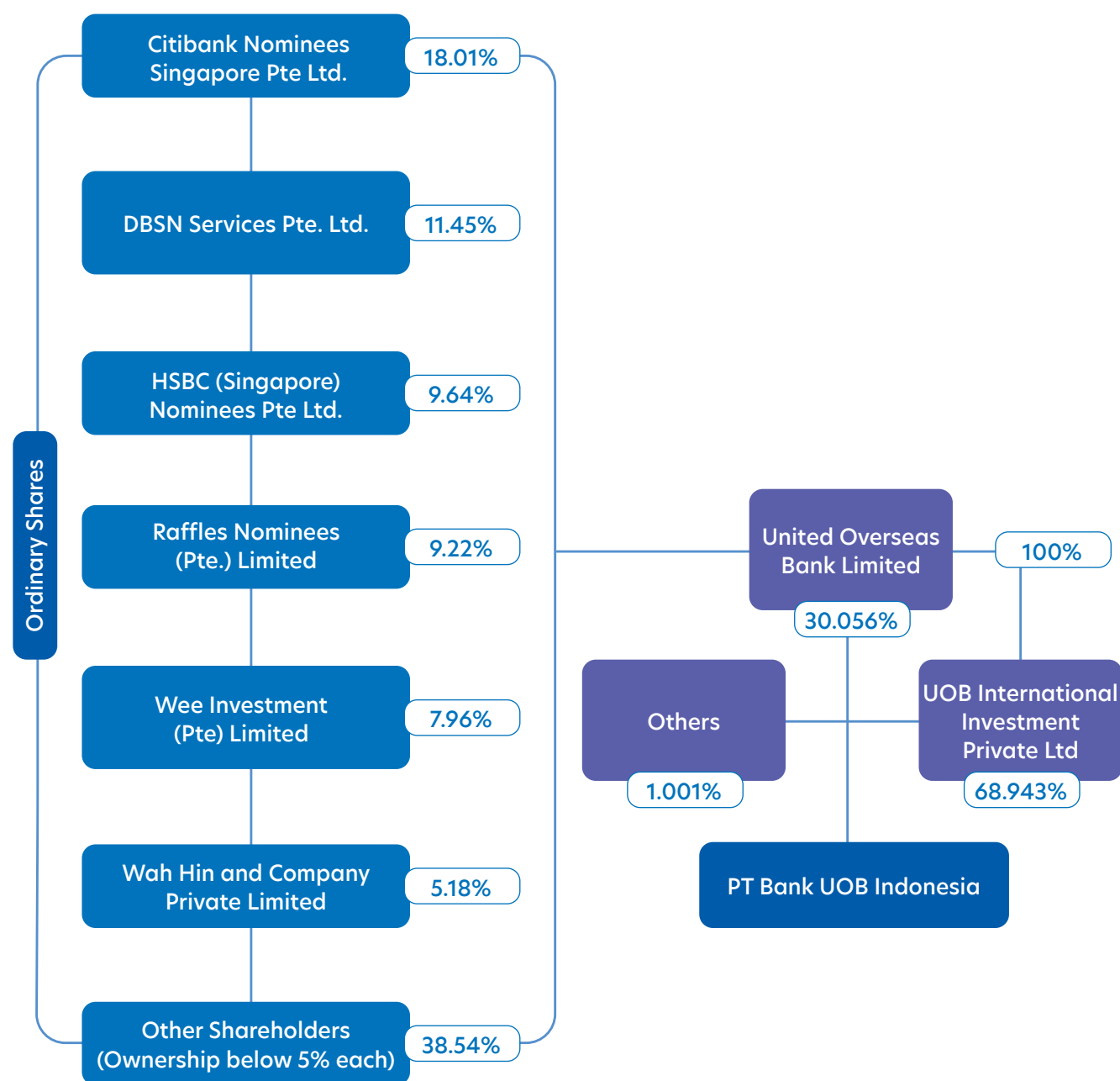
HENRY SANTOSO
Risk Management Director

Indonesian, 53 years old, domiciled in Jakarta

Information on Changes to the Board Members After the Financial Year 2022

There were no changes to the members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of the Bank after the financial year 2022 ended until the publication date of this Annual Report.

The Company's Group Structure



United Overseas Bank Limited as a Controlling Shareholder

UOB is a leading bank in Asia. Operating through its head office in Singapore and banking subsidiaries in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, UOB has a global network of around 500 offices in 19 countries and territories in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America.

Since its incorporation in 1935, UOB has grown organically and through a series of strategic acquisitions. Today, UOB is rated among the world's top banks: Aa1 by Moody's Investors Service and AA- by both S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings.

For nearly nine decades, UOB has adopted a customer-centric approach to create long-term value by staying relevant through its enterprising spirit and doing right by its customers. UOB is focused on building the future of ASEAN – for the people and businesses within, and connecting with ASEAN.

The Bank connects businesses to opportunities in the region with its unparalleled regional footprint and leverages data and insights to innovate and create personalised banking experiences and solutions catering to each customer's unique needs and evolving preferences. UOB is also committed to help businesses forge a sustainable future, by fostering social inclusiveness, creating positive environmental impact and pursuing economic progress. UOB believes in being a responsible financial services provider and is steadfast in its support of art, social development of children and education, doing right by its communities and stakeholders.

What We Do

UOB provides a wide range of financial services globally through our three core business segments – Group Retail, Group Wholesale Banking and Group Global Markets. Our offering includes consumer banking, private banking, commercial banking, transaction banking, investment banking and treasury services. Through our subsidiaries, we also provide asset management, private equity fund management and insurance services among others.

Where We Operate

~500

branches and offices in Asia Pacific,
Europe and North America

USA

3

Canada

3

United Kingdom

1

France

1

Australia

2

Asia

459

Brunei

2

Myanmar

2

Hong Kong

3

Philippines

1

India

2

Singapore

70

Indonesia

134

South Korea

1

Japan

2

Taiwan

2

Mainland China

21

Thailand

152

Malaysia

59

Vietnam

8

Five-Year Financial Summary of United Overseas Bank Limited

Description	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Selected Income Statement Items (\$ Million)					
Total Income	11,575	9,789	9,176	10,030	9,116
Total Expenses ^a	5,016	4,313	4,184	4,472	4,003
Operating Profit ^a	6,559	5,476	4,992	5,558	5,113
Net Profit After Tax ^{a,b}	4,819	4,075	2,915	4,343	4,008
Selected Balance Sheet Items (\$ Billion)					
Gross Customer Loans	320	311	281	269	262
Customer Deposits	369	353	325	311	293
Total Assets	504	459	432	404	388
Shareholders' Equity ^b	43	43	41	40	38
Financial Indicators (%)					
Cost/Income Ratio ^a	43.3	44.1	45.6	44.6	43.9
Non-Performing Loans Ratio	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Return on Average Ordinary Shareholders' Equity ^a	11.9	10.2	7.4	11.6	11.3
Return on Average Total Assets ^a	0.99	0.92	0.69	1.08	1.07
Return on Average Risk-Weighted Assets ^a	1.83	1.68	1.27	1.90	1.93
Capital Adequacy Ratio					
Common Equity Tier 1	13.3	13.5	14.7	14.3	13.9
Tier 1	14.4	14.4	15.8	15.4	14.9
Total	16.7	16.6	18.4	17.4	17.0
Per Ordinary Share					
Basic Earnings (\$)	2.69	2.39	1.69	2.55	2.34
Net asset value (\$)	24.24	24.08	23.03	22.33	21.31
Net Dividend (cents) ^c	135	120	78	130	120

^a Excluding one-off expenses.

^b Relates to the amount attributable to equity holders of the Bank.

^c Included a special dividend of 20 cents in 2018 and 2019.

Structure & Composition of Shareholders

The Company's Ownership Structure

Shareholders	As of 1 January 2022			As of 31 December 2022		
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Total Issued and Fully Paid Up Capital (in million IDR)	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Total Issued and Fully Paid Up Capital (in million IDR)
UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapore	7,712,375,083	68.943%	1,928,094	7,712,375,083	68.943%	1,928,094
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	3,362,266,880	30.056%	840,567	3,362,266,880	30.056%	840,567
Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara	111,886,756	1.000%	27,971	111,886,756	1.000%	27,971
Others	116,16	0.001%	29	116,16	0.001%	29
Total	11,186,644,888	100.000%	2,796,661	11,186,644,888	100.000%	2,796,661

Composition of Share Ownership with an Ownership of 5% or More

Per 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022

Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Total Issued and Fully Paid Up Capital (in million IDR)
UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapore	7,712,375,083	68.943%	1,928,094
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	3,362,266,880	30.056%	840,567

Classification of Share Ownership Based on Ownership Status

Per 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022

Shareholders	Status	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
UOB International Investment Private Limited, Singapore	Ownership of Foreign Institutions	7,712,375,083	68.943%
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	Ownership of Foreign Institutions	3,362,266,880	30.056%
Yayasan Kesejahteraan Nusantara	Ownership of Local Institutions	111,886,756	1.000%
Others	Ownership of Foreign and Local Institution	116,169	0.001%
Total		11,186,644,888	100.00%

Structure & Composition of Shareholders

Classification of Local and Foreign Shareholders

As of 31 December 2022

Group of Shareholders	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Institutions			
Local	3	111,887,139	1.0001
Foreign	6	11,074,642,401	98.9987
Individuals			
Local	20	114,118	0.001
Foreign	1	1,230	0.00001

Shareholding Ownership by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

In 2022, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors Members did not hold the Company's shares.

Significant Changes [GRI 2-6] [C.6]

In 2022, there was no changes in share ownership structure compared to the previous year.

Subsidiaries and Affiliates

As of 31 December 2022, UOB Indonesia did not have subsidiaries and affiliates as mentioned in the aforementioned group structure chart.

Share Listing Chronology

Corporate Actions	Distribution Dates	Nominal Value (IDR)	Additional/Reduction in Total Shares	Total Listed Shares
Initial Public Offering of Shares	20 July 2000	500	194,000,000	970,000,000
Share Dividend	17 May 2002	500	223,689,754	1,193,689,754
Bonus Share	17 May 2002	500	47,133,917	1,240,823,671
Limited Public Offering I	20-27 September 2002	500	248,164,734	1,488,988,405
Share Nominal Value	23 December 2002	250	1,488,988,405	2,977,976,810
Limited Public Offering II	28 May-5 June 2003	250	744,494,202	3,722,471,012
Share Dividend	4 November 2003	250	306,091,338	4,028,562,350
Bonus Share	4 November 2003	250	959,549,650	4,988,112,000
Share Dividend	12 May 2005	250	410,821,132	5,398,922,132
Bonus Share	12 May 2005	250	367,309,605	5,766,242,737
Limited Public Offering III	9-19 June 2006	250	887,114,267	6,653,357,004
Tender Offer	22 September-21 October 2008	250	-	6,653,357,004
Delisting of Shares on Stock Exchange	20 November 2008	250	-	6,653,357,004
Business Merger	30 June 2010	250	2,900,528,800	9,553,885,804
Right Issue	27 May 2020	250	1,632,759,084	11,186,644,888

Bond Listing Chronology

As of 31 December 2022, the outstanding of UOB senior and sub debt was IDR1,605 billion. The bond ratings were ranked by Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) for Senior Debt and AA(idn) for Subordinated Debt.

In 2022, no maturing Subordinated Debt and Senior Debt.

The following table presents the data of outstanding and matured bonds of UOB Indonesia:

Type of Bonds	Date of Emission	Maturity	Value (IDR)	Maturity Date	Coupon	Rating	Listing
Outstanding Bonds							
Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II 2018 Series C	23 May 2018	5 years	55 billion	23 May 2023	7.65% p.a	AAA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinate Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I 2016	25 November 2016	7 years	100 billion	25 November 2023	9.40% p.a	AA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I 2021	2 September 2021	3 years	100 billion	2 September 2024	5.65% p.a.	AAA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinate Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II 2017	17 October 2017	7 years	500 billion	17 October 2024	9.25% p.a	AA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinate Debt Shelf Offering II Phase I 2019	5 July 2019	7 years	100 billion	5 July 2026	9.85% p.a.	AA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinate Debt Shelf Offering II Phase II 2019	13 November 2019	7 years	650 billion	13 November 2026	9.25% p.a.	AA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinate Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I 2022	8 March 2022	7 years	100 billion	8 March 2029	8.00% p.a.	AA(idn) Fitch Ratings	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Matured Bond							
No maturing bond in 2022							

Awards and Certifications

February 2022

Types of Awards

1st in SLE Index 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

5th Infobank SLE Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

1st in Loyalty Index 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

5th Infobank SLE Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

1st in Engagement Index 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

5th Infobank SLE Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

1st in Marketing Engagement Index 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

5th Infobank SLE Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

1st in Satisfaction Index 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

5th Infobank SLE Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

1st in Satisfaction Index 2022 Mobile Banking

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

5th Infobank SLE Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

March 2022

Types of Awards

The Most Innovative Conventional Bank for The Advanced of Integrated Digital Service

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

Indonesia Digital Innovation Awards 2022 - Leading Through Innovation

Issuing Agency

Warta Ekonomi

April 2022

Types of Awards

Corporate Brand: Bank Umum Konvensional (KBMI 3 - Modal Inti di atas RP14 Triliun s.d. RP70 Triliun)

Business Unit

UOB Indonesia

Award Name

11th Infobank Digital Brand Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

Corporate Brand: Bank Digital (KBMI 3 - Modal Inti di atas RP14 Triliun s.d. RP70 Triliun)

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

11th Infobank Digital Brand Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

Tabungan Bank Umum Konvensional: UOB One Account

Business Unit

Personal Finance Services

Award Name

11th Infobank Digital Brand Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

Kartu Kredit Bank Umum Konvensional: Kartu Debit UOB

Business Unit

Personal Finance Services

Award Name

11th Infobank Digital Brand Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

Mobile Banking Bank Umum Konvensional: TMRW by UOB

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

11th Infobank Digital Brand Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

Types of Awards

Kartu Debit Bank Umum Konvensional: Kartu Debit UOB

Business Unit

CPP

Award Name

11th Infobank Digital Brand Award 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

May 2022

Types of Awards

World's Best Banks 2022 - Peringkat ke 4 di Indonesia

Business Unit

UOB Indonesia

Award Name

World's Best Banks 2022

Issuing Agency

Forbes and Statista

Types of Awards

Best CSR Bank - Indonesia 2022

Business Unit

Strategic Communications & Brand

Award Name

International Finance Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

International Finance

Types of Awards

Most Innovative Digital Bank - Indonesia 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

International Finance Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

International Finance

May 2022

Types of Awards

Best Mobile Banking Application – Indonesia 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

International Finance Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

International Finance

Types of Awards

Rank 80 in The Asian Banker Global Top 100 Digital Bank Ranking 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

Global Top 100 Digital Bank Ranking 2022

Issuing Agency

The Asian Banker

June 2022

Types of Awards

Kategori KBMI 3 untuk dimensi: Data

Business Unit

UOB Indonesia

Award Name

Digital Banking Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

Majalah Investor

Types of Awards

Kategori KBMI 3 untuk dimensi: Tatanan Institusi

Business Unit

UOB Indonesia

Award Name

Digital Banking Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

Majalah Investor

Types of Awards

9 Digital Bank with Excellence Service in 2022

Business Unit

TMRW Digital Bank

Award Name

Infobank 19th Banking Service Excellence Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

Infobank

July 2022

Types of Awards

Triple A Best Bank Awards: Best in Treasury and Working Capital – LLCs Indonesia

Business Unit

Transaction Banking

Award Name

Triple A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

The Asset

Types of Awards

Triple A Best Bank Awards: Best Services Provider – Trade Finance Indonesia

Business Unit

Transaction Banking

Award Name

Triple A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

The Asset

Types of Awards

Triple A Solution Awards: Best Supply Chain Solution – PT Philips Indonesia Commercial

Business Unit

Transaction Banking

Award Name

Triple A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

The Asset

Types of Awards

Triple A Solution Awards: Best Supply Chain Solution – PT Tower Bersama Group

Business Unit

Transaction Banking

Award Name

Triple A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

The Asset

Types of Awards

Triple A Solution Awards: Best Payments and Collections Solutions – PT Mitra Iswara & Rorimpandey (MIR)

Business Unit

Transaction Banking

Award Name

Triple A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

The Asset

August 2022

Types of Awards

Program Creative Digital POD kategori Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan

Business Unit

Strategic Communications & Brand

Award Name

Nusantara CSR Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

La Tofi School of Social Responsibility

September 2022

Types of Awards

Best Bank for CSR – Indonesia

Business Unit

Strategic Communications & Brand

Award Name

Asiamoney Best Bank Awards 2022

Issuing Agency

Asiamoney

Supporting Institutions and/or Professionals

Public Accounting Firm	Trustee	Legal Consultant
Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja (Ernst & Young Indonesia) Indonesia Stock Exchange Tower 2, Lt.7 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 12190 Indonesia Telp. (021) 52895000 Faks. (021) 52894100	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Plaza Mandiri, Lantai 22 Jl. Jenderal Gatot Subroto Kav. 36-38 Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta, 12190 Indonesia Telp. (021) 5245161, 5268216 Faks. (021) 5268201	Hiswara Bunjamin & Tandjung Gedung BRI II Lantai 23 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 44-46 Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta 10210 Indonesia Telp. (021) 5744010 Faks. (021) 5744670
Share Registrar	Public Notary	Rating Agency
PT Raya Saham Registra Gedung Plaza Sentral Lantai 2 Jl. Jendral Sudirman Kav. 47-48 Jakarta 12930 Telp. (021) 2525666 Faks. (021) 2525028	Kantor Notaris Aulia Taufani S.H, Menara Sudirman Lantai 17D Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 60 Jakarta Selatan 12190 Telp. (021) 52892365 Faks. (021) 5204780	PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia DBS Bank Tower Lt.24 Suite 2403 Jl. Prof Dr. Satrio Kav 3-5 Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta, 12940 Indonesia Telp. (021) 29886800 Faks. (021) 29886822

Type of Professionals	Service	Fee	Assignment Period
Public Accounting Firm	Audit service for the 2022 Financial Statements. There were not any non-audit services rendered by the Public Accounting Firm for the Bank.	IDR4.1 billion	2022 Fiscal year

Information on the Company Website

All of the Bank's Stakeholders are given a wide access to the Bank's official website, www.uob.co.id, containing a wide-ranging public information required by the regulators, such as:

- Information on the shareholders;
- The code of conduct;
- Summaries of the minutes of Annual and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders as well as all related notices and invitations, dating back to 2016;
- The Company's annual reports dating from 2010, financial statements dating from 2013, and quarterly financial statements dating from 2011;
- Profiles of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors; and
- Charters of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Committees and Internal Audit Unit.

Operational Area and Market Served [C.3]

As of 31 December 2022, the Company's service network consisted of 39 branch offices, 91 sub-branch offices, and 132 ATMs across 42 cities in 16 provinces in Indonesia. The Company's banking services are accessible through its regional ATM network, the ATM Prima and Bersama networks and the Visa network.

Office Networks

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
HEAD OFFICE					
Headquarter	-	Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Kel. Kebon Melati, Kec. Tanah Abang 10230	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 23506000	(021) 29936632
REGIONAL OFFICES					
Region 1 Office	Region 1 Office	Gedung UOB Plaza Lantai 18, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Kel. Kebon Melati, Kec. Tanah Abang 10230	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 23506000	(021) 29936647
Region 2 Office	Region 2 Office	Gedung UOB Plaza Lantai 11, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Kel. Kebon Melati, Kec. Tanah Abang 10230	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 23506000	(021) 29936632
Region 3 Office	Region 3 Office	Jl. Palang Merah No. 30, Lantai 3, Kel. Kesawan, Kec. Medan Barat, Medan 20231	3396 - Kota Medan	(061) 4156574	(061) 4148556, (061) 4154793, (061) 4560116
Region 4 Office	Region 4 Office	Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 53, Lantai 3, Kel. Embong Kaliasan, Kec. Genteng Surabaya 60271	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 5471772, (031) 5481888	(031) 5345026, (031) 5345136, (031) 5345146
BRANCH OFFICES					
Juanda	Juanda	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.15, Kel. Kebon Kelapa, Kec. Gambir 10120	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 22035055	(021) 22035056 - 58
UOB Plaza	UOB Plaza	Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Kel. Kebon Melati, Kec. Tanah Abang 10230	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 23506000	(021) 29936680 - 82
Kelapa Gading	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Raya Barat Boulevard Blok LC 7 No. 1-2, Kelapa Gading Permai 14240	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 4529171	(021) 4529179
Green Garden	Green Garden	Komplek Perumahan Green Garden, Blok A.7 No. 47-50, Kel. Kedoya Utara, Kec. Kebon Jeruk 11520	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 5819005, (021) 5802814	(021) 5802776
Gajah Mada	Gajah Mada (d/h: Asemka)	Jl. Gajah Mada No.87-87A, Kel. Krukut, Kec. Taman Sari, Jakarta Barat	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 6329779	(021) 6329696, (021) 6329766, (021) 6329966, (021) 6329906
Radio Dalam	Radio Dalam	Jl. Radio Dalam No. 9 A, Kel. Gandaria Utara, Kec. Kebayoran Baru 12140	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 7252647	(021) 7252648
Serang	Serang	Jl. M. Hasanuddin, Serang Plaza Blok II No. 3-7, Serang, Banten 42112	0203 - Kota Serang	(0254) 200153, (0254) 201566	(0254) 200692
Bandar Lampung	Bandar Lampung	Jl. Ikan Tenggiri No. 17/A, Teluk Betung, Bandar Lampung 35223	3991 - Kota Bandar Lampung	(0721) 482982	(0721) 482951
Bogor	Bogor	Jl. Suryakencana No. 260 F, Kel. Gudang, Kec. Bogor Tengah, Kota Bogor 16151	0192 - Kota Bogor	(0251) 8325256	(0251) 8325307
Medan	Medan	Jl. Palang Merah No. 30, Kel. Kesawan, Kec. Medan Barat, Medan 20231	3396 - Kota Medan	(061) 4156574	(061) 4148556, (061) 4154793, (061) 4560116

Office Networks

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Tomang Elok	Tomang Elok	Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Kompleks Tomang Elok Blok A No. 55, Sei Sikambing, Medan 11520	3396 - Kota Medan	(061) 8455405, (061) 8455785, (061) 8455635	(061) 8455656
Palembang	Palembang	Jl. Mesjid Lama No. 48-50, Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30125	3691 - Kota Palembang	(0711) 310965	(0711) 313216, (0711) 316663, (0711) 361150, (0711) 357816
Pekanbaru	Pekanbaru	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 442, Wonorejo, Marpoyan Damai, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau 28126	3591 - Kota Pekanbaru	(0761) 21168, (0761) 21116 (0761) 20879 (0761) 848053	(0761) 848052
Batam	Batam	Komplek Batam Plaza Blok E No. 1-3, Jl. Imam Bonjol, Batam 29444	3892 - Kota Batam	(0778) 459691	(0778) 458601
Batam Centre	Batam Centre	Komplek Mahkota Raya Blok D No. 7 & No. 8, Jl. Engku Putri, Kel. Teluk Tering, Kec. Batam Kota, Kota Batam, Kepulauan Riau 29461	3892 - Kota Batam	(0778) 7486000	(0778) 7486025
Solo	Solo	Jl. Jend. Urip Sumoharjo No. 13-17, Kepatihan Wetan, Jebres, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah 57129	0996 - Kota Surakarta/Solo	(0271) 646348	(0271) 668758, (0271) 630620, (0271) 646947
Bandung	Bandung	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 55 A, Bandung 40241	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 4204491	(022) 4238906
Bandung Rivai	Bandung Rivai	Jl. Abdul Rivai No. 2 A, Tamansari, Bandung Wetan, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat 40116	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 4209980	(022) 4209970
Semarang	Semarang	Menara Suara Merdeka (Ground Floor, Mezzanine Floor, 2 nd Floor) Jl. Pandanaran No.30, Kel. Pekunden, Kec. Semarang Tengah, Semarang 50137	0991 - Kota Semarang	(024) 86448000	(024) 86446066
Cirebon	Cirebon	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 29, Lemahwungkuk, Kota Cirebon, Jawa Barat 45111	0194 - Kota Cirebon	(0231) 205040, (0231) 206959, (0231) 206396, (0231) 221541	(0231) 201989, (0231) 248340
Tasikmalaya	Tasikmalaya	Jl. Empang No. 50, Empangsari, Tawang, Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat 46113	0195 - Kota Tasikmalaya	(0265) 310300	(0265) 332007
Purwokerto	Purwokerto	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 330, Purwokerto 53116	0914 - Kab. Banyumas	(0281) 631464, (0281) 623466, (0281) 635996, (0281) 630942, (0281) 630259, (0281) 635950	(0281) 636747, (0281) 640945
Magelang	Magelang	Jl. Tidar No. 17, Magelang, Jawa Tengah 56126	0995 - Kota Magelang	(0293) 362181, (0293) 364344, (0293) 365261, (0293) 364405-06	(0293) 364271
Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 62, Kotabaru, Gondokusuman, Kota Yogyakarta, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55224	0591 - Kota Yogyakarta	(0274) 562000, (0274) 517410	(0274) 563433
Tegal	Tegal	Jl. Kolonel Sugiono No. 56, RT.003/RW.05, Kel. Pekauman, Kec. Tegal Barat, Tegal	0994 - Kota Tegal	(0283) 325001, (0283) 325005	(0283) 325008

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Surabaya	Surabaya	Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 53, Embong Kaliasin, Genteng, Kota Surabaya 60271	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 5471772, (031) 5481888	(031) 5345026, (031) 5345136, (031) 5345146
Surabaya Bukit Darmo	Surabaya Bukit Darmo	Jl. Raya Bukit Darmo Golf, Blok R No. 28 - 30, Kel. Pradah Kalikendal, Kec. Dukuh Pakis 60226	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 7343949 (Hunting), (031) 7326000 (Privilege Banking), (031) 5486008 (Call Centre 24 hours)	(031) 7343910 (Secretariat) (031) 7348259 (Back Office Lt. 1) (031) 7341943 (Back Office Lt. 2)
Surabaya Manyar Kertoarjo	Surabaya Manyar Kertoarjo	Jl. Manyar Kertoarjo No. 50, Kel. Manyar Sabrangan, Kec. Sukolilo	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 5991168 (031) 5991428	(031) 5991411 (031) 5991412
Jember	Jember	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 68, Kel. Jember Kidul, Kec. Kaliwates, Kabupaten Jember 68131	1212 - Kab. Jember	(0331) 484545, (0331) 424759, (0331) 424859	(0331) 484980
Denpasar	Denpasar	Jl. Dr. Wahidin No. 39, Kel. Pemecutan, Kec. Denpasar Barat, Kota Denpasar	7291 - Kota Denpasar	(0361) 433014	(0361) 424245
Denpasar Bali Renon	Denpasar Bali Renon	Jl. Raya Puputan Komplek Pertokoan Niti Mandala Raya No.17, Renon, Dangin Puri Klod, Denpasar Timur, Kota Denpasar 80235	7291 - Kota Denpasar	(0361) 241888	(0361) 245978
Banyuwangi	Banyuwangi	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 16, Kel. Penganjuran, Kec. Banyuwangi, Kabupaten Banyuwangi 68416	1211 - Kab. Banyuwangi	(0333) 426500 (0333) 424705 (0333) 423061-62 (0333) 422270-71 (0333) 424070	(0333) 424260
Jombang	Jombang	Jl. Gus Dur (d/h. Jl Merdeka) No. 133, Candi Mulyo, Kec. Jombang, Kabupaten Jombang 61413	1204 - Kab. Jombang	(0321) 862500-01 (0321) 862337 (0321) 874857-58	(0321) 862171
Malang	Malang	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 63, Kauman, Klojen, Kota Malang 60261	1293 - Kota Malang	(0341) 342333	(0341) 342572
Makassar	Makassar	Jl. Sulawesi No. 83, Pattunuang, Wajo, Kota Makassar 90174	6191 - Kota Makassar	(0411) 321421	(0411) 315702 (0411) 319457
Pontianak	Pontianak	Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto No. 266/A, Darat Sekip, Pontianak Kota, Kota Pontianak 78117	5391 - Kota Pontianak	(0561) 732600 (0561) 734656	(0561) 736282
Balikpapan	Balikpapan	Kavling 8 Square Blok A6 & A7, RT 28 Jl. M.T. Haryono, Kel. Damai, Kec. Balikpapan Selatan 76114	5492 - Kota Balikpapan	(0542) 7208888 (0542) 7209999	(0542) 765477
Samarinda	Samarinda	Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No. 68-70, Pelabuhan, Samarinda Kota, Kota Samarinda 75112	5491 - Kota Samarinda	(0541) 732492-95-97 (0541) 749516-17-18	(0541) 732490
Banjarmasin	Banjarmasin	Jl. Lambung Mangkurat No. 17, Banjarmasin, Kertak Baru Ulu, Banjarmasin Tengah, Kota Banjarmasin 70111	5191 - Kota Banjarmasin	(0511) 3357172 (0511) 3353754 (0551) 3365312	(0511) 3353305

Office Networks

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
SUB-BRANCH OFFICES					
Glodok Plaza	Gajah Mada	Komp. Glodok Plaza Blok F No. 1-2, Jl. Pinangsia Raya, Kota Tua, Pinangsia, Tamansari, Kota Jakarta Barat 11110	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 6595026 (021) 6596745 (021) 6280943-44	(021) 6280944
Pluit	Gajah Mada	Jl. Pluit Kencana Raya No. 76, Pluit, Penjaringan, Kota Jakarta Utara 14450	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6611770-71	(021) 6691163
Petak Baru	Gajah Mada	Jl. Petak Baru No. 25-26, Roa Malaka, Tambora, Kota Jakarta 11230	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 6922115 (021) 6922432 (021) 6912224 (021) 6924069 (021) 6901756-57 (021) 6917410-11	(021) 6928086
Mangga Dua	Gajah Mada	Pusat Grosir Pasar Pagi Mangga Dua Lt. III, Blok BC 011,012,012 A & 014, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya 11110	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6255661 (021) 6127340	(021) 6127341
Mangga Dua Plaza	Gajah Mada	Mangga Dua Plaza Blok F No. 5 Jl. Mangga Dua Raya 11110	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6120086 (021) 6120912 (021) 6129128 (021) 6129129	(021) 6129130
Jembatan Dua	Gajah Mada	Jl. Jembatan Dua No. 139 A, Pejagalan, Penjaringan, Kota Jakarta Utara 14450	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6631760 (021) 6631761-62	(021) 6610615
Muara Karang	Gajah Mada	Jl. Muara Karang No. 1, RT. 019/RW. 02, Kav. Blok Y3 Barat No. 10, Pluit, Penjaringan, Kota Jakarta Utara 14450	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6625967-69 (021) 6601048	(021) 6606171
Pantai Indah Kapuk	Gajah Mada	Rukan Exclusive Blok A No.27, Jl. Marina Raya, Kel. Kamal Muara, Kec. Penjaringan 14470	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 56946227	(021) 56946227
Petojo	Juanda	Jl. A.M Sangaji No. 25 E, Petojo Utara, Gambir, Kota Jakarta Pusat 10130	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 6324562-63	(021) 6324562 (021) 63855187
Roxy Mas	Juanda	Gedung Yusen, Lantai Dasar, Jl. Biak No.56, Kel. Cideng, Kec. Gambir, Jakarta Pusat 10150	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 22638455	(021) 22635587
Sawah Besar	Juanda	Jl. Sukarjo Wiryopranoto No. 26, Kebon Kelapa, Gambir, Jakarta Utara 10120	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 3853677 (021) 231368 (021) 2313479 (021) 3453336 (021) 3453337	(021) 3860602
Pasar Baru	Juanda	Jl. K. H. Samanhudi 40 A, RT. 006/RW. 02, Pasar Baru, Sawah Besar 10710	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 3500523 (021) 3850468 (021) 3866520 (021) 3510587 (021) 3510588	(021) 3510589
Central Park	Juanda	Central Park Mall, 3 rd Floor, Shop Unit No. L3 - 203 A, Jl. Let. Jend. S. Parman Kav. 28, Kel. Tanjung Duren, Kec. Grogol Petamburan, Jakarta Barat 11470	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 29201015 (Hunting) (021) 29201013 (021) 29201014 (021) 29201016	(021) 29201017
Mangga Besar	Juanda	Jl. Mangga Besar No. 68 - 68 A 10730	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 6594677 (021) 6292150 (021) 6292349	(021) 6293113

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Pangeran Jayakarta	Juanda	Jl. Pangeran Jayakarta No. 126-129 Blok A/5, Kel. Mangga Dua Selatan, Kec. Sawah Besar 10730	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 62201905 (021) 62201906 (021) 62201907 (021) 6016574	(021) 62201904
Palmerah	UOB Plaza	Jl. Palmerah Barat No. 39 B, Palmerah, Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat 10270	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 5325479 (021) 5308785	(021) 5329249
Tanah Abang	UOB Plaza	Pusat Perdagangan Tanah Abang Bukit Blok F No. 6-8, Jl. K.H. Fahrudin, Jakarta Pusat 10250	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 3803320 (021) 3846171	(021) 3151787 (021) 38903406
Wahid Hasyim	UOB Plaza	Jl. K.H. Wahid Hasyim No. 89, Gondangdia, Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat 10350	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 29276200	(021) 29276400
Metro Tanah Abang	UOB Plaza	Pusat Grosir Metro Tanah Abang Banking Center Lantai 7 Unit No.1, Jl. K.H. Wahid Hasyim No. 187-189, Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat 10250	0391 - Jakarta Pusat	(021) 30036023 (021) 30036024 (021) 30036025	(021) 30036026
Setiabudi JKT	UOB Plaza	Setiabudi Atrium Building 1 st Floor Suite 101 AA, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav.62, Kel. Karet Kuningan, Kec. Setiabudi, Jakarta Selatan 12920	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 5210035	(021) 521 0036
PIK Boulevard	Kelapa Gading	Graha Indochem, Lantai Basement & Lantai Dasar, Jl. Pantai Indah Kapuk Boulevard Kav. SSB/E, Kel. Kamal Muara, Kec. Penjaringan, Jakarta Utara, 14470	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 29210600	(021) 29210601
Kelapa Gading Boulevard	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Raya Boulevard Blok FW I No. 18, Kelapa Gading Boulevard, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara 14240	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 4531069-70	(021) 45841059
Tanjung Priok	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Enggano Blok C No.11-G, Kel. Tanjung Priok, Kec. Tanjung Priok, Jakarta Utara	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 4351460	(021) 4366562
Sunter Agung	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Danau Sunter Agung Utara Blok D 1 No. 6 B, Sunter Agung, Jakarta Utara 14350	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6451120-21 (021) 65833281-82	(021) 6453821
Bekasi Selatan	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Achmad Yani Kav. A4 No. 7, Ruko Kalimalang Commercial Centre, Desa Kayuringin, Bekasi 17144	0198 - Kota Bekasi	(021) 88965891-93 (021) 8853521	(021) 88965890
Cikarang	Kelapa Gading	Komplek Ruko Cikarang Commercial Center, Blok B1 No. 23, Jl. Raya Cikarang Cibarusah Km.40 No.1, Kel. Pasir Sari, Kec. Cikarang Selatan, Bekasi 17550	0198 - Kota Bekasi	(021) 89835725 (021) 89835726 (021) 89835727	(021) 89835724
Kelapa Gading Boulevard Raya	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Boulevard Raya Blok DG No. 2, Kel. Kelapa Gading Timur, Kelapa Gading 14240	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 4527582	(021) 4527583
Green Ville	Green Garden	Komplek Pertokoan Green Ville Blok BG No. 14-15, Kel. Duri Kepa, Kec. Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta Barat 11510	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 56957883-84 (021) 56957895 (021) 56957897	(021) 56957902
Cengkareng	Green Garden	Komplek Taman Palem Lestari Blok D 10 No.1, Cengkareng Barat, Jakarta Barat 11730	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 55957447 (021) 55957448 (021) 55957449	(021) 55957446

Office Networks

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Tangerang	Green Garden	Jl. Ki Asnawi No. 64 C-D, Kel. Sukasari, Kec. Tangerang, Kota Tangerang 15111	0292 - Kota Tangerang	(021) 5523081-83-84 (021) 55799082-83	(021) 5523082
Duta Mas	Green Garden	Komplek Perumahan Taman Duta Mas, Blok D8 No. 1, Kec. Grogol Petamburan, Jakarta Barat 11460	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 5648262 (021) 5649550	(021) 5649464
Teluk Gong	Green Garden	Kompleks Duta Harapan Indah Blok G No. 10, Jl. Kapuk Muara, Kel. Kapuk Muara, Kec. Penjaringan, Jakarta Utara 14460	0392 - Jakarta Utara	(021) 6617577 - 78 (021) 6622957	(021) 6612279
BSD Golden	Green Garden	Ruko BSD Golden Boulevard, Blok C No. 6, Jl. Pahlawan Seribu, Kel. Buaran Lengkong Karya, Kec. Serpong, Tangerang, Banten 15322	0292 - Tangerang Selatan	(021) 53160680 (021) 53160681 (021) 53153168 (021) 53153169	(021) 53153087
Tanjung Duren	Green Garden	Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya Blok N No. 352 RT.007/RW.03, Kel. Tanjung Duren Utara, Kec. Grogol Petamburan 11470	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 5642027 (021) 5673950 (021) 56969082	(021) 5685079
Puri Kencana	Green Garden	Grand Puri Kencana, Jl. Puri Kencana Blok K7/2A, Kel. Kembangan Selatan, Kec. Kembangan 11610	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 5823602 (021) 5823603 (021) 5823604 (021) 5823605	(021) 5819222
Citra Garden 2	Green Garden	Komplek Rukan Citra Niaga, Blok A No. 3, Jl. Utan Jati, Kel. Pegadungan, Kec. Kalideres 10750	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 54377025-31	(021) 54374621
Kebon Jeruk	Green Garden	Gedung Graha Kencana, 1 st floor, Jl. Raya Perjuangan No.88, Kebon Jeruk 11530	0393 - Jakarta Barat	(021) 5350638	(021) 5350639
Gading Serpong	Green Garden	Ruko Graha Boulevard Blok GBVC / 002, Jl. Boulevard Gading Serpong, Kel. Curug, Kec. Kelapa Dua, Tangerang, Banten 15810	0292 - Kota Tangerang	(021) 29001081	(021) 29001071
Permata Hijau	Radio Dalam	Grand ITC Permata Hijau - Emerald No. 10, Letjen Soepeno (Arteri Permata Hijau), Kel. Grogol Utara, Kec. Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan 12210	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 53663111 (021) 53664376	(021) 53663222
Pondok Indah	Radio Dalam	Jl. Metro Pondok Indah Sektor II, Blok UA Kav.46-47, Jakarta Selatan 12310	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 75906165 (021) 75900178	(021) 75900185
Fatmawati	Radio Dalam	Jl. Fatmawati Raya No. 1, RT.001/RW.04, Kel. Gandaria Selatan, Kec. Cilandak, Jakarta Selatan 12410	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 7504770 (021) 7664823 (021) 7661367	(021) 7661333
Panglima Polim	Radio Dalam	Jl. Panglima Polim Raya No. 18A, B, C, Kel. Pulo, Kec. Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan 12160	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 7251603 (021) 7202668 (021) 7251655	(021) 7222187
Wolter Monginsidi	Radio Dalam	Gedung One Wolter Place, Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No. 63 B, Kel. Rawa Barat, Kec. Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan 12180	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 72786262	(021) 7394880
Bintaro Sektor 3A	Radio Dalam	Rukan Bintaro Blok A.6 (Rukan depan Bintaro Plaza), Sektor 3A, Kel. Pondok Karya, Kec. Pondok Aren, Kota Tangerang Selatan 15225	0204 - Tangerang Selatan	(021) 7362898	(021) 7362897

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Kemang	Radio Dalam	Jl. Kemang Raya No. 24 A, Kel. Bangka, Kec. Mampang Prapatan 12730	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 71794084 (021) 71794085 (021) 71794086	(021) 71794083
Cilegon	Serang	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 6, Sukmajaya, Kec. Jombang, Cilegon 42411	0291 - Kota Cilegon	(0254) 391033 (0254) 391034 (0254) 392057	(0254) 391151
Plaza Oleos	Radio Dalam	Gedung Plaza Oleos, Lantai Dasar Unit B1 & B2, Jl. TB. Simatupang Kav. 53 A, Kel. Kebagusan, Kec. Pasar Minggu 12520	0394 - Jakarta Selatan	(021) 22780125	(021) 22780117
Cibubur	Bogor	Ruko Cibubur Times Square Blok B-1 No.11 & 12, Jl. Alternatif Cibubur KM 3, Kel. Jatikarya, Kec. Jatisampurna, Kota Bekasi 17435	0198 - Kota Bekasi	(021) 84592489 (021) 84302667	(021) 84597922
Asia	Medan	Jl. Asia No. 132/172, Medan, Kel. Sei Rengas I, Kec. Medan Kota, Medan 20214	3396 - Kota Medan	(061) 7368623 (061) 7368653	(061) 7368932
Cemara Asri	Medan	Jl. Cemara Asri Boulevard, Blok A No.58, Kec. Percut Sei Tuan, Kab. Deli Serdan 20371	3396 - Kota Medan	(061) 66936911	(061) 66933132
Medan Djuanda	Medan	Jl. Ir. H. Djuanda No. 20i, Kel. Sukadama, Kec. Medan Polonia, Medan, 20157	3396 - Kota Medan	(061) 88815959	(061) 42003822
Dempo (d/h R. Sukamto)	Palembang	Jl. Mayor HM Rasyad Nawawi, Ruko Blok A1 No. 500 dan Blok A2 No. 501, Palembang	3691 - Kota Palembang	(0711) 5734695	(0711) 369657
Bayfront	Batam	Menara Aria Harbour Bay, Lantai Dasar, Jl. Duyung, Kel. Sungai Jodoh, Kec. Batu Ampar, Kota Batam 29453	3892 - Kota Batam	(0778) 4883120	(0778) 4883379
Grand Niaga Mas	Batam	Komplek Grand Niaga Mas Blok A No. 3, Batam Centre, Kelurahan Belian, Kecamatan Batam Kota, Kota Batam 29464	3892 - Kota Batam	(0778) 4161676	(0778) 4170105
Achmad Yani	Bandung	Jl. Jend. Achmad Yani No. 235, Bandung	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 7204952	(022) 7205551
Kopo	Bandung	Jl. Kopo No. 91, Situsaur, Bojongloa Kidul, Kota Bandung	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 5230030 (022) 5204784	(022) 5204784 (022) 5227177
Buah Batu	Bandung	Ruko Buah Batu No.146 A, Jl. Buah Batu No.1, Kel. Cijagra, Kec. Lengkong	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 7315139	(022) 7315193
Pasir Kaliki	Bandung	Jl. Pasir Kaliki No. 161, Pamoyanan, Cicendo, Kota Bandung	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 6017027	(022) 3044520
Dago	Bandung	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.43 (Dago), Tamansari, Bandung Wetan, Kota Bandung	0191 - Kota Bandung	(022) 4261175 (022) 4261191	(022) 4267885
Siliwangi	Semarang	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 131, Salamanmloyo, Semarang Barat, Kota Semarang	0991 - Kota Semarang	(024) 7608791	(024) 7608623
Majapahit	Semarang	Jl. Brigjend. Sudirato 106, Pandean Lamper, Gayamsari, Kota Semarang	0991 - Kota Semarang	(024) 6723762	(024) 6723761
Salatiga	Semarang	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No.188, Kalicacing, Sidomukti, Kota Salatiga	0992 - Kota Salatiga	(0298) 322027	(0298) 326032

Office Networks

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Gang Tengah (d/h LIK)	Semarang	Jl. Gang Tengah No. 16, Kranggan, Semarang Tengah, Kota Semarang	0991 - Kota Semarang	(024) 3561800	(024) 3561700
Mataram	Semarang	Ruko Plaza Blok A No. 8 A, Jl. MT Haryono, Dadapsari, Semarang Utara, Kota Semarang	0991 - Kota Semarang	(024) 3560033 (024) 3560461 (024) 3584007	(024) 3560462
Kratonan	Solo	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 246	0996 - Kota Surakarta/Solo	(0271) 652626 (0271) 654343	(0271) 655622
Pasar Legi	Solo	Jl. Letjen. S. Parman No.83, Kel. Kestalan, Kec. Banjarsari, Kotamadya Surakarta, Jawa Tengah	0996 - Kota Surakarta/Solo	(0271) 666536	(0271) 641177
Sragen	Solo	Jl. Raya Sukowati No. 194, Sragen, Kel. Sragen Kulon, Kec. Sragen, Kab. Sragen, Jawa Tengah	0996 - Kab. Sragen	(0271) 891276 (0271) 891250	(0271) 891276
Temanggung	Magelang	Jl. KS. Tubun No. 1, Kel. Temanggung I, Kec. Temanggung	0919 - Kab. Temanggung	(0293) 491555	(0293) 491155
Muntilan	Magelang	Komp. Ruko PJKA A. II No. 3, Pucungrejo, Muntilan, Magelang	0995 - Kota Magelang	(0293) 586508 (0293) 587323	(0293) 587415
Brigjend Katamso	Yogyakarta	Jl. Brigjend. Katamso No. 278 (lama 280), Keparakan, Mergangsari, Kota Yogyakarta	0591 - Kota Yogyakarta	(0274) 384193 (0274) 415732	(0274) 378569
Kricak	Yogyakarta	Jl. Magelang No. 81, Kricak, Tegalrejo, Kota Yogyakarta	0591 - Kota Yogyakarta	(0274) 553385	(0274) 563672
Purbalingga	Purwokerto	Jl. Ahmad Yani No.42, Kel. Kandangampang, Kec. Purbalingga, Kab. Purbalingga	Kab. Purbalingga	(0281) 8902860	(0281) 8904355
Coklat	Surabaya	Jl. Coklat No. 12 - 14, Bongkaran, Pabean Cantian, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 3526784 (031) 3530966	(031) 3523332
Perak Timur	Surabaya	Ruko Tanjung Perak, Jl. Perak Timur No. 42, Kel. Perak Timur, Kec. Pabean Cantian	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 3550318	(031) 3550314
Kedungdoro	Surabaya	Jl. Kedungdoro 155 D, Tegalsari, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 5321365 (031) 5322451	(031) 5471442
Kapas Krampung	Surabaya	Jl. Kapas Krampung 55 B, Rangkah, Tambaksari, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 3727910 (031) 3718281 (031) 3769292	(031) 3715633
Rungkut	Surabaya	Jl. Rungkut Kidul Industri No. 62, Rungkut Kidul, Rungkut, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 8418271 (031) 8419272	(031) 8414517
Raden Saleh	Surabaya	Jl. Raden Saleh No. 8-A, Kel. Bubutan, Kec. Bubutan, Kota Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 5359970 (031) 5359971 (031) 5359974 (031) 5359963	(031) 5355964
MERR	Surabaya	Jl. Dr. Ir. H. Soekarno Kav.R-3, Komp. Ruko Icon 21, MERR, Kel. Klampis Ngasem, Kec. Sukolilo, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 5925585	(031) 5927262
Margorejo (d/h Klampis)	Surabaya	Jl. Raya Margorejo Indah A-802 Kav. 01, RT 001 RW 008 Kel. Margorejo, Kec. Wonocolo, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 99847388	(031) 99847393

Office Name	Main Branch	Address	Dati II	Telephone	Facsimile
Gatot Subroto	Denpasar	Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 100 X, Kav. 10, Denpasar Utara, Denpasar	7291 - Kota Denpasar	(0361) 7450714 (0361) 7450175 (0361) 7427697	(0361) 248826
Diponegoro	Denpasar	Jl. Diponegoro No. 150 Blok A 1 No. 2, Dauh Puri Klod, Denpasar Bar., Kota Denpasar	7291 - Kota Denpasar	(0361) 262773 (0361) 263719 (0361) 263720	(0361) 247246
Mojokerto	Jombang	Jl. Mojopahit 55-57, Mergelo, Sentanan, Magersari, Kota Mojokerto	1292 - Kota Mojokerto	(0321) 322291 (0321) 322816	(0321) 322719
Sidoarjo	Surabaya Bukit Darmo	Jl. Jend. Achmad Yani 40 J, Sidoarjo	1202 - Kab. Sidoarjo	(031) 8941836 (031) 8941046	(031) 8941047
Mayjend. Sungkono	Surabaya Bukit Darmo	Jl. Mayjend. Sungkono No.142-143, Blok A16, Kel. Gunungsari, Kec. Dukuh Pakis, Surabaya	1291 - Kota Surabaya	(031) 99531299	(031) 99535250
Gresik	Surabaya Bukit Darmo	Jl. Usman Sadar No. 84, Sukorame, Kemuteran, Kec. Gresik, Kabupaten Gresik	1201 - Kab. Gresik	(031) 3990053 (031) 3972145	(031) 3990054
Bandang	Makassar	Jl. Bandang No. 50 B, Bontoala, Kota Makassar	6191 - Kota Makassar	(0411) 326694	(0411) 317445
Panakkukang	Makassar	Jl. Pengayoman No. 48, Pandang, Panakkukang, Kota Makassar	6191 - Kota Makassar	(0411) 421921 (0411) 433017	(0411) 458260
Sultan Muhammad	Pontianak	Jl. Sultan Muhammad No. 175, Kel. Benua Melayu Laut, Kec. Pontianak Selatan, Pontianak	5391 - Kota Pontianak	(0561) 731583	(0561) 731582
Plaza Kebun Sayur	Balikpapan	Ruko Plaza Kebun Sayur No. T.36, Jl. Jend. Suprpto, Kel. Baru Ilir, Kec. Balikpapan Barat	5492 - Kota Balikpapan	(0542) 748073	(0542) 748074
Pakuwon City	Surabaya Manyar Kertoarjo	Jl. Pakuwon Boulevard II, East Coast Ruko Patoz AA2 No. 52, Pakuwon City, Kel. Kejawan Putih Tambak, Kec. Mulyorejo, Kota Surabaya		(031) 5957279 (031) 59175614 (031) 59175179 (031) 59172654	(031) 59175371



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2022 Macroeconomic Overview

Global Economy

2022 has been a turbulent year for the global economy. Decades-high inflation, tightening financial conditions, the Russia-Ukraine war and the aftermath of the long-drawn COVID-19 pandemic have heavily weighed down the global economy. Despite policymakers tightening monetary and fiscal policies post-pandemic to cool demand and lower inflation, a growing number of economies are already showing signs of slowdown or at risk of recession.

Global growth fell from 6.0 per cent in 2021 to 3.4 per cent in 2022. This is the weakest growth profile since 2001, apart from the global financial crisis and the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, reflecting significant slowdowns for the world's largest economies. Contraction in US gross domestic product (GDP) in the first half of 2022 and eurozone in the second half of 2022, coupled with sporadic COVID-19 outbreaks and lockdowns in China and its brewing property sector crisis, have led to a third of the world's economies clocking in negative growth in the last two quarters of 2022. Global inflation also rose from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 8.8 per cent in 2022. Upside inflation surprises have been most widespread among advanced economies, with greater variability in emerging markets and developing economies.

Indonesian Economy

Indonesia's economy experienced a gradual recovery in 2022 following two difficult years living with COVID-19. Key factors that stimulated the recovery included the government's efforts to accelerate its vaccination campaign, and the easing of COVID-19 related restrictions on social, community and economic activities which boosted consumer spending and revived business flows. In addition, government stimulus measures such as tax breaks and subsidies for small businesses also supported economic growth last year.

Increase in government investment in infrastructure, transportation, energy and telecommunications drove economic growth, particularly in the construction and manufacturing sectors. Indonesia's burgeoning middle class and their growing demand for a range of goods and services from housing and consumer goods to education and healthcare also contributed positively to the country's economy. Indonesia's GDP in 2022 recorded 5.3 per cent growth, a significant increase from 3.7 per cent in 2021.

2022 Banking Industry Overview

The banking industry saw steady growth in lending activities, total assets, third-party funds and capital adequacy ratio (CAR) in 2022. Total loans for retail and corporate customers grew by 11 per cent in 2022, compared to 4.9 per cent in 2021. This was mainly driven by the recovery in economic conditions in Indonesia and increased consumer confidence, prior to rate hikes in the second half of 2022.

Third-party funds increased by 9.4 per cent to IDR7,932 trillion in 2022. Loan to deposit ratio increased to 80.5 per cent in 2022 from 77.1 per cent in 2021 as the relaxation of mobility controls and pent-up demand due to COVID-19 boosted credit and consumption in 2022. The capital profile remained healthy with the capital adequacy ratio at 25.7 per cent in 2022. Non-performing loan ratios held steady at 2.4 per cent in 2022. This showed the resilience of the Indonesian banking industry in the midst of challenging global economic environment.

The banking industry remained profitability with a return on assets ratio of 0.84 per cent as at December 2022, as net interest margin (NIM) rose to 4 per cent in 2022 from 3.8 per cent in the previous year, supporting the higher profit before tax of IDR1.14 trillion, a 34.3 per cent increase from IDR849 trillion in the previous year. With declining operational costs, operational costs to operational revenue ratio improved from 90.2 per cent to 87.7 per cent as at December 2022.

One area of significant progress was in the digital transactions space, where transaction volumes grew rapidly in line with increased consumer preference towards e-commerce as well as digital payments and banking. The value of digital transactions within the economy in 2022 grew 30.8 per cent year-on-year to reach IDR399.6 trillion. Correspondingly, digital banking transaction values increased 28.7 per cent year-on-year to reach IDR52,545.8 trillion.

2023 Prospects

2023 may bring more uncertainties with higher inflation, on back of elevated food and fuel prices, adding to other risks such as a looming recession in the developed economies and a weaker-than-expected recovery in China. That said, Bank Indonesia predicted economic growth at 4.5 to 5.3 per cent this year, driven by private consumption, investment and strong commodity exports against a backdrop of global economic moderation.

Indonesia's banking industry is expected to remain resilient in terms of capital, credit risk and liquidity. The digital economy is also expected to continue growing, with the value of electronic money transactions projected to increase 23.9 per cent in 2023 while digital banking transactions is projected to increase 22.1 per cent.

Bank Indonesia is expected to maintain its accommodative, inclusive and sustainable macroprudential policies in 2023, to support bank lending to priority sectors still impacted by the pandemic, as well as increase disbursements of People's Business Loans (KUR) and green financing to support economic recovery. Supplemented with policy synergies among the authorities, financial sector and business community, credit growth in 2023 is projected to be 10 to 12 per cent year-on-year.

Business Overview

Consumer Banking

UOB Indonesia is committed to help our retail banking customers achieve their financial goals via our omni-channel approach, offering solutions catered to different needs, lifestyles and life stages, including deposits, insurance, secured and unsecured loans, treasury, investment and wealth advisory services.

Income and Profitability

In 2022, Consumer Banking recorded a total income of IDR1,718 billion, an increase of 23.6 per cent from IDR1,390 billion in 2021. This was due to our strategy in strengthening deposits, loans, credit cards and wealth advisory capabilities, while staying focused on delivering our personalisation proposition, providing financial solutions and experiences suited to each customer.

Personal Financial Services

Wealth Management Solutions

We provide a comprehensive range of products to help our customers grow their wealth, spanning mutual funds including open-end and closed-end funds, structured products and bonds including primary retail bonds, government and corporate secondary bonds. Our retail customers also have access to various bancassurance products such as unit links and life insurance such as endowment.

With the support of our Wealth Management Advisory team consisting of product specialists and research analysts, we provide our customers with the latest market updates and in-depth investment insights. We use a Risk-first approach to help customers understand the risks of an investment product before considering potential returns, which then allows them to seize market opportunities based on their risk appetite and affordability. In addition, we analyse the risks of investment instruments and recommend a combination of balanced, long-term investments and short-term, tactical ones to ensure customers' financial goals can be achieved.

We managed to book 16.5 per cent growth in assets under management (AUM) in 2022, while the number of wealth customers increased 9.1 per cent compared to 2021.

Deposit Products

We offer a diversified range of deposit products, from simple saving accounts to higher interest-yielding products such as our one-account, which accrues bonus interest when bundled with other banking transactions.

With our enhanced suite of deposit products focusing on current accounts and saving accounts (CASA), our saving balances grew by 13.9 per cent in 2022. To further strengthen our funding, we will continue to expand our deposit product offering and roll out more programmes and initiatives.

Housing loans and secured lending

Our Housing Loan and Secured Lending (HLS), also known as UOB HOME, aims to provide competitive home loan solutions for customers with an easy and simple process.

UOB HOME offers property/housing loans with relatively low down payment, competitive rates, repayment term up to 360 months, as well as fast and fuss free approval for many primary housing loan projects.

Strategies and Performance in 2022

In 2022, we continued to offer competitive and relevant solutions despite intense market competition and maintained a quality loans portfolio by focusing on housing loans for:

1. Well Established Residential Area (WERA) Primary/New Property Development and Secondary/Sub-sale properties; and
2. Salaried Customer Segment.

By staying disciplined to our 2022 strategic priorities, UOB Home managed to close the year with:

- Net Interest Margin increased by 133 per cent compared to 2021.
- Non-Performing Loan was down by 19 per cent from 2021.
- Net Profit Before Tax increased 94 per cent compared to last year.
- Expand and maintain business relationships with Developers and Property Agencies as main sources of Business
- Improved sales team productivity through:
 - Training programmes which enhanced capabilities of sales team;
 - A performance management system to monitor sales teams' achievement.

Priorities for 2023

In 2023, we will focus on the following initiatives:

- Continue to focus on WERA and Salaried Customer segment for Primary/New properties development and Secondary/Sub-sale properties in with better credit quality.
- Intensify cross sell efforts to other customer segments within the bank and improve product holdings.
- Continue to enhance our digital ecosystem and presence with online brokers, aggregators and property portals, while further strengthening business relationships with reputable developers and property agents to provide relevant solutions to customers.
- Stay relevant in tight market competition in terms of pricing, policies, products and partnerships.

Business Overview

Credit Cards and Payments

Our wide range of credit cards ensures we have a card for everyone, providing our customers with benefits and rewards suited to different lifestyles needs and preferences.

PRIVI MILES



#YourPassporttoFlyFree

Travellers

- One airline mile for every IDR10,000 local spend or IDR6,000 overseas spend.
- Bonus of 4,000 airline miles for new cards.
- Travel insurance up to IDR25 billion.

PREFERRED PLATINUM



Surprise comes faster with 3x point

Mass Affluent

- Three times reward points for fashion purchases or spend in department stores, restaurants, locally and abroad.
- One reward point for every IDR1,000 retail spend.
- UOB value rewards redemption for airlines miles and e-voucher.

LADY'S CARD



#MenDontGetIt

Lady's Card

- **Lady's Day**
Discount of up to 50 per cent at certain hairdressers (every Wednesday).
- **Lady's Reward**
Three times reward points for spend in supermarkets, online shopping, department stores and fashion boutiques.
- **0% Luxe Pay**
Zero per cent installment for three and six months for spend at fashion boutiques.
- **Lady's Moment**
Exclusive access to special event, such as designer fashion show, masterclass with celebrity chef, beauty class, etc.

ONE CARD



#MyFamilyGoals: Be Super Cool Parents

Young Families

- Zero per cent installment for education for up to six months.
- Complimentary accident insurance for up to IDR600 million, applicable for cardholders and immediate family (spouse and two children).
- Up to five per cent cashback.

YOLO CARD

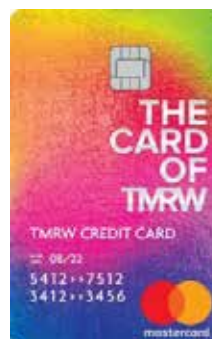


#Bring back the YOLO in you

Millennials

- Get Yoloyalty for every 5x spend min IDR100,000 each: free e-voucher, top up e-money, movies.
- Yolo-travelling: Zero per cent installment for three and six months for hotel and travel transactions.

TMRW Credit Card



Digital Generation

- Up to six per cent cash back on preferred categories.
- Flexi repayment.
- Card limit control.
- Online card services.

Debit Cards

UOB GPN Debit Card



GPN

- Cash Withdrawal in all local ATM machine with logo Visa/Plus, Prima, ATM Bersama
- Retail Transaction in domestic merchants

UOB Visa Contactless Debit Card Regular



Regular

- Cash Withdrawal in all ATM machine with logo Visa/Plus, Prima, ATM Bersama all over the world
- Cash Withdrawal in UOB group ATM machine free of charge
- Pay your credit cards Bills, electricity and other necessity through UOB ATM
- Safe and easy to transact with Contactless Features at merchants all over the world

UOB Visa Contactless Debit Card Privilege Banking



Privilege Banking

- Cash Withdrawal in all ATM machine with logo Visa/Plus,Prima, ATM Bersama all over the world
- Cash Withdrawal in UOB group ATM machine free of charge
- Pay your credit cards Bills, electricity and other necessity through UOB ATM
- Safe and easy to transact with Contactless Features all over the world
- Exclusive Access and Services at the Privilege banking center
- Reserved and free Parking at UOB Indonesia branches

Strategies, Performance, and Accolades in 2022

1. Strengthened six main credit card products – PRIVI Miles, Preferred Platinum, Lady's Card, One Card, YOLO Card, and TMRW Credit Card by providing cash services through the digital banking application TMRW – Click for Cash.
2. Enable contactless capability for UOB Visa Debit Card. This enablement is among the first in the market, allowing customer to pay by tapping Visa Debit Card.
3. Provided personal loan solutions to existing cardholders.
4. Sustained marketing activities for debit and credit cards by providing attractive programs, such as cashback, discounts and interest rebates, to increase card activation, transactions and customer loyalty.
5. Deepened collaborations with various partners to enhance the value proposition of our debit and credit cards, offering benefits and rewards in areas such as e-commerce, dining, medical, groceries, online transportation, travel and hotels.

We demonstrated solid performance in 2022, reflected in an increase of 6.6 per cent in total value of credit card transactions from IDR2,047 trillion in 2021 to IDR2,183 trillion in 2022.

Our strong performance was recognised with the following awards in 2022:

1. VISA Indonesia Client Forum 2022 Award – Corporate Card Issuer with the Highest Payment Volume Percentage Growth.
2. BLIBLI Award 2022 – Best Payment Partner, The Best Growth Performance.
3. MasterCard Award 2022 – Best Credit Card for E-Commerce Growth.
4. MasterCard Awards 2022 – Best Digital Bank for Millennials.

Wealth Banking and Privilege Banking

Our wealth banking and privilege banking teams are dedicated to help our emerging affluent and affluent customers plan, save, spend and invest wisely. We offer a diversified range of banking and investment products, such as time deposits, current account and savings accounts as well as insurance.

Wealth Banking

Our Wealth Banking serve customers comprising individuals or families in the middle to upper-middle income group who have just started to grow their wealth to achieve their financial goals.

UOB Wealth Banking Automated Teller Machine (ATM) or Debit Card and UOB PRIVI Miles Credit Card are products that provide customers the benefits and offers from various merchants.

Strategies in 2022

In 2022, we executed the following strategies:

- continued to grow our customer base by optimising new-to-bank programmes and leveraging partners/events and social community to acquire customers;
- optimised Wealth Banking segment's portfolio quality by strengthening balance top-up and wealth product cross-sell in accordance with customer's needs and risk appetite;
- emphasised on the use of our proprietary Risk-First approach to ensure our customers invest according to their risk profile and appetite;
- continued to communicate Wealth Banking's value propositions and services actively and passively to both employees and customers through various contact points;
- continued to enhance the expertise of our wealth advisory team so that they are equipped to provide timely updates on the financial market and insights through various touch points;
- continued to enhance the competencies of our relationship managers to deliver quality advisory and provide innovative and personalised solutions; and
- launched programmes and marketing activities relevant to customer segment and current market conditions.

Privilege Banking

Our Privilege Banking focuses on customers, comprising mainly individuals or families in the upper income group. We offer to help these customers protect and grow their wealth through a range of products and services to benefit their next generation.

In addition, Privilege Banking customers can also enjoy benefits and offers from various merchants through our UOB Privilege Banking Automated Teller Machine (ATM) or Debit Card and UOB PRIVI Miles Credit Card.

Strategies and Performance in 2022

In 2022, we executed the following strategies:

- emphasised our proprietary Risk-First approach to ensure our customers invest according to their risk profile and appetite;
- continued to grow customer base via referrals and new-to-bank customers through acquisition programmes and leveraging partners or marketing events;
- enhanced the expertise of our wealth advisory team so that they are equipped to provide timely updates on the financial market and insights through various touch points;
- continued to communicate Privilege Banking's value propositions and services actively and passively to both employees and customers through various contact points.
- continued to strengthen the capabilities of our sales team, including our client advisors and relationship managers, to deliver quality advisory, by using sales tools to provide innovative and personalised solutions;
- launched programmes and marketing activities relevant to customer segment and current market conditions;

- strengthened client relationships by conducting events that promote financial savviness such as PV conversations which focused on wealth and health; and
- enhanced quality of exclusive services to Privilege Banking customers through Privilege Banking Centres.

Privilege Banking organised the following events in 2022:

- 10 February 2022: Privilege Banking Annual Lunar New Year Celebration
A loyalty and appreciation event for our customers during the festive period.
- 15 November 2022: Privilege Conversation - Health Talk
A loyalty event to provide insightful information on health.

Priorities for 2023

In 2023, we will continue to

- focus on growing customer base for both Wealth Banking and Privilege Banking;
- enhance the customer value proposition for both segments to stay relevant and offer more comprehensive and competitive solutions to existing and potential customers; and
- increase the penetration of banking products to create customer stickiness.

TMRW Digital Bank

TMRW is UOB Indonesia's digital bank that offers banking services designed for digital generation. We provide the following banking products and services:

- TMRW Everyday Account, a savings account that comes with an ATM/debit card equipped with the National Payment Gateway (Gerbang Pembayaran Nasional/GPN) for customers to conduct financial transactions. There are no bank charges for fund transfers, bill payments and payments using Quick Response (QR) codes which use this saving account as source of funds;
- TMRW Saving Account, a unique and gamified savings account featuring the City of TMRW, through which customers will be able to build up their own virtual city as they increase their savings balance. The account also provides a higher interest rate compared with other similar savings products in the market;
- TMRW Power Saver, a fixed deposit product that offers customers flexible tenor ranging from one to 12 months, an attractive interest rate and no withdrawal penalty fees;
- TMRW Credit Card, which offers cashback on customers' purchases and easy conversion to fixed instalments;
- TMRW Pay, a credit facility to enable customer to purchase products/goods from e-commerce that partner with UOB. QR Payment capability to enable TMRW customer to do cashless transaction at merchants by scanning QR code with Standard Indonesia QR Code (QRIS) and free of bank charges/fees.

- BI-FAST a fund transfer feature that allows customers to send and receive funds using a proxy address (mobile phone number or email address) in real-time, safely, efficiently, and available at any time.

As customers spend more time using TMRW, the digital bank becomes more familiar with their wants and needs, translating transaction data into actionable insights to make the banking experience fun and engaging.

To continuously maintain customer engagement, TMRW adopted gamification through its City of TMRW, which is an interactive savings game to motivate customers to save regularly. The more they save, the bigger their City of TMRW grows.

To maintain a good experience and 24/7 interaction with customers, TMRW is equipped with a chatbot called TIA (Tomorrow Intelligent Assistant), with its interface taking reference from popular messaging apps. TIA engages in communication seamlessly with the customers without them having to exit or toggle away from the TMRW app. TIA also provides prompt responses and solutions for customers.

Strategies and Performance in 2022

In 2022, we:

- acquired TMRW customers through various initiatives such as:
 - partnerships with various entities in industries ranging from online transportation, e-commerce, travel online, and marketing campaigns in both conventional and online media;
 - acquire new TMRW customers through corporate employee program (CEP) with UOB branches nationwide by making their TMRW account as payroll account;
 - staff and customers' referral programmes;
 - launch of TMRW Power Saver, an online fixed deposit offering customers various placement duration and competitive interest rates;
 - produce benefits such as instant credit where the application and approval process is conducted entirely online;
 - bundled saving account and TMRW credit card, offering cashback through the credit card.

- implement BI-FAST, a new service that allows customers to send and receive funds in real-time, safely, efficiently, and available at any time.
- launch UOB EZ Pay to provide UOB customers convenience to make online purchase on the selected merchant using TMRW Apps and UOB PIB. This initiative is aiming to drive the usage of digital banking for daily transaction, and motivate customer to choose UOB as their main bank.
- increase customer engagement level by having Auto-save feature which enables customer to automatic fund transfer from TMRW Everyday Account to TMRW Saving Account based on available fund that been set by customer.

By the end of 2022, TMRW achieved more than 575,000 savings accounts customers with third-party funds amounting to IDR3.4 trillion and close to 36,000 credit card customers with a total credit of IDR141 billion. TMRW has received positive feedback from customers and the broader community as indicated by the satisfactory Net Promoter Score (NPS).

Priorities for 2023

TMRW will focus on new and improved products and services:

- acquire good quality customers through multiple channels
- increase the usage of TMRW products and features by refining the look and UI/UX of the application, and to make sure that all features are available for all products holder.
- expand TMRW services and features to continuously enhancing TMRW capabilities to be aligned with UOB roadmap which would include:
 - loyalty and Reward, strengthen its capability foundation for customer loyalty of earn & redeem experience through TMRW.
 - cash plus, a personal loan facility without collateral to equip existing consumer loan products. Customer can do credit withdrawal with a separate credit limit through ATM, branches, and contact center, with installment payment.
 - focus on improving customer engagement and loyalty to drive third party fund growth as well as loan penetration.



Business Overview

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking is committed to contributing to Indonesia's economic growth by connecting businesses across the region, as well as supporting investment flows along trade corridors and foreign direct investment (FDI) into Indonesia. Working closely with various trading partners globally, we also help to facilitate the country's export and import activities.

We offer tailored products and services to companies and institutions, enabling them to manage their business operations, cash flow, market expansion and capital needs better. In addition, we also provide solutions to help our clients mitigate trade and commodity risks.

Our Business Banking focuses on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises' (SME) business growth, providing financial solutions to help businesses grow their revenue. Through strengthening our ecosystem by collaboration with partners, we aim to continuously innovate to provide better financial and advisory services to our customers.

Our client coverage teams in Commercial Banking and Corporate Banking focus on serving medium and large corporations across seven sectors:

- industrials, which consist of metal and minerals, textiles, machinery, equipment and components and automotive;
- consumer goods, which include agriculture, livestock and fishery, food and beverage, household and personal care, consumer discretionary and retail and wholesale channels;
- oil and gas;
- construction and infrastructure;
- telecommunications, media and technology;
- real estate and hospitality; and
- healthcare.

Wholesale Banking Income and Profitability

In 2022, Wholesale Banking recorded an income of IDR4.2 trillion, representing 65.1 per cent of UOB Indonesia's total income. It was higher than the previous year's income of IDR3.6 trillion. Income before tax expense stood at IDR2.0 trillion, an increase of 80.9 per cent from IDR1.1 trillion in 2021.

Corporate Banking

Corporate Banking provides comprehensive financial solutions, such as cash management solutions, short-term financing and trade solutions to support customers' domestic and international trade and working capital, and long-term financing to support businesses' capital expenditure and expansion. In addition, it also helps customers to mitigate risks arising from foreign exchange and interest rate volatilities by offering comprehensive hedging solutions.

Corporate Banking serves large corporate clients, including conglomerates, multinational and regional corporates, state-owned enterprises and private companies. We seek to be a significant partner to major corporations within our seven focus industry sectors.

In line with economic recovery and business improvement, we demonstrated a solid performance in 2022, as reflected in loan growth of 10.2 per cent from IDR21,291 billion in 2021 to IDR23,474 billion in 2022. Total third party funds showed an increase of 37.6 per cent from IDR25 trillion to IDR34,438 trillion, which was mostly contributed by higher CASA balances due to high transaction volume and activities. Meanwhile, total lending was also higher at IDR23.4 trillion in 2022 from IDR21.3 trillion in the previous year, a growth of 10.3 per cent. This was mainly from new loan approved and disbursed and higher loan utilisation of existing facilities. In addition, our NPL ratio remained manageable at 1.7 per cent.

We are also committed in supporting our customers in their transition to sustainability in an orderly and just manner, focusing on balancing growth with responsibility. We entered into an agreement with PT PLN (Persero) for a syndicated green loan facility of USD750 million to support the company's transition to more sustainable energy. UOB has also partnered with PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical, Tbk (Chandra Asri) to launch the Bank's first-ever sustainability-linked trade financing facility in Indonesia. This US\$100 million facility is being provided under UOB's Green and Sustainable Trade Finance and Working Capital Framework, which seeks to support clients' long-term sustainability goals.

Our solid performance was the result of our consistent execution of business plans and strategy which focused on:

- deepening relationships with existing customers and building relationships with New-to-Bank clients who are leading players in our targeted sectors;
- continuing to capture export flow and growing our ASEAN connectivity via regional in-bound business referrals; and
- enhancing FX flows and derivative transactions via foreign direct investment (FDI) and capital inflow.

Priorities for 2023

In 2023, we will:

- continue to pursue cross-selling and up-selling to existing customers based on customer segmentation to key customers, active customers and inactive customers;
- build and strengthen long-term banking relationships with key customers and expand market share through customers' ecosystems;
- improve product capabilities and end-to-end process improvements for better customer experiences;
- leverage the Bank's ASEAN connectivity to assist ASEAN customers who invest or plan to invest in Indonesia, capture export proceeds from exporters as well as expanding to their cash management ecosystem;

- acquire new customers with good credit standing through prudent acquisition processes; and
- accelerate the adoption of ESG priorities by the business community and ecosystem stakeholders (including corporations and individuals) through our Green and Sustainable Finance Frameworks, by simplifying the complex process of adopting sustainable initiatives.

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking provides solutions and services to support the growth of our medium-sized corporate clients by meeting their local and regional operating and liquidity needs.

We offer a wide range of solutions, from cash management and financial supply chain management (FSCM) to financing and investment banking services. To help our clients ensure their supply chains remain stable, we tailor our FSCM programmes, comprising end-to-end working capital management solutions and comprehensive trade facilities for greater operational efficiency. We also work closely with Transaction Banking and Global Markets to provide trade loans, global markets products and CASA offerings to help our clients manage their working capital and liquidity.

Our customers include privately-owned companies, consolidated group-entities, family-owned businesses, publicly-listed companies, multinational companies, and Group Relationship Manager (GRM)/Field Relationship Manager (FRM) accounts.

Strategies and Performance in 2022

In 2022, we:

- actively garnered operating accounts to build up stable and low-cost funding;
- actively and sustainably manage effective loan pricing strategies that balance the cost of funds (COF) to keep net interest margin (NIM) healthy;
- deepened wallet share of customers by intensifying cross-selling efforts;
- conducted regular reviews of dormant accounts to re-engage;
- conducted campaigns periodically to increase sales productivity;
- focused on growing third party funds by collaborating with other business units to increase cross-selling of treasury, trade, bancassurance and other products and to increase customers' stickiness; and
- provided banking solutions for customers to increase banking transactions.

In 2022, Commercial Banking disbursed IDR27.3 trillion in total loans, a 6.9 per cent increase compared to IDR25.6 trillion in the previous year, contributing about 32.3 per cent to the Bank's total loan portfolio.

Commercial Banking recorded total third party funds of IDR26.9 trillion, up 9 per cent from IDR24.6 trillion in 2021.

Priorities for 2023

In 2023, we will:

- focus on financing the industrial sector which is recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, including the food and beverage, distribution (wholesale and retail trade), agriculture, manufacturing and pharmaceuticals segments;
- focus on increasing third party funds through growth in the number and volume of stable and low cost CASA;
- focus on cross-selling trade and global market products to increase fee-based income;
- expanding customer base through new customers acquisitions;
- collaborating with business segments and branches for cross referrals of customers or business opportunities;
- increasing collaborations with customers to obtain referrals to their business partners, suppliers and customers; and
- improving support to customers in sustainable financing through green financing products.

Financial Institutions Group

Financial Institutions Group (FIG) clients comprise local and foreign financial institutions, encompassing banks and non-banks, which include diversified financial institutions (securities firms, finance companies, insurance companies, asset management companies, pension funds and public sector), as well as global funds and financial sponsors (GFFS) companies based locally and overseas. We support these clients by providing comprehensive knowledge of the Indonesian market and regional expertise. We also meet their business needs by offering various services and credit facilities that include conventional and capital market-related loans.

The FIG team also collaborates with non-bank financial institutions, which in turn support the Bank in collecting third-party funds. In helping our FIG clients grow their business across the region, we work with our product partners from Global Markets Group (GMG) and Transaction Banking (TSB) to provide treasury, cash management, remittance and trade products. We also offer insurance, asset management, pension funds and current account/saving account (CASA) products, virtual account services, e-tax as well as internet banking services. These solutions contribute significantly to the Bank's fee-based income.

FIG also plays an important role in maintaining good rapport with all correspondent banks, domestic and overseas, as well as in promoting the UOB franchise through active engagement in international transactions with other banks worldwide with our interbank limit management Volatility.

Business Overview

Strategies and Performance in 2022

In 2022, FIG focused on:

- Intensifying business relationships with clients from reputable finance, securities and GFFS companies. We were selectively on credit growth, focused mainly on our prioritised quality clients;
- Maintaining stable growth in funding, driven by our diversified client base in the insurance, fund and asset management and pension fund sectors. We also grew our funding portfolio by bundling credit facilities with deposits, offering loans fully collateralised by deposits, virtual account services, e-tax, BIBPlus and receiving bank services as well as initial public offering payments for securities-company clients.

In 2022, FIG registered total third party funds of IDR5.4 trillion, a 59 per cent growth year-on-year. FIG also disbursed total loans of IDR8.4 trillion, 188 per cent higher than the previous year.

Priorities for 2023

In 2023, FIG has designed several strategic plans to:

The following table shows our wide range of products and services:

Category	Types of products	Description
Funding products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Account and Saving Account (CASA) • Business Internet Banking Plus (BIBPlus) • Transaction services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business CASA for customers in IDR and foreign currencies, offering competitive interest rates, preferential transaction fees and other benefits tailored to meet specific business requirements. • BIBPlus is UOB's online banking platform that enables customers to manage their banking transactions round the clock efficiently. • Providing a variety of foreign exchange products, structured products, bancassurance, trade and cash management products and services.
Lending products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working capital loan • Investment loan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing facilities to help our customers meet their working capital needs. In addition, foreign currency hedging and trade facilities to support customers in their export-import activities and trading business. • Financing facilities for customers' investment, purchase or refinancing of commercial properties with tenor up to 20 years.
Beyond Banking	UOB BizSmart	Access to integrated digital business solutions that enable customers to manage processes across sales, inventory management, accounting, payroll and digital payments anywhere and anytime.

Strategies and Performance in 2022

In 2022, we continued to provide our customer with a range of banking facilities such as cash management solutions and working capital loans, as well as digital tools and solutions to support their business growth and productivity, enabling them to build a sustainable and successful business.

In 2022, we:

- managed the Business Banking customers' wealth portfolio through our comprehensive range of products such as CASA, fixed deposits, foreign exchange (FX), bancassurance, trade finance and other investment products;

- Continue improving funding profile and lower cost of funds by growing CASA balance through deeper collaborations with securities, insurance, asset management and pension fund clients;
- Deepen relationships and enlarge wallet share through cross-selling and exploring new opportunities with existing clients;
- Increase short-term and long-term loan portfolios for reputable finance companies, securities companies and GFFS clients through bilateral or loan syndication; and
- Maintain stable profit margin in line with external interest rate environment and banking system liquidity conditions.

Business Banking

Business Banking aims to become the preferred SME bank in Indonesia by supporting and advancing SMEs' business growth. To help customers operate in an efficient manner, we provide both banking and beyond banking products and solutions including deposit accounts and loans, cash management services, trade financing and UOB BizSmart, our integrated suite of cloud-based business management solutions.

- organised online and offline customer gathering to strengthen customer engagement and create cross-selling opportunities; and
- collaborated with ecosystem partners to provide one-stop solutions to increase the product per customers (PPC).

Business Banking recorded a total income of IDR867 billion, increasing 3.0 per cent compare to last year. Total gross loans stood at IDR13.59 trillion while total deposits was at IDR13.31 trillion. They contributed 13.3 per cent, 15.9 per cent and 11.7 per cent to the Bank's total income, loan and deposit portfolios respectively.

Business Banking's funding grew considerably by 4.8 per cent to IDR13.3 trillion in 2022.

Business Banking's loan portfolio fell 3.1 per cent year-on-year, due to the prolonged economic downturn in the country, brought about by the long-drawn pandemic. We were also more selective on credit growth, focusing on quality customers which further slowed down loan growth.

We also saw a mild deterioration in our portfolio credit quality and a slight uptick in non-performing loans (NPL) as some customers continued to face difficulties arising from the muted economic conditions due to the prolonged pandemic. We have stepped up our restructuring programme, improved portfolio triggers and conducted regular health checks to provide better financial and advisory support to our customers, keeping our NPL ratio in check despite the challenges.

Accolades

We are committed to providing financial solutions that help businesses grow their revenue. Through our continual efforts, Infobank presented us with the "Innovative Digital Solution to Transform Customers' SME Business into Digital" award.

Priorities for 2023

For 2023, we will:

- introduce new life and general insurance products;
- expand our range of working capital loans, including for digital platform traders and sellers;
- Collaborate with ecosystem partners to offer comprehensive solutions for SMEs, covering working capital, cash management, investment management, and business management;
- work closely with our existing partners to refer SMEs in need of funding;
- strengthening the referral programme and offers lending and funding acquisition programmes; and
- take proactive action for client business that was impacted by pandemic to improve the portfolio quality and NPL ratio.

Transaction Banking

Transaction Banking has established a solid foundation in cash management, trade finance and financial supply chain management solutions to help our corporate clients enhance their cash flow and optimise their working capital. Capitalising on UOB Group's regional network and capabilities, we provide market-leading advisory and solutions to serve our clients' value chain partners, from suppliers to their customers.

Cash Management

Our cash management services, including transaction settlement and payment, receipts and cash collection, as well as cash liquidity management, are designed to meet different client segments' needs and to offer them convenience and efficiency when managing their cash flow.

In 2022, we continued to invest in our electronic delivery channels and product capabilities to help our clients enhance their business efficiencies.

We launched UOB Infinity as our new corporate online banking channel in November 2022 with several new features, including Bank Indonesia's new payment method BI-FAST. UOB Infinity provides end-to-end digital banking solutions to support business banking transactions in a simpler and more personalised manner.

Trade Finance & Services

We provide a wide range of trade products and services backed by our expertise in trade finance. We also manage risks and share insights with our clients on international and domestic trade as we support their business growth.

We offer our clients continuous trade service by providing faster experience for Letter of Credit (LC) and *Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri* (SKBDN).

As part of our trade digitalisation strategy, we also opened our existing Guarantee validation system, which now can be used by multiple beneficiaries in order for them to enjoy the hassle-free and real-time validation of Guarantees issued by the Bank.

Transaction Banking's accolades in 2022 include:

Triple A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022

Triple A Best Bank Awards:

- Best in Treasury and Working Capital - LLCs Indonesia
- Best Service Provider - Trade Finance Indonesia

Triple A Solution Awards:

- Best Supply Chain Solution - PT Philips Indonesia Commercial
- Best Supply Chain Solution - PT Tower Bersama Group
- Best Payments and Collections Solution - PT Mitra Iswara & Rorirampandey (MIR)

The Asian Banker - The Bankers' Choice Awards 2022:

- Best Corporate Payments Project in Indonesia Indonesia: UOB Indonesia and MIR Insurance Brokers
- Best Balance Sheet Management in Indonesia: UOB Indonesia and Tower Bersama Group

Business Overview

We will continue to strengthen our product and service capabilities, as well as to leverage our technology capabilities and UOB Group's regional network to provide integrated and efficient solutions for our clients.

Global Markets

Global Markets provides customised products and services in foreign exchange (FX) and interest rates, such as FX transactions, derivatives, structured products, securities investments and money market transactions. In addition, we also offer hedging instruments, investment solutions and currency conversion services. To ensure funding stability and a strong balance sheet, Global Markets provides support in managing the Bank's liquidity and ensuring prudent risk management.

Global Markets comprises Market Making (Trading), Portfolio and Liquidity Management, Structuring, and Business Management, as well as a Sales team as the frontline team to serve clients. To assist clients in Corporate Banking and Financial Institutions Group, we have Sales desks including Corporate and Institutional Sales, while the Commercial and Retail Sales desk is dedicated to clients in Commercial Banking, Business Banking and the Retail functions.

Our Products Offering

1. FX products enable clients to meet their current foreign currency needs and act as hedging tools for future currency needs. It includes FX today, tomorrow, spot, forwards, swaps, par forwards and domestic non-deliverable forwards.
2. Derivatives offer clients optimal flexibility in protecting their asset portfolio. Clients are able to manage their interest rate exposure according to their cash flow needs with interest rate swaps (IRS), protect against cash flow fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates with cross currency swaps (CCS), and hedge against future currency needs with FX options.
3. Structured Products are designed to enable clients to enjoy higher profit potential than time deposit products. These include premium forward deposits (PFD), and UOB MaxiYield. In addition, there are also call spread options (CSO) structured products which are designed to protect against exchange rate fluctuations. In addition, they are insured against rising or falling interest rates with interest rate caps and floors.
4. Securities Instrument include government bonds, corporate bonds, repo and reverse repo. Bond products are alternative investment instruments for clients to diversify their portfolios, offering regular coupon payments until maturity and potential for capital gains.
5. Money Market Instruments include interbank placement and borrowing for funding and liquidity purposes.

Strategies, Performance, and Activities in 2022

In 2022, Global Markets strived to create greater value for its clients by deepening capabilities and expertise to offer more

products, ranging from investment, funding and hedging solutions to currency conversions. These include:

- Callable Government Bonds to expand investment options for customers;
- Foreign Government Bonds to deploy excess funds and maximising market opportunities;
- Capability to offer Alternative Reference Rate (ARR) related features for derivative products, including Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) following the cessation of Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR); and
- Global Markets Distribution Platform, designed to provide seamless and real-time FX pricing quotations, as well as faster deal execution processes.

We are committed to do right by our customers through market cycles.

1. We actively managed our clients' risk exposures amid market volatility through portfolio hedging. In addition, we also offered a wide range of government bonds as alternative investment products for clients seeking higher returns and low downside risks.
2. To serve a wider range of our clients' needs and maximise efficiency, we enhanced our products and capabilities by capitalising on our MUREX treasury system. We also continued to increase our productivity and ensured more measured risk-taking.
3. In response to the global transition of interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates, Global Markets actively engaged its clients to encourage their adherence to ISDA Fallbacks Protocol, enabling the Bank to continue supporting their needs effectively. We have also successfully implemented the necessary infrastructure and capabilities to cater for this change.

Our client franchise continued to expand with greater efforts in cross-selling and cross-referrals, resulting in enhanced productivity and higher fee-based income. Global Markets' contribution towards the Bank's overall fee-based income increased from 31.3 per cent in 2021 to 36.7 per cent in 2022. Meanwhile, total income stood at IDR840 billion in 2022, down by 4.0 per cent compared to 2021, due to the unfavourable market conditions.

Priorities for 2023

Global Markets is committed to helping clients achieve higher returns on investments, benefit from diversification as well as tap alternative investment products and derivatives for hedging purposes. In 2022, Global Markets has demonstrated resilience amid adverse economic conditions. In 2023, we will continue to focus on growing our customer base and income, developing and offering more products and services that suit our clients' needs while managing their risk exposures effectively. This will be carried out in alignment with the Bank's overall strategy, delivering sustainable performance through enhanced productivity and

product capabilities. We also consistently seek to capture market opportunities arising from continued market volatility under our prudent risk management framework.

In addition, we will continue to build our 'centre of excellence' for IDR currency to support customers' businesses and enhance collaboration among the Market Making, Portfolio and Liquidity Management, Sales and Structuring teams. We will also strengthen our partnership with other business teams to improve Bank-wide cross-selling activities. This will enable the Bank to enhance our competitiveness in derivative and investment products and strengthen our position as one of the key players in Indonesia's financial market.

Customers

At UOB Indonesia, we place our customers at the heart of everything we do. We aim to help customers meet their business, financial and lifestyle goals with solutions and services personalised to them, and ensuring that every customer's experience with us is safe, reliable and wrapped in a human touch.

Keeping Customers at the Centre

We strive to understand our customers' different needs and preferences, and offer solutions that customised to them, to help them achieve their financial ambitions. Every decision we make is guided by our promise to do right by our customers. To deliver that, we are focusing on three strategic priorities, personalisation, connectivity, sustainability.

We are committed to cultivate long-lasting deep relationships with our customers through understanding their needs, addressing their concerns and caring for them in good and trying times. This culture of trust is what sets UOB apart from the rest of the industry.

The decisions we make and actions we take to support our customers are testament that we live the Bank's values of being Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed.

Equal Treatment for Our Customers

Customers are our top priority and we always maintain the highest professional and ethical standards in all aspects of our engagement with them. We ensure that Fair Dealing remains central to our corporate culture by:

- offering products and services that are suitable for our customers;
- ensuring the competency of our colleagues in providing quality advice and appropriate recommendations;
- providing clear, relevant and timely information so that our customers can make informed financial decisions; and
- acting upon feedback in an independent, effective and prompt manner.

Effective Response to Our Customer Needs

We take our customers' feedback seriously and have robust procedures in place to ensure that their concerns are addressed promptly and fairly. Our colleagues are equipped with relevant skills through a series of trainings and workshops in order to maintain our superior customer service.

For instance, our Service Development training helps to deepen our front office colleagues' soft skills so that they can better understand customers' needs and preferences, and offer suitable products and services to help them achieve their financial ambitions. In 2022, we held several trainings on topics such as Think Like a Customer, Being Productive in Distance, Mass Personalisation and Executive Presence for Leaders, which attracted more than 1,600 participants. We also conducted the Digital Learning Festival for more than 500 participants from various business segments and support units within the Bank to equip them with skills to be digital-ready for the future.

Improving Customer Satisfaction and Advocacy

We believe that keeping customers happy and satisfied is key to a long-lasting relationship with the Bank. We continually seek feedback from customers through surveys to improve the quality and standard of our products and services while identifying any potential gaps in our service standards.

We use the net promoter score (NPS) to benchmark ourselves in the areas of customer experience and satisfaction within the banking industry. The NPS is an independent metric used by the industry to measure customer satisfaction level and the likelihood that customers will recommend our products and services to others. In 2022, we expanded our NPS survey to six additional touch points, including Problem Resolution, Brand Product Features, Fees and Rates, People and Services, Ease and Speed. These surveys were conducted as part of our efforts to nurture a service culture across departments in the Bank, by providing constructive feedback on areas for improvement.

We also conducted a benchmarking survey and in-depth interviews with selected long-time UOB customers to review our service performance against industry best practices as well as to identify areas for improvement. In addition, we also encouraged colleagues from different business segments to share their opinions and views on industry best practices through group discussions. With these insights, we can better address the gaps in our customer service to provide a better banking experience for our customers.

Based on the outcomes from the benchmarking survey and interviews, UOB pushed forth some initiatives in 2022 to improve our customer service. The initiatives included a Focus Group Discussion for UOB Credit Cardholders to acquire further insights on our Credit Card Customer Value Propositions, to identify offerings that can improve customer loyalty and satisfaction level.

Business Overview

At our all branches, daily morning huddles are held to ensure that branch staff are updated on the Bank's latest products, services and ongoing programmes. We also formed a Service Excellent Council chaired by CEO of UOB, to discuss and provide solutions on various service issues encountered at branches.

Setting Standards for Excellent Customer Experience

We strive to set even higher standards for the quality of our customer service. The Bank holds the annual UOB Customer Commitments Awards to serve as a constant reminder of our responsibility to customers. This annual campaign culminates in the UOB Indonesia Service and Sales Awards 2022 ceremony, which recognises and celebrates individuals and teams who demonstrated outstanding customer service in the past year. In 2022, we recognised two colleagues and two branch teams as role models who have gone the extra mile to serve our customers.

Human Resources

Effective Human Resources (HR) management is key to us building a competent, customer centric and sustainable workforce to ensure our success in seizing opportunities, overcoming challenges and maintaining focus on our customers' best interests. UOB Indonesia's Code of Conduct and Corporate Values are in line with the Bank's strategy and commitment to remaining disciplined and prudent as well as to implementing good corporate governance and industry best practices.

Colleagues

One of our top priorities is our colleagues' professional and personal development. Guided by our values of Honourable, Enterprising, United, Committed, we are committed to building a culture where our colleagues are empowered to make a positive contribution to the workplace, our customers and the community. We continue to nurture a high-performing, Purpose-driven workplace of professional and principled individuals.

Our Employee Commitments

Our Values give us a shared identity and sense of belonging, and our employee commitments encourage us to keep raising the standards of our behaviour and performance in service of our stakeholders.

 <p>Honourable Do What is Right We do what is right for all of our stakeholders and make decisions in the best interests of our organisation, our colleagues and our customers.</p>	 <p>Enterprising Build Meaningful Careers We encourage enterprise and ambition at all levels. We believe in bringing out the best in everyone through professional development and empowering our colleagues to take ownership of their career paths.</p>
 <p>United Make a Real Difference Our unwavering commitment to upholding our values is reflected in how we serve our customers and our communities with passion. We are here to create impact and to add value to the lives we touch.</p>	 <p>Committed Lead by Positive Example Our leaders act as role models, guiding individuals and teams to take on challenges and to take ownership of their actions. Together, we focus on enabling the success and advancement of all our colleagues.</p>

Our People Philosophy: Care, Growth and Trust

Our people are our greatest asset and valued members of our family. At UOB, our people philosophy centres on three key pillars of Care, Growth, and Trust.

Care

We care about the well-being of our employees. We provide a supportive and nurturing culture where employees can be their best through these initiatives:

- supporting the implementation of the "Vaksinasi Gotong Royong" Booster for employees.
- distributing vitamin packages to all employees every quarter.
- increasing various limits on employee and their family health insurance benefits as well as expanding several benefits through flexible well-being programmes for employees.
- supporting flexible work arrangements for employees, including the implementation of hybrid work arrangement where our employees get to work from home two days a week; as well as Science-Technology-Engineering-Math (STEM) classes for our employees' children during the school holidays under our Child Education & Play Programmes.
- reactivating various recreational clubs such as Sports clubs, including Badminton and Futsal as well as various other activity clubs.
- implementing Strategic Workforce Planning with the aim of obtaining maximum productivity from each function and monitoring of personnel costs in order to maintain employee job stability.
- applying the concept of Total Compensation, where the comprehensive compensation of an employee is focused not only on monthly compensation, but on a yearly basis including variable pay. Total compensation model is more competitive and performance-based, which motivates higher employee productivity and better performance.

Growth

We provide various opportunities for employees to develop themselves personally and professionally through the following initiatives:

- supporting internal promotions and lateral mobility through various training programmes to equip employees with the necessary competencies and skillsets.
- implementing future-oriented new competency training through our flagship people programme Better U, focusing on five core competencies consisting of Growth Mindset, Problem Solving, Digital Awareness, Human-centered Design, and Data Storytelling, and two essential skills namely Data Analytics and Project Management.
- implementing various online training sessions and podcasts which focus on effective knowledge transfer and personal development.

Human Resources

- introducing mobile learning such as LinkedIn Learning and Degree that can be accessed anywhere and anytime, to promote digital transformation and provide more convenience for employees.

Trust

Trust is at the core of all we do. We maintain a culture that empowers employees to make a positive difference through the following initiatives:

- using the Net Promoter Score to improve employee experience, collaboration between employees and engagement between employees and the Bank. The Bank also conducts the Employee Engagement Survey on a yearly basis, and senior management team is directly involved post the survey, by acting as Champions to drive action plans for specific focus areas for improvement.
- organising awards and recognition programmes for employee achievements in various fields, including sales, service, risk management, learning, innovation, collaboration, productivity, dedication, arts and sports.
- established August as the Month of Appreciation by carrying out various initiatives and campaigns to foster a culture of appreciation in the daily life of employees. These include our e-thanks programme where employees send personal appreciation messages to fellow colleagues, which saw a total of over 3,600 submissions; and the initiation of our new award programme "Best Enabler Awards", for which more than 150 employees were nominated.
- ensuring a systematic and merit-based performance appraisal mechanism which begins with clear communication to employees at the beginning of the year on goals and expected results; dialogues in the middle of the year to take stock of progress; and performance appraisals at the end of the year, followed by a 360-degree appraisal from managers, colleagues and team members, to support the holistic development of our staff.

Doing What is Right

Nurturing a Diverse and Inclusive Workplace

We are committed to building a safe, nurturing and inclusive workplace in which all colleagues are treated with respect by upholding internationally-accepted human rights principles and the prevailing regulations in Indonesia. To create an inclusive work environment, we create a decent and safe working environment which is free from discrimination. We believe that diversity and equal opportunities should be extended to all employees, to drive development, productivity and engagement.

Our hiring process and decisions are conducted pursuant to our Recruitment Policy. Under the policy, we practice non-discriminatory hiring and all hiring decisions are made based on merit and suitability for the role. The UOB Code of Conduct prohibits any kind of discrimination, bullying or harassment, regardless of

background. All employment decisions are based on business needs, job requirements and qualifications. Employees are encouraged to raise their concerns without fear of repercussion through our whistleblowing mechanism.

Maintaining a Risk-Focused Organisational Culture

Our prudent and risk-focused approach to growing our business is built and refined over UOB Indonesia's 65 years of operation. As we deepen our expertise on the ground, we also help our colleagues broaden their perspectives across the region so they will be able to make considered decisions for the long-term good of our customers, our communities and our environment. This is fundamental to our risk culture, one where we balance opportunity with responsibility for the present and the future.

Every UOB Indonesia colleague is expected to understand our values-based and risk-focused culture through our risk management framework and policies. Their performance is assessed against audit, compliance and risk management requirements to ensure they meet effective risk management and corporate governance standards. In addition to the UOB Code of Conduct, we have in place mandatory learning modules for colleagues, covering topics including anti-money laundering, insider trading and market misconduct, risk culture and operational risk management, fair dealing, fraud prevention, information technology security, cybersecurity risk, as well as the UK Bribery Act and Risk Management Certification. This is to ensure compliance with all prevailing regulations from the local Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*/OJK) on risk management. All employees who joined in 2022 have completed these training modules. Meanwhile, all existing employees have completed their annual refresher training.

In terms of remuneration governance, we comply with OJK regulation number POJK No. 45/POJK/03/2015 regarding the Implementation of Remuneration Governance for Commercial Banks. Our strong governance, based on prudent risk management and transparency, ensures our resilience and business sustainability.

Ensuring Freedom of Association

We support communication and industrial relations that is open and transparent between Management, colleagues and the Labour Union. To manage constructive and harmonious industrial relations, we conducted 11 meetings with the Labour Union in 2022 to maintain regular dialogues and build good rapport with the union.

Putting the Right Person in the Right Job

The Bank's recruitment process is anchored upon the principle of 'prudent and going concern'. Recruitment process for new employees are conducted fairly, and the process and experience improved using eRecruit - Applicant Tracking System (ATS), where all processes are logged in the system to track every stage of the recruitment process.

The Bank has built a Talent Acquisition (TA) team to help managers recruit the most suitable candidate for available roles. The Bank's selection process is conducted with the aim to meet business needs and the allocated manpower budget. The Bank provides equal opportunities for both employees and external candidates to all job openings without discrimination and intimidation. The 'Know Your Employee' principle remains a critical part in our recruitment process, to ensure that candidates are aligned with the Bank's values and fits well into the Bank's high-performing culture.

New hires undergo an induction programme (UOBOnBoard) during their first 90 days with the Bank. In 2022, we combined our digital learning platform (SuccessFactors) with instructor-led training to support the integration of new colleagues into the Bank. Over 500 new hires have participated in our induction programme in 2022.

Preparing Our Colleagues for the Future

To support our colleagues in maximising their potential, we implemented our flagship programme Better U, a future-oriented competency improvement programme for UOB employees. Our programme is aligned to international training standards and focuses on training Bank staff in five core competencies – Growth Mindset, Problem Solving, Digital Awareness, Human-centred Design, and Data Storytelling. With these foundational essential skill sets, our colleagues can be more prepared to take on the challenges of the digital economy by staying relevant and employable.

Beyond the five core competencies, employees can also take on optional pathway programmes in data analytics and project management. These programmes aim to equip employees with future-ready skills to stay relevant in the digital age. Conducted online, these interactive programmes promote collaboration among employees through team assignments. In 2022, nearly 100 employees completed the project management programme and close to 140 completed the Data Analytics programme.

Nurturing Future Leaders

Leadership Right by You (LRBY) is a leadership development programme aimed at equipping staff with the necessary skills to become effective and distinctive UOB leaders. This programme includes various thematic training initiatives such as People Management, Communication, Project Management, Problem Solving and Decision Making.

We also sieve out high-performing colleagues with great potential of becoming future leaders. By collaborating with leading global business schools through our Leadership Academy, we equip talents with the skills, tools and techniques to drive innovation-based growth, with an emphasis on collaboration and Bank's values and strategy.

The programme includes an array of activities from webinars, simulation exercises, e-learning, assignments and projects that focus on:

- **Business skills:** establishing strategic direction, entrepreneurship, operational decision making
- **Leadership skills:** coaching and developing others, leading change, driving execution
- **Interpersonal skills:** cultivating networks and partnerships, strategic influence, executive presence, emotional intelligence

In 2022, 30 employees were selected to join the programme. To prepare and strengthen our pipeline of future leaders and successors, UOB's Leadership Acceleration Programme prepares our high-performing colleagues by providing them with intensive learning experiences through cross-country assignments, leadership coaching, and executive education. Selected participants are required to complete rotations in two countries, two business roles, two support roles, and involvement in five strategic projects.

The Bank also grants scholarships for both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, as well as professional certifications for high-performing employees. In 2022, three employees received scholarships to continue their Masters' education, and one employee received a scholarship to pursue their Doctorate degree.

Building the Next Generation of Leaders

Our Management Associate (MA) Programme aims to build future bench strength of leaders by developing and training high potential fresh graduates. The Bank actively reaches out to students from leading universities, both domestic and overseas. Over 18 months, MAs will be engaged in various activities together with their peers from Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, mainland China and Hong Kong. The MA Programme consists of various learning methods such as in-class training and job rotations every 10 to 12 weeks to different functions and develops the skills of new graduates across five areas including customer engagement, governance and controls, products and processes, in-country corporate projects and regional corporate projects. MAs are mentored by UOB Indonesia's senior management and will present their project deliverables to panellists comprising the Bank's management. They not only gain knowledge on different aspects of the banking industry and the Bank's business, but can also contribute directly to the Bank's strategic projects, honing their leadership skills in the process.

In 2022, we participated in job fairs at several universities to source potential candidates. Eligible candidates went through a comprehensive selection phase that included screening, assessment and panel interviews. During the recruitment process, we also carried out activities, such as webinars, to help enrich the knowledge of students and prospective MA Programme participants in financial literacy and career planning. In 2022, the Bank accepted six new MAs, and the five 2020 participants have successfully completed this programme.

Human Resources

We also nurture junior talents through internship programmes for tertiary students during their final semester. Interns can participate in various Bank projects and attend a series of classroom training to grow their knowledge and skills. Aside from providing work-learning experience for our interns, we also help our colleagues involved in the internship programmes to develop their supervisory and management capabilities. In 2022, the Bank accepted nearly 50 students into this programme.

Deepening Specialised Skills and Expertise

The Bank also provides business-specific programmes to deepen our colleagues' skills and expertise:

- Relationship Manager Associate Development Programme, where junior frontline staff are equipped with an understanding of banking operations and services to prepare them for the role of Relationship Manager Associate. In 2022, over 110 participants joined this programme.
- A 12-months Wholesale Banking Development Programme comprising classroom training and on-the-job assignments designed to provide comprehensive knowledge across the wholesale banking business, including sales and non-sales functions. In 2022, 25 participants joined this programme.
- Corporate Function Development Programme, with two main programmes:
 - A 15-months Finance Development Programme consisting of classroom training and rotational assignment to provide the breadth of exposure across finance and non-finance functions, to deepen competencies and interest in finance and the broader banking industry. In 2022, there were two participants who joined this programme.
 - Internal Audit Development Programme which consists a series of training and on-the-job assignments. Five participants joined this programme in 2022.

Meritocratic and Performance-oriented Work Culture

Employee performance management is carried out based on Trust as one of our Employee Value Proposition pillars. The mechanism of performance management includes two-way systematic communication between line managers and employees, starting from the planning phase at the beginning of the year, mid-year dialogues to year-end appraisals.

To support each staff's development, we conduct 360-degree evaluation, where colleagues receive feedback not only from their managers, but also from their peers, stakeholders and team members. The results of the evaluations are discussed by the Performance Development Committee (PDC), along with the employee's performance and development plan.

Rewarding Our Colleagues Fairly

We provide competitive and fair remuneration packages for our employees, designed to support organisational development and to provide flexibility in response to dynamic business needs. We

provide effective and competitive remuneration to attract, retain, and motivate employees supporting the Bank.

In 2022, the Bank provided competitive remunerations to employees by considering the qualifications, responsibilities, employee performance, and the Bank's performance. This consisted of basic salary, festive allowance, year-end allowance and other allowances that support employees in performing their roles and responsibilities.

In addition, we have upgraded our medical benefits and created more flexibility for our employees through the Flexi Family plan and Flexi Maternity Plan. We also provided e-certificates and e-thanks as tokens appreciation for employees who have exemplified the Bank's values. We also have an appreciation programme in ULTRA – our HR mobile platform, for employees to send appreciation notes to one another.

Improving Employee Engagement

Our Employee Engagement Programme aims to strengthen bonds between employees and line managers, co-workers, and all other functions within the Bank, and to foster a sense of togetherness and trust between employees to support collaboration in boosting employee and organisational performance. Activities include celebrations of religious holidays, team building, sports and arts activities. Our Employee Engagement Survey score improved from 88 per cent to 92 per cent in 2022, a testament that our engagement programme has improved cooperation, creativity and employee productivity.

Employee Communication

UOB Indonesia has conducted a series of communications to employees to announce critical developments and corporate milestones. We utilised several channels to keep our employees updated and engaged with the latest progress of company achievements including the acquisition and integration of Citigroup's consumer business.

Our employee communications were guided by three principles:

- Focus on providing regular update and clarity in each project milestone throughout the journey
- Increase employee understanding and confidence level towards Legal and Operational Day One
- Create a collaborative culture and environment to support the integration

The following communication programmes relating to the Citigroup acquisition were conducted in 2022:

- Employee townhall conducted in our head office and regional offices to provide key updates on the progress of the acquisition and integration.
- Employee huddles were conducted to build common understanding and engagement with people leaders. The

sessions also aimed to understand key concerns and to address burning questions from colleagues on the ground.

- Employee newsletters, FAQs, electronic direct mails, and helpdesks were available to respond to colleagues' queries.
- Seven pulse surveys were rolled out as check points and cadences to allow relevant stakeholders to collaborate and align on the latest progress of the acquisition.

HR Management System

Since 2017, the Bank has been using the HRIS-SAP non-cloud system as our HR management system. The Bank is also planning to implement cloud-based HR system "Workday" by second quarter of 2023 upon the approval of regulators.

The expected outcome from Workday is to provide a better HR experience for employees, for instance, the ability to do predictive analysis that assist with HR planning processes and improving data quality and productivity of the HR function. Workday is easily accessible on both the computer and mobile, and is expected to integrated well with our current HRIS-SAP eRecruit and eLearning systems.

Diversity of Our Colleagues [GRI 2-7]

As of 31 December 2022, our total workforce is at 3,273, relatively stable from 2021. Following tables shows the diversity of our colleagues:

Employee Composition by Gender

Description	2022	2021	2020
Female	1,707	1,701	1,961
Male	1,566	1,581	1,690
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Employee Composition by Age

Description	2022	2021	2020
< 25 years old	46	21	47
25 - 29 years old	311	362	487
30 - 34 years old	594	623	730
35 - 39 years old	709	731	826
40 - 45 years old	715	694	693
> 45 years old	898	851	868
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Employee Composition by Position Level

Description	2022	2021	2020
Senior Management	175	174	178
Middle Management	466	427	429
Junior Management	1,569	1,554	1,671
Staff	1,063	1,127	1,373
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Employee Composition by Education Level

Description	2022	2021	2020
Others	222	255	328
Diploma	270	271	329
Undergraduate Degree	2,509	2,495	2,719
Postgraduate Degree	272	261	275
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Composition by Length of Service

Description	2022	2021	2020
< 1 years	518	311	264
1 - 4 years	915	1,153	1,447
5 - 9 years	678	646	696
10 - 14 years	430	462	450
15 - 19 years	264	233	301
>20 years	468	477	493
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Employee Composition by Function

Description	2022	2021	2020
Channels	984	1,060	1,298
Corporate Support	548	552	599
Global Market	49	51	52
Retail segment	521	756	809
Technology And Operations	605	557	577
Wholesale Segment	566	306	316
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Employee Composition by Employment Status

Description	2022	2021	2020
Contract	90	83	105
Permanent	3,183	3,199	3,546
Total	3,273	3,282	3,651

Human Resources

Priorities for 2023

To provide employees with purpose and balance, we revitalised our People programme through “The UOB Way”, our commitment to nurturing an environment where our people feel recognised and valued. Anchored by our key pillars of Care, Growth and Trust, we are committed to doing right by our employees. Accordingly, the Bank has set several short-term strategies and initiatives for 2023, which include:

- Continuing to enhance our Employee Value Proposition:
 - Through the Care pillar, by adhering to the “Right by You” principle:
 - “Right Rewards”, by applying the concepts of Total Compensation and Strategic Workforce Planning.
 - “Right Balance”, by cultivating a balanced way of working and implementing a flexible working arrangement model.
 - Through the Growth pillar, which prioritises progress for employees through:
 - “Personal”, through our Better U programme to future-proof our workforce.
 - “Professional”, through our Leadership Academy and build up next generation of leaders as part of succession planning.
 - Through the Trust pillar, by instilling the principles of:
 - “Meaning”, where employees find their work meaningful via contributing to the Bank's objectives and getting involved in initiatives that promote sustainability and social responsibility.
 - “Winning”, ensuring achievement to instil pride in employees through employee branding initiatives, recognition programmes and strengthening the culture of appreciation.
- The Bank is constantly improving our communication to employees to increase employee satisfaction by providing relevant and up-to-date information. This is done through the ULTRA HR mobile platform, where employees can obtain information on their employment benefits, events or learning activities, podcasts, and also the latest internal news. The Bank also plans to develop a range of employee personas for more effective communication, and to run an inclusive employee engagement programme.
- Building an employee management infrastructure with the aim of providing a stable employee experience in work and career-building, starting with a consistent and uniform process, as well as supported by employee data processing technology to provide a strategic perspective. This infrastructure is the foundation for integrated management between employee experiences, processes experienced by employees, employee data, and communication to employees.

The Bank took advantage of the post-pandemic momentum to strengthen the alignment of our human resource development strategy with the Indonesian state strategy, which was conveyed by the G20 Indonesian Presidency on a joint recovery, with 3 key focuses: Health, Digital Transformation and Sustainable Energy Transition. In general, the Bank's long-term strategies related to HR are:

- Introducing “The UOB Way” to build a diversified workforce to support the building of the future of ASEAN.
- Aligning our human resource development with Indonesia's HDI (Human Development Index) approach through UOB employees and communities, leveraging cross-country learning in ASEAN.
- Optimising the use of digital technology as a Human Resources infrastructure to accelerate effectiveness.

Technology and Operations

At UOB Indonesia, we invest in our technological capabilities to achieve innovation at scale and contribute to the progress of Indonesia's digital economy. Technology serves as a key enabler for the growth of our business as we enhance the banking experience for our customers.

Our ongoing investments include building and maintaining a robust technology system, automating more business processes, as well as developing better products and services for our growing customer base.

Strategies and Developments in 2022

In 2022, we reinforced our Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and enhanced our capabilities to support the Bank's initiatives. These include:

- Strengthening of retail digital channels:
 - Improved service handling for customer complaints and information requests from existing digital channels such as Chatbot, Live chat and Click to call.
- Enhancements to corporate digital channels
 - Strengthening service reliability by updating the internet banking technology such as UOB Business Internet Banking (BIB Plus) for our corporate customers.
- Compliance to the mandatory technology and operations initiatives from the Industrial and Indonesia Regulators:
 - Expanded Bank Indonesia electronic payment feature BI-FAST, from UOB TMRW Digital Banking to other channels such as branches and corporate banking digital.
 - Implemented Application Programming Interface (API) software-based technology for improving efficiency in payments and potential collaboration with external payment communities.
 - Supporting Ministry of Finance initiative to digitalise the stamp duty for retail-based transactions.
 - Continuous alignment with the latest industrial standard for cross-border payment and cards payment.
 - SISMONTAVAR (*Sistem Monitoring Transaksi Valuta Asing Terhadap Rupiah*) upgrade.
- Improvements to the bank resiliency, reliability, scalability and information security, including the technology refresh of different areas in IT.

As part of our acquisition of Citibank's consumer business in Indonesia, we undertook multiple initiatives to ensure a smooth integration, migration and transition from a technology perspective. These included expanding technological infrastructure and hardware capacity in data centres and branches, supplementing network and communication capabilities, upgrading information security devices, and developing applications to support our integration and migration plan.

The Bank has also focused on optimising our internal IT infrastructure and application capabilities to support the Business Continuity Management (BCM) Committee in managing the impact from COVID-19. Initiatives we undertook in 2022 include the enhancement of remote working capabilities and optimisation of alternate work arrangements, to ensure that the Bank remains operational and digitally secure during the pandemic.

IT Project Governance

Every initiative proposed by UOB Indonesia's business units must adhere to the Bank's IT project governance. This includes compliance with the arm's length principle, in accordance with our policies on the assessment and procurement of IT solutions and services from related parties, as well as requirements on business analysis documents.

Business units must prepare and present a business analysis to the Bank's IT Committee. The business analysis should include relevant background information such as background, benefits, a Return-on-Investment analysis, implementation and operational costs, required resources, as well as how the benefits can be realised.

Documents such as the Business Requirement Definition (BRD), High Level Solution (HLS) and Investment Approval (IA), which identify business needs and relevant technology solutions, should also be included within the report before it is submitted for approval.

The project management process consists of initiation, execution (control and supervision), closure and warranty. The purpose of project management is to ensure that the project can meet functional and operational requirements while staying within the approved budget and timeline. Discrepancies should be promptly communicated for re-approval.

Operational Process Improvement

The Bank improved productivity in operations team through better workload balancing, reduced manual processing and upgrading of employee skillsets.

We also reviewed the process for our centralised initiatives, such as account opening, maintenance and transaction services in order to increase productivity, efficiency and scalability, and to ensure stronger risk management and control. We continued to improve the operational resiliency such as split-site operations, business continuity planning (BCP) site renovations and enhanced operational controls to minimise incidents and operational losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Technology and Operations

Operational risk management for Flexible Work Arrangements (FWA)

We implemented FWA last year, as continuation of work-from-home (WFH) arrangement in support of the government's social restriction measures, and put in place appropriate governance to ensure all operational risks related to system access and process changes are adequately managed while our people work remotely. This governance includes appropriate evaluation of all types of applications according to the level of risk, a list of users who can access applications via Virtual Private Network (VPN) and identification of appropriate process control changes.

The Bank evaluated changes to the control process for FWA before obtaining approval from the Operational Risk Management (ORM) and Information Security Technology and Operations Assurance (ISTOA).

Achievements in 2022

In 2022, Technology and Operations achieved the following:

1. Started a paperless daily remittance report which reduced costs and promoted environmental sustainability;
2. Centralized the account opening for commercial clients, and Current Account Saving Account (CASA) rate maintenance automation;
3. Increased contact centre Net Promoter Score (NPS) by 16 per cent in 2022;
4. Maintained high Employee Engagement Survey (EES) result;
5. Improved Customer Experience through:
 - a. Establishing a dedicated Trade Operation Center (TROC) unit in the Surabaya and Bandung branches;
 - b. Establishing a Corporate Trade Service unit to support queries from trade customers.
6. Obtained ISO27001 certification as information Security Management System (ISMS) for our digital banking (UOB TMRW) and Personal Internet Banking platform.
7. Improved operation productivity and also optimized IT spending;
8. Achieved high percentage of projects' timely deliveries;
9. Improved Management Risk Awareness (MRA); and
10. Succeeded BCM activation, Call Tree Exercise and full passing rate of external inspections.

Acknowledgements and Awards

Our performance garnered several accolades:

1. Service Excellence from Walk Me On boarding for File Transfer Service (FTS) connection.
2. 2022 US Dollar Clearing Elite Quality Recognition Award from JP Morgan Outstanding Achievement:
 - a. MT103 STP Rate of 99.76 per cent.
 - b. MT202 STP Rate of 100 per cent.
3. Global CCA Team Winner Prizes (Grand Prize for Best Deal).

4. The Asset Triple-A Treasury, Trade, Supply Chain and Risk Management Awards 2022 for the following categories:
 - a. Best Bank for Best Services Providers Trade Finance Indonesia.
 - b. Two (2) Solution Awards for Best Supply Chain Solution.

Board Supervision of IT Implementation

Implementation of the Bank's IT strategies is monitored by the IT Committee which consists of the President Director as Chairman, Technology and Operations Director as Deputy Chairman, and relevant Board of Director members as well as senior management as the committee members. The committee is responsible for providing advice and supervision in the following areas:

- IT development priorities;
- IT development plans and budgets; and
- Policies relating to IT strategy and optimisation.

IT Development Plan for 2023

Technology and Operations will continue to focus on the following strategic priorities in 2023:

- Focus on delivery quality and excellence;
- Improve reliability, resiliency, scalability, security and workplace infrastructure;
- Strengthen risk management, governance, monitoring and reporting;
- Increase productivity of T&O resources; and
- Develop staff capabilities and drive engagement with staff and stakeholders.

Financial Review

Comprehensive Analysis of Financial Performance

This financial review is prepared based on the financial statements of UOB Indonesia that have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK). All information in the financial statements have been presented in a complete and truthful manner.

The financial statements of UOB Indonesia was audited by Public Accountant Office Purwantono, Sungkoro, and Surja (member firms of Ernst & Young Global Limited), with unmodified opinion, which stated that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Years Ended 31 December	2022	2021
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Interest income and expenses		
Interest income	7,571	6,941
Interest expenses	(2,431)	(2,508)
INTEREST INCOME - NET	5,140	4,433
Other operating income		
Administration fees and commissions - net	409	484
Realized and unrealized gain on securities sold and from changes in fair value of trading securities - net	155	286
Gain from foreign currency transactions	374	438
Others - net	458	131
Total other operating income - net	1,396	1,339
Provision for impairment losses:		
Financial assets	(1,600)	(1,478)
Foreclosed assets	1	-
Total provision for impairment losses	(1,599)	(1,478)
Other operating expenses		
Salaries and employees' benefits	(2,038)	(2,040)
General and administrative expenses	(1,763)	(1,424)
Total other operating expenses	(3,801)	(3,464)
OPERATING INCOME	1,136	830
Non-operating income		
Gain on sale of fixed assets, foreclosed assets and abandoned property - net	12	19
Total non-operating income	12	19
INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE	1,148	849
Tax expense	(197)	(194)
INCOME FOR THE YEAR	951	655
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits	4	22
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	(1)	(4)
	3	18
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Movement in respect of fair value changes of financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(348)	(168)
Income tax related to component of other comprehensive income	77	37
	(271)	(131)
Other comprehensive loss for the year - net of tax	(268)	(113)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	683	542
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (in Rupiah, full amount)	85	59

Financial Review

Interest Income

Interest income was derived from loans, financial investments and trading securities, receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, as well as current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks.

Interest Income (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Loans	5,778	5,431
Financial investments and trading securities	1,122	1,102
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell	470	340
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	142	46
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks	59	22
Total	7,571	6,941

Interest income in 2022 amounted to IDR7,571 billion, an increase of 9.1 per cent or IDR630 billion compared to IDR6,941 billion in 2021. The increase in interest income mainly due to:

- Interest income from loans increased by 6.4 per cent or IDR347 billion, as result of increase in loans by 14.3 per cent or IDR10,730 billion.
- Interest income from receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell increased by 38.2 per cent or IDR130 billion, as a result of higher yield.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was derived from time deposits, demand deposits, saving deposits, debt securities issued, premium on government guarantee, deposits and borrowing from other banks, liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements, and margin deposits.

Interest Expense (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Time deposits	1,277	1,463
Demand deposits	519	499
Saving deposits	254	159
Premium on Government guarantee	220	194
Debt securities issued	142	188
Deposits and borrowings from other banks	14	4

Interest Expense (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements	3	1
Margin deposits	2	-
Total	2,431	2,508

Interest expense in 2022 was IDR2,431 billion, decreased by 3.1 per cent or IDR77 billion compared to IDR2,508 billion in 2021.

The decrease in interest expense was mainly due to lower cost of funds for IDR deposits.

Other Operating Income

Other Operating Income (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Administration fees and commissions - net	409	484
Realized and unrealized gain on securities sold and from changes in fair value of trading securities - net	155	286
Gain from foreign currency transactions	374	438
Others - net	458	131
Total other operating income - net	1,396	1,339

Other operating income in 2022 was IDR1,396 billion, increased by 4.3 per cent or IDR57 billion, compared to IDR1,339 billion in 2021.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consists of provision for impairment losses, salaries and employees' benefits, and general and administrative expenses.

Operating Expenses (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	2022	2021
Provision for impairment losses:		
Financial assets	(1,600)	(1,478)
Foreclosed assets	1	-
Total provision for impairment losses	(1,599)	(1,478)
Other operating expenses		
Salaries and employees' benefits	(2,038)	(2,040)
General and administrative expenses	(1,763)	(1,424)
Total other operating expenses	(3,801)	(3,464)
Total	(5,400)	(4,942)

The total operating expenses in 2022 was IDR5,400 billion, increased by 9.3 per cent or IDR458 billion, compared to IDR4,942 billion in 2021.

The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to the increase of provision for impairment losses of financial assets and general and administrative expenses.

- a. Provision for impairment losses of financial assets increased by 8.3 per cent or IDR122 billion compared to the previous year. The increase was in line with the prudential principle adopted by the Bank.
- b. General and administrative expenses increased by 23.8 per cent or IDR339 billion compared to the previous year. The increase in general and administrative expenses was mainly due to business cost and investment to support business growth.

Income Before Tax Expense

Income before tax expense in 2022 was IDR1,148 billion, increased by 35.2 per cent or IDR299 billion, compared to IDR849 billion in 2021.

The increase in income before tax expense was mainly due to the increase of net interest income by 15.9 per cent or IDR707 billion compared to the previous year.

Tax Expense

Tax expense increased by 1.5 per cent or IDR3 billion, from IDR194 billion in 2022 to IDR197 billion in 2021.

Income for the Year

Income for the year of UOB Indonesia in 2022 was IDR951 billion, increased by 45.2 per cent or IDR296 billion compared to IDR655 billion in 2021.

Comprehensive Income for the Year

Comprehensive income for the year increased by 26.0 per cent or IDR141 billion, from IDR542 billion in 2021 to IDR683 billion in 2022.

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	2022	2021
Assets		
Cash	717	632
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	8,870	4,315
Current accounts with other banks - net	1,094	1,879

Statement of Financial Position (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	2022	2021
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	5,856	2,995
Trading securities	594	1,569
Financial investments - net	27,953	16,485
Derivative receivables	1,321	727
Loans - net	81,298	71,198
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net	2,870	15,540
Acceptance receivables - net	3,683	2,753
Deferred tax assets - net	747	553
Fixed assets and right-of-use assets - book value	1,408	1,233
Other assets - net	1,865	1,516
Total Assets	138,276	121,395

Total assets of UOB Indonesia increased by 13.9 per cent or IDR16,881 billion, from IDR121,395 billion in 2021 to IDR138,276 billion in 2022. This increase were mainly due to:

- a. increase in net financial investment by 69.6 per cent or IDR11,468 billion;
- b. increase in net loans by 14.2 per cent or IDR10,100 billion; and partially offset by
- c. decrease in net receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell by 81.5 per cent or IDR12,670 billion.

Current Assets

Current assets consists of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, trading securities, financial investments, derivative receivables, loans, receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell, and acceptances receivable.

Current assets of UOB Indonesia in 2022 was IDR134,256 billion, increased by 13.7 per cent or IDR16,163 billion compared to IDR118,093 billion in 2021. This increase was mainly due to an increase in net financial investments (marketable securities) and net loans.

Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets consist of deferred tax assets, fixed assets and right-of-use assets, and other assets.

Non-current assets of UOB Indonesia in 2022 was IDR4,020 billion, increased by 21.7 per cent or IDR718 billion compared to IDR3,302 billion in 2021. This was due to an increase in net deferred tax assets, fixed assets and right-of-use assets, and net other assets.

Financial Review

Loans

Loans - net of UOB Indonesia in 2022 was IDR81,298 billion an increase of 14.2 per cent or IDR10,100 billion compared to IDR71,198 billion in 2021.

Loans portfolio in 2022 was IDR85,535 billion, increased by 14.3 per cent or IDR10,730 billion compared to IDR74,805 billion in 2021.

These are mainly working capital loans, representing 77.9 per cent of total loans.

Loans Type (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Working capital	66,634	54,442
Investment	8,351	9,507
Housing	7,066	7,414
Credit card	2,374	2,135
Multi-purpose	1,058	1,289
Motor vehicles	52	18
Total Loans	85,535	74,805

Loans Segmentation (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Commercial Banking	27,327	25,558
Corporate Banking	23,474	21,291
Business Banking	13,650	14,148
Personal Financial Services	10,558	10,909
Financial Institution	10,526	2,899
Total Loans	85,535	74,805

Based on business segmentation, increase in loans was mainly due to:

- Increase in loans portfolio of Corporate Banking segment by 10.3 per cent or IDR2,183 billion, from IDR21,291 billion in 2021 to IDR23,474 billion in 2022.
- Increase in loans portfolio of Commercial Banking segment by 6.9 per cent or IDR1,769 billion, from IDR25,558 billion in 2021 to IDR27,327 billion in 2022.

Currency (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	64,455	55,493
Foreign currencies	21,080	19,312

Total Loans	85,535	74,805
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The majority of the loans were derived from loans denominated in Rupiah which contribute 75.4 per cent of the total loan portfolio in 2022.

In 2022, the loans portfolio denominated in Rupiah increased by 16.1 per cent or IDR8,962 billion, from IDR55,493 billion in 2021 to IDR64,455 billion in 2022.

In 2022, the foreign currency loans increased by 9.2 per cent or IDR1,768 billion, from IDR19,312 billion in 2021 to IDR21,080 billion in 2022.

Economic Sector [FN-CB-410a.1] (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Processing industry	23,357	19,549
Wholesale and retail trading	18,760	17,961
Household	10,553	10,908
Financial and insurance activities	9,633	2,162
Real estate	4,655	4,861
Mining and excavation	3,578	2,763
Electricity, gas and air procurement	3,339	2,918
Information and communication	2,999	2,762
Building construction	2,521	2,410
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2,344	4,073
Accommodation and food and beverages provider	2,227	2,243
Transportation and warehousing	891	1,106
Others	678	1,089
Total	85,535	74,805
Allowance for impairment losses	(4,237)	(3,607)
Net	81,298	71,198

Based on the economic sector, the increase in the loan was mainly due to:

- Increase in the loans from the Financial and insurance activities sector by 345.6 per cent or IDR7,471 billion, from IDR2,162 billion in 2021 to IDR9,633 billion in 2022.
- Increase in the loans from the processing industry sector by 19.5 per cent or IDR3,808 billion, from IDR19,549 billion in 2021 to IDR23,357 billion in 2022.

Allowance for impairment losses on loans in 2022 was IDR4,237 billion, increased by 17.5 per cent or IDR630 billion compared to IDR3,607 billion in 2021.

Net Financial Investments

Net financial investments in 2022 increased by 69.6 per cent or IDR11,468 billion, from IDR16,485 billion in 2021 to IDR27,953 billion in 2022.

The increase in financial investments was mainly due to:

- Investments in Government Bonds increased by 82.5 per cent or IDR8,199 billion from IDR9,935 billion in 2021 to IDR18,134 billion in 2022.
- Investments in Sukuk increased by 112.0 per cent or IDR2,788 billion from IDR2,490 billion in 2021 to IDR5,278 billion in 2022.

Placement on financial investments was a temporary placement to channel the excess liquidity of the Bank.

Liabilities (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Current liabilities	193	176
Deposits from customers		
Demand deposits	24,166	21,582
Saving deposits	38,648	31,727
Time deposits	51,103	46,724
Total deposits from customers	113,917	100,033
Deposits from other banks	206	74
Interest payables	132	126
Tax payables	196	241
Derivative payables	1,401	725
Acceptance payables	3,252	2,311
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	13
Liabilities for employees' benefits	258	279
Debt securities issued - net	1,596	1,498
Other liabilities	1,764	1,241
Total Liabilities	122,915	106,717

The majority of UOB Indonesia's liabilities were derived from deposits from non-bank customers which contribute 92.7 per cent of total liabilities in 2022.

Total liabilities of UOB Indonesia increased by 15.2 per cent or IDR16,198 billion, from IDR106,717 billion in 2021 to IDR122,915 billion in 2022.

Customer Deposits

Customer deposits consist of demand deposits, saving deposits, and time deposits. The increase in customer deposits was mainly

due to increased from CASA (demand deposits and saving deposits). Therefore, CASA ratio improve by 1.85 per cent point from 53.3 per cent in 2021 to 55.1 per cent in 2022. This was aligned with Bank's strategy to improve CASA volume.

Deposits from Other Banks

Deposits from other banks increased by 178.4 per cent or IDR132 billion, from IDR74 billion in 2021 to IDR206 billion in 2022.

Debt Securities Issued

Debt securities issued increased by 6.5 per cent or IDR98 billion, from IDR1,498 billion in 2021 to IDR1,596 billion in 2022.

The increase was due to UOB Indonesia's issuance of "Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022" on 8 March 2022 with tenor of 7 years amounting to IDR100 billion at fixed interest rate of 8 per cent.

Equity

Equity (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Share capital - par value IDR250 (full amount) per share Authorized - 36,000,000,000 shares Issued and fully paid capital - (2022 and 2021: 11,186,644,888 shares)	2,797	2,797
Additional paid-in capital - net	3,699	3,699
Other comprehensive income	(174)	95
Retained earnings		
Appropriated	136	129
Unappropriated	8,903	7,958
Total Equity	15,361	14,678

Total equity of UOB Indonesia increased by 4.7 per cent or IDR683 billion, from IDR14,678 billion in 2021 to IDR15,361 billion in 2022.

In 2022, there was no dividend payment.

The Bank's policy is to maintain adequate and efficient capital structure to support business growth.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows is classified on the basis of operating, investing, and financing activities.

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, and placements

Financial Review

with Bank Indonesia and other banks maturing within 3 months or less from the acquisition date provided they are not used as collateral for borrowings nor restricted.

Cash Flows (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	18,585	(1,043)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities	(12,223)	704
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	29	(3,164)
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,391	(3,503)
Net effect on exchange rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents	325	22
Cash and Cash Equivalents At Beginning of Year	9,827	13,308
Cash and Cash Equivalents At The End Of Year	16,543	9,827

Net Cash (Used in)/Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by IDR19,628 billion, from (IDR1,043) billion in 2021 to IDR18,585 billion in 2022.

The increase was due to an increase in lending, decrease in securities purchased with agreements to resell, increase in deposits from customers (especially time deposits), and receipts from sale of loan during 2022 compared to 2021.

Net Cash (Used in)/Provided by Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased by IDR12,927 billion, from IDR704 billion in 2021 to (IDR12,223) billion in 2022.

The increase was due to the purchase of financial investments especially Government Bonds and Sukuk.

- Investments in Government Bonds increased by 82.5 per cent or IDR8,199 billion from IDR9,935 billion in 2021 to IDR18,134 billion in 2022.
- Investments in Sukuk increased by 112.0 per cent or IDR2,788 billion from IDR2,490 billion in 2021 to IDR5,278 billion in 2022.

Net Cash (Used in)/Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased by IDR3,193 billion, from (IDR3,164) billion in 2021 to IDR29 billion in 2022.

The increase due to UOB Indonesia issued Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022 on 8 March 2022 with tenor of seven years since issuance date and

totalling to IDR100 billion (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 8 per cent.

In 2021, UOB Indonesia repayment of borrowings to United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore by IDR2,037 billion, and matured debt securities of IDR1,183 billion.

Financial Ratios

Financial Ratios	31 December	
	2022	2021
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	16.57%	17.98%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) - Gross	2.98%	3.51%
Non-Performing Loans (NPL) - Net	1.73%	2.22%
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.84%	0.71%
Return on Equity (ROE)	6.70%	4.68%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	3.98%	3.81%
Operating Expense to Operating Income (BOPO)	87.74%	90.19%
Loans to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	73.18%	74.78%
Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM):		
Rupiah		
Daily GWM	9.47%	3.92%
Average GWM	10.57%	4.24%
Foreign currencies		
Daily GWM	4.10%	4.13%
Average GWM	4.12%	4.12%
Net Open Positions (NOP)	1.52%	0.97%

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

In 2022, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) decreased by 1.4 per cent point, from 18.0 per cent in 2021 to 16.6 per cent in 2022, mainly due to credit growth.

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank is in compliance with the capital adequacy requirement regulations.

Non-Performing Loans (NPL)

In 2022, the gross NPL ratio decreased by 0.5 per cent point, from 3.5 per cent in 2021 to 3.0 per cent in 2022.

The net NPL ratio also decreased by 0.49 per cent point, from 2.22 per cent in 2021 to 1.73 per cent in 2022.

Non-Performing Loans (NPL) amounted to IDR2,481 billion and IDR2,628 billion in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Return on Assets (ROA)

In 2022, Return on Assets (ROA) increased by 0.1 per cent point, from 0.7 per cent in 2021 to 0.84 per cent in 2022.

The increase in ROA was due to an increase in income before tax expense by 35.2 per cent or IDR299 billion.

Return on Equity (ROE)

In 2022, Return on Equity (ROE) increased by 2.0 per cent point, from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 6.7 per cent in 2022.

The increase in ROE was due to the increase in income for the year by 45.2 per cent or IDR296 billion and increase in total equity by 4.7 per cent or IDR683 billion.

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

Net Interest Margin (NIM) in 2022 and 2021 were 4.0 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively, increased by 0.2 per cent point.

The increase in NIM was due to an increase in net interest income by 15.9 per cent or IDR707 billion as a result of lower cost of fund and higher return on placement.

Operating Expense to Operating Income (BOPO)

BOPO ratio decreased by 2.5 per cent point to 87.7 per cent point in 2022 compared to 2021 by 90.2 per cent.

Loans to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), which identifies the extent to which the Bank's loans are funded by customer's deposits was 73.2 per cent in 2022, decreased by 1.60 per cent point compared to 74.8 per cent in 2021.

Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM)

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.

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank is in compliance with the statutory reserve requirement regulations.

Net Open Position (NOP)

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank is in compliance with the net open position regulations and there was no breach.

Legal Lending Limit (LLL)

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank is in compliance with the legal lending limit (LLL) regulations, both for the related and non-related party borrowers.

Capital Expenditure

Material Bonds and Investment on Capital Goods

Total capital expenditure increased by 168.2 per cent or IDR412 billion, from IDR245 billion in 2021 to IDR657 billion in 2022. This increase was due to purchase of fixed assets of IDR237 billion.

Investment in capital expenditure is used to develop information technology infrastructure, in addition to office equipments for Bank's operational needs.

Addition of Fixed Assets (Expressed in billions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	31 December	
	2022	2021
Addition through purchase of fixed assets	433	196
Addition of fixed assets		
through reclassification of construction in progress	152	5
Addition of right-of-use assets	72	44
Total	657	245

Other Financial Information

Target Achievement of 2022

The Bank delivered improved financial performance in 2022 (compared to FY2021) amid global and domestic challenges. The net income before tax FY2022 of IDR1,148 billion increased by 35 per cent over FY2021 of IDR849 billion.

The results were driven primarily by improved and enlarged funding franchise and lower cost of funds. Total loans grew by 14.3 per cent whilst credit quality remain stable. The revenue from trade, wealth and global markets are contributors to a diversified income base.

The operating business expenses are paced with business growth and resumption of business activities. The other expenses were mainly the planned strategic investment in technology and people capabilities to support future growth.

The overall balance sheet is resilient with strong asset coverage ratio and liquidity ratios.

Financial Review

Financial Projection of 2023

The Indonesian economy is expected to grow around 5 per cent in 2023, underpinned by resilient domestic consumption, investment, and higher net exports amidst higher commodity revenue.

As such, the Bank sees opportunities to strengthen our deposit franchise and support clients in growing their business through loans disbursements, financial solutions and services in trade, cash management and treasury and investment products.

In line with the strategy plan, the Bank will continue the investment in technology and people capability built to support future business growth.

Above all, we maintain a prudent and cautious approach in our all business activities.

Capital Policy

Capital Structure

The Bank seeks to maintain adequate capital level to support the businesses and growth, meet regulatory capital requirements at all times and maintain a good credit rating.

The Bank also seeks to maintain an efficient capital structure, optimise the cost of overall cost of capital, and to deliver sustainable dividend returns to our shareholders.

We achieve these objectives through the Bank's Capital Management Framework which set forth the capital targets and risk appetite, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The annual capital risk appetite limits are endorsed by the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and approved by Board of Commissioners.

As of the end of 2022, the Bank's total capital was IDR16,347 billion and CAR at 16.57 per cent. The Bank's core capital (Tier 1) accounted for 88.96 per cent of the Bank's total capital and Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio at 14.74 per cent.

Please refer to "GCG - Risk Exposure table #4 Capital Composition" for more information.

Material Information on Investment, Expansion, Divestment, Acquisition or Debt/Capital Restructuring

In January 2022, UOB announced plans to acquire Citigroup's consumer banking businesses in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. The acquisition in Indonesia, which is targeted for completion in the second half of 2023, will expand UOB Indonesia's retail portfolio and deepen our expertise in deposits, wealth, cards, and consumer loans, particularly unsecured lending.

Information of Utilisation of Public Offering Proceeds

In 2022, the Bank has conducted public offering of Subordinate Debt UOB Indonesia III Phase I year 2022 with nominal issuance of IDR 100 billion.

Impact of Market Interest Rate Movement to Bank's Performance

In order to maintain domestic economic stability amidst volatility in Global market including Fed Fund Rate (FFR) hike, to manage inflation rate, and also to maintain IDR exchange rate stability, Bank Indonesia increased BI 7-Day Reverse Repo (BI7DRR) by 200bps from 3.5 per cent at the end of 2021 to 5.5 per cent at the end of 2022.

BI7DRR and FFR are the reference rate of Indonesia banking Industry, that may affects the movement of bank's loan and deposit interest rates.

In order to mitigate the interest rate risk in 2022, Bank has consistently managed its rate sensitive assets and liabilities to align with market rate movement and Bank's risk appetite. The Bank takes a comprehensive approach through its governance, policies and system to monitor and manage the interest rate risks arising from market interest rates.

Impact of Change of Laws on Bank Performance

The change of laws do not have any significant impact to the Bank's performance.

Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below.

Effective on or after 1 January 2023

- 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.
- 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.

The above standards will be effective on 1 January 2023 and early adoption is permitted.

Effective on or after 1 January 2024

- Amendment of SFAS No. 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" insurance contract regarding long-term liabilities with the covenant.
- Amendment of SFAS No. 73: "Leases" regarding lease liabilities in sale-and-lease back transactions.

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

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

Financial Information on Extraordinary Events

UOB Indonesia did not experience any extraordinary events that has a material impact to the financial performance in 2022.

Material Information on Transaction with Conflict of Interest and/or Material Transaction with Related Parties

Throughout 2022, there were no transactions that can be categorised as transactions with conflict of interest.

In 2022, in carrying out its business activities, UOB Indonesia conducted several transactions with related parties, including loans and deposits from customers. For details, please refer to Notes No. 37 in Notes to the Financial Statements.

Dividend Policy and Net Profit Usage

Dividend distribution is conducted based on decision taken in Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, by considering financial condition and UOB Indonesia's capital needs attributed with business development, especially loans growth, as well as taking into account other relevant factors for shareholders.

Good Corporate Governance

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PT Bank UOB Indonesia (the Bank) believes that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is fundamental to safeguarding the interests of stakeholders, protecting and enhancing the value of the Bank and achieving sustainable growth. The Bank implements GCG according to the principles of Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence and Fairness, and monitors the execution of GCG practices according to prevailing laws and regulations.

Good Corporate Governance Structure [GRI 2-9]

General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is the forum where shareholders make key decisions pertaining to the Bank. At the GMS, shareholders are authorised to evaluate the performance of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, approve the annual report, appointment and/or resignation of members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, determine the amount and type of compensation/remuneration and other benefits for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, and appoint an Independent Auditor. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) is held once a year. The Bank may also convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGM) when required.

General Meeting of Shareholders 2022

In 2022, the Bank convened 1 (one) AGM and 1 (one) EGM.

AGM 2022			
Resolution Date: 28 April 2022		Quorum: The AGM was attended by shareholders and/or their proxies representing 11,074,641,963 shares or 98.999% of 11,186,644,888 shares with voting rights issued by the Bank.	
Venue: UOB Plaza, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta Pusat 10230			
Attendance of the Board of Commissioners:		Attendance of the Board of Directors:	
Name	Position	Name	Position
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Independent Commissioner	Hendra Gunawan	President Director
Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner	Teh Han Yi	Director
Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner	Paul Rafiuly	Director
		Harapman Kasan	Director
		Sonny Samuel	Director
		Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance Director
		Choi Yau Chi	Director
Summary of Resolution			
AGM Resolution First Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, including the Oversight Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Company, and the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, as audited by Public Accounting Firm of Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja, which provided an unmodified opinion in its report dated 1 March 2022. 2. Granted the release and discharge of responsibilities (<i>acquies et decharge</i>) to members of the Board of Directors over their management duties and to members of Board of Commissioners of the Company over their oversight duties during financial year 2021, provided such actions are reflected in the Annual Reports and Financial Statements of the Company for financial year 2021. 		
AGM Resolution Second Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sum of IDR6,551,597,777 shall be booked as general reserve to comply with the provision under Article 70 of the Limited Liability Company Law and Article 20 of the Articles of Association of the Company. 2. Booked the entire net profit earned in financial year 2021 after general reserve as Retained Earnings amounting IDR648,608,179,926 to strengthen the Company's capital structure. The Company did not distribute any dividend for financial year 2021. 		

General Meeting of Shareholders [GRI 2-10]

AGM 2022

- AGM Resolution Third Agenda**
1. Approved the delegation of authority to the Board of Commissioners of the Company to appoint a Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to audit the Financial Statements of the Company for financial year 2022, and the determination of the audit service fee and other requirements, in observance of the recommendations of the Audit Committee.
 2. Approved the delegation of authority to the Board of Directors to sign the engagement contract and other requirements in relation to the appointment of Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm.

AGM Resolution Fourth Agenda Since the resolution of this AGM Resolution Agenda 4 had been resolved in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders conducted in 28 April 2021 and there is no changes on such resolved resolution, Resolution Agenda 4 was not discussed and no resolution was made.

EGM 2022

Resolution Date:
29 November 2022

Venue:
UOB Plaza, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta Pusat 10230

Quorum:
The EGM was attended by shareholders and/or their proxies representing 11,074,641,963 shares or 98.999% of 11,186,644,888 shares with voting rights issued by the Bank.

Attendance of the Board of Commissioners:

Name	Position
Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner
Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner

Attendance of the Board of Directors:

Name	Position
Hendra Gunawan	President Director
Teh Han Yi	Director
Sonny Samuel	Director
Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance Director
Choi Yau Chi	Director

Summary of Resolution

- EGM Resolution First Agenda**
1. Approved the restatement of Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association in order to comply with Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia/KBLI*) 2020.
 2. Approved the granting of the power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to rewrite Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, as well as any other necessary actions pursuant to the amendment of the Articles of Association, including but not limited to the making of changes and amendments, the requesting of approval, as well as the taking of all necessary registration with regards to the decision, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

EGM Resolution Second Agenda

1. Approved the amendment of the Company's Articles of Association i.e. amendment of Article 12 paragraph (1) regarding Number of the Board of Directors.
2. Approved the granting of the power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to rewrite Article 12 paragraph (1) of the Company's Articles of Association, as well as any other necessary actions pursuant to the amendment of the Articles of Association, including but not limited to the making of changes and amendments, the requesting of approval, as well as the taking of all necessary registration with regards to the decision, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

EGM 2022

EGM Resolution Third Agenda

1. Approved the appointment of Mr. Henry Santoso as Director of the Company. The appointment will be effective upon obtaining approval from Financial Services Authority until the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders that will be conducted in 2025.

So that the composition of the member of the Board of Directors after the closing of this Meeting until the closing of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders that will be conducted in 2025, as follows:

Board of Directors

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

* Provided that the appointment of Mr. Henry Santoso will be effective upon obtaining approval from Financial Services Authority.

2. Granted the authority to the Board of Directors to declare changes in the composition of the Company's management in a separate deed before a Notary if necessary and to arrange notifications to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

Statement Concerning Unrealised 2022 GMS Resolutions

All 2022 AGM and EGM resolutions have been realised and there were no resolutions that had not been realised or delayed.

AGM 2021

Resolution Date:

28 April 2021

Quorum:

The AGM was attended by shareholders and/or their proxies representing 11,074,641,963 shares or 98.999% of 11,186,644,888 shares with voting rights issued by the Bank.

Venue:

UOB Plaza, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta Pusat 10230

Attendance of the Board of Commissioners:

Name	Position
Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner

Attendance of the Board of Directors:

Name	Position
Hendra Gunawan	President Director

Summary of Resolution

AGM Resolution First Agenda

1. Approved the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, including the Oversight Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Company, and the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 as audited by Public Accounting Firm of Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja, which provided an unmodified opinion in its report dated 1 February 2021.
2. Granted the release and discharge of responsibilities (*acquit et decharge*) to members of the Board of Directors over their management duties and to members of Board of Commissioners of the Company over their oversight duties during financial year 2020, provided such actions are reflected in the Annual Reports and Financial Statements of the Company for financial year 2020.

AGM Resolution Second Agenda

1. A sum of IDR5,182,863,603 shall be booked as general reserve to comply with the provision under Article 70 of the Limited Liability Company Law and Article 20 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
2. Booked the entire net profit earned in financial year 2020 after general reserve as Retained Earnings amounting IDR513,103,496,723. The Company did not distribute any dividend for the financial year of 2020.

General Meeting of Shareholders

AGM 2021

AGM Resolution Third Agenda Approved the delegation of authority to the Board of Commissioners of the Company to appoint a Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm registered in the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to audit the Financial Statements of the Company for financial year 2021 in observance of the recommendations of the Audit Committee and approved the delegation of authority to the Board of Directors to sign the engagement contract on the appointment of Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm.

AGM Resolution Fourth Agenda

1. Approved the delegation of authority to the major shareholder of the Company, namely UOB International Investment Private Limited (UOBII), to determine the amount of honorarium, facilities, allowances and bonuses for the financial years 2021 to 2023 for all members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company, taking into account the recommendations given by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
2. Approved the delegation of authority to the Board of Commissioners of the Company to determine the amount of salary, facilities, allowances and bonuses for financial years 2021 to 2023 for all members of the Board of Directors of the Company, taking into account the recommendations given by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

AGM Resolution Fifth Agenda

1. Approved the reappointments of members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company with the following composition:
 - Mr. Wee Ee Cheong as President Commissioner of the Company;
 - Mr. Chin Voon Fat as Deputy President Commissioner of the Company;
 - Mr. Chan Kok Seong as Commissioner of the Company; and
 - Mr. Wayan Alit Antara, Mr. Aswin Wirjadi and Mr. VJH Boentaran Lesmana, respectively, as Independent Commissioners of the Company, with each reappointment being effective from the closing of this AGM until the closing of the Company's AGM held in 2023.
2. Approved the reappointments of members of the Company's Board of Directors with the following composition:
 - Mr. Hendra Gunawan as President Director;
 - Mr. Henky Sulisty, Ms. Teh Han Yi, Mr. Paul Rafiuly, Mr. Harapman Kasan, Mr. Sonny Samuel, respectively as Director of the Company; and
 - Mr. Ardhi Wibowo as Compliance Director, with each reappointment being effective from the closing of this AGM until the closing of the Company's AGM held in 2025.
3. Approved the appointment of Mr. Choi Yau Chi as Director of the Company, effective at the earlier of 1 July 2021 or the effective date of approval from the related authority for his appointment until the closing of Company's AGM held in 2025.

The composition of the member of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors after closing of the AGM as follows:

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner	: Wee Ee Cheong
Deputy President Commissioner	: Chin Voon Fat
Commissioner	: Chan Kok Seong
Independent Commissioner	: Wayan Alit Antara
Independent Commissioner	: Aswin Wirjadi
Independent Commissioner	: VJH Boentaran Lesmana

Effective until the adjournment of the AGM which will be convened in 2023;

AGM 2021

Board of Directors

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

Effective until the adjournment of the AGM which will be convened in 2025;

* Provided that the appointment of Mr. Choi Yau Chi will be effective at the earlier of 1 July 2021 or the effective date of approval from the relevant authority for his appointment.

4. Approved the delegation of authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to state the reappointment of the members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company in a separate deed drawn up before a Notary (where necessary) and to arrange the report of a notification to that effect to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

EGM 2021

Resolution Date:

30 November 2021

Venue:

UOB Plaza, Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta Pusat 10230

Quorum:

The EGM was attended by shareholders and/or their proxies representing 11,074,641,963 shares or 98.999% of 11,186,644,888 shares with voting rights issued by the Bank.

Attendance of the Board of Commissioners:

-

Attendance of the Board of Directors:

Name	Position
Teh Han Yi	Director
Harapman Kasan	Director
Sonny Samuel	Director
Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance Director
Choi Yau Chi	Director

Summary of Resolution

EGM Resolution First Agenda

1. Approved the changes to the Company's Articles of Association, namely Article 12, Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, and Article 17 pursuant to the fulfillment of the provisions under the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 concerning the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Company.
2. Approved the granting of the power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to rewrite Article 12, Article 14, Article 15, Article 16 and Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Association, restate all the provisions within the Company's Articles of Association in a notarial deed, as well as any other necessary actions pursuant to the amendment of the Articles of Association, including but not limited to the making of changes and amendments, the requesting of approval, as well as the taking of all necessary registration with regards to the decision, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

General Meeting of Shareholders

EGM 2021

EGM Resolution Second Agenda

1. Accepted the resignation of Mr. Henky Sulisty as Director of the Company in accordance with his resignation letter dated 20 September 2021, that will be effective since the closing of this Meeting. Further, granted full discharge and release of responsibility for Mr. Henky Sulisty in performing the management of the Company in his position as Director of the Company from 1 January 2021 until the closing of this Meeting, to the extent that such actions are reflected in the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Company for Financial Year 2021, which will be approved and ratified at the Company's AGM for Financial Year 2021, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

The composition of the member of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners after closing of this Meeting as follows:

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner	: Wee Ee Cheong
Deputy President Commissioner	: Chin Voon Fat
Commissioner	: Chan Kok Seong
Independent Commissioner	: Wayan Alit Antara
Independent Commissioner	: Aswin Wirjadi
Independent Commissioner	: VJH Boentaran Lesmana

Board of Directors

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

The term of office for the members of the Board of Commissioners is until the closing of the Company's AGM that will be held in 2023, and the term of office for the Board of Directors of the Company is after the closing of this Meeting until the closing of the Company's AGM that will be held in 2025.

2. Granted the authority to the Board of Directors to declare changes in the composition of the Company's management in a separate deed before a Notary (if necessary) and to arrange notifications to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

Statement Concerning Unrealised 2021 GMS Resolutions

All 2021 AGM and EGM resolutions have been realised and there were no resolutions that had not been realised or delayed.

Board of Commissioners

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Board of Commissioners must perform supervision of management policies and the general conduct of the management, both regarding the Company and its businesses, and to advise the Board of Directors. In addition, every member of the Board of Commissioners shall not act independently, but only by virtue of a decision of the Board of Commissioners.

Work Guidelines and Regulations of Board of Commissioners

In performing their duties and responsibilities, members of the Board of Commissioners are guided by the Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Board of Commissioners which are in accordance with Bank of Indonesia/Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations. The Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Board of Commissioners are reviewed periodically. The last update was performed in 2019, resulting in the Decree of the Board of Commissioners PT Bank UOB Indonesia No. 19/COM/0005 dated 22 November 2019 concerning Work Guidelines and Regulations of Board of Commissioners of PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners assumes the following duties and responsibilities pursuant to the Board of Commissioners' Work Guidelines and Regulations:

- Ensure that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is embedded in each of the Bank business activity on all organisational levels or hierarchy.
- Supervise and be responsible for supervising management policies, the general conduct of business of the Bank and the Bank's business, and advise Board of Directors.
- Direct, supervise and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies conducted by the Board of Directors. It is not involved in any decision making on the Bank's operational activities, unless otherwise required under prevailing regulations.
- Examine and approve the Bank's business plan.
- Provide directions to the Board of Directors with regard to Corporate Governance and ensure that Corporate Governance has been embedded in all business activities of the Bank at all levels of the organisation.
- Provide directions and recommendations for the Bank's strategic development plan and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies.
- Ensure that the Board of Directors has followed up on audit findings and recommendations provided by the internal auditor and external auditor, and on the results of supervision by regulators and other authorised institutions.

- Analyse and approve the Bank's risk management framework.
- Inform the appropriate regulator no later than 7 (seven) work days following any finding relating to:
 - Violation of any laws in the financial and banking industry; and
 - Situation or presumed situation which may jeopardise the business continuity of the Bank.
- The Board of Commissioners must establish at least:
 - Audit Committee;
 - Risk Monitoring Committee; and
 - Remuneration and Nomination Committee.and ensure that the established Committees perform their duties effectively.
- Convene meetings of the Board of Commissioners on a regular basis, at least once in 2 (two) months, at which all members of the Board of Commissioners must be physically present at least 2 (two) times a year. In the event of non-Independent Commissioner unable to attend the meeting physically, the meeting may be attended through teleconference.
- Convene joint meetings with the Board of Directors at least once in 4 (four) months.

Nomination and Criteria for Candidate of the Board of Commissioners [GRI 2-10] [GRI 2-15]

The Bank has the Policies and Procedures for the Nomination, Replacement and/or Dismissal of Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Senior Executive Officers and Committees Reporting to the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank UOB Indonesia as stated in the Board of Directors' Decree No. 20/SKDIR/0079, stipulated the nomination process and criteria of member of the Board of Commissioners, as follows:

- Members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners and/or Majority Shareholders of the Bank may propose nominations for candidate members of the Board of Commissioners, if necessary.
- Nomination of candidates for appointment to the Board of Commissioners shall be submitted to the Bank's Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
- The nominated candidates must at least meet the following criteria:
 - Indonesian Nationals and/or Foreign Nationals meeting the requirements of the prevailing laws and regulations.
 - Have integrity, competence and good financial reputation as required in the applicable laws and regulations.
 - Independent Commissioner candidates must also meet the requirements determined by the laws and regulations.
- Any nomination for the appointment of any Member of the Board of Commissioners to the General Meeting of Shareholders must consider the recommendation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. In the event that any member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has any conflict of interest with any recommended candidate, such conflict of interest must be declared in the nomination.

Board of Commissioners

5. Recommendations for the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are at least based on the requirements for the criteria for members of the Board of Commissioners as stipulated in the applicable laws and regulations.

Composition, Criteria and Independence of the Board of Commissioners

The following are the members of the Board of Commissioners of the Bank as of 31 December 2022:

Name	Position	Basis of Appointment		Re-appointment	Term of Office
		Regulator Approval	GMS		
Wee Ee Cheong	President Commissioner	22 October 2019	29 April 2019		
Chin Voon Fat	Deputy President Commissioner	20 September 2019	29 April 2019		
Chan Kok Seong	Commissioner	20 September 2019	29 April 2019	28 April 2021	2021-2023
Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner	8 January 2009	20 June 2008		
Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner	29 June 2009	12 June 2009		
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Independent Commissioner	22 December 2017	9 May 2018		

Members of the Board of Commissioners have a term of 2 (two) years. The term of office of the existing member of Board Commissioners is up to the closing of the AGM of the Bank to be held in 2023.

The composition of the Bank's Commissioners and Independent Commissioners as outlined in the table above, complies with the provision of Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, where 50 per cent of members of the Bank's Board of Commissioners are Independent Commissioners.

Independence of the Board of Commissioners

Article 2 paragraph (21) of the Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Bank's Board of Commissioners states that *"a majority of members of the Board of Commissioners shall not be permitted to have familial relationship up to the second degree with other members of the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors"*. All members of the Board of Commissioners do not have up to the second-degree familial relationships with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners and/or members of the Board of Directors.

None of the Independent Commissioners of the Bank has financial, management, shareholding, and/or up to the second-degree familial relationships with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors and/or majority shareholders that may affect his ability to act independently.

In accordance with Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, members of the

Board of Commissioners are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as Commissioner, Director or Executive Officer in any bank/non-bank financial institution or non-financial institution/company and in more than 1 (one) non-financial institution/company either domiciled domestically or overseas.

This excludes concurrent positions held by (a) a member of the Board of Commissioners as a Director, Commissioner or Executive Officer performing supervision in 1 (one) non-bank subsidiary controlled by the Bank; (b) a non-independent Commissioner performing his functional duties assigned by the Bank's shareholders for a legal entity in the Bank's business group; and/or (c) a member of the Board of Commissioners in a non-profit organisation or institution.

All members of the Board of Commissioners are in compliance with the aforementioned regulations.

Terms of Office of Independent Commissioners

Terms of office of Independent Commissioners follow the general terms of the Board of Commissioners. Independent Commissioners who have served for 2 (two) consecutive terms may be reappointed as Independent Commissioners in the next period, provided:

- The Board of Commissioners Meetings assess that the Independent Commissioners remain able to act independently; and
- Independent Commissioners declare their independence at the GMS.

Board of Commissioners Recommendations

In 2022, in performing its supervision function, the Board of Commissioners has provided recommendations to Board of Directors, which included:

- I. Bank's Business Plan:
 - Approved the Bank's revised 2022–2024 Business Plan and 2023–2025 Business Plan.
 - Approved the Bank's 2023–2027 Sustainable Financial Action Plan.
 - Approved the Supervisory Report of Bank Business Plan for the 2nd Half of 2021 and the 1st Half of 2022.
- II. Recommendations from Audit Committee (AUC), Risk Monitoring Committee (ROC), and Remuneration and Nomination Committee (RNC):
 - Approved the appointment of Internal Audit Head.
 - Approved the appointment of Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (EY Indonesia), a Public Accountant Firm and Yovita as a Public Accountant, to conduct audits for financial year 2022.
 - Approved the recommendations relating to the amount of remuneration for Directors and total remuneration for Senior Executive Officers and other employees in 2022.
 - Acknowledged the recommendation for appointment of the Risk Management Director.
 - Approved the recommendation and extension of term of office of a Senior Executive Officers (Member of Senior Management Group/SMG).
- III. Framework, Risk Management Policies and Risk Appetite Statement:
 - Approved the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) Framework and Statement Updates for 2023.
 - Approved the Recovery Plan (RCP) Framework Annual Review.
 - Approved the Credit Risk Management Policy Annual Review.
 - Approved the Outsourcing Policy Annual Review recommendations.
- IV. Others:
 - Approved the Annual Report of the Bank including the Financial Statements of the Bank, Report from Board of Directors, and Oversight Report of the Board of Commissioners for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.
 - Approved the schedule and agenda of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 28 April 2022 and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated 29 November 2022.
 - Approved proposals for projects submitted by Management including transaction with related party.
 - Approved the Integrated Corporate Governance Policy Annual Review.
 - Approved the Information Technology Strategic Plan (RSTI) and its revision for 2022 - 2026.
 - Approved the Limit for Expenditures & Asset Divestment.

Fit and Proper Test Information Disclosure

Members of the Board of Commissioners, as listed in the table on page 112, were all appointed at the General Meeting of Shareholders after due consideration to the key criteria including integrity, competency, professionalism, and financial reputation, according to the "fit and proper" test requirements prescribed by regulators.

Board of Commissioners Meeting Policy

The Board of Commissioners Meeting Policy is regulated through the Bank's Board of Commissioners' Charter, which sets out the following:

- a. Meetings are held at least once in 2 (two) months or when deemed necessary by a member of the Board of Commissioners or upon written request from the Board of Directors or upon the request of 1 (one) or more shareholders holding 1/10 (one tenth) of the total number of shares issued by the Company with valid voting rights.
- b. Board of Commissioners Meetings may be held via teleconference but at least 2 (two) Board of Commissioners meetings are to be attended in person by all the members of Board of Commissioners. In the event that a Non-Independent Commissioner is unable to attend the meeting physically, he may attend the meeting via teleconference.
- c. The Board of Commissioners shall schedule joint meetings with the Board of Directors periodically, at least once in 4 (four) months.
- d. The Board of Commissioners shall schedule Board of Commissioners meetings for the subsequent year before the financial year ends.

Frequency of the Board of Commissioners Meetings

During 2022, the Board of Commissioners convened a meeting once every 2 (two) months, during which the Board of Commissioners sought updates from the Directors regarding their duties and responsibilities in the previous 2 (two) months, and discussed the Bank's performance in general.

As of 31 December 2022, the Board of Commissioners held 6 (six) Board of Commissioners meetings and 4 (four) Joint Meetings with the Board of Directors. Therefore, the Bank has fulfilled the provisions of the OJK Regulation on the meeting requirement of the Board of Commissioners' meeting.

The results of the meeting as mentioned above, including dissenting opinions (if any), were well documented in minutes of meetings which are properly maintained by the Corporate Secretary.

Based on the aforementioned matters, the Bank has fulfilled the prevailing regulations related to the Board of Commissioners Meetings.

Board of Commissioners

The following is the Commissioners' attendance at meetings held in 2022:

Name	Position	Number of Meetings	Frequency of Attendance	Percentage
Wee Ee Cheong	President Commissioner	6	6	100%
Chin Voon Fat	Deputy President Commissioner	6	6	100%
Chan Kok Seong	Commissioner	6	6	100%
Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner	6	6	100%
Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner	6	6	100%
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Independent Commissioner	6	6	100%

The table below sets out the attendance at Board of Commissioners Joint Meetings with Board of Directors in 2022:

Name	Position	Number of Meetings	Frequency of Attendance	Percentage
Wee Ee Cheong	President Commissioner	4	4	100%
Chin Voon Fat	Deputy President Commissioner	4	4	100%
Chan Kok Seong	Commissioner	4	4	100%
Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner	4	4	100%
Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner	4	4	100%
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Independent Commissioner	4	4	100%
Hendra Gunawan	President Director	4	4	100%
Teh Han Yi	Finance & Corporate Services Director	4	4	100%
Harapman Kasan	Wholesale Banking Director	4	4	100%
Paul Rafiuly	Technology & Operations Director	4	4	100%
Sonny Samuel	Global Markets Director	4	4	100%
Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director	4	4	100%
Choi Yau Chi	Consumer Banking Director	4	4	100%
Henry Santoso*	Risk Management Director	-	-	-

* Mr. Henry Santoso effectively served as Director of the Company as per 12 December 2022.

Performance Appraisals for the Commissioners

Procedure of Performance Appraisal [GRI 2-18]

The Bank has a policy regarding Guidelines on Commissioners' Evaluation and Directors' Performance Appraisals which provides technical guidance to Commissioners in conducting appraisals and standardises the performance criteria to be applied. The policy governs the following:

Performance Evaluation

Each member of the Board of Commissioners will conduct a self-assessment of his performance 1 (one) time a year.

Performance Criteria

Members of the Board of Commissioners are appraised based on the following:

- Independence of the Commissioner;

- Fit and proper criteria which comprise honesty, integrity, reputation, competency and financial soundness; and
- Performance of Commissioners.

Evaluation Result

The result of the self-assessment is reported to the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Throughout 2022, the Board of Commissioners has carried out its duties and functions properly in ensuring the Bank's performance achievement can meet the expectations of shareholders and all stakeholders.

Orientation Programme for New Commissioners

A newly-appointed member of the Board of Commissioners is required to join the orientation programme which aims to provide knowledge and information in order to gain an understanding of the Bank, so as to perform his/her duties effectively and efficiently.

The orientation programme for new Commissioner in the form of documents prepared by the Corporate Secretary Unit, among others include:

1. Vision and Mission;
2. Code of Ethics;
3. Organisational Structure;
4. Articles of Association;
5. Good Corporate Governance Implementation Guidelines;
6. Work Guidelines of Board of Commissioners/Board of Directors;
7. Relevant Committee's Charter;
8. Regulations related to the Banking and Capital Markets;
9. Financial Report and Annual Report; and
10. Business Plan.

Training of the Board of Commissioners [GRI 2-17]

No.	Name	Position	Name of Workshop/Training/Dissemination
1	Wee Ee Cheong	President Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism - Industry Trends and Development • Blockchain and Distributed Technology Workshops • Cybersecurity • Environmental, Social and Governance Essentials • Sustainability - Net Zero Target
2	Chin Voon Fat	Deputy President Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism - Industry Trends and Development • Distributed Technology Workshop • Cybersecurity • Fraud Awareness Programme • Sustainability - Net Zero Target
3	Chan Kok Seong	Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism - Industry Trends and Development • Blockchain and Distributed Technology Workshops • Cybersecurity • Sustainability - Net Zero Target
4	Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinar Batch 3 2022 "<i>Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya Bagi Perbankan</i>" • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably
5	Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner	Webinar Batch 3 2022 " <i>Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya Bagi Perbankan</i> "
6	VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Independent Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webinar Batch 3 2022 "<i>Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya Bagi Perbankan</i>" • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the organ of the Company with the authority and full responsibility for carrying out his duties in the interests of the Bank in achieving the Bank's intent and purposes and to represent the Bank both inside and outside of court. Each member of the Board of Directors shall carry out his duties in good faith and responsibly in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations and Articles of Association of the Bank.

Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Board of Directors

In performing their duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors are guided by the Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Board of Directors, the provisions of which are in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. The Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Board of Directors are reviewed periodically. The latest update took into account the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank UOB Indonesia No. 20/SKDIR/0098 dated 14 December 2020.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors [E.1]

The principal duties of the Board of Directors include, among other:

- a. Manage the Bank pursuant to his authority and responsibilities as stated in the Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations;
- b. Take full responsibility of the Bank's management;
- c. Implement Good Corporate Governance principles in every business activity of the Bank at all stages or levels of the organisation;
- d. Implement business strategy under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners;
- e. Follow up on audit findings and recommendations from Internal Audit unit, External Auditors, supervisory report from Financial Services Authority (OJK) and other competent authorities;
- f. Perform internal monitoring in an effective and efficient manner;
- g. Perform oversight and manage the risks faced by the Bank;
- h. Maintain conducive working environment to improve productivity and professionalism;
- i. Manage and conduct employee development, and also maintain the sustainability of the organisation;
- j. Take accountability for the fulfillment of the duties to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders;
- k. Disclose to employees the Bank's strategic policies in the field of personnel, as long as the policies are not confidential; and

- l. Provide accurate, relevant and timely data and information to the Board of Commissioners.

Furthermore, in performing his duties and responsibilities, each member of the Board of Directors shall refer to the distribution of work, responsibility and authority which is based on the Board of Directors Decree No. 21/SKDIR/0057 on the Duties and Authorities of members of the Board of Directors, with the following details:

President Director

- Act on behalf of the Board of Directors and to represent the Bank.
- Coordinate the implementation of the Bank's management.
- Determine the Bank's strategy.
- Ensure the implementation of the compliance function, and the implementation of the principles of good corporate governance as well as prudent banking practices.
- Develop strategy and provide direction to the Regional General Manager.

Finance & Corporate Services Director

- Responsible for the financial statements of the Bank as well as the formulation of the Bank's financial management strategy to support Bank's performance.
- Ensure the integrity of financial data and provide financial report analysis on the performance of the Bank to support the decisions taken by the Management of the Bank.
- Develop financial system and procedure as well as lead, direct and monitor the implementation of corporate actions conducted by the Bank.

Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director

- Formulate a strategy to encourage the creation of Compliance Culture of the Bank;
- Propose a compliance policy or principles of compliance to be stipulated by the Board of Directors;
- Establish compliance systems and procedures that will be used to develop the internal policies and guidelines of the Bank;
- Ensure that all policies, rules, systems and procedures, as well as business activities of the Bank are in accordance with the provisions of regulator and other prevailing regulations;
- Perform oversight over the implementation of Anti Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism;
- Minimise the Bank's compliance risk and provide recommendations on compliance-related issues;
- Perform preventive measures so that the policies and/or decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Bank do not violate the provisions of regulator as well as other prevailing regulations; and
- Perform oversight and provide direction to Officers who are in charge of the Legal Unit, Litigation Unit and Corporate Secretary Unit in performing their duties and responsibilities.

Director of Technology and Operations

- Responsible for formulating long-term Blueprint for Technology and Operation.
- Responsible for formulating, evaluating and determining strategies for infrastructure, systems and information technology security so that operational activities can be carried out effectively and efficiently.
- Responsible for formulating, evaluating and determining the Bank's Operational strategies that can drive business units towards profit.
- Ensure application development, technology and communication infrastructure networks are in place to support high security and confidentiality of the Bank and customer data.
- Ensure the mechanism of identification and mitigation of risks to the infrastructure system, technological security and operational processes are available and implemented in accordance with the provisions.
- Collaborate with other working units to ensure technology cost effectiveness and determine priority scale according to the Bank's capabilities.

Wholesale Banking Director

- Provide strategic directions regarding the growth of Wholesale Banking segment in order to support Bank's business.
- Ensure proper implementation of the compliance function, good corporate governance, prudent banking practices, and implement any directions that were given from the regulators regarding risk management on Wholesale Banking.
- Responsible for managing the budget for the Wholesale Banking segment.
- Carry out continuous process development and improvement for functions in the Wholesale Banking.

Global Markets Director

- Coordinate, provide strategic direction, and monitor activities in Global Markets, as well as responsible for the achievement of revenues derived from transaction and activities in Global Markets.
- Responsible for the new product/activity launch process handled by Global Markets and provide direction and provide input to streamline processes and improve the quality of products/activities.
- Provide information to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners on financial market conditions covering the development of foreign exchange markets, money markets, financial institutions and securities markets.
- Responsible for all Global Markets good governance in risk management and ensuring compliance with policies and procedures.
- Responsible for any limit given to Global Markets either Market Risk Limit or Counterparty Limit.

Consumer Banking Director

- Responsible for providing strategic directions for the growth of Consumer Banking in order to support the Bank's business.
- Responsible for developing competitive and innovative products and services of consumer banking and digital bank which are in line with the customer needs, market development and technology demands in order to achieve the market and business target.
- Responsible for supporting businesses and branches in the implementation of prudential principles by conducting due diligence in onboarding customers, monitoring business and operational activities, monitoring the adherence with internal policies and external regulations as well as implementing middle office activities.
- Responsible for establishing the decision management capabilities focusing on providing support and insights to grow healthy retail business through developing, maintaining and enhancing retail risk scorecards, marketing, predictive and IFRS9 modelling. Develop portfolio segmentation/profiling and support the development, maintenance and enhancement of the infrastructure performance to support effective portfolio management.

Risk Management Director

- Provide strategic directions on risk management by always paying attention on the principles of prudence and compliance with, and implement of any direction from regulators regarding risk management of the Bank.
- Develop and evaluate the system and risk management process to identify, measure, monitor, mitigate and report risks.
- Facilitate the Bank's Senior Management's understanding of the various types of risk and jointly develop risk control and risk mitigation as well enhance a culture of risk awareness.
- Provide recommendation in relation to the Bank's risk management covering operational risk, market, liquidity and credit risk.
- Ensure the management and development of human resources on functions related to risk management.

Nomination and Criteria for Candidate of the Board of Directors [GRI 2-10] [GRI 2-15]

The Bank has Policies and Procedures for the Nomination, Replacement and/or Dismissal of Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Senior Executive Officers and Committees Reporting to the Board of Commissioner of PT Bank UOB Indonesia as stated in Board of Directors' Decree No. 20/SKDIR/0079, stipulating the nomination process and criteria of member of the Board of Directors, as follows:

Board of Directors

1. Members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners and/or Majority Shareholders of the Bank may propose nominations for candidate members of the Board of Directors, if necessary.
2. Nomination of candidate members of the Board of Directors shall be submitted to the Bank's Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
3. The candidate members of the Board of Directors nominated must at least meet the following criteria:
 - a. Indonesian citizens and/or Foreign citizens meeting the requirements of the prevailing laws and regulations.
 - b. Majority of members of the Board of Directors must have a minimum of 5 (five) years experience as an Executive Officer.
 - c. Having integrity, competence and good financial reputation as required in the applicable laws and regulations.
4. Any nomination for the appointment of any Member of the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of Shareholders must consider the recommendation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. In the event that any member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has any conflict of interest with any nomination recommended, such conflict of interest must be declared in the nomination.
5. Recommendation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall be provided at least based on the criteria requirements to be a member of the Board of Directors.

Composition, Criteria and Independence of the Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank as of 31 December 2022 were:

Name	Position	Basis of Appointment		Re-appointment	Term of Office
		Regulator Approval	GMS		
Hendra Gunawan	President Director	17 September 2020	21 October 2020		
Teh Han Yi	Finance & Corporate Services Director	22 August 2019	21 June 2019		
Paul Rafiuly	Technology & Operations Director	27 August 2018	11 October 2018		
Harapman Kasan	Wholesale Banking Director	22 August 2019	21 June 2019	28 April 2021	2021 - 2025
Sonny Samuel	Global Markets Director	14 May 2020	30 April 2020		
Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director	14 May 2020	30 May 2020		
Choi Yau Chi	Consumer Banking Director	10 March 2021	28 April 2021		
Henry Santoso	Risk Management Director	8 December 2022	29 November 2022	-	2022 - 2025

In accordance with Articles of Association, the term of office of members of Directors are 4 (four) years. The term of office of above mentioned is until to the closing of the AGM of the Bank to be held in 2025.

Independence of the Board of Directors

In carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors of the Bank upholds the principle of independence as stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 20/SKDIR/0098 concerning Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Board of Directors, as follows:

- a. None of the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank have mutual financial and up to second-degree family relationships with fellow members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners and majority shareholder.
- b. None of the members of the Board of Directors, either individually or collectively, own shares amounting to more than 25 per cent of the issued share capital at the Bank or any other company.
- c. None of the members of the Board of Directors holds a concurrent position as a Commissioner, Director or an Executive Officer at any other bank, company and/or institution.
- d. The President Director of the Bank is a party independent of the majority shareholder of the Bank and does not have any financial, management, shareholding and/or family relationship with the majority shareholder of the Bank.

Fit and Proper Test

The appointment of members of the Board of Directors by the GMS as outlined in the table above followed criteria that was approved by the Board of Commissioners i.e., integrity, competence, professionalism and financial reputation, in accordance with the requirements of the "fit and proper" test prescribed by the Regulator.

Board of Directors Meeting Policy

The Board of Directors meeting policies are regulated in the Articles of Association and the Work Guidelines of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors meeting rules and regulations include:

- a. Meetings are to be held at least once a month, and when deemed necessary by one of the members of the Board of Directors, or upon the written request from one or more members of the Board of Commissioners, or upon the written request from 1 (one) or more of the shareholders representing 1/10 (one tenth) of the total shares allocated by the Company with valid voting rights.
- b. The Board of Directors holds a joint meeting with the Board of Commissioners on a periodic basis at least once in 4 (four) months.
- c. The Board of Directors is to schedule the meeting of the subsequent year prior to the conclusion of a financial year.
- d. The Board of Directors' meeting is valid and decisions held at such meetings are binding, provided more than ½ (half) of the total number of members of the Board of Directors are present at the meeting.
- e. The decisions at the Board of Directors' meetings shall be based on deliberation to reach consensus. If a decision could not be reached through deliberation, the decision will be made through voting based on supporting votes of more than ½ (half) of the total valid votes of members of the Board of Directors present at the meeting.
- f. In the event of an equality of votes, the chairman of the Board of Directors meeting has the deciding vote.
- g. The results of the Board of Directors meeting are recorded in minutes of meeting and properly maintained.

Meetings and Attendance of Board of Directors in Board of Directors Meeting and Joint Meeting of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners [GRI 2-16]

The following were the meetings and attendance of the Board of Directors in the Board of Directors Meeting and Joint Meeting of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in 2022:

Name	Board of Directors' Meetings			Joint Meetings of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners		
	Number of Meetings	Frequency of Attendance	Percentage	Number of Meetings	Frequency of Attendance	Percentage
Hendra Gunawan	12	12	100%	4	4	100%
Teh Han Yi	12	12	100%	4	4	100%
Paul Rafiuly	12	12	100%	4	4	100%
Harapman Kasan	12	10	83.33%	4	4	100%
Sonny Samuel	12	12	100%	4	4	100%
Ardhi Wibowo	12	11	91.66%	4	4	100%
Choi Yau Chi	12	11	91.66%	4	4	100%
Henry Santoso*	1	1	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Mr. Henry Santoso effectively served as Director of the Company as per 12 December 2022.

Board of Directors

Performance Appraisal for the Directors

Procedure of Performance Appraisals [GRI 2-18]

The Bank has a policy regarding Guidelines on Commissioners' Evaluation and Directors' performance appraisals which provides guidance to the members of Board of Directors in conducting the evaluation and a standardised set of performance criteria to be applied. The policy governs the following:

Performance Appraisal

Each member of the Board of Directors will conduct a self-assessment of his performance 1 (one) time a year.

Performance Criteria

Members of the Board of Directors are assessed based on the following:

1. Performance Target and Achievement Process;
2. Competency of Strategic, Engage, Execute and Develop (SEED) indicators; and
3. Exemplification of corporate values namely Honourable, Enterprising, United and Committed.

Appraisal Result

The result of the self-assessment will be submitted to the supervisor who will report to the Board of Commissioners on the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Thereafter, the final result of the appraisal will be delivered to each Director.

Throughout 2022, the Board of Directors has carried out its duties and functions properly in ensuring the Bank's performance achievement can meet the expectations of shareholders and all stakeholders.

Orientation Programme for New Director

The newly appointed members of the Board of Directors must join the orientation programme which aims to provide knowledge and information to help them gain an understanding of the Bank, so that they are able to perform their duties effectively and efficiently. In 2022, there was 1 (one) new member of the Board of Directors and he had attended the orientation programme.

The orientation programme for new Director in the form of documents prepared by the Corporate Secretary Unit, includes:

- a. Vision and Mission;
- b. Code of Ethics;
- c. Organisational Structure;
- d. Articles of Association;
- e. Good Corporate Governance Implementation Guidelines;
- f. Work Guidelines of Board of Commissioners/Board of Directors;
- g. Relevant Committee's Charter;
- h. Regulations related to the Banking and Capital Markets;
- i. Financial Report and Annual Report; and
- j. Business Plan.

Workshop/Training/Seminar Attended by the Board of Directors [GRI 2-17] [E.2]

No	Name	Position	Name of Workshop/Training/Dissemination
1	Hendra Gunawan	President Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Syukuran dan Penguatan Koordinasi Implementasi Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi (LBUT) - BI ANTASENA</i> • <i>Pertemuan Tahunan Industri Jasa Keuangan (PTIJK) Tahun 2022</i> • <i>Peresmian Peluncuran Uang Rupiah Kertas Tahun Emisi 2022</i> • <i>Pertemuan Koordinasi dan Arahan Presiden Republik Indonesia Dalam Peringatan "Dua Dekade APU PPT Indonesia" Dengan Tema Upaya Bersama Dalam Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Green Financial Crime ("Fight Against Financial Crime")</i>. • <i>7th UOB Leadership Master Class</i> • <i>BPKPM: Hybrid Investment Forum of 5 Super Priority</i> • <i>Momentum Reformasi Sektor Jasa Keuangan Pasca COVID-19</i> • <i>UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably</i> • <i>FCPI CEO Forum : Breakfast with Anies Baswedan</i> • <i>Jakarta Investment Forum "Investing in Resilience"</i> • <i>UOB BMR - 2022</i> • <i>Blue Pill or Red Pill</i> • <i>Digital Transformation Mindset</i>

No	Name	Position	Name of Workshop/Training/Dissemination
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iconic Service in Digital Era • Turn Uncertainty into Opportunity • Integration Workshop
2	Teh Han Yi	Finance & Corporate Services Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Workshop: <i>Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan</i> • UOB Leadership MasterClass - Banks Becoming AI Driven • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably
3	Harapman Kasan	Wholesale Banking Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini Risk Forum - Climate Risk • UOB Economic Outlook 2023 with theme 'Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably' • Legal Workshop: <i>Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan</i>
4	Paul Rafiuly	Technology & Operations Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UOB Leadership MasterClass - The impact of the war in Ukraine on Southeast Asian economies • <i>Undangan BI Meeting - Progress Implementasi BIFAST</i> • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably • GTO Reg Workshop • Legal Workshop: <i>Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan</i>
5	Sonny Samuel	Global Markets Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealer Conduct and Market Practices for Treasury • Volcker Rule Essentials (US) 2022.1 • Treasury Association Bonding • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably • Legal Workshop: <i>Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan</i>
6	Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UOB Leadership Masterclass - Banks Becoming AI Driven • Executive Discussion <i>Implementasi UU Pelindungan Data Pribadi, Tantangan dan Peluang di Sektor Perbankan Indonesia</i> • FKDKP Webinar Batch 4 2022 dengan Tema <i>Strategi Transformasi Digital</i> • <i>Pertemuan Koordinasi dan Arahan Presiden Republik Indonesia Dalam Peringatan "Dua Dekade APU PPT Indonesia" Dengan Tema Upaya Bersama Dalam Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Green Financial Crime ("Fight Against Financial Crime")</i>. • Forum Group Discussion (FGD) - Sesi II <i>Transformasi Digital dan Pembentukan Metaverse Sebagai Game Changer Layanan Perbankan</i> • Forum Group Discussion (FGD) - Sesi III <i>Optimalisasi Green Financing Sebagai Penggerak Ekonomi Baru Dalam Rangka Percepatan Pemulihan Ekonomi</i> • Investing in New Asia - UOB Asset Management Annual Outlook Seminar 2022 • Webinar Preventing & Combating Financial Crime in Financial Services Industry • <i>Rapat Narasumber Kelompok Kerja Analisis dan Evaluasi Keuangan Digital (Sebagai Narasumber)</i> • <i>Rapat Koordinasi PIC SIPESAT pada Bank Umum terkait Penyampaian Data SIPESAT melalui Aplikasi goAML</i> • <i>Kegiatan PPATK Bimbingan Teknis Kewajiban Pelaporan bagi Penyelenggara FinTech</i>

No	Name	Position	Name of Workshop/Training/Dissemination
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Undangan Silaturahmi Pimpinan LPS dengan Pimpinan Perbankan yang bertema "Tantangan Perekonomian Global dan Ketahanan Perbankan Indonesia Tahun 2022"</i> • CEO Networking 2022 "Strengthening Economic Growth in Dynamic Conditions" • UOB Leadership Masterclass - Financial Crime • MAS AML Uplift • B20 Integrity & Compliance Task Force Hybrid Side Conference - Fostering Agility to Combat Money Laundering and Economic Crime • <i>Seminar Perlindungan Konsumen Sektor Jasa Keuangan</i> • Sharing Session PDPA - with Deloitte • <i>Diskusi terkait PADG PJP dan PIP dengan Bank Indonesia</i> • Advancing Regional Digital Payment Connectivity • Executive Gathering 2022 & Seminar "Taking Indonesia's Digital Payment System to the Next Level" • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 – Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably • Webinar FKDKP "<i>Penguatan Penerapan Program APU PPT Berbasis Risiko Di Bank Untuk Mendukung Penilaian MER Indonesia</i>" • Webinar "<i>Penguatan Penerapan Program APU PPT Berbasis Risiko Di Bank Untuk Mendukung Penilaian MER Indonesia</i>" • G20 Side Event: Digital Payment Innovation • Indonesia Digital Economy and Finance Festival (FEKDI) 2022 • RegTech, FinTech and the AML/CFT Professional • Integration Workshop • UOB Leadership MasterClass - Leveraging Platform and Monetising Data • Legal Workshop: <i>Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan</i> • Forum Group Discussion (FGD) <i>Penerapan Tata Kelola pada Bank Umum - OJK</i>
7	Choi Yau Chi	Consumer Banking Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UOB Leadership Masterclass - Financial Crime • Deposit Workshop • Coaching Workshop • Integration Workshop • UOB Leadership MasterClass - US-China Relations: Impact of Geopolitics on the Finance Industry • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 – Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably
8	Henry Santoso	Risk Management Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 5</i> • Mini Risk Forum - Climate Risk • UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 – Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably • Legal Workshop: <i>Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan</i>

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Assessments of the Committee of the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners conducts an assessment of its committees annually. Areas include the structure and composition of the committee, the effectiveness of the implementation of the duties and responsibilities by the committees, as well as the effectiveness of the implementation of committee meetings.

During 2022, the committees under the Board of Commissioners have conducted self-assessment to evaluate their performance. All committees have performed their duties and responsibilities and provided recommendations that support the effectiveness of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners.

Committees Reporting to the Board of Commissioners [GRI 2-13]

Audit Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021 on the Appointment of Members of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee consists of 3 (three) members, namely:

Audit Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Name	Composition
Aswin Wirjadi	Chairman (Independent Commissioner)
Burlita	Member (Independent Party)
Humbul Kristiawan	Member (Independent Party)

His profile can be found in the Profile of the Board of Commissioners section of this Annual Report on page 44.

Term of Office

The term of office of the Audit Committee members must not exceed the term of office of the Board of Commissioners as regulated in the Articles of Association of the Bank and such members may be reappointed only for one other subsequent period.

Independent Commissioners serving as Audit Committee members may only be reappointed into the Audit Committee for 1 (one) other term of office of the Audit Committee. The term of office of the current Audit Committee will expire in 2023.

Independence of Audit Committee Members

All committee members have met the prevailing regulations on the independence requirements of integrity, morals, and ethics of each member of the Audit Committee.

To maintain its independence and objectivity, the Audit Committee consists of Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties. Board of Directors members may not sit on the Audit Committee.

All members of the Audit Committee have high integrity and good moral character, in keeping with the requirements of Audit Committee members as stated in Board of Directors' Decree No. 20/SKDIR/0079 on Policies and Procedures for the Nomination, Replacement and/or Dismissal of Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Senior Executive Officers, and Committees Reporting to the Board of Commissioners, and also have met the criteria set by the Regulator.



ASWIN WIRJADI
(Independent Commissioner)
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties



BURLITA
Member (Independent Party)

Age : 59 years old
Nationality : Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

Board of Directors Decision No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Bachelor Degree of Architecture from University of Indonesia.
- Pre-Master Degree from Wijawiyata Manajemen IPPM.

Working Experience

- Head of Compliance Management Division at PT Bank Sahabat Sampoerna (2012-2021).
- PT Bank BRI Syariah with the last position as Financing Support Group Head (2008-2012).

- PT Bank Niaga Tbk with the last position as Head of Employee Education Division in the Compliance Management Group (1991-2008).

Training

- Webinar Batch 3 2022 "*Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya bagi Perbankan*".
- UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably.

Concurrent Position

-

Legal Basis of Appointment

Board of Directors Decision No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

- Bachelor of Accounting from University of Padjadjaran
- Master of Business Administration from the School of Business and Management-Bandung Institute of Technology

Working Experience

- Founder and Executive Director at Innovative Government Institute
- Partner and Government Sector Leader at RSM AAJ (2017-2018).
- Deloitte South East Asia with the last position as Partner (2006-2016).
- Risk Management Manager at Citibank N.A. (2005-2006).
- Consultant at Ernst & Young (2000-2005).
- Lecturer Assistant at Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung since 1995.

Training

- Webinar Batch 3 2022 "*Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya bagi Perbankan*".
- UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably.

Concurrent Position

- Integrated Governance Committee Member, Bank BJB, Bandung (2022-present)
- Risk Monitoring Committee Member, PT Pegadaian, Jakarta (2020-present)



HUMBUL KRISTIAWAN
Member (Independent Party)

Age : 48 years old
Nationality : Indonesian

Duties and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee performs the duties, responsibilities and authorities based on the Audit Committee Charter, which include:

- a. Reviewing the financial information to be issued by the Bank to the public and/or other authorities, financial statements, projections and other reports pertaining to the Bank's financial information.
- b. Analysing the Bank's level of compliance towards laws and regulations pertaining to the Bank's activities.
- c. Providing an independent opinion in the event of disagreement between the management and the Public Accountant for services rendered.
- d. Performing evaluation on the last year audit services provided by the prior Public Accountant (AP) and/or Public Accounting Firm (KAP), by assessing:
 - i. Conformity of the audit services conducted by AP and KAP with the prevailing regulations;
 - ii. Adequacy of fieldwork time;
 - iii. Assessment on the adequacy of audit scope and the adequacy of the sampling testing; and
 - iv. Recommendations for improvement by the AP and/or KAP.
- e. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on the appointment of the AP and KAP taking into consideration the following:
 - i. Independence of KAP, AP and persons in KAP;
 - ii. Audit scope;
 - iii. Audit fee;
 - iv. The expertise and experience of AP KAP and audit team;
 - v. Audit methodologies, techniques, and facilities used by KAP;
 - vi. The benefits of fresh eye perspective that will be obtained through the change of AP, KAP and audit team from KAP;
 - vii. The potential risk of using audit services by the same KAP in succession for a fairly long period of time; and/or
 - viii. The results of evaluation on the audit services provided by the prior AP and KAP in the previous year, if any.
- f. Monitoring, analysing and evaluating audit planning and implementation as well as monitoring follow-up actions on the internal audit results in order to assess the adequacy of internal control, including the adequacy of financial reporting process, and ensuring that Board of Directors takes required corrective actions quickly to overcome the control weaknesses, fraud, compliance issues relating to policies, laws and regulations or other problems identified and reported by the Internal Audit.
- g. The Committee shall at least monitor and evaluate:
 - i. The implementation of tasks of the Internal Audit;
 - ii. Consistency between audit implementation by the KAP and the prevailing auditing standards;
 - iii. Consistency between the financial reports and the prevailing accounting standards; and
 - iv. Implementation of follow-up actions by the Board of Directors on findings made by the Internal Audit Unit, AP, and the results of supervision by Bank Indonesia and/or the Financial Services Authority, and provision of recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
- h. Recommending the appointment, resignation or dismissal of the Internal Audit Head and providing inputs on the annual assessment of his/her performance and remuneration.
- i. Preparing the Annual Work Programme and reviewing the Committee's Scope of Functions and its own effectiveness as well as recommending any necessary change to the Board of Commissioners.
- j. Analysing complaints received by the Audit Committee on the Bank's accounting and financial reporting processes, as well as ensuring the follow-up to such complaints.
- k. Analysing and providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners concerning the existence of potential conflicts of interest of the Bank.
- l. Maintaining strict confidentiality of documents, data and information of the Bank.
- m. Evaluating and providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on:
 - i. Establishment (Revision) of Internal Audit Charter;
 - ii. Annual Audit Plan, scope of work and budget allocation of Internal Audit;
 - iii. Appointment of external Independent Quality Control reviewer to review the performance of Internal Audit (every 3 years);
 - iv. Internal Audit's total annual Remuneration and performance rewards; and
 - v. Effectiveness and efficiency of internal control system implementation.
- n. Ensuring Internal Audit communicates with Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, external auditor and the Financial Services Authority.

Attendance of Audit Committee Meetings

The meetings of the Audit Committee were convened based on the needs of the Bank. In 2022, the Audit Committee held 21 (twenty-one) meetings, all of which were attended by all members of the Audit Committee.

Attendance of Audit Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Aswin Wirjadi	21	21	100%
Burlita	21	21	100%
Humbul Kristiawan	21	21	100%

Meeting decisions are taken based on deliberation for consensus or based on a majority vote if there are differences of opinion. All the results of the meeting decisions are stated in the minutes of the meeting which are signed by all members of the Committee present and well documented, including differences of opinion that occurred in the Committee meetings.

The results of Audit Committee meetings are in the form of recommendations which can be used optimally by the Board of Commissioners.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

The Audit Committee's work programme and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	Monitoring and evaluation on planning and implementation of audits as well as monitoring on the follow-ups to audit findings in order to assess the adequacy of internal control.	In 2022, Audit Committee convened 4 (four) meetings with Internal Audit Division as invitee, to monitor and evaluate the planning and implementation of audits as well as monitoring of the follow-ups to audit findings in order to assess the adequacy of internal control.
2.	Evaluation on the implementation of the duties of Internal Audit.	A meeting was held and attended by Internal Audit Division as invitee, to discuss on implementation of duties of Internal Audit throughout 2022, i.e., 2022 audit realisation and significant audit issues.
3.	Evaluation on appropriateness of financial report compared to prevailing accounting standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting was held with the Finance Division and External Auditor of the Bank as invitees to review the draft audit report. The meeting was held with Finance Division to discuss the monthly and quarterly publications of financial report and to evaluate their appropriateness to the prevailing accounting standards.
4.	Perform evaluation on the audit services provided by the prior AP and/or KAP in the previous year.	A meeting was held with the Finance and Internal Audit Division as invitees, to provide inputs on the evaluation of the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, conducted by KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (EY Indonesia) and Yovita as Public Accountant. The meeting convened on 12 May 2022.
5.	Monitoring on the implementation of audit plan by external auditor.	A meeting was held with the Finance Division and External Auditor of the Bank as invitees, to discuss audit progress.
6.	Evaluation on follow-up by the Board of Directors to findings of Internal Audit, external auditor and supervision result of Financial Services Authority (OJK).	A meeting was held with Internal Audit and Compliance Division as invitees, to ensure the Board of Directors had followed up on audit findings and recommendations from the Internal Audit including improvements to findings from the external auditors and OJK.
7.	Analysis of the Bank's level of compliance towards laws and regulations pertaining to the Bank's activities.	A meeting was held with Compliance Division as invitee, to analyse the Bank's level of compliance towards laws and regulations pertaining to the Bank's activities.
8.	Recommendation on the appointment of Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm pursuant to prevailing provisions.	A meeting was held with Finance Division, Internal Audit Division and KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS – Ernst & Young Indonesia) to discuss the proposal from PSS related to the audit services for period 2022. The Audit Committee provides recommendation to the Board of Commissioners on the reappointment of Public Accounting Firm PSS (member of Ernst & Young Global) and Yovita, as Public Accountant for the financial year of 2022, based on considerations in accordance with OJK Regulation and the evaluation result of audit services for previous year.
9.	Evaluation on audit implementation conducted by Public Accounting Firm in accordance with prevailing audit standards.	<p>A meeting was held with Finance Division, Internal Auditor and External Auditor to discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final audit result of the financial year ended 2021 and its Management Letter; Audit programme and methodologies and the audit progress of the financial year ended 2022.
10.	Preparing the Annual Work Programme and reviewing the Committee's scope of functions and its own effectiveness as well as recommending any necessary change to the Board of Commissioners.	Audit Committee has prepared the Annual Work Programme and conducted annual review of the Committee's scope of functions and its own effectiveness as well as providing recommendation on any necessary changes to the Board of Commissioners.
11.	Discussion with Compliance Division on the Compliance Function Implementation Report.	A meeting was held with Compliance Division to discuss the Compliance Function Implementation Report 2 nd Half of 2021 and 1 st Half of 2022, which includes compliance risk management, monitoring the Bank's Prudential Principles, fulfillment of commitments to regulators, implementation of compliance culture, and implementation of other compliance tasks.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Pursuant to the Board of Directors' Decree PT Bank UOB Indonesia No. 21/SKDIR/0035 dated 28 April 2021 on the Appointment of Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee consists of 3 (three) members.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Name	Composition
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Chairman (Independent Commissioner)
Chin Voon Fat	Member (Commissioner)
Irene Wiryawan	Member (Executive Officer responsible for Human Resource)

Term of Office

The term of office of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee members is for 2 (two) years and will expire in 2023. Remuneration and Nomination Committee members whose term of office has expired may be re-appointed.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Guidelines

Remuneration and Nomination Committee has established Work Guidelines and Regulation of Remuneration and Nomination Committee which is reviewed annually through the Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 17/COM/0004 dated 21 November 2017.

Independence of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Members

All members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee have high integrity and good moral character, in keeping with the requirements of Remuneration and Nomination Committee members as stated in Board of Directors' Decree No. 20/SKDIR/0079 on Policies and Procedures for the Nomination, Replacement and/or Dismissal of Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Senior Executive Officers, and Committees Reporting to the Board of Commissioners, and have also met the criteria set by the Regulator.



VJH BOENTARAN LESMANA
(Independent Commissioner)
Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee



CHIN VOON FAT
Member (Commissioner)

Profile can be found in the Profile of the Board of Commissioners section of this Annual Report on page 42 and 44.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties



IRENE WIRYAWAN
Strategic HR and Rewards Head

Age : 43 years old
Nationality : Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

Board of Directors Decision No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Accounting from Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung

Working Experience

- Currently, held position as Strategic HR and Rewards Head UOB Indonesia.
- Head of Services and Rewards at PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia (2013-2017).
- Compensation and Benefit Manager at PT Anugerah Pharmindo Lestari (APL) (2011-2013).

- HR Corporate Manager at Eka Hospital (2010-2011).
- HR Manager at The Nielsen Company Indonesia (2007-2010).

Training

HR Refreshment 2022

Concurrent Position

-

Duties and Responsibilities

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee performs its duties, responsibilities and authorities based on the Work Guidelines and Regulations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee including:

a. On Remuneration Policy:

- Perform evaluation of remuneration policy by taking into consideration performance, risk, peer group, targets, and Bank's long-term strategy, fulfillment of general reserve obligations as stipulated in the regulations and the Bank's potential income in the future; and
- Provide evaluation and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners in relation to the:
 - i. Remuneration policy for the Board of Commissioners and Directors to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - ii. Remuneration policy for Senior Executive Officers, Executive Officers and employees as a whole to be submitted to the Board of Directors;
 - iii. Remuneration structure for members of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officer;
 - iv. Amount of remuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors; and
 - v. Assistance to the Board of Commissioners in conducting performance appraisal in accordance with remuneration received by each member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

- Provide evaluation and recommendation to Board of Directors concerning the amount of remuneration for Senior Executive Officers.
- Ensuring that remuneration policy is in accordance with prevailing regulations.

b. On Nomination Policy

- Formulate and provide recommendations on the system and procedure for selection and/or replacement of:
 - i. Board of Commissioners and Directors to the Board of Commissioners for submission to the GMS; and
 - ii. Senior Executive Officer to be submitted to Board of Commissioners.
- Analyse and provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on candidate to be appointed to the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors to be submitted to the AGM.
- Committee member who has a conflict of interests with the recommendation shall disclose the condition in the recommended proposal.
- Provide recommendations regarding candidates for Senior Executive Officers including extension of service period for Senior Executive Officers who have passed the retirement age to be submitted to the Board of Commissioners.
- Make recommendations to the Board of Commissioner on the appointment of independent parties to be members to the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and Risk Monitoring Committee.

- Provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on:
 - i. Composition of positions of members of the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners;
 - ii. Policies and criteria required in the nomination of members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners and Senior Executive Officers; and
 - iii. Performance policy and evaluation for members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Senior Executive Officers.
- Assist the Board of Commissioners in appraising the performance of members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners based on the evaluation benchmarks determined.
- Provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on personal development programmes for members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners.

Attendance of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings

Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings are held regularly, at least 1 (one) time in 4 (four) months.

In 2022, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 5 (five) meetings, including via teleconference, which were attended by more than 51 per cent of the members including 1 (one) Independent Commissioner and executive officer overseeing Human Resources.

Attendance of Remuneration and Nomination Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	5	5	100%
Chin Voon Fat	5	5	100%
Irene Wiryawan	5	5	100%

The decisions at the meetings were made through deliberations to reach consensus or by simple majority of votes in case of dissenting opinions. All decisions were recorded in the form of minutes of meeting signed by all members of the Committee present and were properly maintained, including any dissenting opinions.

The results of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings are in the form of recommendations which can be used optimally by the Board of Commissioners.

The Work Programme of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	On Remuneration	a. Review and sign the performance evaluation form for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors to be submitted to the Board of Commissioners. b. Provide remuneration recommendations for the members of the Board of Directors to be approved by the Board of Commissioners and for the members of the Board of Commissioners to be approved by the ultimate shareholder, namely UOB International Investment Private Limited. c. Provide salary off cycle increase recommendations.
2.	On Nomination	a. Provide recommendations for the reappointment of Members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. b. Provide recommendations for the appointment and extension of the term of office of Senior Executive Officer.
3.	Others	a. Prepare and discuss the realisation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Work Plan. b. Discuss and provide input on reports presented by Human Resources Function.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Risk Monitoring Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 21/SKDIR/0033 dated 28 April 2021 on the Appointment of members of the Risk Monitoring Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee consists of 3 (three) members, namely:

Risk Monitoring Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Name	Composition
Wayan Alit Antara	Chairman (Independent Commissioner)
Hendry Patria Rosa	Member (Independent Party)
Nina Diyanti Anwar	Member (Independent Party)

Term of Office

The term of office of Risk Monitoring Committee members is 2 (two) years and will expire in 2023. Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee whose term of office has expired may be reappointed.

All members of the Risk Monitoring Committee have high integrity and good moral character, in keeping with the requirements of Risk Monitoring Committee members as stated in Board of Directors' Decree No. 20/SKDIR/0079 on Policies and Procedures for the Nomination, Replacement and/or Dismissal of Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Senior Executive Officers, and Committees Reporting to the Board of Commissioners, and also have met the criteria set by the Regulator.



WAYAN ALIT ANTARA
Independent Commissioner
Chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee

His profile can be found in the Profile of the Board of Commissioners section of this Annual Report on page 43.



HENDRY PATRIA ROSA
Member (Independent Party)

Age : 56 years old
Nationality : Indonesian

Legal Basis of Appointment

Board of Directors Decision No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Geodetic Engineering from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

Working Experience

- Banking Risk Management trainer (2015-present).
- PT Bank Artha Graha with last position as Branch Manager at PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional (1994-2007).
- Credit Auditor at PT Bank Bintang Manunggal (1993-1994).

Training

- Webinar Batch 3 2022 "*Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya bagi Perbankan*".
- UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably.

Concurrent Position

Integrated Corporate Governance Committee Member, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, Jakarta (2015-present)

Legal Basis of Appointment

Board of Directors Decision No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Economics in Accounting, University of Indonesia

Working Experience

- Member of Audit Committee at PT Bank UOB Indonesia (2018-28 April 2021).
- Member of Audit Committee at PT Bank Maybank Indonesia (2012-2018).
- Member of Audit Committee at PT GMF Aerosia (2006-2015).
- Member of Audit Committee at PT Semen Gresik Tbk (2004-2011).
- Group Head/Vice President Investor Relations Division/Treasury Group/Assets Management Division in the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) (2000-2004).
- Account Officer/AVP at ABN Amro Bank (1999-2000).

- Senior Credit Analyst (1994-1995) and Account Manager/Assistant Vice President (AVP) (1995-1999) at Rabobank.
- Account Manager at Bank Indovest (1989-1994).
- Financial Analyst at USAID, Jakarta (1988-1989).
- Auditor at PricewaterhouseCoopers (1985-1988).

Training

- Webinar Batch 3 2022 "*Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Era Digitalisasi, Penerapan Pengawasan Market Conduct dan Dampaknya bagi Perbankan*".
- UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2023 - Emerging Stronger in Unity and Sustainably.

Concurrent Position

-



NINA DIYANTI ANWAR
Member (Independent Party)

Age : 62 years old
Nationality : Indonesian

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Duties and Responsibilities

The Risk Monitoring Committee performs its duties, responsibilities and authorities based on the Work Guideline and Regulations of the Risk Monitoring Committee, which cover:

- Evaluation on the compatibility between risk management policy and the implementation of risk management policies;
- Monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of duties of the Risk Management Committee;
- Monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of duties of the Risk Management Function Unit; and
- Providing governance oversight on fraud risk for the Bank.

Attendance of Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings [GRI 2-16]

The meetings of the Risk Monitoring Committee were convened based on the needs of the Bank and were attended by members of the Committee and Risk Management Work Unit as invitees (if

necessary). In 2022, the Risk Monitoring Committee held 18 (eighteen) meetings, which were attended by more than 51 per cent of members of the Risk Monitoring Committee.

Attendance of Risk Monitoring Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Wayan Alit Antara	18	18	100%
Hendry Patria Rosa	18	18	100%
Nina Diyanti Anwar	18	18	100%

The decisions of the meetings were made through deliberations to reach consensus. All decisions of the meetings, including any dissenting opinions, were recorded in the minutes of meeting and properly documented.

The Work Programme of the Risk Monitoring Committee and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	Performing evaluation on the compatibility between risk management policy and the implementation of risk management policies.	Meetings were held periodically to evaluate the compatibility between risk management policy and strategy as developed by management with the implementation of risk management policies as well as to discuss the Bank's risk profile on quarterly basis. Risk Monitoring Committee also performed periodic review on soundness rating based on the Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR), reviewed adherence to the set out Risk Appetite Statements (RAS) parameters, and conducted monthly review on risk profile specifically on credit risk, operational risk, market risk and liquidity risk.
2.	Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Unit.	Meetings were held periodically to discuss the implementation of duties of the Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Unit. In addition, the Risk Monitoring Committee has attended Risk Management Committee's meeting to provide input regarding the implementation of risk management in the Bank. Furthermore, the Risk Monitoring Committee monitored the implementation of duties of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Unit through evaluation and review the Risk Management Framework. In addition, the Risk Monitoring Committee monitored through meetings with the Risk Management Unit to discuss the risks related to capital, risk indicators to ensure compliance with the Bank's risk appetite.
3.	Providing governance oversight on fraud risk for the Bank.	Meetings were held periodically to discuss the implementation of Integrated Fraud Management (IFM), performed evaluation on the Fraud Risk Management Framework, monitored the effectiveness implementation of anti-fraud strategies and monitored fraud incidents that occurred in Banks and the follow-up actions, including to approve the Fraud Risk Management Framework 2022.

Assessments of the Committee of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors conducts an assessment of its committees annually. Areas include the structure and composition of the committee, the effectiveness of the implementation of the duties and responsibilities by the committees, as well as the effectiveness of the implementation of committee meetings.

During 2022, the committees under the Board of Directors have conducted self-assessment to evaluate their performance. All committees have performed their duties and responsibilities and provided recommendations that support the effectiveness of implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

Committees Reporting to the Board of Directors

Executive Committee (EXCO)

EXCO Duties and Responsibilities Guideline

The guidelines supporting the implementation of EXCO's duties and responsibilities, are listed in the Board of Directors' Decree No. 20/SKDIR/0100 dated 16 December 2020 regarding Executive Committee (EXCO). The composition as well as the duties and responsibilities of the EXCO are as follows:

- a. Strategic Policies
 - i. Submitting proposals and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding medium-term and long-term objectives, strategic directions, goals and priorities of the Bank.
 - ii. Formulating and reviewing policy matters, with a view towards the overall planning and development of strategies to achieve medium-term and long-term objectives of the Bank.
- b. Expense for Properties Purchase/Other Capital Expense
Analysing and deciding or approving proposals or requests concerning:
 - i. Purchase or sale of the Bank's Fixed Assets.
 - ii. Purchase or sale of the Bank's inventory, including computer hardware and software.
 - iii. Procurement of other goods and services conforming to prevailing regulations.

EXCO approval is provided according to the prevailing authority limits.
- c. Treasury & Investment Activities
Determining relevant policies and guidelines for all dealers, officers and relevant committees involved in the Treasury and Investment activities of the Bank.
- d. Credit Decision
To make decisions on credit matters in accordance with its discretionary limit that includes on all types of exposures, direct and/or contingent, such as exposures to counterparties and customers arising from lending/financing, underwriting/syndication, securities (loan replacement), derivative instruments, settlement risks, interbank limit, End Financing (EF) mortgages limit and other product programmes.
- e. Others
 - i. Deciding on urgent and important business of a confidential nature or requiring immediate and/or prudent decision, but this delegation to the EXCO must be endorsed by the Board of Directors.
 - ii. Deciding on business matters which are of unusual or extraordinary nature or which have strategic or significant impact (financial or otherwise) on the Bank.
 - iii. Performing such other functions as may be delegated to it from time to time by the Board of Directors.

The EXCO is required to report to the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers on meetings where major decisions were made.

Executive Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Chairman and acting Permanent Member	President Director
Vice Chairman and acting Permanent Member	Finance and Corporate Services Director*
Permanent Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology and Operations Director* Wholesale Banking or Consumer Banking Director** Risk Management Director** Head of Related Credit**
Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Secretary Head* Related Credit Approval Division**

* Non-Credit related

** Credit related

EXCO Meetings

EXCO meetings are held as necessary, depending on the volume and urgency of issues requiring follow up. EXCO meetings may be attended in person by EXCO members or via telephone/video conference. The quorum is at least the majority of EXCO members (>50 per cent), including the EXCO Chairman or EXCO Interim Chairman if the Committee's Chairman is unavailable.

Attendance of Executive Committee Non Credit Related members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Hendra Gunawan	6	6	100%
Teh Han Yi	6	6	100%
Paul Rafiuly	6	6	100%

Decision Making

Decisions made at EXCO meetings shall be made through deliberation to achieve a consensus. In the event that a consensus cannot be reached, the Chairman of the Committee or Interim Chairman has the final casting vote. EXCO decisions may also be made by circulation, provided that EXCO members have been notified in writing of the proposal submitted. Decisions made in such manner shall be as valid as decisions made at any EXCO meeting.

All decisions of meetings are stated in the minutes of meeting signed by attending Committee members and properly maintained, including any dissenting opinions.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

The Work Programme of EXCO and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1	Formulating and reviewing any issue on policies by taking into consideration all planning and implementation of strategy to achieve the Bank's medium-term and long-term goals.	EXCO members have reviewed issues on policies by taking into consideration all planning and implementation of strategy to achieve the Bank's medium-term and long-term goals.
2	Analysing and making decisions for proposals or requests related to property and other capital expense to be in line with the prevailing regulation.	The EXCO has conducted meetings to discuss matters such as Network Strategic Plan, Workplace Strategy, non-operation assets divestment, and progress update on ongoing projects.
3	Providing credit decisions in accordance with its discretionary limit that includes on all types of exposures, direct and/or contingent, such as exposures to counterparties and customers arising from lending/financing, underwriting/syndication, securities (loan replacement), derivative instruments, settlement risks, interbank limit, end financing mortgages limit and other product programme.	The EXCO has provided credit decisions in accordance with its discretionary limit.

Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0025 dated 29 March 2022, the composition of Asset & Liability Management Committee is as follows:

Assets and Liabilities Committee Members as of 31 December 2022	
Chairman	President Director
Deputy Chairman	Finance & Corporate Service Director
Secretary	Senior Balance Sheet Risk Management
Permanent Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Banking Director Consumer Banking Director Global Markets Director Head of Personal Financial Services & Digital Bank Head of Business Banking Head of Commercial Banking Head of Corporate Banking Head of Transaction Banking Head of Financial Institutions Central Treasury Unit Head Wealth & Retail Liabilities Product Head Head of Risk Management

Attendance of Assets and Liabilities Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Hendra Gunawan	14	12	86%
Teh Han Yi	14	13	93%
Harapman Kasan	14	10	71%
Sonny Samuel	14	13	93%
Choi Yau Chi	14	8	57%
Grace	14	8	57%
Fenny N. Wiratama	14	10	71%
Edwin Kadir	14	13	93%
W. Kartyono	14	10	71%
Jenny Lesmana	14	11	79%
Stanly Gunawan	14	14	100%
Vera Margaret	14	8	57%
Jemy Kristian Soegiarto	14	13	93%

The ALCO meeting shall be held based on the requirements of the Bank, or at least once a month.

Duties and responsibilities of the ALCO are as follows:

a. Grant approval for the following:

- Market Risk Management Policy, Interest Rate Risk Management Policy, Liquidity Risk Management Policy, and Fund Transfer Pricing Policy and related model/methodologies and assumptions used in the asset and liabilities management;
- Delegation of risk appetite limits, risk control limits and risk limits relating to Market Risk, Banking Book Interest Rate Risk and Liquidity Risk;
- Ratification of limits excesses by businesses;
- Granting of temporary limits by businesses;
- Reviewed limits at least once a year;
- Strategic Pricing, Fund Transfer Pricing, and Prime Lending Rate; and
- Funding strategies (Target Balance Sheet Mix, debt issuance), and market risk valuation adjustment.

b. Provide endorsement for the following:

- Framework relating to Balance Sheet Risk Management (Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book and Liquidity Risk); and
- Review and recommend Internal Model related initiatives (when ready) used in regulatory reporting.

c. Monitoring and Reporting:

- Monitor and highlight limits excesses of risk appetite limits, risk control limits and other risk limits concerning market risk, banking book interest rate risk and liquidity risk; for escalation to ALCO, Risk Management Committee, and Board of Directors;
- Monitor, assess and review critical market, banking book interest rate and liquidity risk profiles and exposure, vulnerabilities, Profit & Loss, material issues and major transactions;
- Monitor earnings spread, asset/liability distributions and maturity, liquidity risk, market risk, and capital allocations for market risk;
- Provide forums for discussion and decisions related all aspects of market risk, interest rate risk on banking book and liquidity risks;
- Ensure compliance with regulatory requirements that are relevant to market risk, interest rate risk on banking book and liquidity risk management;
- Review the current and prospective liquidity positions and monitor alternative funding sources; and
- Monitor and ensure a sufficient liquidity is available for unanticipated contingencies.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

The Work Programme of ALCO and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1	To conduct ALCO meeting at least once a month, or as necessary due to changes in national economic conditions, or the Bank's condition and risk profile, particularly market and liquidity risk.	<p>During 2022, ALCO held 14 (fourteen) meetings. Several proposals approved by ALCO are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly discussion of market condition and liquidity risk highlight • Liquidity Risk Management Policy and Banking Book Interest Rate Risk Management Policy annual review; • Market Risk Management Policy annual review; • Fund Transfer Pricing Policy; • Market Risk Management Limits and Mandates 2023; • Balance Sheet Risk Management Limits and Mandates 2023. • Liquidity Early Warning Indicators annual review; • Liquidity Premium and Liquidity Charge Calibration; and • Monthly Prime Lending Rate publication. <p>ALCO has also discussed other significant issues regarding market and liquidity risks, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit concentration ratios impact to Bank's liquidity; • IBOR transition to Alternative Reference Rates; • Hold to Collect portfolio cap removal and selling procedure; • Prime Lending Rate methodology; • Excess fund profile change for Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) reporting; and • Core CASA tenor cap change for IRRBB reporting.

Risk Management Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0006 dated 26 January 2022, the composition of Risk Management Committee (RMC) is as follows:

RMC meetings are held on a regular basis, with a minimum of 10 (ten) meetings per year.

Attendance of Risk Management Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Risk Management Committee Members as of 31 December 2022		Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Chairman	President Director	Hendra Gunawan	18	16	89%
Deputy Chairman	Finance & Corporate Service Director	Teh Han Yi	18	17	94%
Secretary	Enterprise Risk Management Head	Paul Rafiuly	18	15	83%
Permanent Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale Banking Director • Technology & Operations Director • Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director • Global Markets Director • Consumer Banking Director • Internal Audit Head • Head of Risk Management • Head of Human Resources • Head of Personal Financial Services and Digital Bank • Head of Business Banking • Head of Channels and Digitalisation • Legal Head • CEO Office Head 	Harapman Kasan	18	14	78%
		Sonny Samuel	18	16	89%
		Ardhi Wibowo	18	16	89%
		Choi Yau Chi	18	14	78%
		Grace	18	14	78%
		Jenny Hadikusuma	15	8	53%
		Edisono Limin	18	18	100%
		Jemy Kristian Soegiarto	18	18	100%
		Irvan Gunardwi	18	17	94%
		Andreas Eduardo Lazuardi	18	17	94%
		Imbang Perdana Satryawan	18	18	100%

The duties, authorities and responsibilities of the RMC are as follows:

- a. Recommend or approve Bank-wide risk management strategies, model and methodologies, policies, frameworks, and guidelines.
- b. Endorse or approve the improvement and development plans of risk management of the Bank based on the risk management implementation evaluation result.
- c. Ensure an effective risk management implementation through proper risk measurement methodologies.
- d. Recommend and/or approve the Risk Appetite and tolerable risk thresholds or limits, as well as monitor and manage risk portfolio of the Bank so that it remains within the prescribed risk limit.
- e. Monitor and assess Risk Culture and Conduct Risk, among others through review of Risk Culture Dashboard, which sets out the metrics to track risk culture and conduct risk.
- f. Evaluate and approve the result of self-assessment on the Bank soundness rating (Risk Based Bank Rating), including the self-assessment on the risk profile rating of the Bank.
- g. Assess and evaluate the internal capital adequacy of the Bank, to ensure the Bank has an adequate capital based on its risk profile.
- h. Provide a forum for discussion and decision on issues, matters, and Regulatory changes impacting the risk and capital of the Bank, including approval on exceptional business decisions from established risk management policy and procedures, among other taking position or risk exposure beyond tolerable risk thresholds or limits.
- i. Review and approve Bank-wide stress test scenarios, assumptions, methodology, result, and risk mitigation actions to be taken, as well as contingent plans if needed.
- j. Develop Bank-wide risk awareness culture and foster commitment in managing risk, including enforcement of consequence management through the performance appraisal and sanction, if needed.
- k. Monitor and evaluate fraud investigation reports including follow up actions.
- l. Review and decide resolution for un-resolved issues or matters from new product and activity review process escalated by new product and activity assessment parties through Operational and Enterprise Risk Management Division.
- m. Review and approve new outsourcing activity, proposal of new Bank-wide insurance, and renewal of Bank-wide insurance.
- n. Review and approve new Product Programme and its periodic review.

The Work Programme of RMC and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	RMC meeting is held in a regular basis, with minimum of 10 (ten) meetings per year.	In 2022, RMC meetings were conducted 18 (eighteen) times, 17 (seventeen) regular meetings and 1 (one) ad-hoc meeting.
2.	<p>The topics discussed in RMC meeting are, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Risk Profile; b. Bank Soundness Rating; c. Risk Appetite; d. Risk Management policy, guidance and procedure; e. Capital Adequacy assessment; f. Stress Test; g. Key Operational Risk Indicators (KORI) and potential or incident of Operational Risk which are deemed significant to the Bank's risk profile. h. Issues related to Fraud; i. Issues that are significant to the Bank's position; and j. Other matters, including discussion regarding the Bank's main risks that are not covered in other Committees such as Strategic, Compliance, Legal and Reputation Risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank's Risk Profile was discussed and approved every quarter, and Bank Soundness Rating every semester. • In 2022, frameworks, policies, and guidelines recommended and approved through RMC were Risk Appetite Framework, UOBI and Business Unit Risk Appetite Statement, Policy on Managing Legal Risk, Business Continuity Management Policy, Risk Based KPI Guidelines, PSAK-71 ECL (Expected Credit Loss) Policy, IT Security Management & Cyber Resiliency Policy, Technology Risk Management Framework and Policy, Reputational Risk Management Policy, Operational Risk Management Framework and Policy, Data Leakage Incident Management Guideline, Recovery Plan Framework, Fraud Risk Management Framework, Anti-Fraud Policy, Operational Policy, Insurance Management Policy, Capital Management Framework, Outsourcing Policy and Procedure, Model Risk Governance Policy, Product Programme/Service Policy, Staff Trading in Securities Policy, Risk Management Framework, Stress Testing Policy, and Financial Advisory Services & Sales Investment of Product Policy. • RMC has also approved several Product Programmes (PP), i.e. PP Dealer/Distributor Financing, PP Premium Forward Deposit, PP Interest Rate Caps and Floors, PP Call Spread Options, PP Cash Sweep Cross Border & Multibank, PP Retail Corporate Bonds, PP Structured Deposit, PP Interest Rate Futures, PP Bond Futures, PP Callable Government Bonds, PP FX Vanilla Option, PP FX Barrier Option, and PP FX Accrual Option. • Updates on other significant issues regarding the Bank's risk exposure, such as Legal, Compliance, Information Security were discussed regularly every quarter, also related to Operational and Technology risks were discussed every month in RMC.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Credit Policy Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 21/SKDIR/0086 dated 3 November 2021 the composition of Credit Policy Committee (CPC) is as follows:

Credit Policy Committee Members as of 31 December 2022	
Chairman	President Director
Deputy Chairman	Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director
Secretary	Credit Risk Management
Permanent Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Banking Director Consumer Banking Director Technology and Operations Director Internal Audit Head Head of Retail Credit Head of Corporate Credit Head of Commercial & FI Credit 1 Head of Commercial & FI Credit 2 Head of Risk Management

CPC meeting shall be held based on the necessity of the Bank.

Attendance of Credit Policy Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Hendra Gunawan	22	21	95%
Ardhi Wibowo	22	19	86%
Harapman Kasan	22	16	73%
Choi Yau Chi	22	17	77%
Paul Rafiuly	22	19	86%
Imbang Perdana	21	18	86%
Ratnasari Kartawiria	22	21	95%
Siswo Soebianto Iksan	22	19	86%
FX Yanto Edy Umar	22	21	95%
Rudy Widjaja	22	19	86%

Roles and responsibilities of the CPC are:

Roles

- To provide recommendation and initial approval of Credit Policy that will be approved and enforced by the Board of Directors.
- To oversee the proper application and execution of the Bank's Credit Policy.
- To formulate solutions to address issues arising from the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy.
- To conduct regular review of the Bank's Credit Policy and give suggestions to Directors on change or improvements to the Credit Policy, where necessary.
- To monitor and evaluate the development and quality of the credit portfolio as a whole (including rating grade distribution, migration and exposure reports).
- To monitor and evaluate the adherence to the prevailing Credit Policy, laws and other rules in the implementation of fund provision.
- To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of credit risk management structure.
- To monitor and evaluate if the credit discretionary limit had been implemented correctly.
- To give input to the Board of Directors on the determination of the authority of credit discretionary limit.
- To monitor and evaluate the correctness of fund provision process, development, and quality of given to Bank's related parties and certain big debtors.
- To monitor and evaluate the correctness of the implementation of Legal Lending Limit (LLL) regulation.
- To monitor and evaluate the settlement of non-performing loans as set out in the Bank's Credit Policy.
- To monitor and evaluate the Bank's efforts to fulfill the adequacy of General Provision.
- To monitor and evaluate the adequacy of credit infrastructure owned by Bank.
- To approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation and execution of Internal Rating Based (IRB) Credit Risk parameter, models and scorecard.

Responsibilities

- Submit written report in a regular basis (at least once a year) to the Board of Directors with a copy to Commissioners, concerning:
 - Supervision of Credit Policy implementation and execution; and
 - Monitoring and evaluation of items stated in the Duties of CPC.
- Provision of corrective actions input to Board of Directors with a copy to Commissioners related to the responsibilities of CPC on part (a) above.

The Work Programme of CPC and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	Monitoring and evaluating credit portfolio quality, stress-testing and other significant issues related to credit business.	<p>CPC held in total of 22 (twenty-two) meetings during the year of 2022.</p> <p>During 2022, CPC has also reviewed and endorsed/approved among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurance Panel Concentration Caps, Russia vs Ukraine Conflict Impact assessment to Wholesale Portfolio, OJK Quantitative Impact Studies on COVID-19 Relief Portfolio, WB Real Estate & Hospitality Stress Test, Stress Test/Portfolio Review Amid Market Dislocations, Industry Risk Review and COVID-19 & Restructure Portfolio Stress Test/ Scenario Analysis. Annual review and update related to Model review result of IPRE Rating Model, CUE Model Review, Credit Card A-Score Internal Machine Learning Gen 1 Model, CC FICO A-Score Model Review, Digital Credit Test & learn, BB Behavioral Model Review 2021 and Test Programme for BizSolution. <p>CPC periodically monitors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank's credit portfolio. The Bank's credit growth will be monitored for each business segment i.e, Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking and Financial Institutions, Business Banking, Housing Loan and Secured Lending (HLS) and Unsecured Business. Concentration limit for both regulation and internal cap such as foreign currency loan concentration, LLL, and provision made by the Bank through Credit Risk Highlight updates. This action has supported CPC in giving the right direction for the Bank's credit portfolio growth. Large exposure borrower review/monitoring. The covenant fulfillment of Wholesale Banking i.e., breach letters monitoring, TBO update, etc including the related business process improvement.
2.	Review and provide recommendations on the credit policy as well as credit discretionary limit implementation.	<p>During 2022, CPC reviewed, endorsed/approved and provide recommendations on the new and revised credit policies/product programmes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank's umbrella credit policy and credit risk management framework as outlined in the Credit Risk Management Policy. Core Credit Policies that provide the general lending principles, process and minimum control requirement apply to certain business segment such as General Credit Policy for Corporates and Financial Institutions as well as Consumer Credit Policy. Specific credit policies as derived from the core credit policy that provide a more granular guidance to be implemented according to related business segments among others including: SFT (Securities Financing Transaction) Framework, GM PLM & MMD Framework 2022, GM FICD Framework 2022, PFS Level 1.5 Policy, BB L1.5, Credit Limit Increase, U-Energy Programme, product document annual review and update across segment, TMRW Pay New NTB Policy, Policy Changes in HLS, Cards & Payment, Simplified Credit Review proposal for Commercial Banking, General Insurance Partner Annual Review 2022, UOBI Due Diligence Framework & Basel Asset Classification Guideline, and UOBI Wholesale Banking ESG Framework, Solutions and Guidelines. Review and update Credit Discretionary Limit to credit officers. Review and update Term of Reference related to CC/EXCO.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Human Resources Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0014 dated 22 February 2022 concerning Human Resources Committee in Head Office, the composition of Human Resources Committee (HRC) is as follows:

Human Resources Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Chairman	President Director
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance & Corporate Services Director • Wholesale Banking Director • Consumer Banking Director • Head of Human Resources
Secretary	HR Leadership Team or HR Business Partner Lead

HRC meetings are held as and when required, or at least once in every 3 (three) months.

Attendance of Human Resource Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Hendra Gunawan	12	12	100%
Teh Han Yi	12	11	92%
Harapman Kasan	12	11	92%
Ani Pangestu / Jenny Hadikusuma	2 /10	2 /10	100%
Choi Yau Chi	12	12	100%

The duties and authorities of HRC are:

Duties

- Review and approve HR strategy to support the company's strategy and objectives.
- Review and approve HR policies which cover:
 - Recruitment and assessment
 - Organisation Development
 - Learning and development
 - Talent Management
 - Employee Performance Management
 - Reward and recognition
- To ensure the execution of HR strategy and HR policies.

Authorities

- Review and approve proposed key HR policies and programmes presented.
- Review HR strategies including resourcing, remuneration, retention, motivation, employee engagement and development.
- Review and approve HR policies and programmes in talent management and succession planning.
- Review and approve identified talents for the Bank and at regional level.
- Review and approve overall employee performance rating, compensation standard and performance bonus distribution.
- Review and approve promotion guidelines and employee promotions.
- Make recommendations to the Remuneration and Nomination Committee the appointment or replacement of Senior Executive Officers based on competencies, capabilities and experiences, HRC can also recommend the remuneration package.

The Work Programme of HRC and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	HRC meetings are held as required, or at least once in every 3 (three) months.	HRC had fulfilled its work programme in having minimum one meeting every quarter and in 2022, HRC was conducted 12 (twelve) times in a year.
2.	Issues or topics discussed at the HRC meetings include, but are not limited to: a. Recruitment and Assessment; b. Organisation Development; c. Learning and development; d. Talent Management; e. Employee Performance Management; and f. Reward and recognition.	a. HRC meeting conducted employee performance and promotion calibration. HRC endorsed the guidelines of employee salary increment 2022 and performance bonus distribution for 2021 that paid in February 2022. b. Discussed and decided on the follow-up on cases of violations of code of ethic and corporate values or fraud or employee disciplinary actions, which had been reviewed previously by the ethic panel. c. Endorsed the revision of HRC and ethic panel terms of reference. d. Approved the nomination of new Senior Executive Officers. e. Discussed the succession and talent pool to ensure the availability of successor for critical positions - Function Head, Regional Manager and Division Head. f. Approved the development programmes for certain successors and employees with potential. g. Approved the strategic framework for talent development, including regional assignment and monitoring of the execution of development plans for to key talents in the Bank. h. Approved several benefit guidelines, including those relating to pension benefit management, salary scale, employee leave, material risk takers, relocation allowance, and part time work scheme. i. Approved the awardees of the UOB Recognition Programme for 2022.

Business Continuity Management Committee

Based on Board of Director's Decree No.22/SKDIR/0062 dated 19 July 2022, the composition of Business Continuity Management (BCM) Committee is as follows:

Business Continuity Management Committee Members as of 31 December 2022	
Chairman (Recovery Director)	Technology and Operations Director
Deputy Chairman (Alternate Recovery Director)	Finance and Corporate Services Director
Secretary	Business Continuity Management - Information Security, Technology & Operations Assurance
Permanent Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director Global Markets Director Head of Human Resources Head of Risk Management Strategic Communications and Brand Head CEO Office Head Wholesale Banking Markets and Enterprise T&O Head Head of Channels & Digitalisation

Business Continuity Management Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

- Customer Experience & Advocacy Head
- Corporate Real Estate Services Head
- Retail Operations Head
- Wholesale Operations Head
- Business Branch Governance & Middle Office Support Head
- Credit Administration & Control Head

BCM Committee Meeting is held at least twice a year.

Attendance of Business Continuity Management Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Paul Rafiuly	2	2	100%
Teh Han Yi	2	2	100%
Ardhi Wibowo	2	2	100%
Sonny Samuel	2	2	100%
Jenny Hadikusuma	2	1	50%
Ali Budiman	2	2	100%
Edisono Limin	2	2	100%
Jemy Kristian Soegiarto	2	2	100%

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Andreas Eduardo Lazuardi	2	2	100%
Maya Rizano	2	2	100%
Amelia Ragamulu	2	2	100%
Stella Damayanti	2	2	100%
Susan Kwanto	2	1	50%
Elly Sandora	2	2	100%
Alexander Husin	2	1	50%

The duties and responsibilities of BCM Committee are:

- Endorse BCM strategies.
- Approve the list of the Critical Functions in the Bank.
- Approve the list of the Critical Systems in the Bank.
- Approve the BCM Task Force (BCMTF) Crisis Management Plan in the Bank, and define clear decision making authority in the event of a crisis.
- Provide direction for resolution on BCM issues of the Bank.
- Ensure appropriate governance is in place for UOBI to evaluate risks, identify mitigating initiatives and exercise business continuity / IT Disaster Recovery plans.
- Approve the Business Continuity Risk Assessment for the Bank.
- Review regular reports on the status of the BCM Programme in the Bank.
- Review annual BCM attestation in the Bank.

The Work Programme of BCM Committee and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1	Conduct BCM Committee meeting twice a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First BCM Committee meeting 2022 conducted on 28 July 2022; and Second BCM Committee 2022 conducted on 30 November 2022.
2	Conduct the following activities in annual basis: a. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Exercise; b. IT Disaster Recovery (DR) Exercise; c. Call Tree exercise; d. ICM (Integrated Crisis Management) table top exercise; e. BCM annual attestation; and f. Evacuation Drill.	<p>These activities have been conducted as per follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 BCP Alternate Site Exercise fulfills the objectives because the BCP alternate site was still activated in 2022 for the split site operations strategy during COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the BCP alternate site exercise was completed on 25 November 2022; IT Disaster Recovery Exercise was successfully conducted starting from April until November 2022. Annual Live DR & BCP exercises involving Bank Indonesia (BI) for local regulator Payment BI-Systems was conducted on 8-14 April 2022 and 17-20 October 2022. IT DR exercises with outsourced service provider (Regional/ Offshore Applications DR) were conducted on 12-13 June 2022 and IT DR exercises for On-Shore Applications DR were completed on 26 November 2022; Bank-wide Call Tree Exercise was implemented on 26 November 2022 with 99% success rate (above success criteria of 90% of all employees were successfully contacted within 2 hours); Integrated Crisis Management (ICM) table top exercise has been conducted in October 2022; The BCM annual attestation was approved on 30 November 2022 at the 2nd meeting of the BCM Committee; and 2022 Evacuation Drill has been conducted at Wahid Hasyim on 20 December 2022 and on December 2022 for UOB Plaza. Awareness email socialisation of evacuation procedures have been distributed through email blast to all employees.

Credit Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0093 dated 16 December 2022 concerning Executive Committee – Credit (EXCO) and Credit Committee (CC), the composition of the Credit Committee is as follows:

Credit Committee Members as of 31 December 2022	
Chairman	President Director
Permanent Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Banking Director or Consumer Banking Director Head of Related Credit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Corporate Credit Head of Commercial & FI Credit 1^a Head of Commercial & FI Credit 2^a Head of Retail Credit 1^b Head of Business Banking Credit
Secretary	Related Credit Division

^a For Commercial Banking & FI credit proposal.

^b For Business Banking & PFS credit proposal.

Discretionary Authority

- To provide credit decision in accordance with its discretionary limit that includes on all types of exposures, direct and/or contingent, such as exposures to counterparties and customers arising from lending/ financing, underwriting/syndication, securities (loan replacement), derivative instruments, settlement risks, interbank limit, End Financing (EF) property limit and other product programme.
- To coordinate with the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) in the aspects of Credit Financing.

In 2022, 393 credit proposals were submitted to the Credit Committee, consisting of 134 proposals from Corporate Banking segment, 195 proposals from the Commercial Banking segment, 26 proposals from Financial Institution segment, 25 proposals from Special Asset Management, 13 proposals from PFS Unsecured Credit segment.

Information Technology Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No.22/SKDIR/0003 dated 17 January 2022 concerning PT Bank UOB Indonesia Information Technology Committee, the composition of Information Technology Committee (ITC) is as follows:

Information Technology Committee Members as of 31 December 2022	
Chairman	President Director
Deputy Chairman	Technology and Operations Director

Information Technology Committee Members as of 31 December 2022	
Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy President Director Finance and Corporate Services Director Risk Management Director Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director CEO Office Head

ITC meeting shall be held on regular basis, at least 4 (four) times a year.

Attendance of Information Technology Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Hendra Gunawan	14	12	86%
Paul Rafiuly	14	14	100%
Teh Han Yi	14	13	93%
Ardhi Wibowo	14	14	100%
Andreas Eduardo Lazuardi	14	14	100%

Duties, authorities and responsibilities of ITC are as follows:

Duties and Responsibilities

- Assisting the Bank in deciding and supervising the Bank's investments in the field of IT, and also being responsible for developing infrastructure, IT security and strategic plans for information technology, while ensuring that everything is in line with the business strategy of the Bank.
- Discussing specific plans on information technology development, either existing or new.
- Discussing the policies in relation to the utilisation of information technology such as utilisation of software, hardware, and professional service to be engaged.
- Assisting the Bank in directing, overseeing and managing information technology security risk in accordance with technology security policies.
- Reviewing the progress of IT key activities on periodical basis, in order to ensure sufficient Bank resources to support the IT key activities and to resolve issue arising from those IT key activities.
- Assuming responsibility for duties and responsibilities delegated as established in this Decree.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Authorities

- Approve information technology development plans, either existing or new;

Note:

Expenses will remain governed by the SOP for Requisition, Procurement and Payment through Procurement and Expense Management System (PEMS).

- Approve policies in relation to strategy or utilisation of information technology such as utilisation of software, hardware, and professional services to be engaged;
- Set priorities for IT developments which are strategic, compliance, business or customer service in nature; and
- Approve, based on prevailing guidelines of IT security, any risk deviation from standard policy in utilisation of technology as a result of security risk assessment report.

The Work Programme of ITC and its realisation in 2022 included but were not limited to:

No.	Work Programme	Realisation
1.	Conducted routine meetings to review and approve IT investment (for purchase of equipment and IT projects implementation), monitoring of IT strategic projects, and approve strategic IT policy.	<p>ITC conducted 14 (fourteen) meetings in 2022 to review and approve IT investments, which cover:</p> <p>a. Ensuring IT infrastructure development is implemented in well-structured strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITC consistently checked the proposed initiatives against the IT Strategic Planning, Bank's Business Plan and IT Development Plan, which is important to ensure ITC approved the right portfolio investment based on Bank's strategy. • Providing forum for case discussion and approval of projects pertaining to Bank's investment in IT field (hardware, software, professional services engagement), directed to support Bank's business, regulatory and compliance requirement. <p>b. Ensuring IT Security Risk Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITC accommodates the IT Security Risk investment (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancement of Privilege Identity Management Control for better automation resiliency and coverage. - Advance Threat Protection (ATP) CAS to defend against sophisticated malware or hacking based attacks targeting sensitive data. - Enhancement Management Control for DLP (Data Loss Prevention). - Technology Obsolescence and RTB (Run The Bank) Programme for maintaining security of critical applications owned by bank. <p>c. Ensuring IT Key Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITC consistently conducted pre-ITC meetings prior the formal ITC meeting, to ensure the investment of proposed initiative(s) are validated by Finance (in terms of revenue, investment payback period). • Identified list of Initiatives and cost impact that already carried out in 2022 to strengthen the strategic foundation and capabilities of the Bank, as well as to improve the Bank's risk management; approval on Project Governance Policy. <p>d. Technology Obsolescence and RTB (Run The Bank) to improve recoverability system from outages and reduce the likelihood of unplanned system outages; IT Roadmap and IT Strategic Planning as a summary of overview on budget and projects that are being/will be implemented.</p>

Anti-Money Laundering Committee

Based on Board of Directors' Decree No.21/SKDIR/0068 dated 20 September 2021 concerning Anti-Money Laundering Committee, the composition of Anti-Money Laundering Committee (AMLC) is as follows:

Anti-Money Laundering Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Chairman (also act as member)	Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director
Deputy Chairman	Consumer Banking Director

Anti-Money Laundering Committee Members as of 31 December 2022

Member	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of Commercial Banking • Head of Personal Financial Services & Digital Bank • Head of Business Banking • Head of Corporate Banking • Head of Financial Institution • Operational Risk Management and Strategic Head • Business Branch Governance & Middle Office Support Head • Retail Operations Head • Head of Channels & Digitalisation

AMLC shall meet on a monthly basis and meetings may be conducted more often when a decision in line with its duty, authority and responsibility is required. In this case, the AMLC secretary will initiate a meeting/request for approval via circulation.

Attendance of Anti-Money Laundering Committee members in the meetings conducted throughout 2022 are as follows:

Name	Number of Meeting	Attendance	Percentage
Ardhi Wibowo	12	12	100%
Edwin Kadir	12	12	100%
Jemy Kristian Soegiarto	12	11	92%
Edisono Limin	12	10	83%
Jenny Lesmana	12	11	92%
Susan Kwanto	12	10	83%
Choi Yau Chi	12	7	58%
Elly Sandora	12	10	83%
Fenny Natalya Wiratama	12	7	58%
Khoo Chock Seang	3	1	33%
Grace	11	9	82%

For urgent AML/Sanctions cases that require immediate attention, ad-hoc meetings will be called. In the event that such meetings cannot be convened, the cases will be circulated to the AMLC members via e-mail or members that participate via teleconference.

Duties, authorities and responsibilities of AMLC are to:

- Review and endorse changes to core tenets of, and deviations from, the Bank's Policy on the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of Terrorism Financing and Sanctions (AML/CFT and Sanctions);
- Review and endorse Sanction Directives, in line with the AML/CFT and Sanctions framework where applicable;
- Approve the on-boarding of prospective customers or the continuation of an existing relationship with specific customers deemed to pose higher reputation and ethical risks to the Bank;
- Manage, arbitrate and decide on conflicts arising from differing views between Business Work Function and Compliance Function on customer acceptance of specific new customers, and the retention of existing customer;
- Approve account closure arising from the associated AML/CFT and Sanctions compliance risk exposure associated with specific existing customers;
- Approve any significant AML/CFT and Sanctions related matter that increases money laundering or terrorist financing risk exposure to the Bank;
- Approve any AML/CFT and Sanctions controls implementation that pose high AML/CFT risks and approve the compensating AML/CFT controls for implementation;

- Provide a forum for the Board of Directors discussion and decision on any reputational and regulatory compliance issues relating to money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions;
- Review and provide guidance on significant weakness in processes and inspection/audit issues noted in the Bank.

During 2022, AMLC held 12 (twelve) direct meetings. In this AMLC meeting also reported implementation of AML/CFT programmes, among others:

- Monthly Report (Periodic Review KYC monitoring, Incomplete CDD Status and completeness, Transaction Monitoring, Name Screening);
- Report on Data Quality Monitoring Implementation;
- Report on AML/CFT e-learning implementation for New Hire;
- Progress update on Audit finding completion.

In addition, the meeting also delivered request for approval on AML/CFT Guidelines and Procedure, handling name screening alerts at Detica system, project timeline approval on name screening alerts at Detica, update on project timeline on customer data information for low risk customers, also several important issues were discussed, settlement of overdue periodic review (OGR) and trigger events (ODD), handling of Incomplete CDD customers who conduct transactions at Branch Offices.

Pursuant to the regulation as stipulated in OJK Circular Letter No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 dated 29 June 2021 regarding Annual Report Form and Content of the Issuer or Public Company, the followings are information of the members of committees under the Board of Directors as of 31 December 2021.

The profiles of Board of Directors who are members of committee(s) are presented in the Profiles of the Board of Directors in the Company Profile's section of this Annual Report.

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Profile of Senior Executive Officers who are members of committee(s) are presented below.

Edisono Limin

Head of Channels and Digitalization

Indonesian, 46 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2013-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Channels & Digitalisation.
- 2008-2013, Commonwealth Bank, as SME Regional Manager (SVP).
- 2000-2008, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk., as Team Leader.
- 1999-2000, Asuransi Central Asia, as Marketing Executive.

Has more than 22 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1995, Bachelor Degree, Tarumanagara University, Jakarta.

Fenny N. Wiratama

Head of Commercial Banking

Indonesian, 49 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2017-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Commercial Banking.
- 2015-2017, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk., as Corporate Banking Head and Regional Banking Head.
- 2015, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk., as Corporate Banking Head.
- 2010-2015, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk., as Industry Group Senior Banker.
- 2008-2009, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk., as VP - Corporate Banking.
- 2007-2008, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk., as SAVP - Corporate Banking.
- 2005-2007, PT Bank DBS Indonesia, as SAVP-Corporate Banking.
- 2001-2005, Standard Chartered Bank, as Relationship Manager.
- 1999-2001, Standard Chartered Bank, as Service Assistant.

Has more than 21 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1997, Bachelor Degree, Surabaya University, Surabaya.

Edwin Kadir

Head of Corporate Banking

Indonesian, 47 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2015-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Corporate Banking.
- 2009-2015, PT Bank ANZ Indonesia, as Corporate Banking.
- 2008-2009, PT Bank HSBC Indonesia, as Risk Analyst.
- 2007-2008, PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk., as Credit Risk.
- 2006-2007, Standard Chartered Bank, as SME Risk.
- 1999-2006, PT Bank HSBC Indonesia, as Risk Analyst.

Has more than 22 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1999, Bachelor Degree, Trisakti University, Jakarta.

FX Yanto Edy Umar

Head of Commercial & FI Credit 2

Indonesian, 51 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2017-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Commercial & FI Credit 2.
- 2016-2017, PT Bank Permata Tbk., as Head Business Credit Analyst & Portfolio Mgt.
- 2009-2016, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk., as Wholesale Business Head.
- 2007-2009, PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, as Associate Director.
- 2006-2007, PT Bank OCBC Indonesia, as AVP Credit & Marketing Dept.
- 2001-2004, PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia, as Officer Business Development.
- 1999-2001, PT Bank Fuji Internasional Indonesia, as Business Plan Supervisor.

Has more than 20 years of experience in credit area of banking industry.

Educational Background

1996, Bachelor Degree, Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung.

Jenny Lesmana

Head of Financial Institution

Indonesian, 53 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2018-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Financial Institution.
- 2002-2018, Citibank,N.A, as Director, Head of Financial Institutions.
- 1995-2002, Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia, as Senior Manager, Rating Division.
- 1992-1994, Bank Dharmala, as Head Teller/ Assistant to Head Operations.

Has more than 19 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1995, Master Degree, Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Prasetya Mulya, Jakarta.

1992, Bachelor Degree, Trisakti University, Jakarta.

Ratnasari Kartawira

Head of Corporate Credit

Indonesian, 58 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2011-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Corporate Credit.
- 2008-2011, The Royal Bank of Scotland, as Head of Transactional & Portfolio.
- 1991-2008, ABN Amro Bank, as Head of Credit Portfolio Mgt.
- 1990, PT Nikko Securities, as Corporate Finance Officer.

Has more than 28 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1989, Bachelor Degree, California State University, USA.

Siswo Soebianto Iksan

Head of Commercial & FI Credit 1

Indonesian, 57 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2017-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Commercial & FI Credit 1.
- 2010-2017, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, as Senior Credit Officer.
- 2000-2010, PT Bank Internasional Indonesia, as Corporate Credit Portfolio Head.
- 1994-2000, PT Bank Tiara Asia, as Head of Treasury & Internal Division.
- 1990-1994, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, as Account Officer.
- 1988-1990, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, as Lecturer.

Has more than 30 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1990, Bachelor Degree, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Salatiga.

Jemy Kristian Soegiarto

Head of Risk Management

Indonesian, 46 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2020-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Risk Management.
- 2017-2019, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Operational & Enterprise Risk Management Head.
- 2015-2017, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk., as Non-Retail Credit QA, Policy, and Portfolio Monitoring.
- 2010-2015, PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk., as Audit Group Head.
- 2007-2010, PT Bank Danamon Tbk., as Audit Development Head.
- 2000-2007, PT Bank Central Asia Tbk., as Senior Audit Officer.

Has more than 22 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

2005, Master Degree, Sepuluh November Institute of Technology, Surabaya.

2000, Bachelor Degree, Surabaya Institute of Technology, Surabaya.

Rudy Widjaja

Head of Retail Credit

Indonesian, 52 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2016-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Retail Credit.
- 2014-2016, Citibank Indonesia, as Credit Operations Director.
- 2008-2014, Citibank Phillipines & Guam, as Credit Operations Director.
- 2006-2008, Citifinancial Japan as Collections Head.
- 1996-2006, Citibank Indonesia as Country Collections Head.
- 1995-1996, PT Indo Airo Sugih Indonesia as Business Development Manager.
- 1992-1995, Seagate Technology Singapore as Industrial Engineer.

Has more than 23 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1992, Bachelor Degree, Iowa State University, USA.

W. Kartyono

Head of Transaction Banking

Indonesia, 45 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2010-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Head of Transaction Banking.
- 2010-2010, ANZ Panin Bank, as Head of Trade & Supply Chain Sales.
- 2005-2010, Bank DBS Indonesia, as Head of Trade Finance Sales
- 1999-2005, Bank Central Asia as Trade & Payment Specialist at International Banking Division.

Has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry.

Educational Background

1999, Bachelor Degree, Tarumanagara University, Jakarta.

Profile of Executive Officers who are members of committee(s) are presented below.

Alexander Husin

Credit Administration & Control Head

Indonesian, 45 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2021-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Credit Administration & Control Head.
- 2015-2021, PT Bank HSBC Indonesia, as Senior Vice President Wholesale Operation Lead Credit Operations.
- 2011-2014, PT Bank Permata Tbk., as Vice President - Head Unit Operational Risk & Quality Assurance.
- 2004-2011, Citibank, N. A., as Assistant Vice President - Control Unit - Credit Operations Consumer Banking.
- 2000-2002, PT Mitrais (Mincom), as Software Engineer.
- 1999-2000, PT Multipolar as Programmer.

Has more than 22 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

- 2003, Master Degree, The University of New South Wales, Australia.
- 1998, Bachelor Degree, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Jakarta.

Andreas Eduardo Lazuardi

CEO Office Head

Indonesian, 36 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2020-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as CEO Office Head.
- 2017-2020, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Wholesale Portfolio Management Head.
- 2015-2017, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Credit Modeling Team Leader.
- 2013-2015, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as PMU Reporting and Credit Stress Testing.
- 2012-2013, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as IFS.
- 2010-2011, PT Bank Panin Indonesia, Tbk, as Personal banker.

Has more than 11 years of experience in banking.

Educational Background

- 2010, Bachelor Degree, University of Surabaya, Surabaya.
- 2013, Master Degree, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

Amelia Ragamulu

Customer Experience & Advocacy Head

Indonesian, 52 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2016-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Customer Experience and Advocacy Head.
- 2010-2016, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, as Head of Centralized Customer Care.
- 2009-2010, ABN Amro Bank, as Head of Client Loyalty for Branch Banking, Wealth Management, Private Client and Credit Retention Unit.
- 2004-2007, Standard Chartered Bank, as Head Customer Contact Center.
- 1994-2004, Citibank N.A., as Service Manager.

Has more than 26 years of experience in banking.

Educational Background

1993, Bachelor Degree, Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Bogor.

Elly Sandora

Business Branch Governance & Middle Office Support Head

Indonesian, 49 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2004-2006, PT Bank Permata Tbk, as Head of Consumer Banking.
- 2006-2014, PT Bank DBS Indonesia as Head of SME Channel & Network.
- 2014-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Business Branch Governance & Middle Office Support Head.

Has more than 18 years of experience in banking.

Educational Background

1996, Bachelor Degree, Andalas University, Padang.

Imbang Perdana Satryawan

Internal Audit Head

Indonesian, 44 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2019-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Internal Audit Head.
- 2019-2019, PT Bank BTPN as Deputy Head of Internal Audit.
- 2017-2019, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia as SVP, Department Head of Internal Audit Department.
- 2014-2017, Standard Chartered Bank as Country Audit Manager.
- 2012-2014, Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia as Head of Credit Risk Control and Risk Management Unit.
- 2011-2012, PT Bank ANZ Indonesia as Head of Corporate and Enablement Audit.
- 2006-2011, Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia as Head of Internal Audit.
- 2005-2006, PT Bank Maybank Indocorp as Head of Internal Audit.
- 2002-2004, Manulife Financial/PT AJ Manulife Indonesia as Internal Audit Assistant Manager.
- 1999-2002, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as Senior Auditor/Associate Consultant.

Has more than 23 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

- 2010, Master Degree, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung.
- 1999, Bachelor Degree, Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung.

Jenny Hadikusuma

(Acting) Head of Human Resources

Indonesian, 48 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2008-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Acting Head of Human Resources.
- 2001-2005, PT Broadband Multimedia Tbk, as Corporate Sales & Customer Management.
- 2000-2001, Hyatt Regency Surabaya, as Manager.
- 1997 - 1999, Jones Lang Lasalle, as Asisten Manager.
- 1996-1997, Mal Galaxy as Marketing & Public Relation Executive.
- 1992-1996, Colliers Jardine International as Marketing Executive.

Has more than 27 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

- 2013, Master Degree, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- 1997, Bachelor Degree, University of Surabaya, Surabaya.

Irvan Gunardwi

Legal Head

Indonesian, 51 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2014-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Legal Head.
- 2010-2014, PT Bank DBS Indonesia Tbk, as Head of Legal - CBG.
- 2003-2010, PT BII Maybank Tbk as General Legal Counsel & Corporate Secretary Division Head.
- 2000-2003, PT Bank Permata Tbk as Head of Advisory & Monitoring.
- 1995-2003, PT Bank Bali Tbk, as Department Head in Corporate Legal & Compliance Department.
- 1994-1995, Shipping Line Company, as Export Dep Officer.

Has more than 27 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

- 2005, Master Degree, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.
- 1993, Bachelor Degree, Brawijaya University Indonesia, Jakarta.

Maya Rizano

Strategic Communication & Brand Head

Indonesian, 57 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2015-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Strategic Communications & Brand Head.
- 2009-2011, PT Bank Barclays Indonesia, as Head of Marketing and Corporate.
- 2007-2009, PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk, as Vice President, Head of Marketing.
- 2001-2007, Citibank N.A., as Vice President, Head of Integration.
- 1997-2001, PT Excelcomindo Pratama, as General Manager Marketing Comm.
- 1996-1997, Danone International Brands, as Marketing Manager.
- 1988-1996, PT Unilever Indonesia, as Marketing Manager

Has more than 34 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

1987, Bachelor Degree, University of Hartford, USA

Completeness and Implementation of Committees' Duties

Stanly Gunawan

Central Treasury Unit Head

Indonesian, 38 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2018-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Central Treasury Unit Head.
- 2016-2018, PT Bank Commonwealth as VP, Head of ALM & Portfolio Management.
- 2014-2016, PT Bank ANZ Indonesia as AVP, ALM Financial & Governance (Finance).
- 2011-2014, PT Bank Commonwealth as Senior Manager, ALCO & Treasury Analytics (Global Market, Treasury).
- 2007-2011, Standard Chartered Bank as Senior Assistant Manager, ALCO Support (Country Finance).
- 2006-2007, Lufthansa Systems as Software/System Developer.

Has more than 16 years of experience in banking.

Educational Background

2006, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration MIS & Finance, The University of Arizona, USA.

Susan Kwanto

Retail Operations Head

Indonesian, 52 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2020-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Retail Operations Head.
- 2017-2020, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Branch Ops Control & Development Head.
- 2010-2017, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as TNO Services Management Head.
- 1992-2010, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as Corporate Planning Division Head.

Has more than 30 years of experience in banking.

Educational Background

1992, Bachelor Degree, Sriwijaya University, Palembang.

Stella Damayanti

Corporate Real Estate Services Head

Indonesian, 47 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2018-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Corporate Real Estate Services Head.
 - 2016-2018, PT Bank HSBC Indonesia, as SVP, Head of Corporate Real Estate.
 - 2007-2016, PT Bank DBS Indonesia, as VP, Capex, Portfolio and Lease/Transaction Head (CRE Dept).
 - 2005-2007, Jones Lang Salle Indonesia, as Senior Project Manager.
 - 2002-2005, PT Ahara Prima Design, as Project Coordinator.
- Has more than 20 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

1999, Bachelor Degree, Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung.

Vera Margaret

Wealth & Retail Liabilities Head

Indonesian, 43 years old

Working Experience (with last held position)

- 2021-present, PT Bank UOB Indonesia, as Wealth & Retail Liabilities Product Head.
- 2010-2021, PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, as Wealth Management, Insurance & Deposit Product Head.
- 2008-2010, PT Bank DBS Indonesia, as Head of Investment, Insurance and Treasury.
- 2002-2008, Manulife Financial, as Mutual Fund Partnership Distribution Head.

Has more than 29 years of experience in banking and other industries.

Educational Background

2001, Bachelor Degree, Iowa State University, USA

Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary is the officer responsible to the Board of Directors, and acts as the liaison between the Bank and the Bank internal parties, authorised institutions affiliated with the Bank, Bank external parties and investors. The Bank appoints the Corporate Secretary to assist the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in performing the duties and responsibilities of each related to the implementation of GCG and to manage communications to interested parties (stakeholders), both internally and externally.

Appointment of Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary is appointed by the Board of Directors. Currently, the office of the Corporate Secretary is held by Susilowati, who had officially served since 25 June 2015 by virtue of Board of Directors' Decree No.15/DIR/0021. In the organisational structure of the Bank, the Corporate Secretary reports directly to Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director.

Corporate Secretary Profile



Susilowati
Corporate Secretary

Susilowati is domiciled in Jakarta and graduated with a Bachelor Degree in Management from Tarumanagara University Jakarta in 2003. She received a Master Degree in Accounting from Trisakti University Jakarta in 2009. Susilowati started her career in 2004 at PT Bank Victoria International Tbk and last position as Corporate Secretary Division Head.

Development of Competencies of Corporate Secretary

Susilowati had participated in competency development programmes namely Risk Management Certification Levels 1, 2, and 3 from Indonesia's Risk Management Certification Agency.

In order to support implementation of duties, the Corporate Secretary has followed competency development and training programmes throughout 2022, as follows:

No.	Name of Workshop/Training/Seminar and Organiser
1	Undangan Sosialisasi Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 29/SEOJK.04/2021 tentang Kewajiban Relaksasi dan Kewajiban Penyampaian Laporan Lembaga Efek dan Perintah kepada Bursa Efek, Lembaga Kliring dan Penjaminan, dan Lembaga Penyimpanan dan Penyelesaian terkait Transaksi Efek Dalam Menjaga Kinerja dan Stabilitas Pasar Modal Akibat Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease 2019, Financial Services Authority (OJK);
2	Pemintaan Tanggapan dan Rapat Dengar Pendapat (RDP) atas Rancangan POJK tentang Kegiatan Penyertaan Modal oleh Bank Umum, OJK;
3	Sosialisasi Pengembangan Sistem Pelaporan Keuangan berbasis eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX);
4	Sosialisasi Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 23/POJK.04/2021 tentang Tindak Lanjut Pengawasan di Bidang Pasar Modal, IDX;
5	"Rising to the Top" Women Leadership in Executive Position in IDX200, IDX;
6	Seminar Master Class: "Reporting Gender Equality and Employment Practices for Sustainability and Annual Report", Organised by IDX, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Indonesia Business Coalition for Women Empowerment (IBCWE);
7	Think Like a Customer and Being Productive in Distance, PT Bank UOB Indonesia;
8	Journey to LPS Research Fair "Peran Modal Sosial Dalam Mendukung Kebijakan Pemulihan Ekonomi", Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation;
9	Strategic Leader Forum: "Sustainability Governance as the Foundation of Value Creation", Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants;
10	Blue Pill or Red Pill, PT Bank UOB Indonesia;
11	Sosialisasi Perubahan Peraturan Nomor I-E tentang Kewajiban Penyampaian Informasi, IDX;
12	Implementasi Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi: Tantangan dan Peluang di Sektor Perbankan Indonesia, Organised by Hukumonline, Perbanas, and Forum Komunikasi Direktur Kepatuhan Perbankan;
13	Legal Workshop: Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi dan Bagaimana Dampaknya Terhadap Kegiatan Perbankan, PT Bank UOB Indonesia.

Duties and Responsibilities of Corporate Secretary

Corporate Secretary function of the Bank refers to Article 5 of OJK Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 concerning Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies, as follows:

1. To stay abreast with the developments of Capital Market, particularly the laws and regulations applicable in the field of Capital Market;

Corporate Secretary

2. To provide inputs to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Issuing Company or Public Company in order to comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of Capital Market;
3. To assist the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in implementing good corporate governance, which includes:
 - i. Transparency of information to the public, including availability of information on the Website of the Issuing Company or Public Company;
 - ii. Submission of reports to the Financial Services Authority in a timely manner;
 - iii. Conduct and documentation of General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - iv. Conduct and documentation of Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners meetings; and
 - v. Implementation of corporate orientation programme for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.
4. Liaison between the Bank and the shareholders of the Issuing Company or Public Company, the Financial Services Authority and other stakeholders.

Realisation of Duties and Responsibilities of Corporate Secretary

In 2022, the Corporate Secretary has conducted the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Convening the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 28 April 2022 and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders on 29 November 2022.
2. Submitting the Annual Report for financial year 2021 and Financial Statements for financial year 2021 to related stakeholders.
3. Attending and preparing minutes of Board of Commissioners meeting, Board of Directors meeting, as well as meetings of Committees reporting to the Board of Commissioners.
4. Preparing documentation on the Fit and Proper Assessment for the candidate member of Board of Directors.
5. Updating the Internal Regulation of the Company regarding Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors as well as Committees reporting to the Board of Commissioners in order to comply with the prevailing regulations.
6. Assisting the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in implementing good corporate governance among others by ensuring smooth communication between the company and the stakeholders, ensuring the availability of and access to information as reasonably required by stakeholders and conveying information about corporate action to the regulator concerned.
7. Coordinating with the Compliance Function in preparing self-assessments and implementation of the report on Good Corporate Governance related to the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Committees reporting to the Board of Commissioners.

Corporate Communications

Strategic Communications and Brand function plays a key role in maintaining the corporate positive image. The communications strategy is well focused to gain public trust and maintain good reputation through year-long activities that are focused on internal and external communications. The function also takes part in supporting sustainable business for the long term.

Annual Report

Since 2016, Strategic Communications and Brand and Corporate Secretary have been jointly responsible for the preparation and publication of the Annual Report that discloses UOB Indonesia's business performance.

Press Release

The Bank recognises the importance of engagement with the public and aims to raise its profile and share pertinent information on its activities. These objectives are achieved through media activities in the form of distribution of press news documents, press conferences, media gathering, and one-on-one interviews.

In 2022, the news releases covered the Bank's new products and services, corporate social responsibility programmes and the outlook of the Indonesian economy.

The following is a list of news releases in 2022:

- UOB Group to Acquire Citigroup's Consumer Business in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, 14 January 2022.
- UOB Indonesia launches BI-FAST feature in its TMRW app for swifter and safer cross-bank fund transfers, 24 January 2022.
- UOB's FY21 net profit up 40 per cent to S\$4 billion driven by strong performance across its franchise and resilient asset quality, 16 February 2022.
- Museum MACAN and UOB announces Theresia Agustina Sitompul as the latest UOB Museum MACAN Children's Art Space Commission artist, 6 April 2022.
- UOB Indonesia invites artists to push the boundaries of their imagination at the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year Competition launch, 26 April 2022.
- UOB Indonesia launches U-Energy, Asia's first integrated financing platform to drive energy efficiency, 23 June 2022.
- UOB launches inaugural Sustainability-Linked Trade facility with Chandra Asri, 25 July 2022.
- UOB Indonesia collaborates with Art Jakarta 2022 as Lead Partner to promote Southeast Asia's artistic talent, 26 August 2022.
- SDN Kampung Bali 01 in Jakarta receives laptops from TMRW by UOB, 9 September 2022.
- UOB Indonesia and Prudential Indonesia launch PRUTect Care life insurance on TMRW app, 19 September 2022.

- UOB Indonesia partners Sampo Insurance Indonesia to launch SME Digital Insurance, preparing SMEs for risk-managed growth, 22 September 2022.
- UOB Indonesia: Green economy transition will be key to Indonesia's long-term sustainable growth, 29 September 2022.
- More than 2,500 UOB colleagues jointly participated in the UOB Indonesia Heartbeat Run/Walk to raise funds for charity activities, 16 October 2022.
- Artwork portrayal on human civilisation wins the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (Indonesia) award, 20 October 2022.
- UOB commits to 2050 net zero targets to support a just transition for ASEAN, 7 November 2022.
- UOB Indonesia launches UOB Wealth Fair 2022 to provide consumers with personalised financial solutions for their future, 24 November 2022.
- Visa and UOB Indonesia announce two grand prize winners who won the chance to watch FIFA World Cup 2022™ live, courtesy of Visa, 30 November 2022.

There was coverage in Indonesia's main media, such as Kompas, Bisnis Indonesia, Media Indonesia, Metrotvnews.com, Koran Kontan, Jawa Pos, Antara, Detik.com, InfoBank.com, Koran Sindo, and Okezone.com.

The Implementation of Compliance, Internal Audit, and External Audit Functions

Compliance Function

The Role of Compliance Function

The implementation of Bank's Compliance Function refers to Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 46/POJK.03/2017 and the Bank's Compliance Charter.

Following are the roles and responsibilities of the Compliance Function:

- Creates steps to support the creation of compliance culture in all business activities of the Bank at every level of organisation;
- Conducts identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of compliance risk with reference to the regulation concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks;
- Assesses and evaluates strictly, in collaboration with the business/support units, the effectiveness, adequacy, and appropriateness of policies, provisions, systems and procedures of the Bank with prevailing regulations;
- Conducts reviews and/or provides recommendation on updates and refinement of policies, regulations, systems and procedures of the Bank to comply with the applicable regulations and legislation;
- Conducts efforts to ensure that the policies, provisions, systems and procedures, as well as the Bank's business activities are in compliance with the applicable regulations and legislations;
- Fulfills the role of anti-money laundering function by ensuring the implementation of the entire monitoring systems of transactions conducted by customers are in line with guidelines, policies, and procedures that have been stipulated so that the implementation of the AML/CFT programmes is able to run well and to prevent the Bank from regulatory sanctions;
- Identifies, assesses and documents compliance risks associated with business activities of the Bank including new products, services, business practices and material changes to existing business and customer relationships, etc;
- Provides advice and informs of developments related to applicable regulations and other provisions to business/support units, and the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers;
- Facilitates business/support units in the development of compliance manuals and guidelines containing the applicable regulations, other provisions and key business conduct for use by all officers and staffs of the Bank, where applicable;
- Identifies and maintains an inventory of all applicable regulations and legislations with the support of internal/external legal counsel when necessary;
- Assists the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers in educating relevant staff members on compliance related issues;
- Provides advice, guidance and ongoing training to staff members on appropriate implementation of the Bank's compliance framework which includes policies, guidelines and procedures such as those contained in the Bank's Compliance Guidance, internal code of conduct and Bank's internal guidelines;
- Advise business/support units in the Bank and/or Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers on Regulatory Obligations (RO) that are listed in the Bank's regulatory risk assessments. This includes the provision of advice on the implications of regulatory changes;
- Monitors, tests and reports on compliance implementation according to compliance risk management framework and internal policies or procedures to Senior Executive Officers and Board of Commissioners/ Board of Directors, and if required, to any regulatory authority. However, the responsibility for ensuring day-to-day compliance remains within each respective business/support units;
- Makes enquiries into regulatory compliance incidents and complaints, and carrying out further investigations as appropriate;
- Acts as the key liaison body with relevant internal and external parties, including regulators, regarding the Bank's compliance issues; and
- Fulfills its responsibilities under the compliance plans developed in accordance with its compliance risk management framework including performing compliance reviews on a risk-based approach.

The Implementation of Compliance, Internal Audit, and External Audit Functions

Actions to Prevent Breaches to Prevailing Regulations

The Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director, through the Compliance Function, monitors and controls the Bank's business activities so that they do not violate the prevailing regulations by ensuring the Bank's compliance to regulators, provisions and prevailing legislation.

This is reflected in measures that have been put in place, including:

- a. Supporting the creation of a compliance culture in all Bank business activities at all levels of the organisation through the establishment of:
 - Compliance Organisational Structure;
 - Compliance Charter;
 - Compliance Guidance;
 - Compliance Standard Operational Procedures;
- b. Identifying, measuring and monitoring Compliance Risk and implementing control processes through:
 - Compliance Review Procedure;
 - Supervision of sanctions imposed by regulators.
- c. Establishing the Compliance Review and Testing Division to manage compliance risk through the Compliance Review Programme, so that Bank can ensure conformity and adequacy of policy, guidelines, systems and procedures of the Bank with prevailing legislation through:
 - Reports of Compliance Review Results;
 - Regulatory Risk Assessment Reports.
- d. Providing opinions on Compliance.
- e. Monitoring and reporting on follow-up actions to Regulator's Audit Inspection Results.
- f. Disseminating regulatory provisions and provide information on compliance related matters, either through face-to-face socialisation activities or through Compliance News, email distribution, and providing information on matters related to regulatory compliance.
- g. Evaluating the Marketing Material and Checklist.
- h. Monitoring the follow-up of RBBR-GCG improvement by RBBR-GCG (Risk Based Bank Rating-Good Corporate Governance) Working Group.
- i. Acting as liaison officer for compliance related issues between the Bank and regulators or internal Bank units.

The Implementation of Good Corporate Governance

The provisions related to the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks refer to Financial Services Authority Regulation No.55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 and OJK Circular Letter No.13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017.

The Bank consistently ensures that the GCG principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness are implemented in every business aspect and at all levels of the Bank. The five GCG Principles should be applied to at least 11 (eleven) GCG Implementation Factors, and each

factor's effectiveness should be measurable with respect to 3 (three) governance aspects as a continuous process.

The 3 (three) governance aspects are:

- a. Governance Structure, refers to the Bank's governance structure and infrastructure adequacy to ensure that the outcome of the implementation of the GCG principles meet the expectations of the Bank's stakeholders.
- b. Governance Process, refers to the effective implementation of the GCG principles, supported by adequate governance structure and infrastructure of the Bank in order to produce an outcome that meets the expectations of the Bank's stakeholders.
- c. Governance Outcome reflects the result of the implementation of the GCG principles that meets the expectations of the Bank's stakeholders with the support of adequate governance structure and infrastructure of the Bank.

The implementation of the GCG principles is evaluated periodically through GCG Self-Assessment and the result is submitted to Regulator and the Bank's Management as a part of the Bank's Soundness Rating Report (Risk-Based Bank Rating).

As part of the Bank's commitment to continually improve the implementation of the GCG principles, the Bank has formed the RBBR Working Group which aims to monitor, maintain and/or improve the composite rating of RBBR. This mechanism is stipulated in the Bank's policy, through Board of Directors' Decree No.13/SKDIR/0064 dated 17 September 2013 on PT Bank UOB Indonesia Soundness Rating System.

The Compliance Unit has also reviewed and updated the previous Compliance Charter which acts as an umbrella policy in the implementation of Compliance Function within the Bank through Board of Directors' Decree No. 21/SKDIR/0118 dated 31 December 2021.

Moreover, in line with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation on the implementation of Integrated Corporate Governance for Financial Conglomerates as stipulated in OJK Regulation No.18/POJK.03/2014 and OJK Circular No. 15/SEOJK.03/2015, the Compliance Unit has established the following internal provisions:

1. Integrated Compliance Charter for Entities in the Financial Conglomerates of UOB in Indonesia as the umbrella policy for the implementation of the integrated compliance function, as stipulated in Board of Directors' Decree No. 15/SKDIR/0062 dated 30 December 2015. The Charter was updated through Circular Letter No.16/CMP/0007 dated 16 November 2016 concerning Amendment on Integrated Compliance Charter version 2.0.
2. Integrated Corporate Governance Policy as the principal guidelines for each entity in the Financial Conglomerates in implementing their duties and responsibilities as stipulated

in Board of Directors' Decree No. 15/SKDIR/0063 dated 31 December 2015 and has been updated to Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0080 dated 11 November 2022.

Pursuant to OJK Regulation No.45/POJK.03/2020 regarding Financial Conglomerates, PT Bank UOB Indonesia as the Main Entity in the Financial Conglomerates has established a Corporate Charter. The Charter act as an agreement between Main Entity and Member Entities within the UOB Financial Conglomerate to ensure that the process of monitoring, reporting, communication and exchanging of information in the context of implementing Integrated Corporate Governance, Integrated Risk Management and Integrated Capital Adequacy Requirement can run smoothly.

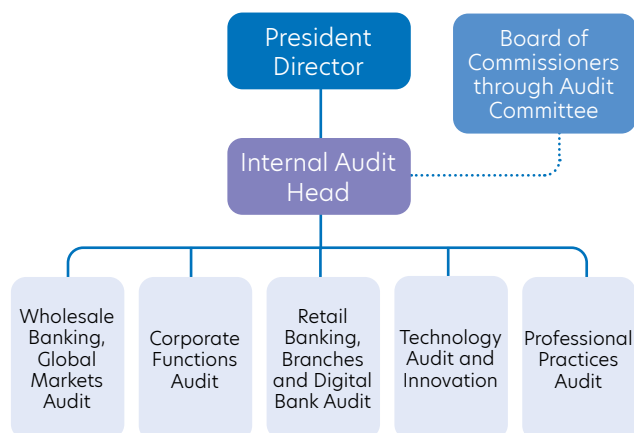
The Implementation of Internal Audit Function

Pursuant to Financial Services Authority Regulation No.1/POJK.03/2019 dated 28 January 2019 on Implementation of Bank's Internal Audit Function, the Bank has implemented internal audit function that aim to support the Bank's country management in the risk management and governance oversight by providing an independent assurance to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls. In the Bank's risk management framework three lines model, Internal Audit serves as the third line and works closely with the first line (Business and Support units) and the second line (Compliance and Risk Management functions).

Internal Audit has defined its vision and mission in Internal Audit Charter that also explained internal audit scope of activity, purpose, ethics, authority and accountability. To support its independent and objective role, the Internal Audit has unlimited access to any of the Bank's premises, assets and documentation, and can directly communicate with the Board of Commissioners or through the Audit Committee. In performing its operational activities, Internal Audit is guided by Internal Audit Policy, Procedures, and Methodology.

Structure of Internal Audit Function

UOB Internal Audit organisation structure is led by Internal Audit Head with oversight of 5 (five) divisions, namely Wholesale Banking and Global Markets Audit; Corporate Functions Audit; Retail Banking, Branches and Digital Bank Audit; Technology Audit and Innovation; and Professional Practices Audit. Internal Audit Head directly reports to the President Director and functionally to Board of Commissioners through Audit Committee.



Internal Audit Head



Imbang Perdana Satryawan
Internal Audit Head

Imbang Perdana Satryawan, 44 years old, an Indonesian citizen. Appointed as Internal Audit Head since January 2022 pursuant to the appointment letter No. 22/SKDIR/0007 dated 27 January 2022. He has more than 20 years of experience in financial industry. Prior to joining UOB Indonesia, He has worked in PT Bank BTPN as Deputy of Internal Audit Head and in PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia as Head of Internal Audit. He holds Master of Business Administration from Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from Universitas Padjadjaran and is a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA).

Duties and Responsibilities of Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit is responsible to perform risk based audits covering all aspects in the first line and the second line including but not limited to structure, policy, framework, processes, system, products, and documentation, to provide independent assurance for the President Director, the Board of Commissioners, and the

The Implementation of Compliance, Internal Audit, and External Audit Functions

Audit Committee on the effectiveness governance oversight, risk management and internal control implementation in the bank.

Internal Audit applied Risk-Based Approach in projecting annual Internal Audit plan and determining audit scope to prioritise areas with major concerns. On a periodic basis, the Internal Audit Head meets with the Audit Committee, and discusses significant audit issues, audit project progress, audit issue status, and other significant matters. In order to maintain its work quality to adhere with the audit methodology and the Institute of Internal Auditor's International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, the Internal Audit function is subjected to a periodic quality assurance performance review conducted by Internal Quality Assurance Function within the unit and by external party once every three years.

Internal Audit Function Professional Qualification and Competency

As of December 2022, Internal Audit Team has 42 staff with various educational background. The staff holds Bachelor degrees and Master Degree mostly majoring in Economic, Management, Accounting, and Information Technology.

Majority of the Internal Audit staff also holds internal audit professional qualification and certification, including:

1. International Certification such as Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH), Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA), Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Chartered Accountant (CA), Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL), Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI), ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, and Certified Bank Internal Auditor (CBIA).
2. Local Certification such as Bank's Internal Auditor from LSPP and Risk Management Certification.

Training of Internal Audit

In 2022, IA has initiated various programmes to develop auditor professional competency in relevant areas. The staff development programmes including Technology Trainings (Basic Digital Risk, Cyber Crime, Cyber Security-Live Attack Simulation), Data Analytics Trainings (SAS, Power BI, Machine Learning, React), Operational and Business Trainings (Moody's Credit Risk Fundamentals, Legal Workshop - *Undang-Undang Pelindungan Data Pribadi*), Audit Methodology and Audit Process Trainings (Report Writing, Effective Interviewing and Surprise Checking Techniques) and other relevant certifications programmes such as Certified Internal Auditor and Certified Internal System Auditor.

Internal Audit Charter

In reference to OJK Regulation No. 1/POJK.03/2019 on the Implementation of Internal Audit Function in Commercial Banks and IIA (Institute of Internal Audit) Standard, Bank has established Internal Audit Charter No.22/SKDIR/0027, which contains the IA

Mission and Scope of Work, Organisation Structure, Role and Responsibility, Authority, Internal Audit Code of Ethics, Audit Requirement, Responsibility and Accountability of Head of Internal Audit, Use of External Party Service, Internal Audit Limitation, Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP) which should be complied by all auditors. Latest update to Internal Audit Charter was conducted on 22 April 2022 and has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and President Director.

Disclosure of Internal Audit Practice in 2022

In 2022, Internal audit (IA) has delivered its assigned roles and initiatives as follow:

- a. IA has maintained its independency, objective, and professional due care during the course of audit plan implementation.
- b. IA has completed 29 audit projects effectively as per the strategic annual plan, covering Wholesale Banking, Retail Banking, Channels, Operations, IT and Support functions. IA also conducted evaluation on the whistleblowing cases reported through the whistleblowing hotline.
- c. IA continues implementing digital transformation plan through refined scripts and advanced Data Analytics ("DA") to automate some audit process and build risk dashboards. Use of DA automates control deficiencies identification in wider sample and greater speed hence assists IA to implement Continuous Auditing and perform regular Audit in more effective manner. Therefore, DA increases IA's ability to provide valuable insight to Country management and key stakeholders to assist in their risk management implementation.
- d. IA has established a monitoring process of audit issue resolution using GRC system. All Internal Audit findings have been conveyed to relevant management and rectification actions are completed timely and highlighted to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee through audit reports and regular meetings. In 2022, Internal Audit attended monthly Board of Directors meetings and highlighted significant audit issues as well as the progress of corrective actions every quarter. In addition, Internal Audit held four meetings with the Audit Committee in 2022 to discuss on the implementation of the internal audit function, including resources, audit processes and results.
- e. Internal Audit reviewed and updated the Internal Audit procedures periodically to improve the efficiency and audit process.
- f. Professional Practices Audit function conducted Quality Assurance on each Internal Audit project, to ensure that audit processes are conducted according to the established audit policy, procedure and methodology. It also ensures the working papers are documented properly and supported with sufficient supporting evidence.
- g. IA implemented Competency Framework for Internal Audit staff to identify skill gaps within audit team and will continue to focus on training programme in areas of IT and Digitalisation skill, Data Analytics, Audit techniques skill, Leadership Skill and other relevant soft skill.

- h. IA has initiated the Internal Audit Development Programme aimed to help new graduates build a board spectrum of auditing skills through rotations in different audit divisions and to help IA identify and nurture talent within the function.

The Implementation of External Audit Function

With the approval of shareholders at the AGM and recommendation from the Audit Committee through the Board of Commissioners, the Bank had appointed a Public Accountant Firm registered with Bank Indonesia, namely Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja, in which has "BIG 4" qualification and experience in conducting audits of several major banks in Indonesia. In addition, the legality of its appointment and agreement has complied with the applicable regulation.

Public Accountant Firm Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja has met specified targets and performed the audit independently, and has also met the public accountant professional standards and audit scope as specified in prevailing regulations and as stated in the Engagement Letter between the Public Accountant Firm and the Bank.

Public Accountant Firm Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja, according to Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2017 on Use of Public Accountant and Public Accountant Firm in Financial Services Activities, has engaged in communication with OJK to request information on the condition of the Bank, as well as provide information on the audit process from beginning to end.

The Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control System

For further details about the implementation of risk management including internal control system, please see in page 168-182.

Lending to Related Party and Large Exposure

The Bank has policies on and procedures for Legal Lending Limits and lending to related parties and large exposures as part of its prudential principles.

The following are loans to related parties and large exposures as of 31 December 2022 described in the following table:

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Lending	Total	
		Debtor	Nominal
1	To Related Parties	151	1,026,093
2	To Core Debtors	25	25,054,067
	a) Individual	-	-
	b) Group	25	25,054,067

Notes:

1. Nominal is all related party outstanding (either included or excluded from LLL calculation, e.g.,: guaranteed by time deposit, lending to executive officer, with SBLC collateral, Prime Bank).
2. Lending to core debtor, based on explanation in form 10 of Periodic Report of Commercial Bank, which covers 25 debtors/ groups (one obligor concept) excluding related party in relation to total assets of the Bank, pursuant to Bank Indonesia Regulation concerning Bank Soundness Rating System for Commercial Bank.

Bank's Strategic Plan



In order to improve Good Corporate Governance and to comply with regulator provisions, the Bank proposed a Business Plan detailing the Bank's business activities in the short-term, medium-term and long-term so that the direction of the Bank's policies and strategic objectives follow proper planning, are prudent and follow sound banking principles.

The Business Plan took into consideration global and domestic economic development as well as the Bank's vision and values. The Bank further articulated its strategic plan into long, medium and short-term plans with the overall aspiration to achieve sustainable growth.

The Bank's **Long-Term Plan** will be focused on development and refinement of its key competitive advantages in the region.

1. Constant refinement of risk frameworks, policies, guidelines, and procedures aligned with the evolving industry landscape, and regularly communicating them to cultivate strong risk awareness culture across functions;
2. Strengthen the Bank's balance sheet and capital management through various corporate actions;
3. Remain on the course towards ESG values through promotion of sustainable financing and other corporate practices;
4. Explore various potential opportunities for commercial partnerships and synergy;
5. Develop People Engagement strategy to shape the right behavior and instill long-term pride to be part of UOB;
6. Develop future ready talents through cross learning and knowledge transfer, leveraging UOB regional footprint;
7. Revitalise Brand positioning in the National and Regional



space, followed by comprehensive improvement in customer value propositions across the Bank;

8. Continuous development of key Cash, Trade Finance, and Treasuries Capabilities to improve quality of revenue by delivering institutional customers' needs;
9. Develop deep understanding and relationship of the financial supply chain within each unique industry ecosystem to provide the best solution and service for customers;
10. Develop solutions variety in the Treasury space to answer increasing needs from the retail customers;
11. Continuous development for Centre of Excellence for Indonesian Rupiah; and
12. Develop foundational capabilities to provide excellent customer experience for different customer segments: Mass Market, Wealth Banking, and Privilege Banking.

Within the principles outline in the long-term plan, the Bank's **Short-to-Medium-Term Plans** will aim to sustainably grow return. The Bank will continue to maintain solid liquidity and balance sheet, robust asset quality, improved productivity, and take steps to remain well-capitalized in the execution of its business.

Transparency of Bank's Financial and Non Financial Condition Not Yet Disclosed in Other Reports

The Bank has fulfilled the transparency principle in providing financial and non-financial information to the public in a timely, complete, accurate, up to date, and comprehensive manner.

Share Ownership and Financial and Family Relationships of Members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors with Fellow Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or the Controlling Shareholders of the Bank

Shares Ownership of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

No.	Name	Position in PT Bank UOB Indonesia	Company Name (domestic & overseas)	Ownership Percentage per 31 December 2022 (%)
Board of Commissioners				
1	Wee Ee Cheong	President Commissioner	C Y Wee & Company Pte Ltd	30.00
			E.C. Wee Pte Ltd	98.00
			Eastern Century Limited	10.40
			Kheng Leong Company Pte Ltd	23.67
			Phoebus Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	27.67
			Portfolio Nominees Ltd	26.01
			Supreme Island Corporation	26.00
			UIP Holdings Ltd	10.00
			Wee Investments (Pte) Ltd	26.01
2	Chin Voon Fat	Deputy President Commissioner	NIL	
3	Chan Kok Seong	Commissioner	NIL	
4	Wayan Alit Antara	Independent Commissioner	NIL	
5	Aswin Wirjadi	Independent Commissioner	NIL	
6	VJH Boentaran Lesmana	Independent Commissioner	NIL	
Board of Directors				
1	Hendra Gunawan	President Director	NIL	
2	Teh Han Yi	Finance & Corporate Services Director	NIL	
3	Paul Rafiuly	Technology & Operations Director	NIL	
4	Harapman Kasan	Wholesale Banking Director	NIL	
5	Sonny Samuel	Global Markets Director	NIL	
6	Ardhi Wibowo	Compliance, Legal & Corporate Secretary Director	NIL	
7	Choi Yau Chi	Consumer Banking Director	NIL	
8	Henry Santoso	Risk Management Director	NIL	

Financial and Family Relationships of Members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors with Fellow Members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or the Controlling Shareholders of the Bank

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	Family Relation With						Financial Relation With						Remarks
	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Controlling Shareholders		Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Controlling Shareholders		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Wee Ee Cheong	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Deputy Chairman and CEO United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore
Chin Voon Fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Head of Group Wholesale and Markets United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore
Chan Kok Seong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	Group Chief Risk Officer United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore
Wayan Alit Antara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Aswin Wirjadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
VJH Boentaran Lesmana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Hendra Gunawan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Teh Han Yi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Paul Rafiuly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Harapman Kasan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Sonny Samuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Ardhi Wibowo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Choi Yau Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Henry Santoso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None

Disclose of Remuneration Policy

Remuneration Policy [GRI 2-19] [GRI 2-20]

The Bank's Remuneration Policies and Structure (Remuneration Policy) were reviewed and approved by the Board of Commissioners, as stated in the Board of Directors' Decree No. 22/SKDIR/0043 dated 14th June 2022. The Remuneration Policy was devised to support the development of organisational capability which takes into consideration of cultivation of an appropriate risk culture and providing flexibility to respond to dynamic business needs.

Scope of Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy has taken effect and has been implemented in every business unit and region in Indonesia.

Determining the Variable Pay Pool

Variable pay pool takes into account productivity and Country's performance which are based on financial and non-financial metrics as well as key risks that could have material impact to the business activities, which are aligned to OJK Regulation relating to the implementation of risk management for commercial banks. There are eight key risks – i.e., credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, reputational, strategic and compliance risk.

Employees in control functions, currently comprising Risk Management, Audit, Credit and Compliance, are compensated independently from the performance of any business lines or business units that they oversee or audit. This is to avoid any potential conflict of interest.

Performance Measurement Associated with Remuneration

Business unit heads reward employees for their individual performance. Employees are assessed based on employee's performance objectives, competency behaviors and behaviors with respect to the UOB values. This balances the quantitative achievement of key performance indicators with the behaviors that employees are expected to uphold in achieving their objectives. In general, employees who have exceeded performance expectations would be awarded relatively higher Total Compensation. Conversely, employees who do not meet the performance expectations for the year may not receive variable pay. The overall performance rating and Total Compensation awards are also reviewed by HR Committee Panel.

Remuneration Adjustment Associated with Performance and Risk

The Bank's variable pay deferral applies to senior employees, Material Risk Takers (MRTs), and Material Risk Personnel (MRP). MRTs are presently comprised of employees with significant organisational responsibilities that have a material impact on the Bank's performance and risk profile, and employees with high risk mandates in the form of risk-weighted assets, trading limits and trading sales budgets. MRP refers to employees who have the authority to make decisions or conduct activities that can significantly impact the Bank's safety and soundness, or cause harm to a significant segment of the Bank's customers or other stakeholders. In 2022 Financial Year, 22 MRTs were identified and 2 of whom are also MRPs, comprising Board of Directors of the Bank, some key positions and key appointment holders.

The objectives of the deferral policy are to:

- Align compensation payment schedules with the time horizon of risks;
- Align the interests of employees with the long-term interests of shareholders and the bank;
- Retain employees of the Bank whose contributions are essential to the long-term growth and profitability of the Bank; and
- Deliver compensation in a manner that drives the long-term performance of the Bank.

Up to 40 per cent of variable pay is subject to deferral, with the proportion of deferral increasing with the amount of variable pay received. Deferral awards will vest over three years.

Vesting of deferred compensation is subject to malus and clawback. Malus of unvested compensation and clawback of paid compensation will be triggered by conduct constituting, causing or contributing to, *inter alia*:

- Material violation of risk limits;
- Financial losses or adverse change in risk profile;
- Material restatement of financial results; or
- Misconduct, malfeasance or fraud.

Employees must refrain from using personal hedging strategies or compensation-and-liability-related insurance to protect against, and/or to compensate for:

- Any adjustments, reduction or loss in variable pay.
- The forfeiture of unvested and/or deferred variable pay awards.
- Potential clawback of vested awards.

External Consultant

In establishing the remuneration policy, the Bank did not engage any external consultant services.

Remuneration Package/Policy and Other Benefits for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors [GRI 2-21]

Type of Remuneration and Other Benefits for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

(in million Rupiah)

Type of Remuneration and Other Benefits	Total Received in 1 (one) Year			
	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
	Person	Total	Person	Total
Remuneration (salary, bonus, routine allowance, tantiem, and other facilities in the form of cash)	6	3,883	8	28,743
Other benefits in kind (including housing, transportation and health insurance) which:	-	-	-	-
a. Can be owned	-	-	-	-
b. Cannot be owned	-	-	8	1,526

Description of Remuneration Package for Receiver Group

Total Remuneration Per Person In 1 (One) Year*)	Board of Commissioners	Board of Directors
Above IDR2 Billion	-	7
Above IDR1 Billion up to IDR2 Billion	3	1
Above IDR500 million up to IDR1 Billion	-	-
Under IDR500 million	3	-

*) Received in Cash

Variable Remuneration

Aligned with the Remuneration Policy and Structure established, variable remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors includes bonus in cash.

Number of Directors, Commissioners and employees who receive variable remuneration in 1 (one) year and the total amount can be seen in the following table.

(in million Rupiah)

Variable Remuneration	Total Received in 1 (one) Year					
	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Employee	
	Person	Total	Person	Total	Person	Total
Total	3	1,260	8	36,760	2,622	270,052

Position and Number of Material Risk Takers

No.	Position	Number of Person
1	Board of Commissioners	-
2	Board of Directors	8
3	Employees	17

Shares Option

During 2022, PT Bank UOB Indonesia did not grant Share Options to Commissioners, Directors or Employees.

Highest and Lowest Salary Ratio

Description	Ratio	
	2021	2022
Ratio of the highest and lowest salary of the employees	1 : 139	1 : 105
Ratio of the highest and lowest salary of the Board of Directors	1 : 1.59	1 : 1.75
Ratio of the highest and lowest salary of the Board of Commissioners	1 : 1	1 : 1
Ratio of the highest salary of the Board of Directors and highest salary of the employee	1 : 1.36	1 : 1.37

Remuneration Package/Policy and Other Benefits for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Number of Recipient and Total Amount of Unconditional Variable Remuneration Provided by the Bank to Candidates of the Board of Directors, Candidates of the Board of Commissioners and/or Employee Candidates for the first 1 (one) Year of Work

(in million Rupiah)

Unconditional Variable Remuneration	Total Received in 1 (one) Year					
	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Employee	
	Person	Total	Person	Total	Person	Total
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Service Termination and Total Amount of Severance Paid

Total Severance Paid per Person in 1 (one) Year	Number of Employee
Above IDR1 billion	-
Between IDR500 million until IDR1 billion	-
IDR500 million below	9
Nil	6

Total Amount of Deferred Variable Remuneration which Consist of Cash

(in million Rupiah)

Deferred Variable Remuneration	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Employee	
	Person	Total	Person	Total	Person	Total
Total	-	-	7	16,110	11	11,934

Number of Recipient and Total Variable Remuneration with Deferred Payment for 1 (one) Year

(in million Rupiah)

Deferred Variable Remuneration	Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Employee	
	Person	Total	Person	Total	Person	Total
Total	-	-	5	6,611	10	8,853

Detail Amount of Remuneration Provided in 1 (one) Year

(in million Rupiah)

A. Fixed Remuneration*)		
Cash		71,112
Shares/Shares-based Instruments Issued by the Bank		-
B. Variable Remuneration*)		
	Not Deferred	Deferred
Cash	44,854	28,044
Shares/Shares-based Instruments Issued by the Bank	-	-

*) Only for MRT in million Rupiah

Quantitative Information

Type of Variable Remuneration*)	Remaining Deferred Amount	Total Deductions during Reporting Period		
		Due to Explicit Adjustment (A)	Due to Implicit Adjustment (B)	Total (A)+(B)
Cash	48,018	-	-	-
Shares/Shares-based Instruments Issued by the Bank	-	-	-	-

*) Only for MRT in million Rupiah

Number of Internal Fraud Cases and Bank's Effort to Settle the Cases [GRI 2-27] [FN-CB-510a.1]

The number of internal fraud cases in 2022 with financial impact higher than IDR100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah) is shown in the table below.

Internal Fraud within 1 (One) Year	Total Cases Conducted By					
	Board of Directors' Member & Board of Commissioners' Member		Permanent Employee		Non Permanent Employee and Outsourcing Staff	
	Previous year (2021)	Current year (2022)	Previous year (2021)	Current year (2022)	Previous year (2021)	Current year (2022)
Total number of fraud case	0	0	0	0	0	0
Has been settled	0	0	0	0	0	0
In settlement process in internal Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Settlement has not yet been attempted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Has been followed up through legal process	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Legal Cases and Bank's Effort to Settle the Cases

The legal cases involving the Bank as at 31 December 2022 are detailed in the table below:

Legal Cases	Number of cases		
	Civil Law		Criminal Law
	Bank UOB Indonesia as plaintiff	Bank UOB Indonesia as defendant	
Settled (final and binding)	0	8	0
In settlement process	1	80	7
Total	1	88	7

Legal Cases Faced by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Throughout 2022 there were no important cases faced by the Bank involving members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors.

Administrative Penalties

In 2022, there was no significant administrative penalties. Most of the penalties imposed were caused by administrative errors. The Bank has followed up on improvement actions in reporting, as well as the risk mitigation such as by conducting training and improving systems and controls.

Transactions Involving Conflict of Interest

In 2022, there were no transactions within the Bank that can be classified as conflict of interest transactions.

Bank's Share and Bond Buybacks

In 2022, the Bank did not perform any share or bond buyback.

Donation for Social and Political Activities During the Period of 2022

The Bank believes in its ability to actively develop a better environment by participating in various activities to develop the community. Below are the Bank's community activities in 2022:

Category	Type of Activity	Description	Total Fund (in million Rupiah)
Social and Community Relations	UOB Heartbeat Virtual Run/Walk	UOB Indonesia employees raised fund by collecting kilometer through UOB Heartbeat virtual run/walk programme and donated laptops and basic needs to 5 orphanages in 5 regions/cities.	150.00
	COVID-19 Donation	UOB Indonesia held booster vaccinations for employee and family at Senayan City and donated several boxes of masks.	163.33
Religious	Lunar New Year Celebration	UOB Indonesia celebrate Lunar New Year with employees.	150.00
	Virtual Halal Bihalal	To celebrate Idul Fitri 1442 H, UOB Indonesia held a virtual halal bi halal session with employees.	250.00
	Virtual Christmas	UOB Indonesia celebrate Christmas with employees.	300.00
Education	Qurban	Religion activity (Qurban)	151.48
	Scholarship for Employees' Children	Education donations for employees' children with outstanding achievements.	145.20
	Scholarship for Employees	Education donations for employees with outstanding achievements, to enable them to seek higher education.	324.00
	Internship	Provided an opportunity for final-year university students to have an experience in the work environment.	596.20
Financial Literacy	BB Customer Engagement	Building relationships with customers to provide solutions for MSME business development and investment solutions.	23.50
	UOB Internship	Increased knowledge with regards to Banking products for the internship participants.	512.00
	UOB Indonesia Economic Outlook 2022	Provision of professional information related to the latest local and global economic situation and condition.	4.000.00
Art	Transaction Banking Experience Center (TBEX)	Increased knowledge of UOB Internet Banking features and the use of internet banking for corporate customers.	0
	Painting Competition	Discovered and supported new generations of artists through the 2021 UOB Painting of the Year competition, while connecting them to opportunities on the international art stage.	560.00
	UOB My Digital Space-Creative Digital Pod	TMRW in celebration of its 2 nd anniversary donated 20 laptops to SDN Kampung Bali Jakarta in collaboration with Museum Macan.	150.00
	UOB Museum MACAN Major Education Partner	UOB is the Major Education Partner of the Museum MACAN. The partnership strengthens the cross-sector support for art and education in Jakarta and the greater area. The Partnerships includes a series of programme, such as Monthly School Visits, School Outreach Programme, MACAN Educators Forum, Education Resource Kit, and a dedicated education area for children, UOB Museum MACAN Children's Art Space.	1.000.00
Total Contribution			8,475.67

Code of Conduct [GRI 2-23]

The Code of Conduct is the basis of the Bank's corporate governance framework which reflects the Bank's commitment to act fairly, properly and does not break the law. Management and employees, without exception, are committed to continue and enhance the implementation of corporate governance practices that promote moral and ethical principles appropriate to the Bank's Code of Conduct.

Coverage of Code of Conduct Implementation

All parties including the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, employees both working on a full-time and part-time basis, temporary employees such as trainees and interns and, where relevant, third party independent contractors, agents, agency staff, consultants, vendors and suppliers of goods and services must understand, comply with and implement the Code.

Main Points of the Code of Conduct

The Bank periodically reviews the Code of Conduct and disseminates to all employees and management for compliance. The Bank's Code of Conduct is outlined in 6 (six) components, namely:

1. Responsibilities at the Workplace

The Bank is responsible for creating a non-discriminatory, conducive and healthy working environment. The Bank also provides regular training to all employees and assesses the effectiveness of training activities regularly. Additionally, the Bank manages all employees' personal data according to the stipulated Law and guided by UOB Privacy Notice (Employee).

2. Responsibilities to the Customers and Other External Parties

The Code of Conduct contains provisions to act independently, professionally, objectively, to treat Customers fairly, prohibits employees from accepting any gift and entertainment where it may appear to others that business judgement has been compromised or conflicts with employees' duty, prohibits employees from accepting a gift of cash in connection with work, and requires employees to exercise appropriate business judgement when selecting third-party business associates or vendors. An employee may participate in political activities if he or she has obtained prior approval from his/her respective Country Function Head and Human Resources function.

3. Responsibilities to the Bank

Employees are obliged to cooperate with authorised external and internal investigators, to safeguard the interests of the Bank in terms of intellectual property rights and the use of information technology assets, to ensure accurate

documentation is in place, to ensure proper records retention and proper handling of records' disposal, and are prohibited to influence other employees to leave the employment of the Bank or draw customers away from the Bank (non-solicitation).

4. Confidentiality

Every employee shall protect the privacy of customers as well as the confidentiality of customers' data.

5. External Investment and Activities

The Bank prohibits insider trading, avoids involvement in transactions that contain conflict of interest and prohibits any activities outside the Bank which directly or indirectly interfere with the performance of that employee and/or Bank.

6. Legal Provisions and Other Major Compliance

The Bank's provisions prohibit any violation of the prevailing anti-trust law and require employees to comply with all prevailing laws and regulations.

Dissemination of Enforcement and Sanctions of Code of Conduct

Socialisation for the Bank's Code of Conduct starts from the time an employee joins the Bank, when he/she is required to read, understand and declare to indicate his/her compliance with the Bank's Code of Conduct. To ensure that the employee read, understood and adhered to the provisions in the Bank's Code of Conduct on a continuous basis, Bank requires each employee to undergo annual e-Learning and make an annual declaration of such through a platform created by HR as refresher. The Bank also regularly reinforces Code of Conduct awareness through HR News which can be accessed through platform provided by HR.

As part of its enforcement actions, the Bank monitors the transactions of employees' account, monitors employees' change of behavior and uses vendor services to screen candidate's data and profile and conducts Financial Information Services System (SLIK) checking.

Employees are expected to uphold the Bank's Code of Conduct and apply its principles to their everyday actions.

Corporate Culture

The decisions and actions taken by the Bank are based on the values of being Honourable, Enterprising, United and Committed.

The values of the Bank are as follows:

- **Honourable** – We act prudently to fuel our customer's success, maintaining the highest professional and moral standards. We do what is right for you through discipline, clarity, and courage.

- **Enterprising** – We were built with an enterprising spirit, demonstrated through thought leadership, keen insight and a forward-looking mindset.
- **United** – We work as a team to achieve and corporate goals with cooperation, mutual respect and loyalty.
- **Committed** – We are committed to build a better tomorrow. We are accountable for ensuring that UOB is a trusted source of stability, security and strength.

These values are also expressed in the Bank's emphasis towards employee's growth throughout the organisation.

The Bank empowers its employees to make positive and meaningful differences in the things they do for stakeholders. The Bank is committed to foster an organisational culture that is inclusive, prudent, progressive, and high performing, to encourage the best from of each individual.

The Bank's values are aimed to encouraging employees to continue to improve their standard of behavior and performance in serving its customers and is the foundation for a robust risk culture.

Whistle-blowing

[GRI 2-26] [FN-CB-510a.2]

In line with the high commitment to implement GCG, especially the principle of transparency which is carried out in full responsibility by Board of Directors of the Bank, the Management expects entire the Bank's employee and external parties who cooperate with the Bank to take an active role in implementing the Whistle-blowing Policy by reporting any irregularities or wrongdoing or violations on both internal and external regulations undertaken by any Bank's staff in all the business lines, including the Board of Directors as well as external parties, without hesitation and fear.

The Bank takes preventive measures to combat practices that are against good corporate governance by acting upon the violations reported through whistle-blowing system. The system is expected to increase the participation of all employees and external parties to report violations.

Whistle-blowing Procedure

Whistle-blowing reports must be made by whistle-blowers with certainty that what is reported is indeed true and the whistle-blowers must be able to provide information and evidence that can be traced and acted upon.

Whistle-blowing reports can be submitted to direct supervisor, Internal Audit Head, President Director, or to the Audit Committee Chairman through designated Whistle-blowing hotline channels e.g., email and telephone.

If the whistle-blower is uncomfortable with reporting to direct supervisor or has allegations involving direct supervisor and Board of Directors, he can make the report directly to the Internal Audit Head or Audit Committee Chairman.

Protection for Whistle-blower and Reported Party

- **Safety:** Employee members (including those who are asked to assist in the investigations) are assured that they will be protected from repercussions or victimisation as long as they made the report in good faith. Employee members who treat a whistle-blower unfairly will face disciplinary actions. On the other hand, the Bank may take disciplinary actions against an employee member who makes a frivolous or malicious report as a vendetta or for personal gain.
- **Confidentiality:** While the whistle-blower has the right to have his/her identity kept confidential, the Bank encourages him/her to disclose his/her identities when raising a concern or providing information. The identity of the whistle-blower and the information provided by the whistle-blower will be kept strictly confidential.

Exceptional circumstances in which the identity or the information provided by whistle-blower could not or would not be treated as strictest confidentiality include:

- a. Where the Bank is under a legal obligation to disclose information provided;
- b. Where the information is already in the public domain;
- c. Where the information is given, on a strictly confidential basis to unit Legal/an appointed external solicitor or an external auditor to obtain professional advice; and
- d. Where the information is given to the police for criminal investigation.

If Bank is faced with an exceptional circumstance above and has disclosed the identity of the whistle-blower or any information that could reasonably be expected to reveal his/her identity, the Bank shall make every reasonable effort to inform the whistle-blower of the disclosure.

However, If Bank is faced with a circumstance not covered by the above, and where the identity of the whistle-blower has to be revealed, the investigator will not proceed unless consent is given by the whistle-blower.

Result of Whistle-blowing

During 2022, there were 6 (six) cases reported through the whistle-blowing hotline channels. All cases had been followed up, acted upon and closed.

Implementation of Prevention of Corruption, Kickbacks, Fraud, Bribery and/or Gratification [GRI 2-23]

Legal Function provides advisory support for compliance with anti-corruption. In order to prevent corrupt practices, kickbacks, fraud, bribery and/or gratification within the Bank, anti-corruption policies have been included as a part of the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics for the Bank's employees. All of the Bank's employees must sign that code of ethics and within that code of ethics, the Bank's employees are prohibited from being involved in practices of bribery or corruption and periodically it will be disseminated via email by HR and the Bank also endeavours in communication and trainings via Fraud Awareness e-learning and UK Bribery Act e-learning and with regards to cooperation with external third parties, it has been included in the cooperation agreements with them a clause on compliance with anti-corruption laws.

Internal Communications [GRI 2-24]

The Bank uses various internal communications media to educate its employees about the banking industry, and to provide information on related business activities, policies, and the Bank's plan. The internal communications network consists of:

- **UOB Intranet Portal**
An online intranet portal containing important information to support Bank's services and daily operations.
- **CEO Message**
Information about Bank's strategic plan and achievement, also congratulatory messages on religious and cultural activities presented by the President Director.
- **E-Learning**
Conducted as a refreshment of implementing the Bank's policy information in which all UOB employees must participate in. The information provided includes policies on Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, IT Security Awareness, Fair Dealing, Insider Trading and other policies related to banking operations.
- **Daily News**
Sent on a daily basis to all employees which containing news summaries associated to financial institution and UOB Indonesia coverage in various printed and online media.
- **HR News**
Sent to all employees which containing information on policies related to human resources in the Bank's environment.

- **PFS News**
Information related to promotional activities carried out by the Personal Financial Services (PFS) function on privilege banking, savings, time deposits, credit cards, housing loans and other internal events held by PFS.
- **TSB News**
Information on activities conducted by Transaction Banking (TSB) Function.
- **Customer Experience & Advocacy (CEA) News**
Routine publication featuring information associated to customers' service quality.
- **IT News**
Information related to policies relating to the information and technology systems within the Bank's environment.
- **Risk Management**
Information on risk imangement policies in the Bank.
- **Poster**
Information related to the Bank's policies, and placed in offices, both at head office and branches.
- **Screen Saver**
The latest information about programmes related to the employees' personal development is provided in the form of a screen saver on the computers of employees.
- **Weekly Update**
Summary of activites or information for one week.

Corporate Social Responsibility

UOB Indonesia is dedicated to helping customers to manage their personal and business financial, and in conducting the Bank's business activities, we are also committed in empowering the community where we operate. To this end, the Bank is actively participating in the community through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Our CSR programme under UOB Heartbeat focuses on arts, children, and education and continues to impact society. For more than ten years in Indonesia, we have held various programmes that include activities for the community ranging from education to children, such as learning through digital space in virtual learning spaces, education to teacher forums and appreciation of art through the UOB Painting of The Year event, which has been running for more than 40 years in Asia and more than ten years in Indonesia. UOB's contribution to the art stage encourages artists' spirit and creative thinking not only in Indonesia but also in Southeast Asia, along with empowering the next generation of talented Indonesian artists.

Our annual fundraising activity, the UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk, is held virtually with more than 2.500 colleagues participating. Collectively we raised more than IDR150 million in support of five orphanages in five regions.

Customer Protection [GRI 2-25]

UOB Indonesia conducts its business in a responsible manner. We provide quality services to our customers and ensure their financial needs are met. Our Customer Service and Call Centre always supports every need relating to customer transactions. To ensure that the complaints and concerns of customers are well addressed, the Bank has implemented a policy for handling complaints and settling disputes with customers. Bank procedures in receiving customer complaints in a branch office or our business units and for the settlement of disputes are carried out in accordance with Indonesian laws and other regulations in accordance with Circular No. 21/CEA/0001 regarding Revised Guidelines for Acceptance and Settlement of Customer Complaints. Customers who want to give feedback on the services of the Bank can fill out a form at

our branches. In addition, the Bank also provides information to customers about banking mediation through posters mounted on our branches and website UOB Indonesia (www.uob.co.id). The Bank's Call Centre is equipped with an automatic answering machine and call center agent service for 24 hours. The Call Centre handles customer questions regarding credit cards, savings and loans. We continually improve the quality of service, therefore the Bank regularly holds special development programme for the agents to increase their knowledge and ensure the delivery of accurate information to customers.

Table of Customer Complaint of 2022

No.	Types of Financial Transaction (Financial & Non Financial)	Resolved*		in Progress*		Unresolved*		Number of Complaint
		Total	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)	
1	Current Account	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
2	Saving Account	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
3	Credit/Working Capital Financing	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	7
4	Home/Apartment Ownership Credit/Financing	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%	8
5	ATM/Debit Card	686	95.5%	32	4.5%	0	0%	718
6	Credit Card	987	78.1%	276	21.9%	0	0%	1,263
7	Direct Debit	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
8	Standing Instruction	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
9	Electronic Banking	3,789	96.3%	146	3.7%	0	0%	3,944
10	Mutual Fund	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
11	Bancassurance	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
12	Wealth Management	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
13	Trade Finance	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0%	2
14	Derivative	69	100%	0	0%	0	0%	69
Total		5,562	92.4%	455	7.6	0	0%	6,017

*) As of 31 December 2022

General Conclusion of the Result of Self-Assessment of the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance at PT Bank UOB Indonesia

The Bank conducted a self-assessment of its implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles as of December 2022.

The Bank is rated by comparing its Good Corporate Governance implementation against the minimum criteria set by Financial Services Authority (OJK).

The Management is fully aware that the Bank should implement Good Corporate Governance to gain trust from customers as well as shareholders.

The Bank believes that Good Corporate Governance should be achieved with high standards in order to support business (for business growth, profitability, and value-added for all stakeholders) as well as to enhance its ability so that long-term business sustainability can be achieved.

Based on the GCG Self-Assessment in the 2nd Half of 2022, the Bank scored a composite rating of 2, which means that the Bank has achieved generally 'Good' GCG implementation. This is reflected through the adequate fulfilment of GCG principles.

Below is the result of GCG Self-Assessment viewed from the aspect of governance structure, governance process and governance outcome.

The Bank has conducted a self-assessment of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles for the period of January to December 2022. In general, the Good Corporate Governance principles have been applied to satisfy all assessment factors and has included aspects of governance structure, governance process and governance outcome adequately.

Based on the assessment of the Governance Structure aspect, the Bank's organisational structure is made up of a Board of Commissioners, a Board of Directors and Committees, as well as work functions according to the Bank's needs and has complied with regulatory requirements. It is supported by a comprehensive set of policies and procedures, and management information system, as well as the provision of main duties and functions.

Aspects of the Governance Process has run well, which is reflected in:

- fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Committees;
- the 3 lines mechanism which includes a risk taker unit (business/support unit) as the first line, a Risk Management Unit and a Compliance Unit as the second line, and an Internal Audit Unit as the third line; and
- implementation of periodic inspections by the Internal Audit and External Audit Units to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of all policies, procedures and the Bank's management information system.

In general, the Bank has achieved good results in 2022, particularly in the aspect of:

- adequacy of report transparency;
- compliance with laws and regulations;
- customer protection;
- objectivity in performing assessment/audit;
- Bank performance (in earnings, efficiency, and capital); and
- improvement of compliance with prevailing provisions.

In terms of strategic plans, the Bank's performance by the end of 2022 can be reflected from:

- Net Profit Before Tax (NPBT) reached IDR1,148 billion or 180.71 per cent of the target;
- Lending of IDR85,827 billion or 96.99 per cent of the target;
- Funding of IDR113,404 billion or 102.55 per cent of the target;
- Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 16.62 per cent, which is still above regulatory requirement;
- Core capital ratio against Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) of 14.79 per cent.

Moreover, the Bank also supports the Government's initiative in realising economic independence by channeling credit to strategic domestic economic sectors such as: MSMEs, creative economy, tourism, infrastructure, maritime, agriculture, agribusiness, manufacturing and mining. Another government programme that the Bank has also implemented is the loan restructuring for customers affected by COVID-19.

Based on the assessment results of the governance aspects, a few areas for enhancement have been identified as follows:

- 1) Improvements are required in the Bank's internal control system, i.e., related to administrative sanctions imposed by regulators due to error in regulatory reporting, which was generally caused by human error and control function from supervisor that can be further improved. In addition, based on results of Internal Audit inspection, there are still weaknesses in the operational processes that have potential violations of the Regulator's requirements.

As a form of improvement and efforts to minimise regulatory penalties, the Bank has taken the following steps:

- Analysed the potential of reporting errors to Regulator and also the corrective actions through the formed task force.
 - Imposed the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) deduction point penalty to reporting officer who makes the reporting error and related direct supervisor.
 - Conducted regular socialisation and training, especially related to regulatory reporting to improve employee understanding.
- 2) The consistency of control implementation in accordance with risk management policies and operational procedures needs to be improved. Thus, socialisation of policies related to risk management also needs to continue to be carried out in line with business strategy developments, changes in internal and external factors, and employee turnover that occurs, so as to maintain consistency of implementation.

Risk Management

In UOB Indonesia, managing risk is an integral part of business strategy. The Bank's risk management approach focuses on ensuring continued financial soundness and safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders, while remaining nimble to seize value-creating business opportunities in a fast-changing environment. The Bank continually strengthening risk management practices in support of Bank's strategic objectives. The Bank's aims to have risk management embedded as a culture to support sustainable, trustworthy and sound business growth.

UOB Indonesia believes that a strong risk culture is vital to the long-term sustainability of the Bank's business. Specifically, risk culture refers to the norms, attitudes and behaviours related to risk awareness, risk-taking and risk management, and controls that shape decisions on risks. At UOB Indonesia, risk culture is based on corporate's values. A strong risk culture ensures that decisions and actions consider and are focused on stakeholders, and that we are not distracted by unsustainable short-term gains.

The Bank's risk culture is built on four principles, which are enforcing robust risk governance; balancing growth with stability; ensuring accountability for all risk-based decisions and actions; and encouraging awareness, engagement and consistent behavior in every employee. Each of these principles is based on Bank's distinctive set of values that guides every action the Bank takes. In entrenching risk culture further, the Bank upholds its commitment to financial safety and soundness; fair outcomes and appropriate support for Bank's customers; sustainable and prudent business approach and performance based on integrity, ethics and discipline.

Risk management is the responsibility of every employee within the Bank. Risk awareness and accountability are embedded in Bank's culture through an established framework that ensures appropriate oversight and accountability for the effective management of risk throughout the Bank and across risk types. This is executed through an organisational control structure according to "Three Lines Model" as follows:

1. **First Line - The Risk Owner.** The business and support functions own and have the primary responsibility for implementing and executing effective controls for the management of risks arising from their business activities. This includes establishing adequate managerial and supervisory controls to ensure compliance with approved risk policies, appetites, limits and controls and to highlight control breakdowns, inadequacy of processes and unexpected risk events.

2. **Second Line - Risk Oversight.** The risk and control oversight functions (Risk Management, Compliance, and Integrated Fraud Management) as the Second Line, support Bank's strategy of balancing growth with stability by establishing risk frameworks, policies, appetites and limits within which the business functions must adhere to comply with in their operations. The risk and control oversight functions are also responsible for the independent review and monitoring of the Bank's risk profile and highlighting any significant vulnerabilities and risk issues to the respective management committees. The independence of risk and control oversight functions from business functions ensures the necessary checks and balances are in place.

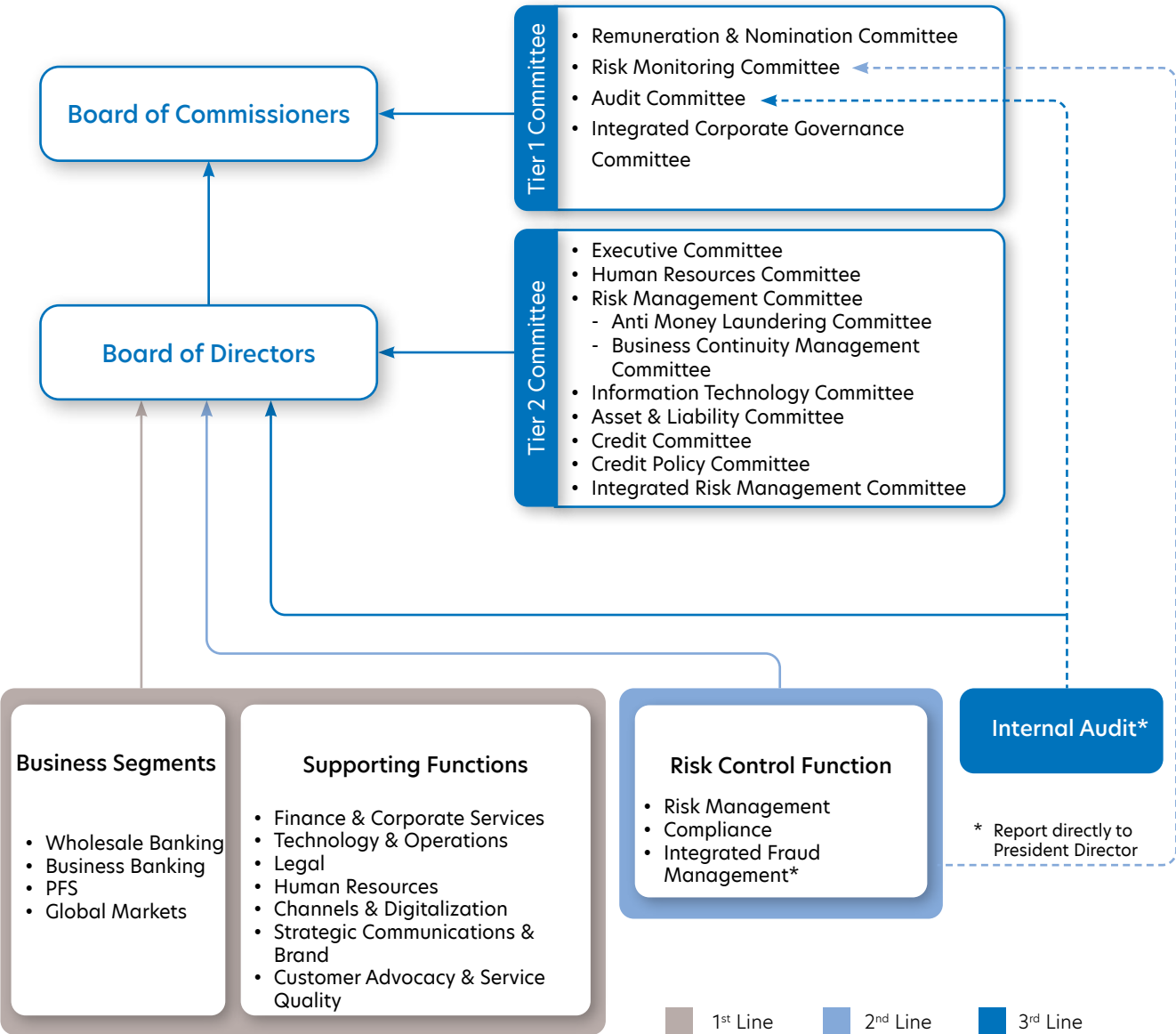
3. **Third Line - Independent Audit.** The Bank's internal auditors conduct risk-based audits covering all aspects of the First and Second Lines to provide independent assurance to the President Director and Board of Commissioners through Audit Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of our system of risk management and internal controls.

As governed in the regulatory provision, UOB Indonesia established an independent Risk Management Function, which reports to Risk Management Director.

Risk Management Function, actively reviews the overall risk appetite and risk limits for each type of risk, develops Risk Management policies and procedures in accordance with the business strategy of the Bank, and emphasises that the risk management process should also involve all relevant parties in the business lines. Hence, the Bank seeks to build a strong Risk Management culture through the implementation of various risk awareness campaigns coordinated by Risk Management Function.

Risk Management aims to improve the quality of managing UOB Indonesia through two aspects, which are to maintain capital and optimise returns in accordance with the risk appetite. Given the wide scale of operation and increase of business volume, UOB Indonesia continues to improve the quality of risk management in a comprehensive and integrated manner (Enterprise-wide Risk Management) through process of identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling risk exposures across all organisational lines promptly and accurately.

Risk Management Chart



Risk Management

A. General Risk Management Implementation

UOB Indonesia implements Risk Management framework which covered the implementation of four pillars of Risk Management in accordance with OJK Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 regarding Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks which consists of:

1. Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Directors;
2. Adequacy of policies, procedures, and limits;
3. Risk Management processes and Risk Management information system; and
4. Internal control system.

The brief explanations are as follows:

A.1 Active Supervision by Board of Commissioners and Directors

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors are responsible to ensure the adequacy of Risk Management implementation aligned with the characteristics, complexity, and risk profile of the Bank, and to have a good understanding of the types and levels of risks inherent in the business activities of UOB Indonesia.

UOB Indonesia has several committees at the Board of Commissioners level which consist of the Risk Monitoring Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and the Audit Committee. In the process of supervision, the Risk Monitoring Committee conducts regular meetings with the Risk Management Function to oversee the implementation of the Risk Management Framework in UOB Indonesia.

Meanwhile at the Board of Directors level, UOB Indonesia has various committees such as the Risk Management Committee (RMC), the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), the Credit Policy Committee (CPC), and others. The duties and responsibilities of these committees are to review the adequacy of the Risk Management methodologies, policies, procedures and authorization of limits. These duties and responsibilities are documented in the Terms of Reference of each committee.

To support the Risk Management implementation, the Board of Directors determines clear qualification criteria for risk management personnel and ensures sufficiency of competent staff through recruitment and various programmes including continuous development and training, succession planning and job rotations. These ensure that officers and staff understand and manage risks in accordance with the Risk Management Framework.

A.2 Adequacy of Policy, Procedure, and Limit

UOB Indonesia establishes various Risk Management Frameworks, Policies and Procedures to identify measure, monitor and control risks. The Risk Management Function continues to develop and update these frameworks, policies, and procedures to align with the changes in UOB Indonesia's business activities and any regulatory requirements. The Bank also establishes Code of Conduct to convey to employees the expected standards of professional and ethical behaviour, and the implications of poor conduct.

UOB Indonesia reviews the risk appetite regularly in order to align with the changes of internal and external conditions of the Bank, management expectations, as well as the regulatory provisions. Risk limits have been in place for various risk types and in line with the Bank's risk appetite. All excess limits and any significant changes are escalated to the related Directors and officers for further action plans.

A.3 Risk Management Process and Risk Management Information System

UOB Indonesia implements Risk Management through four stages which consist of:

1. Risk identification: conducted pro-actively, by analysing all sources of risk on the products and activities of the Bank, including ensuring the adequate process of identification and assessment of the inherent risks on new products and activities prior to its launch;
2. Risk measurement: conducted in regular basis to measure overall and individual risk factors and exposures on all products and business activities of Bank. Stress testing is conducted in regular basis to the overall Bank's portfolio to complement the risk measurement system through the estimation of Bank's potential loss under stress condition using certain scenarios that may adversely affect the Bank's exposure;
3. Risk monitoring: covers monitoring the level of risk exposure, risk tolerance, internal limit compliance, stress testing result, and consistency between the implementation and the established policies and procedures; and
4. Risk controlling: conducted through a framework of policies, processes, and procedures which include the determination of exposure and concentration limits, proper segregation of duties, control improvements, hedging mechanism and other risk mitigation methods such as guarantees issuance, asset securitization, and credit derivatives, as well as additional of capital of the Bank to absorb potential losses.

To support the overall Risk Management process, the Bank implements and develops a robust Risk Management information system in order to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks. The Risk Management Function also provides various reports of UOB Indonesia's Risk Management implementation to the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers, as well as regulators.

A.4 Internal Control System

An effective internal control system is performed towards the implementation of business and operational activities at all organisation levels to support the process of Risk Management Implementation based on the established policies and procedures which include:

1. Conduct segregation of duties between operational units with risk control units;
2. Assign an independent Risk Management Function, which is responsible in developing various Risk Management policies, limit, and develop risk measurement methodologies, as well as performing data/model validation;
3. Assign an independent Internal Audit Function, responsible in conducting periodic audits, document audit findings and management responses of the audit result, and also reviewing the follow up of audit findings; and
4. Review and monitor every transaction and functional activities that have risk exposures as necessary, which is performed by each unit.

A.5 Integrated Risk Management

As stipulated in the OJK Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2014 concerning the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomerate, the Bank performs integrated risk based supervisory on UOBI Financial Conglomerate. United Overseas Bank Limited has appointed the Bank as the Main Entity of the UOBI Financial Conglomerates, which consists of PT Bank UOB Indonesia, PT UOB Asset Management Indonesia, and PT UOB Kay Hian Sekuritas. Hence, in addition to the implementation of risk management for solely to the Bank, Bank shall also conduct an integrated risk management for financial conglomerates. The integrated risk management implementation covers the following:

1. Supervision of Board of Directors and Commissioners of the Main Entity;
2. Adequacy of Integrated Risk Management Policies, Procedures and Establishment of Limit;
3. Adequacy of Integrated Risk Management Process and Integrated Risk Management Information System; and
4. Internal Control System for Integrated Risk Management Implementation.

The Bank integratedly manages 9 (nine) type of risks, which comprise of credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, compliance, strategic, reputational, and intra-group transaction risks. The Bank's integrated risk management does not include insurance risk because there is no insurance company within the financial conglomerate.

B.1 Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from any failure by a debtor or a counterparty to meet its financial obligations when such obligations are due. It is the single largest risk that the Bank faces in its core business as a commercial bank, arising primarily from loans and other lending-related commitments to retail, corporate and institutional borrowers. Treasury and capital market operations, and investments also expose to counterparty and issuer credit risks. UOB Indonesia adopt a holistic approach towards assessing credit risk and ensures that managing credit risk is part of an integrated approach to enterprise risk management. The Bank continually monitors the operating environment to identify emerging risks and formulate appropriate mitigating actions.

Credit Risk Management Governance Structure

Board of Commissioners, Directors and Senior Executive Officers are responsible to ensure the following governance activities:

1. Ensure the adequacy of Risk Management resources;
2. Review the overall risk profile, limits and tolerance;
3. Review and approve risk measurement models and approaches; and
4. Approve Bank's credit policies, limits and methodologies.

To support the above responsibilities related to Credit Risk Management, UOB Indonesia has several committees at Director Level such as Credit Committee (CC) to give approval decision for credit proposal and Credit Policy Committee (CPC) to give approval for credit policies in UOB Indonesia and monitor any credit issue related to policy implementation.

Credit Risk Management (CRM) Division

CRM Division develops various core policies and guidelines related to credit activities, and responsible to report and conduct analysis of all elements of credit risk and also monitors and manages credit risk within the established framework. CRM Division actively engages with business and credit functions to manage credit issues, which focus in facilitating the prudent business developments, consistently and in accordance with the Credit Risk Management Framework. It aims to create added value for the Bank through the implementation of credit risk method and policies consistently.

Credit Risk Management Policies & Process [FN-CB-410a.2]

The Bank has established policies and processes to manage Credit Risk in the lending activities. In line with OJK regulation regarding implementation of Sustainable Financing, the Bank will also continue to implement and enhance its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policy for its lending activity. The Bank has in place a responsible financing policy which embedded in the General Credit policy, applies to lending activities for debtors in the Wholesale Banking segment, aimed at customers to conduct their business practices in correlation with maintaining the environment and supporting long-term sustainable development.

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Credit Assessment and Approval

To maintain independency and integrity of the credit approval process, Credit Function is clearly segregated from Business functions. Approval of credit facilities and exposures to borrowers and/or other counterparties is in accordance to the credit discretionary limits framework approved by the Board of Commissioners. UOB Indonesia has established a structure for the delegation of Credit Discretionary Limits (CDL), including the escalation process for approval of exception, excesses and credit extension beyond prescribed limits.

The delegation of CDL follows 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 and reviewed. All officers involved in lending are guided by credit policies and guidelines which are periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance to the Bank's business strategy and the business environment.

UOB Indonesia view that robust and prudent credit assessment or approval has to be supported by qualified and skilled credit officer, therefore Bank continuously improves this area by providing specific series of credit up-skilling training for all credit related officer from Relationship Manager, Credit Analyst, Credit Approval, Credit Risk Management and other related unit within UOB Indonesia who involved in credit risk management.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Unlike normal lending risk where the notional amount at risk can be determined with a high degree of certainty during the contractual period, counterparty credit risk exposure fluctuates with market variables. Counterparty credit risk is measured as the sum of current mark-to-market value and an appropriate add-on factor for Potential Future Exposure (PFE). The PFE factor is an estimate of the maximum credit exposure over the remaining life of the foreign exchange (FX)/derivative transaction and is used for limit-setting and internal risk management. In order to manage this counterparty credit risk, Bank has establish policies and processes incorporated in General Credit Policy which to manage any exposure which is not adhere or follow to such policies and processes.

Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk may arise from a single large exposure or from multiple exposures that are closely correlated. Bank manage such risks by setting exposure limits on obligor groups, portfolios, borrowers and industries, generally expressed as a percentage of the Bank's eligible capital base. Bank manage the credit risk exposures through a robust credit underwriting, structuring and monitoring process.

Credit Stress Test

Credit stress-testing is a core component of the Bank's credit portfolio management process. The three objectives of stress-testing are: 1) to assess the profit and loss and balance sheet impact of business strategies; 2) to quantify the sensitivity of performance drivers under various macroeconomic and business planning scenarios; and 3) to evaluate the impact of Management's decisions on capital, funding and leverage. Bank conduct stress test to assess if the Bank's capital can withstand credit portfolio losses resulting from stress scenarios and their impact on profitability and balance sheet quality. Stress tests also help the Bank to identify the vulnerability of various business units and would enable the Bank to formulate appropriate mitigating actions.

In 2022, Bank has conducted stress test exercise to assess the capital adequacy resilience level and bank's liquidity in responding to changes and shocks in macroeconomic conditions. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, Bank also conducts stress test/scenario analysis on the impact of COVID-19 to the Bank asset quality, liquidity and capital. The Bank conducts stress tests exercises periodically as part of the Bank's risk management process.

Credit Risk Mitigation [GRI 2-25]

Bank's potential credit losses are mitigated through a variety of instrument such as collateral, derivatives and guarantees. As a basic principle of credit activity, the Bank does not grant credit facilities based solely on the collateral provided. All credit facilities are assessed based on the credit standing, source of repayment and debt servicing ability of the borrower.

The Bank take Collateral to mitigate the Credit Risk whenever required and the value of the collateral is monitored periodically. The value of the collateral is monitored periodically. The frequency of valuation depends on the type, liquidity, and volatility of the collateral value. The main types of collateral taken by the Bank are cash, marketable securities, real estate, and vehicles. Collateral and guarantor requirements are stipulated in credit policy.

Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques in accordance with the OJK Guidelines for calculating Risk Weighted Assets using the Standardised Approach including Credit Risk Mitigation in the form of eligible financial collateral, guarantees and credit insurance. Currently, the Bank only uses eligible financial collateral in the calculation of RWA.

Credit Risk Monitoring & Remedial Management

Having a good and strong credit risk monitoring is very important to ensure the Bank's investments/loan portfolios are protected to meet and adhere to regulatory requirement. Bank has established strong and robust loan monitoring framework including Early Detection, Watchlist guidelines, covenant monitoring and periodic review. In order to improve loan monitoring process especially for Early Detection, Bank also establish Early Warning System

for Commercial segment. As the Bank has revamped its credit monitoring framework, the stress condition resulted from COVID-19 pandemic have been managed very well within the established monitoring framework.

Delinquency Monitoring

UOB Indonesia closely monitors the delinquency of borrowing accounts, as it is a key indicator of credit quality. An account is considered delinquent when payment has not been received by the payment due date. Any delinquent account, including a revolving credit facility (such as an overdraft) with limit excesses, is closely monitored and managed through a disciplined process by officers from business units and the credit and risk management function. Where appropriate, such accounts are also subject to more frequent credit reviews.

Classification and Loan Loss Impairment

UOB Indonesia classifies its credit portfolios according to borrower's ability to repay the credit facility from their normal source of income. All borrowing accounts are categorised into Pass, Special Mention, or Non-Performing (Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss) in accordance with the regulatory provisions. Account grading must be supported by a credit assessment based on OJK's three pillars i.e. the repayment capability, business prospect, and debtor's performance.

Any account which is delinquent or past due (or in excess of the approval limit for a revolving credit facility such as an overdraft) for more than 90 days will automatically be categorised as 'Non-Performing'. In addition, any account that exhibits weaknesses which are likely to adversely affect repayment on existing terms as supported by OJK three pillars analysis may be categorised as 'Non-Performing'.

The Bank provides for Loan Impairment in accordance to the PSAK 71 requirements where loans are categorised into 3 stages. Stage 1 represents the good loan, Stage 2 account representing the loan with significant increase in credit risk and Stage 3 representing the impaired or Non Performing Loan.

Retail Credit Management, Business Banking Credit Management and Special Asset Management

Retail Credit Management, Business Banking Credit Management and Special Asset Management monitor weak credits and manage non-performing assets in Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking. These units are separated from the loan origination units to ensure independency and objectivity in managing problematic loan.

Write off Policy

A non-performing account is written off when the prospect of a recovery is considered poor or when all feasible avenues of recovery have been exhausted.

Credit Exposures under Basel II

UOB Indonesia currently uses the Standardised Approach under Basel II to measure the risk-weighted asset (RWA) for Credit Risk. The guidelines for assignment of credit exposures to Basel II asset classes are documented in the Asset Classification Policy.

In calculating the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for credit risk, the Bank refers to OJK Circular Letter No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016, OJK Circular Letter No. 48/SEOJK.03/2017, and OJK Circular Letter No. 11/SEOJK.03/2018 in applying risk weights for each particular asset classification or portfolio category. In the event there is a claim that requires a rating, the Bank uses a rating agency recognised by the regulator in accordance with the provisions of the recognised rating agency as stipulated in OJK Circular Letter No. 37/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding "Rating and Ranking Agencies recognised by OJK".

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Portfolio Category and Rating can be seen in the publication of the Bank's annual report.

B.2 Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in market variables on the position held by UOB Indonesia 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.

Market Risk Management Governance Structure

Board of Directors delegates authority to Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) to provide oversight on Market Risk Management. ALCO reviews and provides direction on all market risk related matters.

In practice, ALCO is supported by Market Risk and Product Control (MRPC) Division. MRPC Division is an independent unit that is responsible to develop and maintain the market risk governance through Market Risk Management Policy in order to support the business growth and ensure the adequacy of risk control and oversight.

The roles and responsibilities on each level of the position related to the implementation of Market Risk Management is determined and tailored according to the purpose, business policy, size and complexity of the Bank. These roles and responsibilities are governed in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Market Risk Management Policy

The Bank established Market Risk Management policy as a guidance for Market Risk Management implementation. Market Risk Management Policy is reviewed at least annually to conform with business strategy, management directives and regulatory requirements, approved by ALCO.

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All Market Risk appetite and controlling limits are reviewed at least once a year, in line with the business strategy and capital adequacy of the Bank.

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 per cent confidence level (average of 7th worst losses) based on 300days historical price changes. ES estimation are back tested against profit and loss of trading book (actual and hypothetical profit & loss) as a verification process of the accuracy & 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.

Market Risk Management

The main responsibilities of Market Risk Management and Product Control Division are to identify, measure, monitor and to mitigate Market Risk, as well as to escalate any breach of market risk limits and mandates.

Bank's Market Risk key activities are as follows:

1. Measurements of the Market Risk sensitivities/exposures under normal and stress conditions;
2. Produce the trading profit and loss report for stop loss limits monitoring;
3. Perform daily market data for valuations/mark-to-market based on fair value, where quotations of the close out/price valuation are based on independent market data sources; and
4. Subject to the risk-appetite, to accommodate the growth in business activities, volumes, changes of valuation techniques, changes in methodology and new products.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is defined as the risk of potential loss of capital or reduction in earnings due to changes in interest rates environment.

Interest Rate Risk Management Governance Structure

ALCO is delegated by the Board of Directors to supervise the effectiveness of Interest Rate Risk Management governance. Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit supports ALCO in monitoring the profile of interest rate risk in the banking book. At the operational level, the Global Markets and Central Treasury Unit (CTU) Divisions are responsible for the effectiveness of the management of interest risk in the banking book tailored with the established interest rate risk management policy.

Interest Rate Risk Management Framework

The primary objective of interest rate risk management is to protect and enhance economic value of capital and maintain a stable and positive growth in net interest income through the management of the repricing gap in the balance sheet.

The banking book interest rate risk exposure is quantified on a monthly basis using simulation techniques. UOB Indonesia employs a holistic approach towards Balance Sheet Risk Management. Interest rate risk varies with different repricing periods, currencies, embedded options and interest rate basis. Embedded options may be in the form of loan prepayment and time deposit early withdrawal. In Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity simulations, the Bank computes the present values for repricing cash flows, with the focus on changes in EVE under different interest rate scenarios. This economic perspective measures interest rate risks across the full maturity profile of the balance sheet, including off-balance sheet items. The Bank estimates the potential impact of interest rate changes on Net Interest Income (NII) by simulating the possible future course of interest rates over time.

Interest rate scenarios used in simulations include the six standard scenarios prescribed by OJK. The Bank also performs stress tests regularly to determine the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme interest rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are also performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest rate risks in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Policy

The Bank established Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Policy as a guidance for interest rate risk in banking book management implementation. Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Policy is reviewed at least annually to conform with business strategy, management directives and regulatory requirements, approved by ALCO.

Market Risk Exposures under Basel II

The Bank currently applies the Standardised Approach under OJK Regulation to measure the risk-weighted asset (RWA) for Market Risk. Where calculation incorporates all of the Bank's market risk exposures for on and off balance sheets, including derivatives and risk of price change in option instruments, consolidated under interest rates risk (general and specific) and foreign exchange risk.

B.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk arises from the Bank's inability to meet its obligations from cash flow funding sources and/or from high quality liquid asset that can be pledged without disrupting Bank's activities and financial condition.

Liquidity Risk Management Governance Structure

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) assists the Board of Directors in managing the Bank's Liquidity Risk. Liquidity Risk is consistently reported and discussed in the ALCO meeting, which is conducted regularly, at minimum once a month.

In addition, the trend of liquidity position is also presented in Risk Management Committee (RMC) meeting and to the Board of Commissioners through Risk Monitoring Committee (ROC) meeting. Analysis and control of Liquidity Risk is performed by Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit, responsible to monitor, measure, review, and report the Bank's Liquidity Risk and IRRBB.

UOB Indonesia established the roles and responsibilities on each level of position which is related to the implementation of Balance Sheet Risk Management and tailored with the purpose, business policy, size and complexity of Bank. These roles and responsibilities are governed in the Liquidity Risk Management Policy.

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

Liquidity Risk arises because of discrepancy between the period of funding and disbursement of loan on UOB Indonesia business activities.

To mitigate the Liquidity Risk, the Bank established Liquidity Risk management policy, including the establishment of strategies and limits with appropriate risk level taken by the Bank.

UOB Indonesia strategies focus on the business development within the Liquidity Risk framework which is performed prudently, consistently and efficiently in order to balance the risk and returns.

The Bank manages the Liquidity Risk by using cash flow projection under 'business as usual', 'bankspecific crisis' and 'general market crisis' scenarios, and also by monitoring liquidity ratios as an early warning indicator. In addition, the Bank also monitors the stability of its 'core deposits' which consist of non-bank stable deposits such as current account, savings account, and fixed deposit by analyzing their volatility overtime. Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit is responsible to develop, enhance, implement, monitor, and review, assumptions, methodologies, sources of data, delegation of authority, stress testing and procedures used to measure the Liquidity Risk.

Several strategic actions have been taken to manage Liquidity Risk. On the funding side, the Bank conducts an in-depth evaluation of its funding capacity focusing on funding sources, concentration, tenor, and access to other funding sources in the market. On the asset side, UOB Indonesia conducts analysis of the type and composition of asset such as loans, liquid asset and policies for financial instrument that covers the acceptable criteria for trading and investment assets. Updated information regarding financial market and economic condition are also critical in order to understand the amount of funding available from the market under normal and stress conditions. Furthermore, new product/

transaction/activities that have exposure to Liquidity Risk are adequately reviewed and approved prior to its initiation.

The cash flow analysis of net funding requirement involves the preparation of cash flow mismatch based on actual contractual maturity. Contractual cash flow profile allocates asset, liabilities, and off balance sheet items into time band by remaining maturity. UOB Indonesia also produces cash flow mismatch report based on behavior assumption, related to behaviour analysis of asset, liabilities, and off balance sheet, and provides potential cash flow projection based on assumptions which derived from the behaviour patterns. From the behaviour cash flow analysis, the expected Net Cumulative Outflow (NCO) gaps that will be encountered are obtained.

The daily and monthly cash flow mismatch reports are produced and monitored by Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit by comparing the daily report position against NCO limit. Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit also ensures that the Bank is not exposed by Liquidity Risk and provides report to senior management for action that will be taken to mitigate and manage the Liquidity Risk.

UOB Indonesia performs calculation and monitoring of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). Both ratios are above the regulatory requirement.

Liquidity Risk Management Policies

Liquidity Risk Management Policy is developed by Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit which provides details on how Liquidity Risk is effectively managed by UOB Indonesia. This policy aims to address the Liquidity Risks that might arise primarily from the business activities of extending loans, making investments, accepting deposits and other funding requirements on trading activities. This policy is reviewed at least annually to incorporate significant business changes, management objectives and regulatory requirements approved by ALCO.

Contingency Funding Plan

The Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is a critical component of the liquidity management framework and serves as an extension of our operational or daily liquidity management policy. The CFP describes the actions that should be taken by UOB Indonesia in the event of a liquidity crisis, whether occurring in a bank specific or a general market. The CFP serves to identify and recognise 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 to facilitate quick, precise and effective decision making. The level of sophistication and detail of the plan would commensurate with the complexity, risk exposure, activities, products and organisational structure of the Bank, in order to determine the most relevant indicators for managing liquidity and

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funding. In addition, UOB Indonesia also established a Liquidity Task Force (LTF) that is responsible to evaluate liquidity position and decide actions to be taken when crisis occurs.

B.4 Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Such loss may be in the form of financial loss or other damage, for example, loss of reputation and public confidence that will impact our creditability and/or ability to transact, to maintain liquidity and/or to obtain new business.

Primary objective of managing operational risk is to foster a sound reputation and operating environment.

Operational Risk Governance, Framework and Programmes

Operational risk is managed through a framework of policies and procedures by which business and support units properly identify, assess, monitor, mitigate and report their risks. The Risk Management Committee meets minimum 10 (ten) meetings per year to provide oversight of operational risk matters across the Bank.

The Operational Risk Governance structure adopts the Three Lines Model. The business and support units, as the First Line, are responsible for establishing a robust control environment as part of their day-to-day operations. Each business or support unit is responsible for implementing the operational risk framework and policies, embedding appropriate internal controls into processes and maintaining business resilience for key activities. Line Risk and Control Manager (LRCM) is the person in the First Line appointed by business and support unit Heads to assist them implement operational risk management programmes.

The Operational Risk Management (ORM) Division, as the Second Line, provides overarching governance of operational risks through relevant framework, policies, procedures, programmes and system. It also monitors and reports significant operational risk matters to the relevant senior management committee and Board of Commissioners.

As part of promoting the risk culture, ORM Division facilitates trainings to the First Line in managing and exercising operational risk programmes and promoting greater risk ownership in managing risks.

Internal Audit acts as Third Line by providing, through periodic audit reviews, an independent and objective assessment on the overall effectiveness of the risk governance framework and controls.

Risk Management Framework and Policies in managing operational risks include Operational Risk Management Framework and Policy, Technology Risk Management Framework and Policy, Third Party/

Outsourcing Policy, Product/Service Programme Policy, Insurance Management Policy, Reputational Risk Management Policy, and Business Continuity Management Policy. Key components of the operational risk management framework are risk identification and control self assessment. These are achieved through Bank-wide implementation of a set of operational risk programmes such as Key Risk and Control Self-Assessment (KRCSA), Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI), self-identified operational risks or management self awareness (MRA), incident reporting (IRF), outsourcing/third-party and product programme.

Business Continuity Management

UOB Indonesia has established and maintained Business Continuity Management (BCM) Policy and Guideline covering Business Impact Analysis (BIA), Operational Risk assessment, recovery for each type of disruption, documentation of disaster recovery and contingency plan, and evaluation of BCM programme effectiveness. This is to ensure prompt recovery of critical business and support units should there be unforeseen events.

In order to support and improve BCM readiness, several BCP exercises are conducted on a regular basis including BCP Exercises, Disaster Recovery Exercises for IT system and Management Call Tree Exercises.

Fraud Risk Management

UOB Indonesia defines fraud as:

1. An act, with an element to deceive or to conceal facts, and is not restricted to the gain of monetary or material benefits.
2. A deviating act or a purposeful neglect undertaken in order to deceive, cheat, or manipulate the Bank, customer, or another party, that occurs inside the Bank and/or using the Bank's facility so as to cause the Bank, customer, or another party to suffer a loss and/or to cause the fraudster to gain a benefit, both directly as well as indirectly.

This definition is in accordance to OJK Regulation No. 39/POJK.03/2019 dated 19 December 2019. The above definitions are complementing one another. UOB Indonesia manages fraud risks actively. The corporate governance of fraud risk is provided by the Risk Monitoring Committee at Board of Commissioners level, and primarily by the Risk Management Committee at Management level. Our Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) Division, as the Second Line, drives strategy and governance and oversees the framework and policy of fraud risk management across the Bank.

All employees are required to comply with the UOB Code of Conduct, which has anti-bribery and anti-corruption provisions. The Bank's fraud hotline provides a safe channel to report suspected fraud and ensures independent fraud investigation by established investigating unit. IFM works closely with business and support units to strengthen their current practices across the six pillars of prevention, detection, response, resolution, remediation and reporting.

B.5 Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk as stipulated in OJK is the risk arising due to the Bank's failure to comply with and/or implement the applicable laws and regulations.

For the Bank's internal purposes, Compliance Risk is defined as follows:

1. The risk of regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or damage to the Bank's reputation that may arise when the Bank fails to comply with laws, regulations, rules, standards or codes of conduct (established by industry associations) applicable to the Bank's business activities and operations;
2. The risk that a change in laws and regulations can increase the cost of operation and the cost of capital for the Bank thereby impacting the Bank's earnings or returns.

In addition, a key facet of Compliance Risk is Anti-Money Laundering, Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Sanctions compliance (AML/CFT/Sanctions), which is defined by the Bank as:

The risk of AML and CFT regulatory breaches and violations of international sanctions that will damage the Bank's reputation as an established organisation with strong and robust AML/CFT and Sanctions regime. Additional risks include being cut off from the Bank's correspondent banking relationship and the US clearing system due to violations of unilateral sanctions regulations impacts the Bank's earnings and business opportunities; customers' confidence on UOB Indonesia Banking system where their funds are not co-mingled with illegal sources of funds and regulators' confidence on the integrity of the AML/CFT/Sanctions controls.

In line with OJK Regulation No. 46/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Compliance Function for Commercial Banks, the Bank is required to ensure the implementation of compliance function by creating compliance culture on all levels of organisation and to ensure that all of the Bank's internal provisions and business activities are in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Compliance Risk Management Governance Structure

Stakeholders involved in managing Compliance Risk are as follows:

1. Board of Commissioners
 - a. Evaluate the implementation of the Bank's compliance function at least twice a year;
 - b. Based on the evaluation results of compliance function implementation, the Board of Commissioners are to provide advice in order to improve the quality of compliance function implementation to President Director and copied to Director in charge of Compliance Function.

2. Board of Directors
 - a. Responsible for establishing compliance risk management framework that contains the basic principles to be approved by the Board of Commissioners and explains the main processes by which compliance risks are to be identified and managed through all levels of the organisation;
 - b. Approve the Compliance Charter as a basis for the Bank to implement compliance principles;
 - c. Foster and embody the implementation of the Compliance Culture at all levels of the organisation and the Bank's business activities;
 - d. Ensure the implementation of Bank's compliance function; and
 - e. Responsible in overseeing the management of the Bank's compliance risk.
3. Senior Executive Officers
 - a. Lead a strategic function at management level;
 - b. Foster awareness of major aspects of Bank's compliance risks that should be explicitly managed;
 - c. Ensure that the Bank can rely on a permanent and effective compliance function that is sufficiently resourced to carry out its role;
 - d. Ensure that appropriate remedial or disciplinary action is taken if breaches are identified; and
 - e. Ensure that the Compliance Charter, Compliance Guidance and other relevant frameworks/policies and guidelines/handbooks are observed.
4. Directors' Committees

The Committees are formed to assist the President Director and Board of Directors in making business decisions while balancing risks and returns. The Committees are responsible for reviewing and recommending the Bank's strategic direction, approving compliance risk management policies, overseeing the overall risk profile and monitoring the Bank's overall performance in accordance with their respective Terms of Reference.
5. Executive Officers
 - a. Ensure the implementation of the compliance culture in all activities of its respective functions and/or branches and/or units;
 - b. Ensure that preventive actions and corrective actions are properly implemented within its respective functions and/or branches and/or units towards potential/occurred breaches on the applicable regulations and/or legislations.
6. Director in charge of Compliance Function
 - a. Formulates strategies to encourage the creation of the Bank's compliance culture;
 - b. Proposes compliance policies or principles that will be set by the Board of Directors;

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- c. Establishes compliance systems and procedures that will be used to formulate Bank's internal provisions and guidelines;
 - d. Ensures that all policies, provisions, systems and procedures, as well as business activities conducted by the Bank are in compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements and other legislations;
 - e. Identifies, manages, and coordinates regulatory compliance risks and provides oversight and functional Compliance leadership to manage/minimise the Compliance Risk of the Bank;
 - f. Takes precautionary action to ensure that the policies and/or decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Bank do not deviate from the applicable regulations and other legislations;
 - g. Submits reports to OJK, President Director and Board of Directors on the implementation of his/her duties with a copy sent to the Board of Commissioners; and
 - h. Carries out other duties that are related to Compliance Function, including to ensure that the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers are informed of significant compliance issues and plans for resolution.
7. Compliance Function
- The Compliance Function is an independent function that has the following specific responsibilities:
- a. Creates steps to support the creation of compliance culture in all business activities of the Bank at every level of organisation;
 - b. Conducts identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of Compliance Risk with reference to the Regulator's provision concerning the implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks;
 - c. Assesses and evaluates strictly, in collaboration with the Business and Support Units, the effectiveness, adequacy, and appropriateness of policies, provisions, systems and procedures that are owned by the Bank with the applicable regulations;
 - d. Conducts reviews and/or provides recommendation on updating and refinement of policies, regulations, systems and procedures that are owned by the Bank to comply with the applicable regulations and legislations;
 - e. Conducts efforts to ensure that the policies, provisions, systems and procedures, as well as the Bank's business activities are in compliance with the applicable regulations and legislations;
 - f. Fulfills the role of anti-money laundering function by ensuring the implementation of the entire monitoring system of transactions conducted by customers are in line with the guidelines, policies and procedures that have been stipulated so that the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Programmes are able to run well and to prevent the Bank from regulatory sanctions;
 - g. Identifies, assesses and documents compliance risks associated with business activities of the Bank including new products, services, business practices and business operations and material changes to existing business and customer relationships;
 - h. Provides advice and informs developments related to applicable regulations and other provisions to Business and Support Units including the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers;
 - i. Facilitates Business and Support Units in the development of compliance manuals and guidelines containing the applicable regulations, other provisions and key business conduct for use by all officers and staffs of the Bank, where applicable;
 - j. Identifies and maintains an inventory of all applicable regulations and legislations with the support of internal/external legal counsel when necessary;
 - k. Assists the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers in educating relevant staff members on compliance issues;
 - l. Provides advice, guidance and on-going training to staff members on appropriate implementation of the Bank's compliance framework which include policies, guidelines and procedures such as those contained in the Bank's Compliance Guidance, internal Code of Conduct and the Bank's internal guidelines;
 - m. Advises the Business and Support Units in the Bank and/or Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers on Regulatory Obligations ("RO") that are listed in the Bank's regulatory risk assessments. This includes the provision of advice on the implications of regulatory changes;
 - n. Monitors, tests and reports compliance with relevant regulatory compliance risk management framework and internal policies/procedures to Senior Executive Officers and Board of Commissioners/Board of Directors and, if required, to any regulatory authority. However, the responsibility for ensuring day-to-day compliance remains with Business and Support Units;
 - o. Makes enquiries into regulatory compliance incidents and complaints, and carrying out further investigations as appropriate;
 - p. Acts as the key liaison person with relevant internal and external parties, including Regulators, regarding Bank's compliance issues; and
 - q. Fulfills its responsibilities under the compliance plans developed in accordance with its compliance risk management framework including performing compliance review on a risk-based approach.
8. Risk Management Function
- Risk Management, as stipulated in Risk Management Framework, identifies, assesses, measures, monitors, controls and reports the risks of the Bank and is responsible or developing and implementing the risk management frameworks/infrastructure, strategy, policies and processes to manage these risks.

9. Internal Audit Function

- a. Internal Audit Function as the third line is empowered by the Board of Commissioners and President Director to assist Management in carrying out their legal and executive obligations by providing independent, objective assurance, and consulting services designed to add value and improve the Bank's operations. Internal Audit helps the Bank accomplish its objectives by bringing a disciplined, innovative, and systematic approach to evaluate the adequacy and improve the effectiveness of governance processes, risk management, and internal controls.
- b. Internal Audit Function performs audits and provides the audit reports to President Director, Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee and related Management with a copy to Director in charge of Compliance Function. All correspondences with Regulator have also been forwarded to Director in charge of Compliance Function.

10. Legal Function

Responsible to provide and facilitate the provision of legal advice by referring to the applicable laws and regulations. Legal Function is also responsible to provide legal policies, procedures, guidelines and standards legal documents related to product or activities of the Bank.

11. Line Managers and Staff Members

- a. Line Managers and Staff Members are ultimately responsible and accountable for compliance risk, including ensuring that all business activities are in compliance with applicable regulations and legislations and the Bank's policies;
- b. Line Managers and Staff Members are required to understand this provisions and are responsible to ensure compliance with regulations and legislations, which include:
 - Organising and managing their business and support units in proper and professional manner in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as well as the Bank's policies;
 - Implementing compliance principles in their respective businesses and operational areas; and
 - Promptly report all incidents of non-compliance, whether actual and potential, to the Compliance Function.

Compliance Risk Management Framework

In order to strengthen internal control system framework of the Bank, especially for Compliance Function as the second line, the Bank established an organisational structure under Compliance Function, into three units namely Compliance Review and Testing, Compliance Advisory and Monitoring, and AML/CFT and Sanctions. Strategies to implement the Bank's compliance function are through aspects of compliance function governance, compliance risk management, as well as the implementation of compliance culture.

The Bank's compliance function framework on the compliance risk governance aspects are reflected in the Compliance organisational structure which is independent from the business and other supporting units, where the Director in charge of Compliance Function reports directly to the President Director. This enables the Compliance Function to be managed independently.

In the aspect of Compliance Risk Management, Compliance Function plays a role in providing views/directions towards the fulfilment and/or implementation of laws, policies, regulations, standards or codes of conduct, monitoring compliance towards the fulfilment of the Bank's commitments and completion of corrective action plans arising from Regulatory Audit inspections and Bank's Internal Audit reviews, managing the imposition of penalty/fines from regulatory breaches, performing Compliance Review and others.

Moreover, in the aspect of compliance culture implementation, Compliance Function has stipulated and educated through the Compliance Code of Conduct as a basic reference for all employees in implementing values, actions, behaviours and actualisations of compliance principles.

Compliance Function and Operational Risk Management also perform monitoring and reporting of operational events related to Compliance Risk and Operational Risk respectively.

Compliance Risk Management Policies and Guidelines

One of the strategies for Compliance Risk Management is the establishment of Compliance Charter and Compliance Guidance as two main policies and procedures in managing Compliance Risk. Both policies set out:

1. Compliance Framework
2. Compliance Code of Conduct
3. Compliance Review Procedure
4. Regulatory Risk Assessment (RRA)
5. Monitoring of Bank's commitment and follow-up on request from related Regulator procedure
6. Escalation and Reporting of Compliance Risk Incident Procedure

Compliance Charter and Compliance Guidance are reviewed annually to ensure an adequate and timely compliance function implementation in all level of the organisation, and thus facilitate the Bank to better harmonise between commercial interest and compliance towards applicable regulations. For such policy and procedure to be implemented effectively, the most fundamental aspect that must be in place is compliance culture, which drives the value, behaviour and action that supports the Bank's compliance towards the applicable laws and regulations.

Risk Management

B.6 Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is defined as risk due to improper setting and/or implementation of a strategic decision that has impact on Bank's profitability, and failure to anticipate any changes in business environment, such as changes in banking industry, turmoil in the national economy, and disruption in technological field.

Strategic Risk Management Governance Structure

Related parties involved in managing Strategic Risk are as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners and Directors formulate and approve strategic plans and business plans that have been adjusted with the Bank's vision and strategic objectives, direct, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies, including communicating it to all employees across all levels of the organisation;
2. The Risk Management Committee supports the Board of Directors in monitoring the Strategic Risk management implementation in the Bank, as well as providing information related to material risk exposures, issues and action plans;
3. Business and support functions monitor and manage Strategic Risk in their respective areas, and are responsible to ensure all material risks that arise from the business activities and implementation of strategy are reported in timely manner to the related Directors or Senior Executive Officers. Each work function is also responsible for ensuring that the target of its respective work function can be achieved well and in line with the Bank's overall target;
4. Risk Management Function, together with Finance Division, conducts evaluation on the realisation of Bank's Business Plan to support the adequacy of the strategic risk management information system; and
5. CEO Office Function supports the management of strategic risk and is responsible in translating the company's strategy into operational plans, monitoring the execution of operational plans, evaluating the progress from predetermined Balance Score Card, as well as highlighting areas that requires attention from the Management.

Strategic Risk Management Framework

UOB Indonesia adheres to prudent principles in all its business decisions so as to minimise and mitigate any risks involved. In managing Strategic Risk, the Bank constantly monitors the environment in which it operates, analyses the Bank's performance in relation to its competitors, including analysis on all available strategic alternatives after considering the strategic plans and risk tolerance of the Bank, observing economic dynamics that could have an impact on the banking industry, as well as changes in the business landscape driven by technological developments, and takes corrective actions to

adjust its strategies and plans as appropriate. Implementation of strategic decisions and anticipation of changes in the business environment is carried out through a strategic risk management cycle with the main elements in the form of the application of vision and mission; setting objectives and strategic plans; target and business plan setting; as well as implementation, monitoring and evaluation of performance.

The Bank sets a strategic plan based on a proper and realistic manner, as well as considering the prudential principles and risk management implementation. The Bank's strategic plans are prepared by the Board of Directors, and upon approval of the Board of Commissioners, communicated to all employees of the Bank on each level of the organisation. Each Function Head is responsible to ensure the alignment of the annual work plans in their respective functions, with the work plan established by the Board of Directors.

On an ongoing basis, UOB Indonesia performs periodic reviews on the achievement of financial targets and strategy realisation. The reviews and evaluation coverage is adjusted based on the development of the Bank's risk exposure, market changes, risk measurement and management methods. The Board of Commissioners and Directors also conduct periodical review towards the Bank's achievement on financial targets and its realisation through various forum and meeting coordinations, such as Board of Directors meeting. All functions are also responsible for monitoring their respective Strategic Risks and reporting promptly to the related Directors and/or Senior Executive Officers on any potential issues or problems that have strategic implications on the Bank. All results of the review and related reports serve as input in order to improve the overall risk management framework and process.

Strategic Risk Management Policies

An effective implementation of Strategic Risk Management is supported with adequate policies and procedures, as well as risk limits which are aligned with the Bank's vision, mission and business strategy. The development of these policies and procedures is tailored with the type, complexity of business activity, risk profile and risk limit in accordance with regulations stipulated by Regulators and/or sound banking practices. The implementation of these policies and procedures is also supported with the adequacy of capital and quality of human resources.

With regards to the implementation of strategic risk management, internal control system is applied effectively towards the implementation of business activities and operations across all levels of the organisation by referring to the established policies and procedures. The internal control system is also carried out to ensure that the Bank can timely detect weaknesses and irregularities that occur in the process of implementing strategic management.

B.7 Legal Risk

Legal Risk are risks to the Bank's financial position, operations or reputation, arising out of:

1. existence of lawsuits involving the Bank;
2. absence of supporting or developments in laws and regulations;
3. weak contracts such as unenforceable/unfavourable/defective/unintended contracts; or
4. non-compliance with applicable laws.

Legal Risk Management Governance Structure

The parties involved in managing Legal Risk are:

1. Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors (through Risk Management Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee) are responsible for supervising and managing Legal Risk arising from the Bank's business activities;
2. Risk Management Committee supports the Board of Directors in monitoring risk management in the Bank, providing information on material risk related to exposure, issues and action plans;
3. Business and Support functions are responsible for monitoring and managing Legal Risk and its impact in their respective areas; and
4. Specialist area, such as Compliance, Legal Function, Human Resources, Technology and Operations, Corporate Real Estate Service, and Corporate Services are responsible for providing guidance related to their respective areas of expertise.

Legal Risk Management Framework

Risk measurement for Legal Risk is conducted by using indicators such as potential losses due to litigation, cancellation of contracts due to unenforceability and changes of regulations. Every Legal Risk incident and its potential loss numbers must be documented and reported.

The Legal Function provides legal advice and guidance to all units of the Bank, as and when needed. This includes the oversight and periodic review of:

1. all standard contracts/agreements;
2. all standard loan agreements between the Bank and other parties.

The Legal Function is also responsible for highlighting new or emerging Legal Risks.

Legal Risk Management Policies

The Bank has a Policy on Managing Legal Risk which governs the Legal Risk Management Governance Structure and sets out the duties and responsibilities of each party in implementing Legal Risk Management.

Legal Function has established various guidelines related to Legal Risk Management, such as Guidelines on Managing Intellectual Property Risk, Guidelines on Engagement of External Lawyers, and Guidelines on Managing Contractual Risk.

B.8 Reputational Risk

Reputational Risk is the risk of adverse impact on the Bank's income, liquidity or capital arising from negative stakeholders' perception or opinion of the Bank's business practices, activities and financial condition.

Reputational Risk Management Governance Structure

Related parties involved in managing Reputational Risk are as follows:

1. Board of Commissioners and Directors are responsible for managing the Bank's Reputational Risk;
2. Risk Management Committee assists the Board of Directors in the oversight of the management of Reputational Risk in the Bank, keeping them apprised of the material risk exposures, issues and resolution plans;
3. Reputational Risk Management panel is a sub-committee of the Risk Management Committee which is responsible to confirm the impact of high reputational risk events, determine the appropriate action plan, appoint relevant task force and approve the closure of the case;
4. Business and support functions are responsible for monitoring and managing the various types of risks that are deemed to potentially impact on the reputational risk;
5. Risk Management Function is responsible for developing and maintaining Risk Management policies and procedures, including training and advising the business and support functions in managing their risks, including reputational risk; and
6. Various functions responsible in advising are Strategic Communications and Brand, Customer Experience and Advocacy, Compliance, Legal, Human Resources, Technology and Operations and Corporate Services.

Reputational Risk Management Framework

Risk identification and measurement for Reputational Risk is conducted using information from various sources such as the mass media, social media, customer complaints (e.g. through contact centre) and customer satisfaction survey.

Risk monitoring for Reputational Risk is conducted on a regular basis in accordance with the Bank's policies, procedures and guidelines, as well as the Bank's past experiences.

Risk controlling for Reputational Risk is conducted through:

1. Prevention of events that can lead to Reputational Risk impacts, are among other through media training, daily media coverage and social media monitoring, periodic communications to various stakeholders to create a positive reputation, and corporate social responsibility programmes; and
2. Restoration of the Bank's reputation after a Reputational Risk event and the measures in place to minimise any negative impact to the reputation of the Bank.

Risk Management

Any incidents related to Reputational Risk, including the amount of potential losses resulting from those incidents shall be noted and tracked for closure.

Where the Reputational Risk event affects the Bank's ability to continue its business activities and/or to obtain funding, the Bank will activate the Crisis Management Plan (CMP), Business Continuity Plan (BCP), Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) and/or Contingency Funding Plan (as relevant).

Reputational Risk Management Policies

The Bank establishes a Reputational Risk Management Policy that governs the Reputational Risk Management Governance Structure, methodology and toolkits for managing Reputational Risk, including its communication process, escalation process, establishment of Reputational Risk Management Panel, Reputational Risk issue owner and others.

C. Recovery Plan (RCP)

Bank has established a Recovery Plan (RCP) to enable UOB Indonesia to recover from severely adverse conditions that could cause failure. The recovery plan covers recovery options when the Bank is facing solvability issues (i.e. Capital, Liquidity, Earnings, and Asset Quality). This includes the determination of signals and trigger levels for each signal for the purposes of prevention, recovery, and resolution.

D. Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR)

On a regular basis, UOB Indonesia conducts assessment on the Risk Based Bank Rating according to OJK Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 and OJK Circular Letter No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 regarding the Assessment of Bank's Soundness Rating for Commercial Banks. The assessment of RBBR is conducted towards 4 (four) factors namely Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Earnings, and Capital.

The self-assessment result of RBBR 2nd Half of 2022 was as follows:

No	Assessment Factor	Rating
1	Risk Profile	2
2	Good Corporate Governance (GCG)	2
3	Earnings	2
4	Capital	2
	RBBR Rating	2

Based on the self-assessment, UOB Indonesia assessed its soundness rating in the 2nd Half of 2022 at "2" or in a good condition, which means the Bank is able to encounter significant negative effects and changes in business conditions and other external factors reflected in assessment factors rating, namely, Risk Profile, GCG Implementation, Earnings and Capital. The weaknesses

identified in the assessment factors do not significantly affect the soundness rating of the Bank.

E. Risk Management System Implementation

Risk management systems aim to conduct analysis of current or future risks and/or potential risks faced by the Bank and to determine mitigation measures for these risks. They enforce risk ownership and support robust internal control. These systems are regularly evaluated in order to measure its effectiveness level. Through this evaluation, the Bank is expected to be able to reanalyze whether these strategies are in line with the established target. The Bank continually enhances its Risk Management systems to support robust internal control. Among others the Bank progressively improves its system for operational risk and market risk management.

F. Basel Implementation

In line with the implementation of regulatory provision, the Bank adopts Standardised Approach (SA) for Credit and Market Risk, and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for Operational Risk. Furthermore, UOB Indonesia has also adopted a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) as capital charge for counterparty credit risk (CCR) for OTC (Over-the-Counter) Derivatives transaction.

UOB Indonesia continues to prepare a foundation to establish Basel II and Basel III implementation supported with sufficient information system and tailored with the development of banking architecture and prevailed regulation.

The Bank has reported a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in accordance to OJK regulation No. 42/POJK.03/2015 on a monthly basis starting June 2016 to Regulator, and published in the Bank's website on a quarterly basis starting September 2016. Report and publication of Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in accordance to OJK regulation No. 50/POJK.03/2017 has been conducted quarterly starting March 2018.

UOB Indonesia also continues to improve the implementation of Basel II Pillar 2 "Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process" (ICAAP) to assess the overall capital adequacy associated with risk profile and strategy, to maintain the level of the Bank's capital. Further, Bank has also measured Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB), referring to OJK Regulation No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018.

Ongoing basis, the Bank improves the implementation of Pillar 3 "Market Discipline" to ensure the transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial information.

Risk Exposure Table

1. Key Metrics

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Description	31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	31 Mar 2022	31 Dec 2021
Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	14,542,529	14,177,868	14,147,543	14,088,060	14,072,172
2	Tier 1	14,542,529	14,177,868	14,147,543	14,088,060	14,072,172
3	Total capital	16,347,435	16,036,315	16,078,986	15,958,655	15,937,474
Risk-Weighted Assets (amounts)						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	98,628,720	100,291,616	97,447,706	94,974,878	88,634,137
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	14.74%	14.14%	14.52%	14.83%	15.88%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.74%	14.14%	14.52%	14.83%	15.88%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	16.57%	15.99%	16.50%	16.80%	17.98%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
8	Capital conservation buffer (2.5% from RWA) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical Buffer (0-2.5% from RWA) (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Capital Surcharge for Systemic Bank (1%-2.5%) (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Total CET1 as a buffer (Row 8 + Row 9 + Row 10)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12	CET1 component for buffer	7.57%	7.15%	7.50%	7.80%	8.98%
Basel III Leverage Ratio						
13	Total Exposure	151,467,302	155,304,502	147,641,923	135,990,531	131,388,825
14	Leverage Ratio, including the impact of temporary exemption on current account placement with Bank Indonesia in order to fulfill GWM requirements (if any)	9.61%	9.13%	9.58%	10.36%	10.71%
14b	Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of temporary exemption on current account placement with Bank Indonesia in order to fulfill GWM requirements (if any)	9.61%	9.13%	9.58%	10.36%	10.71%
14c	Leverage Ratio, including the impact of temporary exemption on current account placement with Bank Indonesia in order to fulfill GWM requirements (if any), after incorporating average gross values of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) assets	8.85%	8.30%	8.73%	9.40%	9.89%
14d	Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of temporary exemption on current account placement with Bank Indonesia in order to fulfill GWM requirements (if any), after incorporating average gross values of SFT assets	8.85%	8.30%	8.73%	9.40%	9.89%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)						
15	Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	46,228,209	47,771,887	38,323,861	37,471,110	38,378,659
16	Total Net Cash Outflow	14,606,119	16,649,239	14,573,984	14,220,507	13,663,092
17	LCR (%)	316.50%	286.93%	262.96%	263.50%	280.89%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
18	Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)	76,923,293	79,969,373	77,257,890	66,000,187	66,570,770
19	Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)	58,556,515	60,491,577	59,712,570	59,222,469	54,807,738
20	NSFR (%)	131.37%	132.20%	129.38%	111.44%	121.46%

Risk Exposure Table

2. The difference between the Consolidated Coverage in accordance with accounting standards and the prudential requirements (LI1)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of each risk				
			Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
ASSETS							
Cash	717,402	N/A	717,402				
Placement with Bank Indonesia	13,687,685	N/A	13,687,685				
Placement with other banks	2,137,821	N/A	2,137,821			-	
Spot and derivative/forward receivables	1,330,703	N/A		1,355,994			
Securities	28,566,532	N/A	27,972,753			603,797	
Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo)	-	N/A	-				
Securities purchased under resell agreements (reverse repo)	2,870,284	N/A	-	2,870,284		1,818,438	
Acceptance receivables	3,687,076	N/A	3,687,075				
Loans and financing	85,534,522	N/A	85,534,522				
Sharia financing		N/A					
Equity investment	26	N/A	26				
Other financial assets	1,080,439	N/A	1,038,447				
Impairment on financial assets -/-	(4,265,795)	N/A	(3,791,756)				
Intangible assets	-	N/A	-				
Accumulated amortization on intangible asset -/-	-	N/A	-				
Fixed assets and equipment	3,338,036	N/A	3,338,036				
Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets and equipment -/-	(1,930,009)	N/A	(1,930,009)				
Non Productive Asset	204,163	N/A	204,163				
Other assets	1,317,222	N/A	602,173				
TOTAL ASSETS	138,276,107	N/A	133,198,338	4,226,278	-	2,422,235	-
LIABILITIES							
Current accounts	24,166,700	N/A					
Saving accounts	38,647,870	N/A					
Time Deposit	51,102,701	N/A					
Electronic money	-	N/A					
Liabilities to Bank Indonesia	-	N/A					
Liabilities to other banks	514,680	N/A					
Spot and derivative/forward liabilities	1,407,125	N/A					
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo)	-	N/A					
Acceptance liabilities	3,251,652	N/A					
Securities issued	1,595,668	N/A					
Borrowings	-	N/A					
Margin deposit	154,891	N/A					
Interbranch liabilities	-	N/A					
Other liabilities	2,073,478	N/A					
Minority interest	-	N/A					
TOTAL LIABILITIES	122,914,765	N/A	-	-	-	-	-

3. General - Differences between carrying value in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards with exposure value in accordance with Financial Services Authority (L12)

	a	b	c	d	e
	Total	Item subject to:			
		Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template L11)	139,846,851	133,198,338	-	4,226,278	2,422,235
Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template L11)	-	-	-	-	-
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	139,846,851	133,198,338	-	4,226,278	2,422,235
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	67,404,517	5,330,459	-	-	-
Differences in valuations					
Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2					
Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	207,251,368	138,528,797	-	4,226,278	2,422,235

Quantitative Analysis

The difference in carrying values according to the market risk framework for Traded Securities is due to being listed with trade date and the market value being used is based on dirty price, which is the market value of marketable securities based on clean price plus accrued values from other current interest receivables.

4. Capital - Capital Composition (CC1)

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Component	Total
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instrument and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	6,490,844
2	Retained Earnings	8,902,795
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserve)	(18,564)
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	15,375,075
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-
13	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework)	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-
15	Defined - benefit pension fund net assets	-

Capital

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Component	Total
16	Investment in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-
18	Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	(832,546)
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
28	Total regulatory adjustments to common equity Tier 1	(832,546)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	14,542,529
Additional Tier 1 capital: instrument		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-
39	Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-
40	Significant investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
43	Total regulatory adjustment to Additional Tier 1 capital	-
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT 1)	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT 1)	14,542,529
Tier 2 capital : instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	874,663
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
50	General Provisions	930,243
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,804,906

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Component	Total
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC Liabilities	-
54	Investment in the other TLAC liabilities of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)	-
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,804,906
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	16,347,435
60	Total risk weighted assets	98,628,720
Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.74%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.74%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.57%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirement plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	2.50%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%
66	of which: Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0.00%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.57%
National minima (if different from Basel 3)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)	-
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)	-
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)	-
	Amounts below the threshold for deductions (before risk weighting)	-
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC Liabilities of other financial entities	-
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials	-
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		-
76	Provisions eligible for inclusions in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-
78	Provision eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal rating-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-
79	Cap for inclusions of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		-
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-

Capital

5. Capital - Capital Reconciliation (CC2)

		(in million Rupiah)
No.	ITEMS	31 December 2022
ASSETS		
1	Cash	717,402
2	Placement with Bank Indonesia	13,687,685
3	Placement with other banks	2,137,821
4	Spot and derivatives/forward receivable	1,330,703
5	Securities	28,566,532
6	Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo)	-
7	Securities purchased under resell agreements (reverse repo)	2,870,284
8	Acceptance receivable	3,687,076
9	Loans	85,534,522
10	Sharia Financing	
11	Equity investment	26
12	Other Financial Assets	1,080,439
13	Impairment on financial assets -/-	
	a. Securities	(19,598)
	b. Loans	(4,235,951)
	c. Others	(10,246)
14	Intangible assets	-
	Accumulated amortisation on intangible assets -/-	-
15	Fixed assets and equipment	3,338,036
	Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets and equipment -/-	(1,930,009)
16	Non Productive Asset	
	a. Abandoned property	28,012
	b. Foreclosed assets	174,021
	c. Suspense accounts	2,130
	d. Interbranch assets	-
17	Other assets	1,317,222
TOTAL ASSETS		138,276,107
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
1	Current account	24,166,700
2	Saving account	38,647,870
3	Time deposit	51,102,701
4	Electronic money	-
5	Liabilities to Bank Indonesia	-
6	Liabilities to other banks	514,680
7	Spot and derivatives/forward payable	1,407,125
8	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo)	-
9	Acceptance payable	3,251,652
10	Securities issued	1,595,668
11	Borrowings	-
12	Margin deposit	154,891
13	Interbranch liabilities	-
14	Other liabilities	2,073,478
15	Minority interest	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		122,914,765

		(in million Rupiah)
No.	ITEMS	31 December 2022
EQUITY		
16	Paid in capital	
	a. Authorized capital	9,000,000
	b. Unpaid capital -/-	(6,203,339)
	c. Treasury stock -/-	-
17	Additional paid in capital	
	a. Share premium	3,694,183
	b. Share discount -/-	-
	c. Fund for paid up capital	-
	d. Others	4,576
18	Other comprehensive income	
	a. Gain	-
	b. Losses -/-	(172,583)
19	Reserves	
	a. General reserves	135,710
	b. Appropriated reserves	-
20	Gain/loss	
	a. Previous years	7,951,234
	b. Current year	951,561
	c. Paid dividends	-
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS		15,361,342
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		138,276,107

6. Capital - Main Features of Capital Instruments and TLAC - Eligible (CCA) Instruments

Quantitative/Qualitative Information		
1	Publisher	PT Bank UOB Indonesia
2	Identification Number	BBIA01SBCN1, BBIA01SBCN2, BBIA02SBCN1, BBIA02SBCN2 and BBIA03SBCN1
3	Law used	Indonesian Law
3a	Means that enable the implementation of obligations on Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet reached (for other valid TLAC instruments governed by foreign law)	N/A
	Treatment Instrument under the provisions of CAR	
4	At the time of transition	N/A
5	After the transition period	Tier 2
6	Are the instruments eligible for Individual/ Consolidation or Consolidation and Individual	Consolidation and Individual
7	Type Instruments	Subordinated Bonds
8	The amounts recognized in the calculation of CAR	IDR874,663 million
9	Par value of the instrument	IDR1,450,000 million
10	Classification according to financial accounting standards	Liabilities - Amortized Cost
11	Publication date	25 November 2016, 17 October 2017, 5 Juli 2019, 13 November 2019 and 08 March 2022
12	No maturity (perpetual) or with maturity	With Maturity
13	Due date	25 November 2023, 17 October 2024, 5 July 2026, 13 November 2026 and 08 March 2029
14	Execution of a call option on the approval of the Supervisory Bank	N/A
15	Call option date, the number of withdrawals and other requirements of the call option (if any)	N/A
16	Subsequent call option	N/A
	Coupon/dividend	
17	Fixed or floating coupon/dividend	Fixed
18	The level of the coupon rate or other index that becomes a reference	9.40%; 9.25%; 9.85%; 9.25% and 8.00%
19	Whether or not the dividend stopper	No
20	Full discretionary, partial or mandatory	Mandatory
21	Are there step-up feature or other incentives	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	No
24	If the convertible, specify trigger point	N/A
25	If the convertible, whether whole or in part	N/A
26	If converted, how the conversion rate	N/A
27	If converted, whether mandatory or optional	N/A
28	If converted, specify the type of instrument conversion	N/A
29	If converted, the issuer of the instrument mentioned it converts into	N/A
30	Features write-down	Yes

Quantitative/Qualitative Information		
31	If the write-down, specify trigger its	<p>When a Company is potentially disrupted through its point of non-viability and has a term of 5 (five) years or more and can only be repaid after obtaining OJK approval. Based on circular letter from OJK No. 20/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 21 June 2016, Subordinated Bonds may be converted into ordinary shares or written down if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ratio of the Common Equity Tier 1/CET 1 is lower than or equal to 5.125 per cent (five point one hundred and twenty five per cent) of risk-weighted assets (RWA) either individually or consolidatively with subsidiaries; and/or ii. There is a plan from the competent authority to undertake equity participation to a Bank that is deemed to be potentially disrupted by its continuity; iii. and there are commands from OJK to convert into ordinary shares and/or Write Down
32	If the write-down, whether full or partial	Proportional, partial or full with OJK approval
33	If the write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If the write-down of temporary, explain the mechanism of write-up	N/A
34a	Subordination type	Subordinated bonds
35	Hierarchy of the instrument at the time of liquidation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Preferred Creditor is entitled to receive full payment of all bills receivable in accordance with the statutory provisions applicable 2. Furthermore, the Customer storage and Senior Debt creditors are entitled to receive full payment of all bills receivable in accordance with their respective debt agreements, with special attention given bail 3. After the creditors Preferred, Depositors and creditors Debt Senior, receive full payment of all charges payable in accordance with provisions in the loan agreements each of the holders of the Subordinated Bonds (including holders of Subordinated Bonds or creditors of subordinated loans other position pari passu with holders of the Subordinated Bonds if there are) entitled to receive full payment of all bills receivable in accordance with the provisions of their respective debt agreements 4. In the case of a preferred creditor, the depository customer of the senior debt creditor, has not received full payment of his receivables and if the trustee receives payment or distribution from the curator, the liquidator or guardian who takes care of the company's assets and assets in the liquidation process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Trustee shall not distribute the money received by the Trustee from the curator, liquidator or guardian who manages the Company's assets and assets in the liquidation process, to the Subordinated Bond Holder unless the Trust Agent has received: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. written affirmation of the curators, liquidators or guardians who administer the assets of the Company in the liquidation process that all preferred creditors, depositors and senior debt creditors are paid in full; or ii. authorized court order in the respective jurisdiction ordering or authorizing the Trustee to make payments to the Subordinated Bond Holders because all preferred creditors, depositors, senior creditors and debtors have been paid in full.

Quantitative/Qualitative Information

- b. In case the Trustee does not receive the written affirmation as mentioned in 4.a.i. Or court order as specified in 4.a.ii. In this paragraph the Trust Agent must immediately refund the payment received by the Trustee to the curator, liquidator or guardian who manages the assets and assets of the Company in the liquidation process, for the payment of all the preferred creditors, depositors and senior debtors who are still not yet paid. If the curator, liquidator or guardian who handles the assets and assets of the Company in the liquidation process does not receive the money returned by the Trustee, the Trust Agent must open a separate bank account and deposit the received money into the account until the Trustee receives the letter/document Mentioned in point 4.ai Or 4.a.ii. mentioned above.
5. Except in the case of the preferential creditors, depositors and senior creditors receiving full payment in the liquidation process and by not excluding the provision of treatment as the Company's Tier 2 capital as referred to in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 and The Subordinated Bondholder Subordinates who directly receive payments in other ways from, or the distribution of, the assets of the Company, of any kind or nature, whether in cash, property or securities, the Subordinated Bond Holder is obligated to deliver payment or The distribution of such assets to the Trustee or the curator in bankruptcy, or the liquidator or guardian who manages the Company's assets and assets in the liquidation process for the distribution of the Company's assets in accordance with the provisions of point 1.2. And 3. above.
6. If the remaining proceeds of the Company's liquidation after the satisfaction of the creditor's outstanding billing, the depositors and the senior debtors are insufficient to pay the amount due under the Subordinated Bond and any collateral right that ranks paripassu with Subordinated Bonds, the Subordinated Bondholders and the holder of the claim rights Ranks pari passu with Subordinated Bonds will share outstanding, each of which is their right.

36 Is the transition to features that are non-compliant

No

37 If yes, explain the features of non-complaint

N/A

Qualitative Analysis

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (Bank) issues Subordinated Bonds to be calculated as a supplementary capital component with reference to POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (KPMM) for Commercial Banks along with the changes contained in POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016. The issued Subordinated Bonds have a term of 7 years with fixed interest and have a write down feature if the OJK determines that the Bank has the potential to be affected by its business continuity (point of non-viability).

Subordinated Bonds issued have obtained OJK approval to be calculated as a supplementary capital component (Tier 2) in the calculation of the Bank's KPMM. As of 31 December 2021, the total position value of Subordinated Bonds was IDR1.44 trillion with the amount recognized in the KPMM calculation of IDR0.87 trillion.

Leverage Ratio

7. a Leverage Ratio Exposure

		(in million Rupiah)
No	Description	Total
1	Total assets in the statement of financial position in the published financial statements. (gross value before deducting Allowance for Impairment Losses).	142,052,181.00
2	Adjustments for the value of investments in Banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, and/or other entities based on financial accounting standards must be consolidated but outside the scope of consolidation based on the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.	-
3	Adjustment for the value of the underlying financial assets that have been transferred to the asset securitization meeting the off-sale requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning prudential principles in asset securitization activities for commercial banks. In the event that the underlying financial asset has been deducted from the total assets in the statement of financial position, the number in this line is 0 (zero).	-
4	Adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any).	-
5	Adjustments for fiduciary assets that are recognized as components of the statement of financial position based on financial accounting standards but are excluded from the calculation of total exposure in the Leverage Ratio.	-
6	Adjustments for the value of regular purchases or sales of financial assets using the trade date accounting method.	-
7	Adjustments for the value of cash pooling transactions that meet the requirements as stipulated in this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-
8	Adjustment for the value of exposure to derivative transactions.	3,294,538.00
9	Adjustment for SFT exposure values for example reverse repo transactions.	-
10	Adjustment for the TRA exposure value which has been multiplied by the Credit Conversion Factor.	11,133,396.00
11	Prudential assessment adjustments in the form of capital deduction factors and Allowance for Impairment Losses.	(5,012,813.00)
12	Other adjustments.	
13	Total Exposure in the calculation of the Leverage Ratio.	151,467,302.00

Qualitative Analysis

Total Exposure in the calculation of the Leverage Ratio is the sum of asset exposures in the statement of financial position, exposure to derivative transactions, exposure to securities financing transactions (SFT), TRA exposure in the commitments and contingencies report which includes the trading book position and banking book position in December 2022. This exposure calculation is needed to monitor that Core Capital to Total exposure is above the minimum ratio set by OJK, which is 3 per cent.

Leverage Ratio

7.b Leverage Ratio Calculation

		(in million Rupiah)	
Description		Period	
		December 2022	September 2022
Assets Exposure on Financial Position Statement			
1	Asset exposure in the statement of financial position includes collateralized assets, but does not include derivative transaction exposure and SFT exposure (gross value before deducting Allowance for Impairment Losses)	137,759,622.00	131,823,139.00
2	The value added back for derivative collateral submitted to the counterparty which resulted in a decrease in total asset exposure in the balance sheet due to the application of financial accounting standards	-	-
3	(Reduction of receivables related to CVM given in derivative transactions)		
4	(Adjustments for the carrying amount of securities received in SFT exposure recognized as assets)		
5	(Allowance for Impairment Losses for these assets is in accordance with financial accounting standards)	(4,265,795.00)	(4,079,566.00)
6	(Assets that have been calculated as a deduction factor for Core Capital as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding the minimum capital adequacy requirement for commercial banks)	(747,018.00)	(655,404.00)
7	Total Assets Exposure on Financial Position Statement	132,746,809.00	127,088,169.00
Derivative Transaction Exposure			
8	RC value for all derivative transactions, whether there is a variation margin that meets the requirements or there is an offsetting agreement that meets certain requirements	1,898,391.00	1,566,973.00
9	The added value which is the PFE for all derivative transactions	2,818,422.00	2,692,719.00
10	(Exception for exposure to derivative transactions settled through a central counterparty (CCP))		
11	Adjustment for the effective notional value of credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjustments for effective notional value are offset and add-on deductions for credit derivative sales transactions)	-	-
13	Total Derivative Transaction Exposure	4,716,813.00	4,259,692.00
Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure			
14	Gross carrying amount of SFT assets	2,870,284.00	14,438,768.00
15	(Net value between cash liabilities and cash receivables)	-	-
16	Credit Risk due to counterparty failure related to SFT assets which refers to the calculation of current exposure as regulated in the Attachment to this Financial Services Authority Regulation	-	-
17	Exposure as an SFT agent	-	-
18	Total Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure	2,870,284.00	14,438,768.00

(in million Rupiah)

Description	Period	
	December 2022	September 2022
Administrative Transaction Exposure		
19 Value of all committed or contingent liabilities Gross value before deducting Allowance for Impairment Losses	67,404,517.00	64,147,036.00
20 (Adjustments to the result of the multiplication between the value of the commitment obligation or contingent liability and the Credit Conversion Factor are then reduced by Allowance for Impairment Losses)	(56,005,134.00)	(54,363,643.00)
21 (Allowance for Impairment Losses on Administrative Transaction according to financial accounting standards)	(265,987.00)	(265,520.00)
22 Total Administrative Transaction Exposure	11,133,396.00	9,517,873.00
Capital and Total Exposure		
23 Core Capital	14,553,129.00	14,177,868.00
24 Total Exposure	151,467,302.00	155,304,502.00
Leverage Ratio		
25 Leverage Ratio Value, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to meet the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any)	9.61%	9.13%
25a Leverage Ratio Value, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any)	9.61%	9.13%
26 Minimum Leverage Ratio	3%	3%
27 Bearing to Leverage Ratio		
Disclosure of Average Value		
28 The average value of the carrying value of SFT assets on a gross basis, after adjustment for sales accounting transactions which are calculated on a net basis with cash liabilities in SFT and cash receivables in SFT	13,059,752.00	15,429,115.00
29 The value at the end of the reporting quarter of the carrying amount of SFT assets on a gross basis, after adjustment for sales accounting transactions which are calculated on a net basis with cash liabilities in SFT and cash claims in SFT	2,870,284.00	14,438,768.00
30 Total Exposure, including the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	164,527,054.00	170,733,617.00
30a Total Exposure, excluding the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	164,527,054.00	170,733,617.00
31 Leverage Ratio Value, including the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to meet the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	8.85%	8.30%
31a Leverage Ratio Value, excluding the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exemption on the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to meet the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	8.85%	8.30%

Qualitative Analysis

Leverage Ratio as of December 2022 is 9.61 per cent which is the result of a comparison between Core Capital of IDR14.55 trillion and Total Exposure of IDR151.47 trillion. Compared to September 2022 period, Leverage Ratio as of December 2022 period increased by 0.48 per cent. This increase was due to an decrease in Total Exposure due to the decrease in Reverse Repo transactions. The Bank will maintain capital (especially Core Capital) so that the Leverage Ratio remains above the minimum ratio in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 31/POJK.03/2019 dated 2 December 2019.

Credit Risk

8. Disclosure of Credit Risk Net Claims by Region – Individual Bank

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022				
		Net Claims by Region				
		Central Java	East Java & Bali	Jakarta	Kalimantan & Makassar	Sumatera
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on the Government	-	-	41,262,824	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	3,810,422	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	4,085	362,741	11,607,156	-	14,514
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	214,914	777,234	3,718,122	88,454	416,497
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	583,925	518,356	3,146,907	408,987	208,565
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	44,022	133,427	2,765,116	52,287	106,061
9	Claims on Corporations	3,043,368	6,626,141	51,838,953	1,994,128	4,310,236
10	Claims-Past Due	149,476	156,867	483,456	90,612	77,598
11	Other Assets	14,023	18,503	2,864,881	5,490	11,713
Total		4,053,813	8,593,269	121,497,837	2,639,958	5,145,184

9. Disclosure of Credit Risk Net Claims by Remaining Contract Period – Individual Bank

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022					
		Net Claims by Remaining Contract Period					
		< 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	> 5 years	Non Contractual	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Claims on the Government	12,153,013	11,158,245	4,624,510	4,500,580	8,826,476	41,262,824
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,269,223	907,493	625,348	-	8,358	3,810,422
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	8,564,935	1,431,158	299,939	61,505	1,635,729	11,993,266
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	18,467	231,560	509,235	4,919,393	14	5,678,669
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	76,511	1,027,686	1,636,398	2,321,353	-	5,061,948
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	681,131	966,521	851,843	650,772	644	3,150,911
9	Claims on Corporations	53,728,062	9,311,049	4,739,971	2,614,753	122,446	70,516,281
10	Claims-Past Due	692,294	46,655	84,120	269,598	13,712	1,106,379
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	2,931,791	2,931,791
Total		78,183,636	25,080,367	13,371,364	15,337,954	13,539,170	145,512,491

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021								
Net Claims by Region								
West Java	Total	Central Java	East Java & Bali	Jakarta	Kalimantan & Makassar	Sumatera	West Java	Total
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
-	41,262,824	-	-	32,317,639	-	-	-	32,317,639
-	3,810,422	-	-	4,537,851	-	-	-	4,537,851
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,770	11,993,266	4,625	598,061	8,339,203	930	-	6,676	8,949,495
463,448	5,678,669	212,655	812,457	4,164,923	93,831	419,032	504,173	6,207,071
195,208	5,061,948	712,529	461,139	2,866,392	458,930	222,272	54,338	4,775,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49,998	3,150,911	54,901	122,490	2,500,594	61,012	118,636	58,854	2,916,487
2,703,455	70,516,281	3,297,805	6,705,681	41,361,906	1,914,766	5,263,158	2,796,895	61,340,211
148,370	1,106,379	171,737	173,638	712,970	73,072	95,866	82,703	1,309,986
17,181	2,931,791	110,715	104,490	2,083,820	77,770	124,376	102,809	2,603,980
3,582,430	145,512,491	4,564,967	8,977,956	98,885,298	2,680,311	6,243,340	3,606,448	124,958,320

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021					
Net Claims by Remaining Contract Period					
< 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	> 5 years	Non Contractual	Total
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
18,608,523	6,896,170	1,232,530	1,265,787	4,314,629	32,317,639
1,542,276	1,246,652	1,344,931	-	403,992	4,537,851
-	-	-	-	-	-
6,170,094	693,941	127,811	-	1,957,649	8,949,495
48,580	246,194	510,590	5,391,968	9,739	6,207,071
86,651	893,030	1,150,301	2,645,618	-	4,775,600
-	-	-	-	-	-
649,754	1,105,403	679,776	480,532	1,022	2,916,487
44,161,003	10,909,114	3,889,136	2,233,201	147,757	61,340,211
758,230	75,227	72,426	365,815	38,288	1,309,986
-	-	-	-	2,603,980	2,603,980
72,025,111	22,065,731	9,007,501	12,382,921	9,477,056	124,958,320

Credit Risk

10. Disclosure of Credit Risk Net Claims by Economic Sector – Individual Bank

No.	Economy Sector	Claims on the Government	Claims on Public Sector Entities	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Claims on Bank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31 December 2022					
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	435,136	-	-
2	Mining and excavation	-	8,358	-	-
3	Processing industry	-	-	-	-
4	Procurement of electricity, gas, steam/hot water and cold air	-	1,495,250	-	-
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Management and Cycle Reset Trash	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	464,694	-	-
7	Wholesale and retail trading, repair and Car Care and Motorcycle	-	-	-	-
8	Transport and Warehousing	-	-	-	-
9	Provision of accomodation and provision of food and drink	-	-	-	-
10	Information and communications	-	50,031	-	-
11	Finance and insurance activity	3,898,545	1,356,953	-	11,993,266
12	Real Estate	-	-	-	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	-	-	-	-
14	Rental and Self-Use Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies and Other Business Supports	-	-	-	-
15	Government administration, defense, and compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
16	Education	-	-	-	-
17	Human health and social activities	-	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-	-
19	Other sevice activities	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as an Employer	-	-	-	-
21	Institutional activities International and Agency International Extras Others	14,757	-	-	-
22	Household	-	-	-	-
23	Non business field	37,349,522	-	-	-
Total		41,262,824	3,810,422	-	11,993,266

(in million Rupiah)

Claims Secured by Residential Properties	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	Claims on Employee/ Retiree	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	Claims on Corporations	Claims-Past Due	Other Assets
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
-	162,322	-	3,250	1,754,647	1,518	-
-	935	-	-	3,618,124	5,029	-
-	730,772	-	36,655	29,366,624	261,922	25
-	36,292	-	1,897	1,822,178	-	-
-	3,524	-	-	7,902	1,264	-
-	25,100	-	7,454	2,153,625	55,765	-
-	891,267	-	195,283	16,918,576	434,788	-
-	21,050	-	4,455	846,946	10,692	-
-	1,597,294	-	2,242	532,115	21,865	-
-	619,216	-	2,128	3,187,665	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,159,459	-	1
-	937,356	-	1,484	3,752,284	5,187	-
-	13,706	-	4,573	127,170	13,549	-
-	13,004	-	7,522	404,133	11,232	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	238	19,875	6,153	-
-	10,023	-	938	11,524	-	-
-	-	-	1,001	10,588	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	87	-	-	1,190	-	-
-	-	-	-	17,001	-	-
5,678,669	-	-	771,024	1,636,917	271,140	-
-	-	-	2,110,767	167,738	6,275	2,931,765
5,678,669	5,061,948	-	3,150,911	70,516,281	1,106,379	2,931,791

Credit Risk

No.	Economy Sector	Claims on the Government	Claims on Public Sector Entities	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Claims on Bank
31 December 2021					
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	474,486	-	-
2	Mining and excavation	-	113,308	-	-
3	Processing industry	-	-	-	-
4	Procurement of electricity, gas, steam/hot water and cold air	-	1,215,262	-	-
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Management and Cycle Reset Trash	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	1,140,387	-	-
7	Wholesale and retail trading, repair and Car Care and Motorcycle	-	-	-	-
8	Transport and Warehousing	-	-	-	-
9	Provision of accomodation and provision of food and drink	-	-	-	-
10	Information and communications	-	403,992	-	-
11	Finance and insurance activity	13,710,887	1,190,416	-	8,949,495
12	Real Estate	-	-	-	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	-	-	-	-
14	Rental and Self-Use Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies and Other Business Supports	-	-	-	-
15	Government administration, defense, and compulsory social security	-	-	-	-
16	Education	-	-	-	-
17	Human health and social activities	-	-	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-	-
19	Other sevice activities	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as an Employer	-	-	-	-
21	Institutional activities International and Agency International Extras Others	-	-	-	-
22	Household	-	-	-	-
23	Non business field	18,606,752	-	-	-
Total		32,317,639	4,537,851	-	8,949,495

(in million Rupiah)

Claims Secured by Residential Properties	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	Claims on Employee/ Retiree	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	Claims on Corporations	Claims-Past Due	Other Assets
-	190,656	-	4,738	3,402,626	1,055	-
-	1,133	-	-	2,652,080	2,949	-
-	747,890	-	55,415	24,070,737	413,193	25
-	42,458	-	1,117	1,669,133	-	-
-	-	-	-	6,819	4,218	-
-	23,309	-	14,683	1,384,276	40,298	-
-	1,029,816	-	223,579	15,973,764	414,723	-
-	53,206	-	5,334	1,035,678	10,268	-
-	1,586,059	-	5,222	530,721	44,858	-
-	29,714	-	747	2,366,897	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,703,911	-	1
-	941,655	-	2,867	3,922,245	1,863	-
-	19,212	-	4,633	133,395	16,534	-
-	7,839	-	5,464	701,683	17,967	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	318	27,139	-	-
-	102,473	-	986	41,063	5,469	-
-	-	-	-	10,328	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	180	-	-	1,210	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,207,071	-	-	612,623	1,626,583	325,195	-
-	-	-	1,978,761	79,923	11,396	2,603,954
6,207,071	4,775,600	-	2,916,487	61,340,211	1,309,986	2,603,980

Credit Risk

11. Disclosure of Claims and Provision by Region – Individual Bank

No.	Description	31 December 2022					
		Region					
		Central Java	East Java & Bali	Jakarta	Kalimantan & Makassar	Sumatra	West Java
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Receivables	4,748,513	8,387,241	113,279,694	2,593,194	4,888,860	3,748,514
2	Receivables with increased and worsening credit risk (stage 2 and stage 3)						
	a. Not Yet Due	1,044,912	1,104,332	4,479,211	518,863	370,627	706,927
	b. Past Due	448,331	200,618	647,587	107,300	107,626	169,162
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	12,405	35,057	386,629	8,920	19,465	11,563
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	492,637	178,268	1,634,791	96,262	50,748	298,482
5	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	305,436	68,269	591,880	19,877	30,285	24,821
6	Write off	93,760	176,469	650,571	50,350	41,961	28,021

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021							
Region							
Total	Central Java	East Java & Bali	Jakarta	Kalimantan & Makassar	Sumatra	West Java	Total
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
137,646,016	4,964,586	8,839,760	94,086,379	2,616,743	5,962,824	3,790,430	120,260,722
							-
8,224,872	1,583,734	1,276,733	5,012,975	791,084	541,300	1,005,971	10,211,797
1,680,624	212,048	285,958	1,325,737	86,261	113,194	93,186	2,116,384
474,039	21,475	61,784	493,678	11,032	33,920	20,251	642,140
2,751,188	379,481	137,812	1,163,783	46,007	48,843	262,397	2,038,323
1,040,568	118,844	142,979	702,817	25,131	17,617	10,482	1,017,870
1,041,132	50,000	115,480	688,503	46,621	87,394	69,663	1,057,661

Credit Risk

12. Disclosure of Claims and Provision by Economic Sector – Individual Bank

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Economy Sector	Receivables	Receivables with increased and worsening credit risk (stage 2 and stage 3)		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	Write Off
			Not Yet Due	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
31 December 2022								
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	2,359,747	15,446	1,899	47,012	2,493	382	-
2	Mining and excavation	3,607,437	-	11,184	11,606	-	-	-
3	Processing industry	28,525,039	2,369,511	649,737	92,639	1,409,969	782,203	-
4	Procurement of electricity, gas, steam / hot water and cold air	3,356,923	8,938	-	13,469	1,306	-	-
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Management and Cycle Reset Trash	13,004	725	1,264	35	313	-	-
6	Construction	2,800,543	440,575	63,899	7,899	89,902	8,315	-
7	Wholesale and retail trading, repair and Car Care and Motorcycle	18,927,386	1,862,185	559,982	68,198	593,962	179,228	-
8	Transport and Warehousing	896,968	111,572	11,029	3,679	14,097	469	-
9	Provision of accomodation and provision of food and drink	2,479,829	1,751,385	22,759	2,421	341,975	13,704	-
10	Information and communications	3,026,812	169,893	-	10,912	24,315	-	-
11	Finance and insurance activity	16,403,708	-	-	51,367	-	-	-
12	Real Estate	4,676,953	1,009,533	5,187	18,277	117,865	3	-
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	166,253	25,140	17,616	399	4,294	4,067	-
14	Rental and Self-Use Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies and Other Business Supports	441,025	24,882	11,774	2,038	4,592	543	-
15	Government administration, defense, and compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Education	26,434	1,163	-	46	169	-	-
17	Human health and social activities	23,496	6,969	-	76	1,011	-	-
18	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,589	-	-	40	-	-	-
19	Other sevice activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Household Activities as an Employer	1,277	-	-	4	-	-	-
21	Institutional activities International and Agency International Extras Others	18,332	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Household	8,502,175	365,525	294,236	48,613	120,842	23,096	-
23	Non business field	41,381,086	61,430	30,058	95,309	24,083	28,558	1,041,132
Total		137,646,016	8,224,872	1,680,624	474,039	2,751,188	1,040,568	1,041,132

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Economy Sector	Receivables	Receivables with increased and worsening credit risk (stage 2 and stage 3)		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3	Write Off
			Not Yet Due	Past Due				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
31 December 2021								
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	4,086,079	509,094	1,055	20,426	13,492	-	
2	Mining and excavation	2,772,724	76,943	2,949	15,664	4,766	-	
3	Processing industry	23,794,574	2,524,222	950,017	129,498	874,995	684,776	
4	Procurement of electricity, gas, steam / hot water and cold air	2,930,768	52,457	-	16,463	2,798	-	
5	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Management and Cycle Reset Trash	12,385	1,997	5,292	11	273	1,075	
6	Construction	2,696,815	294,896	108,172	68,407	22,969	73,898	
7	Wholesale and retail trading, repair and Car Care and Motorcycle	18,179,236	2,549,392	541,999	109,874	383,214	174,557	
8	Transport and Warehousing	1,113,612	66,631	10,445	7,372	10,333	177	
9	Provision of accomodation and provision of food and drink	2,415,269	2,012,872	60,408	2,359	232,416	17,028	
10	Information and communications	2,774,260	181,360	-	59,050	8,165	1,667	
11	Finance and insurance activity	41,919,143	55,862	-	37,580	3,083	-	
12	Real Estate	4,897,099	1,290,534	1,958	28,889	44,737	95	
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	186,938	48,693	22,426	564	7,273	5,893	
14	Rental and Self-Use Activities without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agencies and Other Business Supports	710,486	23,859	18,508	3,462	2,441	541	
15	Government administration, defense, and compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Education	27,569	1,278	-	46	113	-	
17	Human health and social activities	150,654	4,352	5,701	1,177	432	232	
18	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,328	-	-	29	-	-	
19	Other services activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Household Activities as an Employer	1,390	-	-	3	-	-	
21	Institutional activities International and Agency International Extras Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Household	8,813,631	465,691	339,714	66,068	323,239	15,242	
23	Non business field	2,767,762	51,664	47,740	75,198	103,584	42,689	1,057,661
Total		120,260,722	10,211,797	2,116,384	642,140	2,038,323	1,017,870	1,057,661

Credit Risk

13. Disclosure of Movements in Allowance for Impairment Losses – Individual Bank

No.	Description	31 December 2022		
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Beginning balance of allowance for impairment losses	862,504	2,077,475	1,017,870
2	Provision for (recovery of) allowance for impairment losses in current period (Net)	(22,771)	384,934	682,426
	2.a Provision for allowance for impairment losses in current period	-	384,934	682,426
	2.b Recovery of allowance for impairment losses in current period	(22,771)	-	-
3	Allowance for impairment losses allocated to write off in current period	-	-	(939,195)
4	Other provisioning (recovery) in current period	(167,360)	356,432	279,467
	Ending balance of allowance for impairment losses	672,373	2,818,841	1,040,568

Disclosure of details of CKPN movement including Administrative CKPN movement

14. Disclosure of Net Claims by Portfolio Category and Rating Scale – Individual Bank

No.	Portfolio Category	Rating Agency				
		Long-Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 s.d Aa3	A1 s.d A3	Baa1 s.d Baa3
		PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn)
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ s.d [Idr] AA-	[Idr]A+ s.d [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr] BBB-
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d id A-	id BBB+ s.d id BBB-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on the Government					
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities					
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					
4	Claims on Bank					
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties					
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties					
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree					
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio					
9	Claims on Corporations					
10	Claims-Past Due					
11	Other Assets					
	TOTAL					

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021		
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(6)	(7)	(8)
1,074,485	1,719,979	661,775
(33,915)	392,036	1,331,733
-	392,036	1,331,733
(33,915)	-	-
-	-	(1,057,661)
(178,066)	(34,540)	82,023
862,504	2,077,475	1,017,870

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2022								
Net Claims								
Short-Term Rating							No Rating	Total
BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Less than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Less than A-3		
BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Less than B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Less than F3		
Ba1 s.d Ba3	B1 s.d B3	Less than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Less than P-3		
BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)	B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Less than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Less than F3(idn)		
[Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B-	Less than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ s.d A2	[Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr] A3	Less than [Idr]A3		
id BB+ s.d id BB-	id B+ s.d id B-	Less than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Less than idA4		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							41,262,824	41,262,824
							3,810,422	3,810,422
							-	-
							11,993,266	11,993,266
							5,678,669	5,678,669
							5,061,948	5,061,948
							-	-
							3,150,911	3,150,911
							70,516,281	70,516,281
							1,106,379	1,106,379
							2,931,791	2,931,791
							145,512,491	145,512,491

Credit Risk

No.	Portfolio Category	Rating Agency				
		Long-Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ s.d AA-	A+ s.d A-	BBB+ s.d BBB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 s.d Aa3	A1 s.d A3	Baa1 s.d Baa3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn)
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ s.d [Idr]AA-	[Idr]A+ s.d [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr]BBB-
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ s.d idAA-	idA+ s.d id A-	id BBB+ s.d id BBB-
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on the Government					
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities					
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					
4	Claims on Bank					
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties					
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties					
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree					
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio					
9	Claims on Corporations					
10	Claims-Past Due					
11	Other Assets					
TOTAL						

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021									
Net Claims									
Short-Term Rating									
BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Less than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Less than A-3			
BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Less than B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Less than F3			
Ba1 s.d Ba3	B1 s.d B3	Less than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Less than P-3	No Rating	Total	
BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)	B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Less than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Less than F3(idn)			
[Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B-	Less than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ s.d A2	[Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr] A3	Less than [Idr]A3			
id BB+ s.d id BB-	id B+ s.d id B-	Less than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Less than idA4			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
							32,317,639.00	32,317,639	
							4,537,851.00	4,537,851	
							-	-	
							8,949,495.00	8,949,495	
							6,207,071.00	6,207,071	
							4,775,600.00	4,775,600	
							-	-	
							2,916,487.00	2,916,487	
							61,340,211.00	61,340,211	
							1,309,986.00	1,309,986	
							2,603,980.00	2,603,980	
							124,958,320	124,958,320	

Credit Risk

15. Disclosure of Net Claims by Risk Weight after Credit Risk Mitigation – Individual Bank

No.	Portfolio Category			
		0%	20%	25%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A	On Balance Sheet Exposure			
1	Claims on the Government	39,850,636	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	-	2,333,681	-
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	20	675,714	1,614,920
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	1,952	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	75,536	-	-
9	Claims on Corporations	5,479,189	-	-
10	Claims-Past Due	-	-	-
11	Other Assets	717,402	-	-
	Total on Balance Sheet Exposure	46,124,735	3,009,395	1,614,920
B	Off Balance Sheet Exposure			
1	Claims on the Government	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	-	6,431	-
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-	-	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	1,978	-	-
9	Claims on Corporations	461,829	-	-
10	Claims-Past Due	-	-	-
	Total off Balance Sheet Exposure	463,807	6,431	-
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure			
1	Claims on the Government	1,397,431	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	-	154,991	-
5	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporations	-	-	-
7	Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	-	-	-
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure	1,397,431	154,991	-

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2022						RWA	Capital Charges
Net Claims After Credit Risk Mitigation							
35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others		
(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
-	-	-	14,757	-		14,757	1,328
-	3,553,625	-	-	-		1,776,813	159,913
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	5,414,459	-	-	-		3,173,966	285,657
3,388,015	-	-	-	-		1,724,678	155,221
-	-	-	4,450,366	-		4,450,366	400,533
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	3,073,190	-	-		2,304,893	207,440
-	-	-	59,234,109	-		59,234,109	5,331,070
-	-	-	236,932	869,447		1,541,103	138,699
-	-	-	2,040,342	174,047		2,301,413	207,127
3,388,015	8,968,084	3,073,190	65,976,506	1,043,494	-	76,522,098	6,886,989
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	2,103	-	-	-		1,052	95
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	163,065	-	-	-		82,819	7,454
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	609,630	-		609,630	54,867
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	173	-	-		130	12
-	-	-	4,085,249	-		4,085,249	367,672
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	165,168	173	4,694,879	-	-	4,778,880	430,099
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	254,694	-	-	-		127,347	11,461
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	3,920,638	-	-	-		1,991,317	179,219
-	-	34	-	-		26	2
-	-	-	1,255,905	-		1,255,905	113,031
-	-	-	-	-		1,716,136	154,452
-	4,175,332	34	1,255,905	-	-	5,090,731	458,166

Credit Risk

No.	Portfolio Category			
		0%	20%	25%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A On Balance Sheet Exposure				
1	Claims on the Government	18,606,752	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	-	3,766,823	-
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	20	838,590	1,841,500
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	695	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	89,743	-	-
9	Claims on Corporations	3,442,767	-	-
10	Claims-Past Due	1,600	-	-
11	Other Assets	632,316	-	-
Total on Balance Sheet Exposure		22,773,893	4,605,413	1,841,500
B Off Balance Sheet Exposure				
1	Claims on the Government	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	-	-	-
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-	-	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,736	-	-
9	Claims on Corporations	383,498	-	-
10	Claims-Past Due	-	-	-
Total off Balance Sheet Exposure		386,234	-	-
C Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure				
1	Claims on the Government	13,710,887	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Bank	-	1,575,247	-
5	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporations	-	-	-
7	Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	-	-	-
Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure		13,710,887	1,575,247	-

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021						RWA	Capital Charges
Net Claims After Credit Risk Mitigation							
35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others		
(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	4,499,354	-	-	-		2,249,677	202,471
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	1,825,832	-	-	-		1,666,281	149,965
3,526,961	-	-	-	-		1,862,529	167,628
-	-	-	4,744,082	-		4,744,082	426,967
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	2,822,593	-	-		2,116,945	190,525
-	-	-	54,047,091	-		54,047,091	4,864,238
-	-	-	261,650	1,046,736		1,831,754	164,858
-	-	-	1,786,542	185,122	2,064,225	185,780	
3,526,961	6,325,186	2,822,593	60,839,365	1,231,858	-	70,582,584	6,352,433
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	1,067	-	-	-		533	48
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	129,403	-	-	-		64,702	5,823
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	30,823	-		30,823	2,774
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	1,399	-	-		1,049	94
-	-	-	2,410,883	-		2,410,883	216,979
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	130,470	1,399	2,441,706	-	-	2,507,990	225,719
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	37,430	-	-	-		18,715	1,684
-	-	-	-	-		-	-
-	1,652,189	-	-	-		1,141,144	102,703
-	-	17	-	-		12	1
-	-	-	1,055,972	-		1,055,972	95,037
-	-	-	-	-		1,032,078	92,887
-	1,689,619	17	1,055,972	-	-	3,247,921	292,313

Credit Risk

16. Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Methods – Individual Bank

No.	Portfolio Category	Net Claims
(1)	(2)	(3)
A	On Balance Sheet Exposure	
1	Claims on the Government	39,865,393
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	3,553,625
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-
4	Claims on Bank	7,748,140
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	5,678,669
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	4,452,318
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	3,148,726
9	Claims on Corporations	64,713,298
10	Claims-Past Due	1,106,379
11	Other Assets	2,931,791
	Total on Balance Sheet Exposure	133,198,339
B	Off Balance Sheet Exposure	
1	Claims on the Government	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,103
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-
4	Claims on Bank	169,497
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	609,630
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,151
9	Claims on Corporations	4,547,078
10	Claims-Past Due	-
	Total off Balance Sheet Exposure	5,330,459
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure	
1	Claims on the Government	1,397,431
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	254,694
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-
4	Claims on Bank	4,075,629
5	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	34
6	Claims on Corporations	1,255,905
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure	6,983,693
	Total (A+B+C)	145,512,491

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2022				
Portion secure by				Unsecured Portion
Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
-	-	-	-	39,865,393
-	-	-	-	3,553,625
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	7,748,140
20	-	-	-	5,678,649
1,952	-	-	-	4,450,366
-	-	-	-	-
75,536	-	-	-	3,073,190
5,479,189	-	-	-	59,234,109
-	-	-	-	1,106,379
-	-	-	-	2,931,791
5,556,697	-	-	-	127,641,642
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,103
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	169,497
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	609,630
-	-	-	-	-
1,978	-	-	-	173
461,829	-	-	-	4,085,249
-	-	-	-	-
463,807	-	-	-	4,866,652
-	-	-	-	1,397,431
-	-	-	-	254,694
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4,075,629
-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	1,255,905
-	-	-	-	6,983,693
6,020,504	-	-	-	139,491,987

Credit Risk

No.	Portfolio Category	Net Claims
(1)	(2)	(3)
A	On Balance Sheet Exposure	
1	Claims on the Government	18,606,752
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	4,499,354
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-
4	Claims on Bank	5,592,655
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	6,207,071
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	4,744,777
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,912,336
9	Claims on Corporations	57,489,858
10	Claims-Past Due	1,309,986
11	Other Assets	2,603,980
	Total on Balance Sheet Exposure	103,966,769
B	Off Balance Sheet Exposure	
1	Claims on the Government	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	1,067
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-
4	Claims on Bank	129,404
5	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	30,823
7	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-
8	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	4,135
9	Claims on Corporations	2,794,381
10	Claims-Past Due	-
	Total off Balance Sheet Exposure	2,959,810
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure	
1	Claims on the Government	13,710,887
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	37,430
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-
4	Claims on Bank	3,227,436
5	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	16
6	Claims on Corporations	1,055,972
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure	18,031,741
	Total (A+B+C)	124,958,320

(in million Rupiah)

31 December 2021				
Portion secure by				Unsecured Portion
Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
-	-	-	-	18,606,752
-	-	-	-	4,499,354
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5,592,655
20	-	-	-	6,207,051
695	-	-	-	4,744,082
-	-	-	-	-
89,743	-	-	-	2,822,593
3,442,767	-	-	-	54,047,091
1,600	-	-	-	1,308,386
-	-	-	-	2,603,980
3,534,825	-	-	-	100,431,944
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,067
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	129,404
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	30,823
-	-	-	-	-
2,736	-	-	-	1,399
383,498	-	-	-	2,410,883
-	-	-	-	-
386,234	-	-	-	2,573,576
-	-	-	-	13,710,887
-	-	-	-	37,430
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,227,436
-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	1,055,972
-	-	-	-	18,031,741
3,921,059	-	-	-	121,037,261

Credit Risk

17. Disclosure of Calculation of Credit Risk RWA by Standard Approach - Individual Bank

a. Balance Sheet Assets Exposures, except Securitization Exposure

(in million Rupiah)

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation	Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Claims on the Government	39,865,393	14,757	14,757	18,606,752	-	-
	a. Claims on the Government of Indonesia	39,850,636	-	-	18,606,752	-	-
	b. Claims on the Governments of Other Countries	14,757	14,757	14,757	-	-	-
2.	Claims on Public Sector Entities	3,553,625	1,776,813	1,776,813	4,499,354	2,249,677	2,249,677
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Claims on Bank	7,748,140	3,173,966	3,173,966	5,592,655	1,666,281	1,666,281
	a. Short-Term Claims	2,333,681	466,736	466,736	3,766,823	753,365	753,365
	b. Long-Term Claims	5,414,459	2,707,230	2,707,230	1,825,832	912,916	912,916
5.	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	5,678,669	1,724,682	1,724,678	6,207,071	1,862,533	1,862,529
6.	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	4,452,318	4,452,318	4,450,366	4,744,777	4,744,777	4,744,082
7.	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	3,148,726	2,361,545	2,304,893	2,912,336	2,184,252	2,116,945
9.	Claims on Corporations	64,713,298	64,713,298	59,234,109	57,489,858	57,489,858	54,047,091
10.	Claims-Past Due	1,106,379	1,541,103	1,541,103	1,309,986	1,834,154	1,831,754
	a. Claims Secured by Residential Properties	236,932	236,932	236,932	261,650	261,650	261,650
	b. Other than Claims Secured by Residential Properties	869,447	1,304,171	1,304,171	1,048,336	1,572,504	1,570,104
11.	Other Assets	2,931,791	-	2,301,413	2,603,980	-	2,064,225
	a. Cash, gold, and commemorative coins	717,402		-	632,316	-	-
	b. Shareholding (aside from those that become capital reduction factors)	26		39	26	-	39
	1) Temporary shareholding within the framework of loan restructuring	-		-	-	-	-
	2) Shareholding in finance companies not listed in the stock exchange	26		39	26	-	39
	3) Shareholding in finance companies listed in the stock exchange	-		-	-	-	-
	c. Fixed assets and Inventory - Net	1,408,027		1,408,027	1,233,183	-	1,233,183
	d. Foreclosed Assets (AYDA)	174,021		261,032	185,096	-	277,644
	e. Interbranch Assets	-		-	-	-	-
	f. Other Assets	632,315		632,315	553,359	-	553,359
TOTAL		133,198,339	79,758,482	76,522,098	103,966,769	72,031,532	70,582,584

b. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingencies Exposure, except securitization exposure

(in million Rupiah)

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation	Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Claims on the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Claims on the Government of Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Claims on the Governments of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,103	1,052	1,052	1,067	533	533
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Claims on Bank	169,497	82,819	82,819	129,404	64,702	64,702
	a. Short-Term Claims	6,431	1,286	1,286	-	-	-
	b. Long-Term Claims	163,066	81,533	81,533	129,404	64,702	64,702
5.	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Claims Secured by Commercial Properties	609,630	609,630	609,630	30,823	30,823	30,823
7.	Claims on Employee/Retiree	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,151	1,613	130	4,135	3,101	1,049
9.	Claims on Corporations	4,547,078	4,547,078	4,085,249	2,794,381	2,794,381	2,410,883
10.	Claims-Past Due	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Other than Claims Secured by Residential Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		5,330,459	5,242,192	4,778,880	2,959,810	2,893,540	2,507,990

c. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure

(in million Rupiah)

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation	Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Claims on the Government	1,051,846	-	-	13,708,505	-	-
	a. Claims on the Government of Indonesia	1,051,846	-	-	13,708,505	-	-
	b. Claims on the Governments of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Claims on Bank	1,818,439	909,219	909,219	1,824,592	476,260	476,260
	a. Short-Term Claims	1,563,745	781,872	781,872	1,453,455	290,691	290,691
	b. Long-Term Claims	254,694	127,347	127,347	371,137	185,569	185,569
5.	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Claims on Corporations	-	-	-	13,208	13,208	13,208
TOTAL		2,870,285	909,219	909,219	15,546,305	489,468	489,468

Credit Risk

d. Settlement Risk Exposure

(in million Rupiah)

No	Transaction Type	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Exposure value	Deduction Capital Factor	RWA	Exposure value	Deduction Capital Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Delivery versus payment	-		-	-		-
	a. Capital Charge 8% (5-15 days)	-		-	-		-
	c. Capital Charge 50% (16-30 days)	-		-	-		-
	d. Capital Charge 75% (31-45 days)	-		-	-		-
	e. Capital Charge 100% (lebih dari 45 days)	-		-	-		-
2.	Non-delivery versus payment	-	-		-	-	
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-

e. Securitization Eksposur

(in million Rupiah)

No	Transaction Type	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
		Deduction Capital Factor	RWA	Deduction Capital Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	RWA for Securitization Exposure Calculated by External Rating Base Approach (ERBA) method		-		-
2.	RWA for Securitization Exposure Calculated by Standardized Approach (SA) method		-		-
3.	Securitization exposures as deduction factor of core capital				
TOTAL		-	-	-	-

f. Derivative Exposure

(in million Rupiah)

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation	Net Claims	RWA before Credit Risk Mitigation	RWA after Credit Risk Mitigation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Claims on the Government	345,585	-	-	2,382	-	-
	a. Claims on the Government of Indonesia	345,585	-	-	2,382	-	-
	b. Claims on the Governments of Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	37,430	-	18,715
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Claims on Bank	2,511,885	1,209,445	1,209,445	1,402,844	664,884	664,884
	a. Short-Term Claims	154,991	30,998	30,998	121,792	24,358	24,358
	b. Long-Term Claims	2,356,894	1,178,447	1,178,447	1,281,052	640,526	640,526
5.	Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	34	26	26	16	12	12
6.	Claims on Corporations	1,255,905	1,255,905	1,255,905	1,042,764	1,042,764	1,042,764
7.	Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA risk weighted assets)	-	-	1,716,136	-	-	1,032,078
TOTAL		4,113,409	2,465,376	4,181,512	2,485,436	1,707,660	2,758,453

g. Total Credit Risk Measurement

		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
TOTAL CREDIT RISK RWA	(A)	86,391,709	76,338,495
CREDIT RISK RWA DEDUCTION FACTORS:			
Difference Between General Reserves Provision Over Productive Assets That Is Required To Be Calculated And 1.25% Rwa For Credit Risk"	(B)	-	-
TOTAL CREDIT RISK RWA (A) - (B)	(C)	86,391,709	76,338,495
TOTAL CAPITAL DEDUCTION FACTORS	(D)	-	-

Credit Risk

18. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure Analysis (CCR1)

(in million Rupiah)

No	31 December 2022					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Replacement Cost (RC)	Potential future Eksposur (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used to calculate regulatory (EAD)	Net Claims	RWA
1. SA-CCR (for derivative)	1,355,994	1,582,156		1.4	4,113,409	2,465,376
2. Internal Model Method (for derivative and SFTs)					N/A	N/A
3. Simple approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					N/A	N/A
4. Comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					N/A	N/A
5. VaR for SFTs					N/A	N/A
6. Total						2,465,376

(in million Rupiah)

No	31 December 2021					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Replacement Cost (RC)	Potential future Eksposur (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used to calculate regulatory (EAD)	Net Claims	RWA
1. SA-CCR (for derivative)	743,181	1,032,132		1.4	2,485,436	1,726,375
2. Internal Model Method (for derivative and SFTs)					N/A	N/A
3. Simple approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					N/A	N/A
4. Comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					N/A	N/A
5. VaR for SFTs					N/A	N/A
6. Total						1,726,375

19. Capital Charge for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CCR2)

(in million Rupiah)

No		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
		a	b	a	b
		Net Claims	RWA	Net Claims	RWA
	Total portfolio based on Advanced CVA Capital Charge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	VaR component (include 3x multiplier)		N/A		N/A
2	Stressed VaR component (include 3x multiplier)		N/A		N/A
3	All portfolios based on with Standardized CVA Capital Charge	4,113,409	1,716,136	2,485,436	1,032,078
4	Total based on CVA Capital Charge	4,113,409	1,716,136	2,485,436	1,032,078

20. CCR Exposure by Portfolio Category and Risk Weight (CCR3)

Portfolio Category	31 December 2022								
	Risk Weight								
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Net Claim
Claims on the Government and Central Bank	345,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345,585
Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Other Banks	-	-	154,991	2,356,894	-	-	-	-	2,511,885
Claims on Securities Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	1,255,905	-	-	1,255,905
Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	34
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	345,585	-	154,991	2,356,894	34	1,255,905	-	-	4,113,409

Portfolio Category	31 December 2021								
	Risk Weight								
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Net Claim
Claims on the Government and Central Bank	2,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382
Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	37,430	-	-	-	-	37,430
Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Other Banks	-	-	121,792	1,281,052	-	-	-	-	1,402,844
Claims on Securities Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	1,042,764	-	-	1,042,764
Claims on Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,382	-	121,792	1,318,482	16	1,042,764	-	-	2,485,436

Credit Risk

21. CREDIT RISK - Net Claims on Credit Derivative (CCR6)

As of 31 December 2022 & 2021 The Bank does not have Net Claims Credit Derivative

22. CREDIT RISK - Securitization Exposure in Banking Book (SEC1)

As of 31 December 2022 & 2021 The Bank does not have Securitization Exposure in Banking Book

23. CREDIT RISK - Securitization Exposure in Trading Book (SEC2)

As of 31 December 2022 & 2021 The Bank does not have Securitization Exposure in Trading Book

24. CREDIT RISK- Securitization Exposure in Banking Book and related to its Capital Requirement - Bank Acting as Originator or Sponsor (SEC3)

As of 31 December 2022 & 2021 The Bank does not have Securitization Exposure in Banking Book and related to its Capital Requirement - Bank Acting as Originator or Sponsor

25. CREDIT RISK - Securitization Exposure in Banking Book and its Capital Requirement - Bank Acting as Investor (SEC4)

As of 31 December 2022 & 2021 The Bank does not have Securitization Exposure in Banking Book and its Capital Requirement - Bank Acting as Investor

Market Risk

26. Disclosure of Market Risk by Standard Methods

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Type of Risk	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
		Bank		Bank	
		Capital Charge	RWA	Capital Charge	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Interest Rate Risk				
	a. Specific Risk	2,268	28,348	485	6,059
	b. General Risk	129,386	1,617,330	207,526	2,594,075
2	Exchange Rate Risk	19,749	246,860	12,380	154,755
3	Equity Risk	-	-	-	-
4	Commodity Risk	-	-	-	-
5	Option Risk	-	-	-	-
	Total	151,403	1,892,538	220,391	2,754,889

Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book

27. Risk Management Implementation Report for Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Analysis

- 1 The Bank measures interest rate risk based on two perspectives, namely the earnings-based perspectives and economic value perspective. The earnings-based perspective measures short term impact (up to 1 year) of interest rate movements against the Bank's net interest income. While the economic value perspective measures the sensitivity of interest rate movements against the Bank's Tier 1 capital net worth in the long term. The referred net worth is the present value of expected cash flow from future assets minus liabilities cash flow plus off-balance sheet position. To accommodate these two perspectives, the Bank uses NII method which measures net interest income movements and EVE method to measure economic value of equity movements.
- 2 As part of IRRBB risk management, the Bank determines Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and internal limit for IRRBB. Every month, the results of IRRBB measurement and monitoring on internal limit are informed to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) to be adjusted to the Bank's strategies and conditions, as well as market conditions if necessary.
- 3 Every month, the Bank measures the IRRBB (EVE and NII) using the end-of-month position. In measuring IRRBB, the Bank first categorises the instrument or position of Banking Book sensitive to interest rate, both on balance sheet and commitment contingencies, then, the Bank projects the cash flows which will undergo adjustment to interest rate in the future of the relevant instrument based on the interest rate repricing maturities. In determining the repricing maturities, the Bank also takes into account the instruments or positions with behavioural option, such as Non-Maturity Deposit (NMD), fixed loan interest rate with prepayment risk, and deposit with early withdrawal risk. Balance sheet and cash flow positions for NMD shall follow the result of calculation of the Bank's internal model to Core and Non-Core deposits, by considering the cap as stipulated in the SEOJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018. As for the fixed loan interest rate with prepayment risk and deposit with early withdrawal risk, the Bank shall calculate the required baseline value in the calculation of prepayment rate and early withdrawal rate as elaborated in point 7 below.
EVE-based measurement uses the run-off balance sheet assumption which assumes all Banking Book instruments on balance sheet will be fully amortised and will not be replaced with new instruments unless there is a need to fund the remaining balance sheet components. NII-based measurement uses constant balance sheet assumption which assumes the scale and composition of balance sheet will be maintained according the conditions of initial calculation by replacing instrument with the similar ones (like-for-like replacement) over matured assets and liabilities.
- 4 The Bank uses 6 (six) rate shock scenarios for EVE as stipulated in SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018. The 6 (six) scenarios are:
 1. Parallel up
 2. Parallel down
 3. Steepener
 4. Flattener
 5. Short Rate up
 6. Short Rate down
 While for NII measurement, the Bank uses 2 interest rate shock scenarios: parallel up dan parallel down.
- 5 The Bank does not use assumptions that are different from the model assumptions used in the IRRBB measurement report with standards approach.
- 6 At present, the Bank does not conduct hedging on IRRBB as risk position or exposure remains within the internal limit
- 7
 - a. The Bank takes commercial margin and other spread components for future cash flows and the discount rate used in the EVE measurement.
 - b. Due to its characteristics which is relatively unstable, the non-core deposit is assumed to have an overnight interest rate adjustment period. Meanwhile, even though core deposit is considered part of a stable NMD that is less sensitive to the changes in interest rate, the Bank views that there is a possibility of fund withdrawal in a certain period which affects the interest rate adjustment period. Hence, the Bank conducts a deeper analysis related to the estimated outflow (withdrawal of funds).
The Bank conducts a study of the historical data on customer deposits that have no maturities (non-maturing deposits) where the non-core deposits are placed in accordance with applicable regulations (overnight) while core-deposits are assumed to be in a 3-year tenor.
 - c. The Bank uses the average end-of-month method for the past 1 year in calculating the estimated baseline parameters for fixed interest rate loan products with the prepayment option. Baseline parameter estimation for deposit products with the early redemption option is also carried out using the same average end-of-month method/approach for the past 1 year.
 - d. At present, the Bank has no other additional assumptions for instruments with behavioural option excluded from the measurement, which have material impacts on EVE and NII.

Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book

- e. In calculating the IRRBB, the Bank considers currencies considered significant to its balance sheet, namely Rupiah (IDR) and US Dollar (USD). Meanwhile, other currencies are calculated on a consolidated basis (not calculated separately). In terms of monitoring the Bank's internal IRRBB limit, the Bank conducts currency aggregation by adding up interest rate risk exposures from all currencies, including Rupiah, US Dollar, and other currencies, for each interest rate shock scenario.
- 8 Based on IRRBB calculation result at the end of December 2022, the Bank observes that interest rate risk exposure in terms of economic value is still relatively low. This can be seen from the ratio of Δ EVE (total currencies) to core capital of 5.90 per cent. This ratio has increased by 0.92 per cent from the end of June 2022 position (4.98 per cent) due to increase in corporate bond portfolio in Banking Book by Rp6 trillion. The ratio of Δ NII to Projected Income is 57 per cent, decreased by 277 per cent from end of June 2022 position (334 per cent), due to increase in projected income updates where previously projected at IDR305 billion (net profit before tax) to IDR1 trillion. ALCO continues to monitor both risk measurement regularly during ALCO monthly meetings.

Quantitative Analysis

- 1 Repricing maturity period for non-core deposit is assumed to be overnight.

The average repricing maturity period for core deposit used at the moment is as follows:

Products	Average period of interest rate adjustment (in years)
Retail Transactional IDR	0.94
Retail Non Transactional IDR	0.86
Wholesale IDR	0.82
Retail Transactional USD	0.73
Retail Non Transactional USD	0.77
Wholesale USD	0.81

- 2 The longest repricing maturity period implemented for NMD is 3 years.

28. IRRBB Calculation Report

In Million Rupiah	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
Period	December 2022	June 2022	December 2022	June 2022
Parallel up	(859,115)	(705,068)	(220,382)	391,469
Parallel down	(553,226)	(72,377)	(567,506)	(1,019,037)
Steepener	(144,966)	(485,906)		
Flattener	(30,010)	-		
Short rate up	(449,360)	(125,143)		
Short rate down	(341,938)	(107,800)		
Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	(859,115)	(705,068)	(567,506)	(1,019,037)
Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	14,553,129	14,147,543	1,000,000	305,134
Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (ΔNII)	5.90%	4.98%	56.75%	333.96%

Currency: IDR

In Million Rupiah	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
Period	December 2022	June 2022	December 2022	June 2022
Parallel up	(859,115)	(705,068)	(279,532)	331,832
Parallel down	-	-	(300,292)	(645,232)
Steepener	(139,637)	(445,351)		
Flattener	(30,010)	-		
Short rate up	(449,360)	(125,143)		
Short rate down	-	-		
Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	(859,115)	(705,068)	(300,292)	(645,232)
Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	14,553,129	14,147,543	1,000,000	305,134
Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (ΔNII)	5.90%	4.98%	30.03%	211.46%

Currency: USD

In Million Rupiah	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
Period	December 2022	June 2022	December 2022	June 2022
Parallel up	-	-	81,291	67,777
Parallel down	(488,567)	(57,852)	(262,494)	(359,672)
Steepener	(389)	(31,412)		
Flattener	-	-		
Short rate up	-	-		
Short rate down	(298,005)	(90,823)		
Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	(488,567)	(90,823)	(262,494)	(359,672)
Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)	14,553,129	14,147,543	1,000,000	305,134
Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (ΔNII)	3.36%	0.64%	26.25%	117.87%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

29. Report on Calculation for Quarterly Liquidity Coverage Ratio

No	Components	Individual	
		December 2022	
		Outstanding commitment and liabilities/ contractual receivables	HQLA after haircut or Outstanding commitment and liabilities times run-off rate or contractual receivables multiplied by inflow rate
1	Total data used in LCR calculation		65 Days
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSET (HQLA)			
2	Total High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA)		46,228,209.16
CASH OUTFLOW			
3	Retail deposits and deposits from Micro and Small Business customers, consist of:	27,227,801.87	2,088,199.75
	a. Stable Deposit/Funding	12,691,608.81	634,580.44
	b. Less stable Deposit/Funding	14,536,193.06	1,453,619.31
4	Wholesale Funding, consist of:	65,025,992.70	23,880,656.58
	a. Operational deposit	24,624,129.19	5,911,465.38
	b. Non operational deposit and/or Other Non Operational liabilities	40,390,649.99	17,957,977.68
	c. Marketable securities issued by bank (unsecured debt)	11,213.52	11,213.52
5	Secured Funding		-
6	Other cash outflow (additional requirement), consist of:	28,403,538.38	1,141,857.12
	a. cash outflow from derivative transaction	221,532.89	221,532.89
	b. cash outflow from additional liquidity requirement	-	-
	c. cash outflow from liquidation of funding	-	-
	d. cash outflow from disbursement of loan commitment and liquidity facilities	2,062,849.53	205,626.30
	e. cash outflow from other contractual liabilities related to placement of funds	304,813.33	304,813.33
	f. cash outflow from other funding related contingencies liabilities	25,691,686.74	287,228.72
	g. other contractual cash outflow	122,655.88	122,655.88
7	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW		27,110,713.45
CASH INFLOW			
8	Secured Lending	5,959,284.63	-
9	Inflows from fully performing exposure	20,011,348.03	12,308,540.20
10	Other Cash Inflow	196,054.11	196,054.11
11	TOTAL CASH INFLOW	26,166,686.76	12,504,594.31
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE¹			
12	TOTAL HQLA		46,228,209.16
13	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		14,606,119.13
14	LCR Ratio (%)		316%

Information:

¹ Adjusted values are calculated after the imposition of a reduction in value (haircut), run-off rate, and inflow rate as well as the maximum limit for HQLA components, for example the maximum limit for HQLA Level 2B and HQLA Level 2 and the maximum limit of cash inflows can be taken into account in LCR.

Consolidated					
September 2022		December 2022		September 2022	
Outstanding commitment and liabilities/contractual receivables	HQLA after haircut or Outstanding commitment and liabilities times run- off rate or contractual receivables multiplied by inflow rate	Outstanding commitment and liabilities/contractual receivables	HQLA after haircut or Outstanding commitment and liabilities times run- off rate or contractual receivables multiplied by inflow rate	Outstanding commitment and liabilities/contractual receivables	HQLA after haircut or Outstanding commitment and liabilities times run- off rate or contractual receivables multiplied by inflow rate
	65 Days		65 Days		65 Days
	47,771,887.50		46,228,209.16		47,771,887.50
27,727,314.87	2,079,464.79	27,227,801.87	2,088,199.75	27,727,314.87	2,079,464.79
13,865,333.85	693,266.69	12,691,608.81	634,580.44	13,865,333.85	693,266.69
13,861,981.02	1,386,198.10	14,536,193.06	1,453,619.31	13,861,981.02	1,386,198.10
67,284,854.75	26,258,998.16	65,025,992.70	23,880,656.58	67,284,854.75	26,258,998.16
23,769,928.56	5,714,468.21	24,624,129.19	5,911,465.38	23,769,928.56	5,714,468.21
43,503,463.75	20,533,067.51	40,390,649.99	17,957,977.68	43,503,463.75	20,533,067.51
11,462.44	11,462.44	11,213.52	11,213.52	11,462.44	11,462.44
	-		-		-
26,763,063.24	1,038,182.22	28,403,538.38	1,141,857.12	26,763,063.24	1,038,182.22
214,604.21	214,604.21	221,532.89	221,532.89	214,604.21	214,604.21
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,635,102.29	162,732.92	2,062,849.53	205,626.30	1,635,102.29	162,732.92
240,261.45	240,261.45	304,813.33	304,813.33	240,261.45	240,261.45
24,509,721.91	257,210.27	25,691,686.74	287,228.72	24,509,721.91	257,210.27
163,373.38	163,373.38	122,655.88	122,655.88	163,373.38	163,373.38
	29,376,645.18		27,110,713.45		29,376,645.18
15,961,277.77	-	5,959,284.63	-	15,961,277.77	-
19,635,364.94	12,615,854.59	20,011,348.03	12,308,540.20	19,635,364.94	12,615,854.59
111,552.03	111,552.03	196,054.11	196,054.11	111,552.03	111,552.03
35,708,194.75	12,727,406.62	26,166,686.76	12,504,594.31	35,708,194.75	12,727,406.62
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE ¹		TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE ¹		TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE ¹	
	47,771,887.50		46,228,209.16		47,771,887.50
	16,649,238.55		14,606,119.13		16,649,238.55
	287%		316%		287%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Individual Analysis

Liquidity Condition :

- Calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for the 4th quarter of 2022 uses the average daily position data from October 2022 up to December 2022.
- The fulfillment of the daily average Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) throughout the 4th quarter of 2022 is 316 per cent, above the minimum limit of 100 per cent determined by OJK. LCR for 4th quarter of 2022 increased by 29 per cent compared to 3rd quarter of 2022 (287 per cent) mostly from decrease in average net cash outflow by 12 per cent, higher than decrease in average High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) by 3 per cent.
- Based on the current asset perspective, HQLA composition for the 4th quarter of 2022 consists of HQLA Level 1 (99.90 per cent), HQLA Level 2A (0.02 per cent) and HQLA Level 2B (0.08 per cent). HQLA Level 1 is comprised of securities issued by central government and Bank of Indonesia (66.19 per cent), placements in Bank of Indonesia (32.29 per cent) and cash.
- Based on the perspective of cash outflow, projected cash outflow for 4th quarter of 2022 is mainly dominated by funding originating from corporate customers by IDR23.88 trillion or 88.09 per cent of total cash outflow while the rest came from individual customers and micro, small and medium enterprises by IDR2.09 trillion or 7.70 per cent of total cash outflow.
- Based on the perspective of cash inflow, projected cash inflow for 4th quarter of 2022 is mainly dominated by secured lending from non-financial corporation counterparty by IDR7.31 trillion or 58.48 per cent of total net cash inflow and from financial institution counterparty by IDR4.25 trillion or 34.01 per cent of total cash inflow.
- Management of assets and liabilities as well as liquidity is determined through the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) meeting and is carried out synergistically by the business supported by a risk management work unit.

Individual Analysis

- Bank monitors and manages liquidity risk through liquidity ratios which are monitored daily such as non-bank deposit reduction ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM), Top 20 and 50 Depositors of non-bank customers, top single depositors of non-bank and bank customers, swap funding ratio and undrawn facility ratio. Bank also conducts liquidity stress test to assess bank's liquidity adequacy with 'bank specific crisis' and 'general market crisis' scenario.
- The projected cash flow uses behavioural modelling to ensure that the cash flows has reflected business behaviour under normal condition. The behavioural cash flows analysis produces Net Cumulative Outflow (NCO) gap, which is expected to be faced by the Bank. In addition, the Bank also conducts periodic monitoring on the stability of core deposits consisting of non-bank stable funds such as current accounts, deposits, and time deposits by analyzing its volatility.
- Furthermore, the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) becomes a crucial component in liquidity management framework and functions as an extension of operational policies or daily management of the Bank's liquidity. The Contingency Funding Plan elaborates the Bank's necessary action in liquidity crisis, both in bank-specific or general market. Contingency Funding Plan covers the identification process of liquidity crisis, determination of responsibility and related management actions in crisis, improving the concerned area, as well as ensuring that information can be acquired on time to facilitate a quick, timely, and effective decision making. The difficulty level and details of the plans are adjusted according to the complexity, risk exposure, activity, product, and the Bank's organizational structure to determine the most relevant indicator to be used in managing liquidity and funding risks. In addition, the Bank also established Liquidity Task Force (LTF) which is responsible to evaluate liquidity position and determine which action to take during crisis.

Note: LCR numbers are presented after weighted

30. NSFR Calculation

No. ASF Component	September 2022		
	Carrying Value based on Remaining Maturity		
	Non Maturity ¹	< 6 months	≥ 6 months - <1 year
1 Capital:	14,884,600	-	-
2 Capital based on POJK KPPM	14,884,600	-	-
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-
4 Deposit from Retail and SME	18,285,657	21,430,650	1,459,626
5 Stable deposits	10,759,177	5,402,566	101,758
6 Less stable deposits	7,526,481	16,028,084	1,357,868
7 Deposit from Wholesale	49,276,008	28,331,444	2,093,648
8 Operational deposits	24,869,880	-	-
9 Other Deposit from Corporate	24,406,128	28,331,444	2,093,648
10 Liabilities that have interdependent asset pairs	-	-	-
11 Liabilities and other equity			
12 NSFR derivative liabilities		1,198,792	
13 Equity and other liabilities that do not fall into the above categories	-	2,273,043	-
14 Total ASF			

No. RSF Component	September 2022		
	Carrying Value based on Remaining Maturity		
	Non Maturity ¹	< 6 months	≥ 6 months - <1 year
15 Total HQLA for the calculation of NSFR			
16 Deposits in other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans and Securities	-	62,682,230	7,510,024
18 To financial institutions that are guaranteed with Level 1 HQLA	-	-	1,522,761
19 To a guaranteed financial institution not with HQLA Level 1 and a loan to an unsecured financial institution	-	7,744,014	1,601,472
20 To non-financial corporations, retail customers and micro and small business customers, the central government, the governments of other countries, Bank Indonesia, central banks of other countries and public sector entities, including:	-	16,691,727	75,742
21 Qualify for a weighted risk of 35% or less, in accordance with SE OJK ATMR for Credit Risk	-	37,808,094	3,888,187
22 Unsecured home mortgage loans, which include:	-	-	-
23 Qualify for a weighted risk of 35% or less, in accordance with SE OJK ATMR for Credit Risk	-	240,654	229,265

(in million Rupiah)

		December 2022					
	Total Weighted Value	Carrying Value based on Remaining Maturity				Total Weighted Value	
≥ 1 year		Non Maturity ¹	< 6 months	≥ 6 months - <1 year	≥ 1 year		
1,552,942	16,437,542	15,305,477	-	-	1,443,864	16,749,341	
1,552,942	16,437,542	15,305,477	-	-	1,443,864	16,749,341	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24,693	37,896,208	17,492,284	21,022,637	1,498,290	19,132	36,669,771	
-	15,450,326	9,427,849	3,240,605	106,529	-	12,136,234	
24,693	22,445,882	8,064,435	17,782,032	1,391,760	19,132	24,533,536	
99,886	25,635,623	44,987,471	27,022,839	2,321,433	99,333	23,452,885	
-	12,434,940	22,461,299	-	-	-	11,230,650	
99,886	13,200,683	22,526,172	27,022,839	2,321,433	99,333	12,222,236	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2,070,824	102,593	-	51,297	
	79,969,373					76,923,293	

		December 2022					
	Total Weighted Value	Carrying Value based on Remaining Maturity				Total Weighted Value	
≥ 1 year		Non Maturity ¹	< 6 months	≥ 6 months - <1 year	≥ 1 year		
	894,028					1,271,158	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34,802,358	52,711,783	-	52,149,063	7,132,119	34,002,607	50,466,544	
-	761,380	-	-	1,808,813	-	904,406	
759,031	2,721,369	-	11,930,498	1,871,175	636,115	3,361,277	
28,230,117	24,076,760	-	5,950,452	71,067	27,616,972	23,550,372	
110,176	20,919,755	-	34,034,250	3,145,161	92,545	18,649,859	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,225,941	3,631,821	-	233,863	235,903	5,213,416	3,623,603	

No.	ASF Component	September 2022		
		Carrying Value based on Remaining Maturity		
		Non Maturity ¹	< 6 months	≥ 6 months - <1 year
24	Securities with Current and Undercurrent (performing) categories that are not being pledged, do not default, and are not included as HQLA, including exchange traded shares	-	197,740	192,597
25	Assets that have interdependent liability pairs	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	3,909,593	164,610
27	Physical commodities traded, including gold	-		
28	Cash, securities and other assets recorded as an initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets that are deposited as default funds at central counterparty (CCP)			
29	NSFR derivative assets			
30	NSFR liability of derivative before deducting with variation margin			
31	All other assets that do not fall into the above categories	-	2,638,879	164,610
32	Administrative Account			
33	Total RSF			
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)			

¹ Components reported in the non-term category are components that do not have a contractual period, including: Permanent (perpetual) capital instruments, short positions, open maturity positions, demand deposits, equity that are not included in the HQLA and commodity categories"

Individual Analysis

- The calculation of the Bank's NSFR ratio as of December 2022 was 131.37 per cent with a total available stable funding (ASF) was IDR76.92 trillion and total required stable funding (RSF) was IDR58.56 trillion. The NSFR number is higher than the minimum requirement (> 100 per cent).
- Total available stable fundings (ASF) are mostly comes from individual retail savings with a total weighted of IDR36.67 trillion or 48 per cent of the total ASF followed by funding from wholesale customer (30 per cent) and capital (22 per cent). Meanwhile, required stable fundings (RSF) are mostly comes from current and performing loans as well as marketable securities with a total weighted of IDR50.47 trillion or 86 per cent of total RSF.
- When compared to the position in September 2022 (132.20 per cent), the NSFR ratio as of December 2022 decreased by 0.83 per cent. This decrease were due to the decrease in ASF by IDR3.05 trillion or 3.81 per cent mostly from stable funding from retail and micro and small enterprises by IDR3,31 trillion to IDR12,14 trillion.
- With the above calculation of NSFR, the Bank has a sufficient stable funding to fund the Bank's assets in order to manage its long-term liquidity risks.
- The management of assets, liabilities, and liquidity are determined through Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) meeting and carried out in synergy by business unit with the support from risk management work unit.

		December 2022					
		Total Weighted Value	Carrying Value based on Remaining Maturity				Total Weighted Value
	≥ 1 year		Non Maturity ¹	< 6 months	≥ 6 months - <1 year	≥ 1 year	
	477,093	600,697	-	-	-	443,560	377,026
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,696,338	6,571,750	-	4,421,647	356,351	3,024,424	6,380,144
		-	-				-
	-	-				-	-
	1,210,774	30,034				1,422,278	-
	59,940	43,026				71,916	71,916
	3,696,338	6,499,828	-	2,927,454	356,351	3,024,424	6,308,229
	64,253,098	314,016				67,667,134	438,670
		60,491,577					58,556,515
		132.20%					131.37%

Liquidity Risk

31. Liquidity Risk - Encumbered Asset (ENC)

(in million Rupiah)

	a	b	c	d
	Encumbered Asset	Asset placed or pledged to Central Bank but yet to be used to create liquidity	Unencumbered Asset	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-	689,335	689,335
Placement with Bank Indonesia	-	14,913,013	-	14,913,013
Marketable Securities (HQLA Level 1)	-	-	30,565,589	30,565,589
Corporate Bonds (HQLA Level 2a dan 2b)	-	-	-	-
Total HQLA	-	14,913,013	31,254,924	46,167,937

Qualitative Analysis

- a. Encumbered assets are Bank assets that can not be used for liquidity needs, both legally or contractually by the Bank under stress conditions. As of 31 December 2022, UOBI has no HQLA position categorized as encumbered assets.
- b. Asset placed or pledged to Central Bank but yet to be used to create liquidity is placement with Bank Indonesia amounting to IDR14.9 trillion (position 31 December 2022).
- c. Unencumbered assets consist of Cash and Cash Equivalent amounting to IDR689 billion and Marketable Securities amounting to IDR30.6 trillion (position 31 December 2022).
- d. Point b and c are HQLA.

Operational Risk

32. Operational Risk Calculation

(in million Rupiah)

No.	Approach Used	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
		Gross Income (Average 3 years last)	Capital Charge	RWA	Gross Income (Average 3 years last)	Capital Charge	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Basic Indicator Approach	5,517,052	827,558	10,344,473	5,088,402	763,260	9,540,753
	Total	5,517,052	827,558	10,344,473	5,088,402	763,260	9,540,753

Sustainability Report

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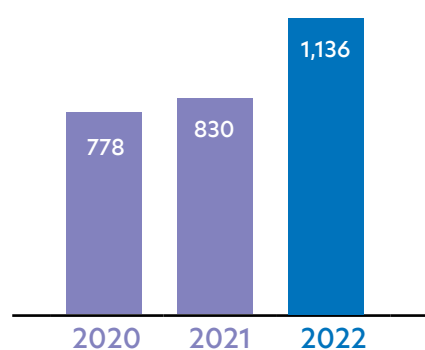




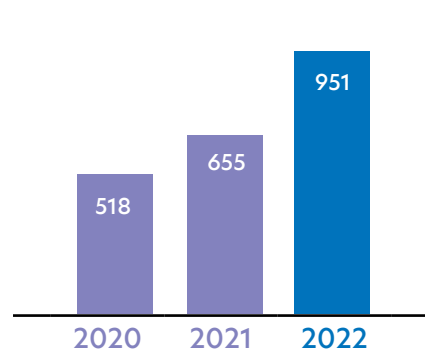
Sustainability Highlights

Economic Performance [B. 1]

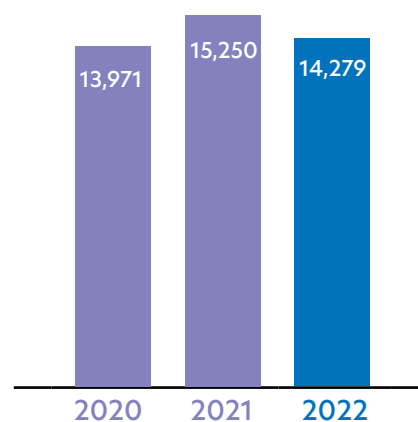
Operating income
(in billion Rupiah)



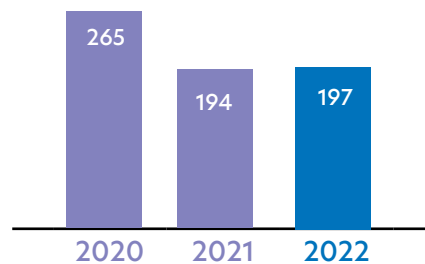
Income for the year
(in billion Rupiah)



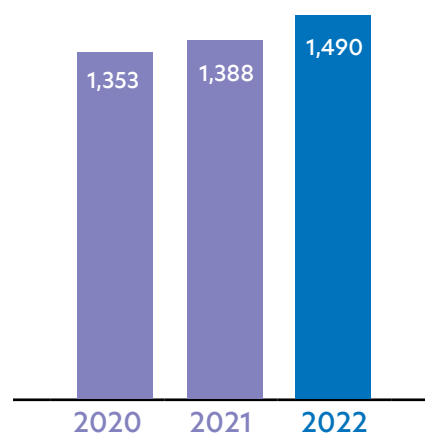
**Green and sustainability-linked loans
(POJK 51 Classification)**
(in billion Rupiah)



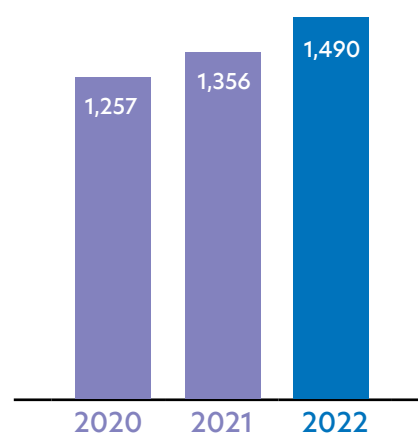
Corporate income tax
(in billion Rupiah)



Number of local vendors



Amount distributed to local vendors
(in billion Rupiah)



(in trillion Rupiah)

Commercial and industrial credit exposure, by industry [FN-CB-410a.1]	2020	2021	2022
Household	8.8	8.8	8.3
Industry	18.9	19.6	23.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	17.9	17.7	18.1
Financial and Insurance	2.3	2.2	9.6
Real Estate	4.9	5.0	4.7
Others	18.0	21.6	19.2
Total	70.7	74.8	85.5

(in billion Rupiah)

Financing for Sustainable Business Activities [FN-CB-240a.1] [FN-CB-240a.2]	2020	2021	2022
Types of products that meet the criteria for sustainable business activities	4	4	4
- Renewable energy	254	1,653	1,871
- Resource management and sustainable land use	2,901	3,627	2,110
- Products that can reduce the use of resources and produce less pollution (eco-efficient)	43	253	651
- Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	11,696	10,852	10,664
Sustainable financing (POJK 51 Classification)	14,894	16,384	15,296
Sustainable financing (UOB Framework)	298	409	1,446
Total Loans	70,698	74,805	85,535
Sustainable financing to total loans (%)	21.1%	21.9%	17.9%
NPL of MSME loan (%)	4.3%	6.2%	7.3%

Financial Inclusion [FN-CB-240a.3] [FN-CB-240a.4]	2020	2021	2022
Number of schools visited through outreach programmes*	4	0	2
Number of new student-held accounts**	2,184	1,085	901
New funds in student-held accounts (in billion Rupiah)	111	66	25

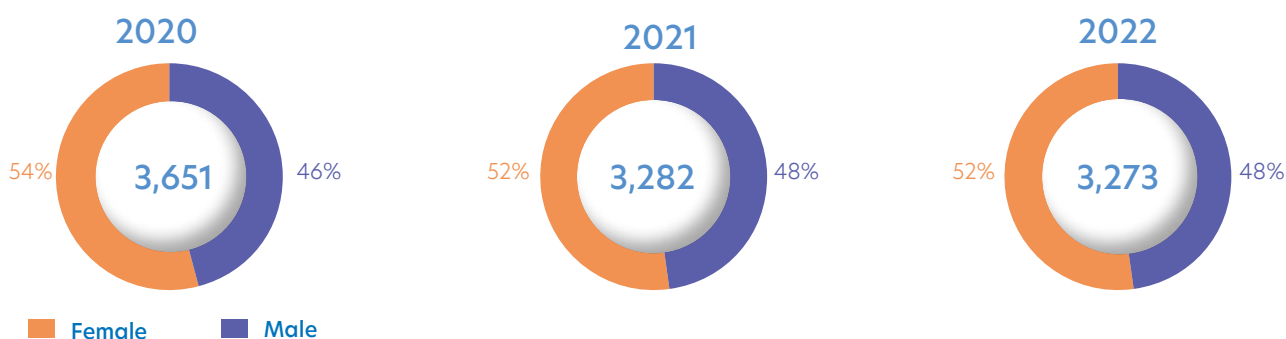
*) During the fourth quarter 2022, we resumed school visits with Covid-19 protocol implementation.

**) Numbers of new student-held accounts opened in 2022 came from both virtual and physical general product programmes.

Sustainability Highlights

Social Performance ^[B.3]

Employee Composition by Gender



Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	2020	2021	2022
Male	92%	92%	93%
Female	8%	8%	7%
Total	13	13	14

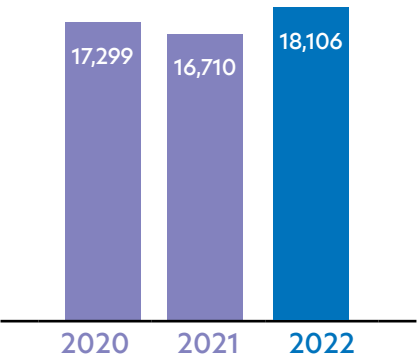
(in million Rupiah)

Community Stewardship Focus Area	2020	2021	2022
Children and Education	1,136	1,228	1,373
Art	1,060	1,060	1,060
Covid-19 Assistance	1,000	1,000	-

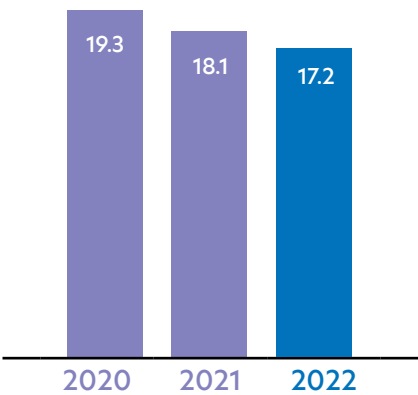
Employee Training	2020	2021	2022
Total number of training attendees	102,122	93,515	93,127
Total training hours	163,395	218,106	216,654
Total number of employees trained	3,998	3,868	3,687
Man-days per headcount	5.4	7.1	8.3
Completion rate for Mandatory e-learning (%)	100%	100%	100%
New employees	100%	100%	100%
Refresher	100%	100%	100%

Environmental Performance [B. 2]

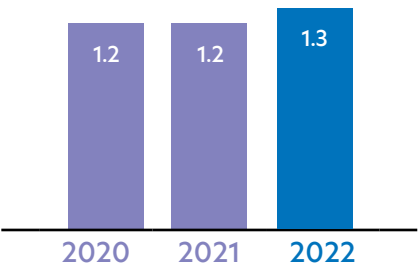
Vehicle fuel
(in Gigajoules)



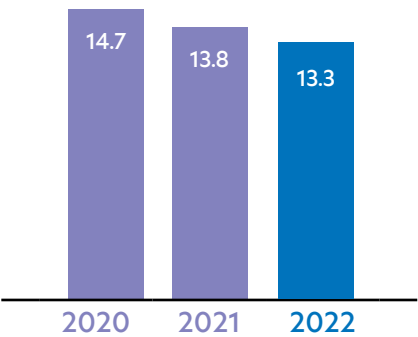
Grid electricity
(in GWh)



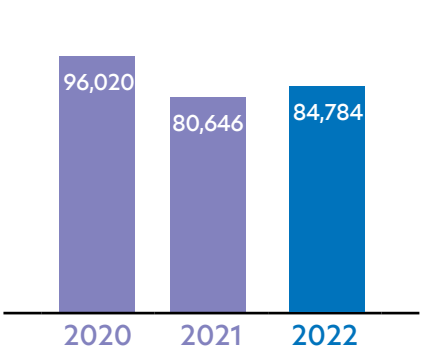
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions
(in thousand tonnes CO₂-equivalent)



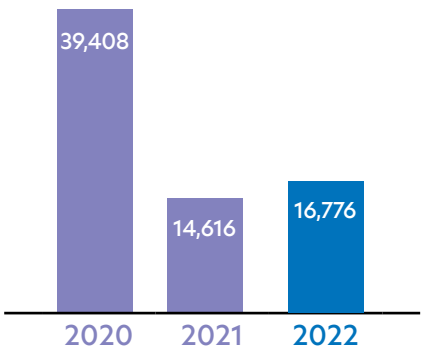
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions
(in thousand tonnes CO₂-equivalent)



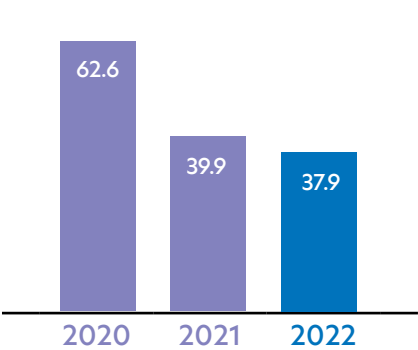
Municipal water usage
(m³)



Plastic usage
(in pieces)



Paper usage
(in metric tons)



Sustainability Strategy and Approach

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



UOB Indonesia (UOB) is committed to driving sustainable development by creating positive impact on the national economy, environment and society.

In our focus of creating sustainable value for our stakeholders, we align our long-term business strategies with their interests. We believe in sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the livelihood of future generations. We continue to provide added value to all stakeholders by integrating the eight principles of sustainable finance (set out in POJK 51) in our operating activities. These principles include:

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

In addition, UOB has prepared a "Sustainable Finance Action Plan" (*Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan/RAKB*) for the 2023 - 2027 period which was prepared by the Board of Directors and approved by the Board of Commissioners. During the 2022 RAKB, we have carried out the following:

1. Developing our internal capacity

In line with our internal capacity development plan, we have launched training modules related to the Sustainable Finance Action Plan, such as the Mandatory Responsible Financing Workshops held in August and September 2022, and the Sustainability 101 training.

2. Efficient use of resources

In order to improve our training efficiency and effectiveness, we have migrated three training modules (The Art of Service Recovery, Graphonomi and Standard Operating Rhythm) to the digital platform.

3. Diverse and inclusive workforce

We believe in fostering a diverse and collaborative work culture, creating inclusive workplace environments that value differences. Our Code of Conduct lays down the principles of personal and professional conduct and the requirement for all employees to uphold the highest ethical standards, prohibiting any kind of discrimination, bullying or harassment. As of 31 December 2022, 100 per cent employees who joined in 2022 have completed the modules or were still within the specified time line. Meanwhile, employees who joined before 2022 were required to attend a refresher training once a year.

4. Good Risk Culture

To foster a risk culture, we continued to conduct AML/CFT training for money laundering prevention, Fraud Awareness for fraud prevention, Anti-Bribery for corruption prevention, Fair Dealing for fair transactions awareness and IT Security for information security and cyber awareness. As of 31 December 2022, 100 per cent employees who joined in 2022 have completed the modules or were still within the specified time line. Meanwhile, employees who have joined before 2022 were required to attend a refresher training once a year.

5. Improving debtor analysis related to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) by determining ESG risk classification [\[FN-CB-550a.2\]](#)

Portfolio monitoring related to ESG risk profile is conveyed to management through meetings or circulars with members of the Credit Policy Committee (CPC) on a monthly basis. Monitoring new debtors and existing debtors identified as having ESG-related issues (eg Public Disclosure Program for Environmental

Compliance (PROPER) results or ESG-related incidents) as part of the Bank's Watch List framework, is carried out monthly through the Credit Portfolio Quality Meeting (CPQM).

6. Supporting children, education and art through partnerships, employee participation/volunteering and corporate philanthropy

In the third quarter, we launched the annual painting competition programme UOB Painting of the Year (POY) with digital submissions through social media, webinars and partnerships dedicated to the art community, artists and art students. In addition, we launched the 'UOB Global Heartbeat Virtual Run/Walk' programme, which for the first time took place in a combination of in-person/face-to-face and online (hybrid). This programme aims to encourage employee participation to help underprivileged children have digital access and art education.

Supporting the educational initiative, we teamed up with Mari Berbagi Seni Foundation to distribute laptops to orphanages in five cities through the Creative Digital Pod programme which is a derivative of the global My Digital Space programme.

Through a strategic partnership with MACAN Museum as a Key Education Partner, UOB launched a Children Art Space programme Kembara Biru featuring seasoned graphic artist Theresia Agustina Sitompul.

7. Conducting outreach to schools to promote Tabunganku and student savings product

UOB resumed school visits during the fourth quarter of 2022 after temporary suspension during the pandemic.

Furthermore, we continued to promote a savings habit among the public in the form of 80 promotional events within communities and public areas that provide opportunities to interact with parents and children, for example by sponsoring coloring contests, bicycle races within the cycling community, as well as opening promotional kiosks in malls or shopping centres. We also communicated directly with customers by sending articles surrounding financial education and savings via electronic mail (e-mail). As of 31 December 2022, a total of 901 accounts have been opened by students.

8. Minimising direct environmental impact by reducing the use of plastic, paper and toner

In order to reduce environmental pollution throughout the year of 2022, we reduced the purchase of plastic water bottles by 92 per cent compared to 2019. We use 2019 as a benchmark for better comparison, as our performance then was not affected by the pandemic. In addition, the Bank has also reduced the use of paper by 69 per cent and toner by 74 per cent compared to 2019.

9. Waste management at Head Office

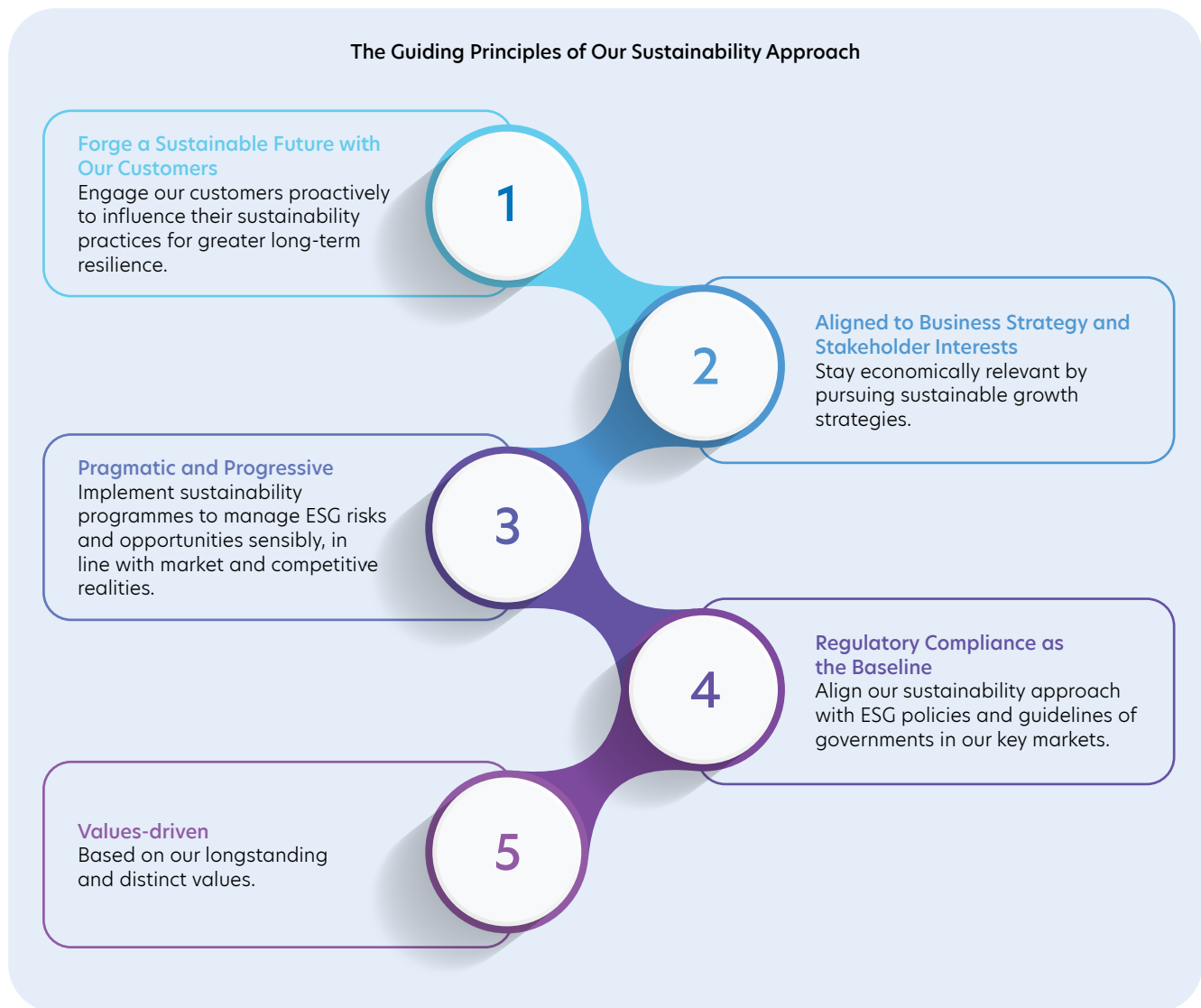
In 2022, 3.3 tonnes or six per cent of total waste generated at the head office was recycled.

10. Supporting green bonds by becoming a distribution agent for SUKUK Savings products

In support of the government's programme to distribute SUKUK Savings products, up to December 2022, we became a distribution partner for SR016, SBR011 and SR017 products.

The Five Guiding Principles

UOB's approach to sustainability is guided by five principles that act as a compass for how we address the material risks and opportunities which may impact our customers, colleagues, investors, suppliers and the communities in which we operate.



Our values of Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed underpin UOB's sustainability strategy. They will continue to guide our people, policies and processes to ensure the long-term interests of our stakeholders are met and the performance of UOB is sustained.

The Four Pillars as the Basis of Our Sustainability Culture [F. 1]

The four pillars of our sustainability strategy arise from UOB Group's fundamental strengths and are rooted in our values. They reflect our expertise, the responsibilities we hold and the role we can play for the long-term benefit of our key stakeholders. Each of the pillars determines a set of objectives which we strive to achieve to ensure that we implement our strategy with clear plans and purpose.

1. Drive Growth Sustainably

UOB's support for sustainable development goals is reflected in every policy it adopts, particularly when it comes to financing sustainable business activities. We incorporate sustainability risk into our risk management strategy in order to sustainably drive growth. In this instance, we incorporate ESG factors into our credit approval and evaluation procedures.

One of UOB's concrete actions to promote environmentally-friendly development is financing renewable energy, biodiversity management and sustainable land use, and eco-friendly products in the midst of global climate change issues. We also channel financing in the MSME sector to empower economic resilience.

2. Keep customers at the centre

We ensure that Fair Dealing principles are entrenched in all aspects of our relationship with customers as we prioritise

doing what is right for them. By keeping their best interests in mind, we harness technology and use data to make banking simpler, smarter, safer and more intuitive for them. As part of our commitment to our customers, we must safeguard their data and privacy by ensuring that our processes and systems remain secure and robust.

3. Develop professionals of principle

We continue to create a harmonious, inclusive and productive work environment for our colleagues by embracing diverse strengths and abilities to enhance our capabilities and enrich competitiveness.

In the midst of business challenges within the banking industry, we continue to develop the skills of our people through a series of education and training programmes. With this approach, we believe UOB will continue to grow sustainably, be a dependable and trustworthy bank, and provide added value to all stakeholders.

4. Uphold corporate responsibility

We believe that as a responsible financial services provider, we must uphold corporate responsibility by maintaining highest standards of governance and risk culture, ensuring regulatory compliance and protecting the financial system. This commitment is manifested in good corporate governance and our support for social and community activities. Together, these efforts help us contribute to a strong and sustainable future for the wider community.

Promote United Nations Sustainable Development Goals with our stakeholders



Drive Growth Sustainably

- Contribute economically to the progress of our communities
- Embed environmental, social and governance 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



Keep Customers at the Centre

- Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices
- Ensure Fair Dealing
- Create intuitive and impactful customer experiences
- Make banking simpler, smarter and safer through ethical use of technology and data
- Make banking more accessible and inclusive
- Support businesses across all stages of growth



Develop Professionals of Principle

- Develop high-performing teams and future-focused individuals
- Promote work-life harmony
- Encourage volunteerism and advocacy for social and environmental causes
- Ensure employee engagement and satisfaction
- Ensure workplace health, safety and well-being
- Embrace diverse abilities and strengths



Uphold Corporate Responsibility

- Maintain highest standards of governance and risk culture
- Ensure regulatory compliance
- Protect the financial system against abuse
- Incorporate sustainability principles into our procurement practices
- Manage direct environmental impact and encourage environmental stewardship
- Champion social development in children, education and art

Rooted in our values of Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed

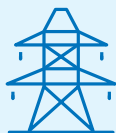
The Honourable, Enterprising, United, and Committed values are explained in the corporate culture section

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 this global transition. We cannot pass the responsibility to future generations; we must address this transition with urgency today.

Asia, particularly Southeast Asia, is one of the areas most vulnerable to climate change. UOB, as a subsidiary of UOB which is a leading financial institution in this region, is steadfast in being a positive force in the fight against climate change. UOB's commitment to net zero by 2050 is grounded in the need for a just transition that continues to support socioeconomic growth and improve energy access across the diverse economies in the region, in tandem with decarbonisation.

Energy



Power



Automotive



Oil & Gas

Built Environment



Real Estate



Construction



Steel

UOB is guided by the science in setting the net zero targets and has based the targets on internationally-recognised climate models. In consideration of structural differences across the region, UOB has extracted regional pathways for some targets that represent fair contributions of its key markets.

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.

As a commercial bank, UOB sees its role as a catalyst and enabler to influence the real economy towards net zero. UOB is embedding

As a start, UOB has covered two key carbon-emitting ecosystems, namely energy and the built environment. These span six focus sectors that are material contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions regionally and account for about 60 per cent of UOB's corporate financing portfolio.

The six sectors are among the most important for decarbonisation. In particular, oil, gas and coal, which are the supply of fossil fuels, are responsible for 73 per cent of direct emissions globally. The power, automotive, real estate and steel sectors, through downstream usage of electricity, passenger cars, iron, steel and buildings, account for 67 per cent of emissions from fossil fuel combustion. The construction of UOB's targets in these sectors reflect the ambition to facilitate this change end to end.

UOB's principles for prioritising sectors

- 1. Emissions materiality**
Focus on 'brown' sectors with highest GHG emissions and criticality for achieving climate goals
- 2. Sector abatement horizon**
Focus on sectors with largest expected decline in GHG emissions in coming years
- 3. Portfolio materiality**
Cover sectors representing a significant portion of UOB's corporate loan book, where we have the greatest potential to effect change

these net zero targets in its business strategies and operations. To this end, UOB will actively engage our clients across the region to support them on setting their net zero plans or on making their existing net zero plans more ambitious, as well as through transition financing. We will also direct more financing towards green projects and activities, and away from those that emit the most carbon.

UOB seeks to expand the scope of its targets to include new sectors and sub-sectors as data and climate scenarios become available.

More information on UOB's commitment to net zero is available at <https://www.uobgroup.com/sustainability/forging-our-net-zero-future.html>.

Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals



UOB's Business Plan and RAKB have been tailored to and reflect our support for UN SDGs which demonstrates social and environmental responsibility and support national economic growth.

UOB is also a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) with the mission of mobilising the company's global movement to create a better world. As a signatory, UOB supports the Ten Principles of the 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 for the right of 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 Governance

UOBI lays the groundwork for its goal of creating value and protecting all stakeholders through Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Through the principles of Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence and Fairness, UOBI runs its business in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and other best practices within the banking sector. With the aforementioned approach, we believe that UOBI will continue to be a leading and trusted bank in Indonesia.

Information regarding the corporate governance structure and composition, roles, trainings and education, remuneration, compensation received by the highest governance body and the impact or risk management can be found in the Corporate Governance section of this Annual Report.



Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Working Group [E. 1]

UOBI has an ESG Working Group which is tasked with reviewing relevant ESG-related topics within the banking context, identifying risks and opportunities, setting targets and objectives, reviewing emerging issues, compiling and assessing relevant data, and monitoring the progress of UOBI's sustainability-related programmes and initiatives. The ESG Working Group reports its performance and issues directly to the Board of Directors. The ESG Working Group members represent UOBI's business and supporting units whose activities deliver both positive and negative impacts on the environment, society and the economy. The ESG Working Group is coordinated by the Director of Finance and Corporate Services, and works closely with the Director of Wholesale Banking, Director of Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary, and representative members from various functions.

It is the responsibility of all UOBI employees to comply with the ESG Framework. The respective business and support units of UOBI are responsible for appraising the ESG issues in their relevant scopes and for taking appropriate steps to ensure that customers and suppliers also meet relevant policy requirements, wherever applicable.



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

The UOBI Board of Directors continuously monitors, assesses and ensures that the implementation of sustainability initiatives satisfies the intended plans and objectives. The Board of Directors also provides strategic direction for sustainability practices. In preparing this report, the Board of Directors also provides direction, reviews and approves the reported information, including identifying material factors.



Competency Development in Sustainability [E. 2]

In order to develop UOBI's internal capacity for implementing sustainable finance, throughout 2022, UOBI held activities such as: 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 corruption prevention, Fair Dealing for fair transactions awareness, IT Security for information and cyber security awareness, and the mandatory Sustainability 101.



Sustainable Finance Risk Management [E. 1]

One of UOBI's main approaches to sustainable finance is based on the implementation of risk management. We identify, analyse the impact or risk and put in place plans and policies for mitigation in all of our operations.

More information on risk management can be found in the Risk Management section of this annual report.

Our Stakeholders [GRI 2-29] [E. 4]

In accordance with our commitment to providing sustainable value and protecting all for long-term business growth, we engage our stakeholders frequently, considering their interests in every policy and activity. We are also aware of and attentive to the expectations of our stakeholders. Through various means and media, we interact with our stakeholders both formally and informally.

Below is a list of our stakeholders and how we approached them in getting their views and meeting their expectations.

Stakeholder Group and How We Engage with our Stakeholders	The Topics that Matter to our Stakeholders [GRI 3-1]	How We Meet Stakeholder Expectations
Colleagues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO communications to all colleagues on regular and topical subjects (quarterly, and as and when appropriate); • Human Resources' communications to all colleagues on employee-related initiatives (as and when appropriate); • One-on-one sessions with managers (regularly); • Online and mobile employee portal with informative, collaborative and social features (ongoing); • Performance reviews (half-yearly); • Employee engagement surveys (annually); • Town hall meetings (annually); • Training and workshops (ongoing); and • 'Speak Up' initiative for colleagues to raise issues for action and resolution (ongoing). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust and respect; • Frequent engagement and communication; • Career development, job satisfaction and recognition; • Competitive wages and benefits; • Safe working environment; and • Work-life balance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upholding a values-based and risk-focused organisational culture; • Ensuring fair and equitable opportunities for all colleagues; • Ensuring fair HR policies and processes; • Enabling our colleagues to be informed and engaged so they can contribute effectively; • Promoting teamwork and supporting one another to achieve shared goals; • Encouraging feedback and speaking up; • Ensuring transparent and objective performance appraisals, and performance-based rewards and recognition; • Providing opportunities for training and development to build skills for the digital economy; • Empowering our employees to take ownership of their career paths; • Providing flexible working arrangements; • Offering health and wellness benefits; • Maintaining a healthy and safe workplace; Enabling colleagues to give back to the community through volunteering initiatives; and • Creating and maintaining an inclusive workplace.

Stakeholder Group and How We Engage with our Stakeholders	The Topics that Matter to our Stakeholders [GRI 3-1]	How We Meet Stakeholder Expectations
Customers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactions 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable fees; • Responsible financial advice; • Secure transactions; • Protection of data and privacy; • Convenient access to products and services; • Prompt service and resolution of complaints; • Information about business development; • Relevant and timely information on products and services; • After-sales care; • Knowledgeable employees; • Standards in all of our dealings with our customers; • Focusing on both personal and business financial needs of our customers when developing our products and services; and • Ensuring that our colleagues are equipped and committed to advise and to act in the best interests of our customers; and • Responsible financing and investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing relevant information and advice; • Providing our customers with clear and transparent information, allowing them to make informed financial decisions; • Addressing customer feedback effectively and promptly; • Ensuring access to our banking products and services through our omni-channel and extensive network of customer touch points; • Ensuring the robustness of our monitoring and systems to maintain a secure banking environment; • Integrating ESG assessment into our credit risk review and credit decision processes; • Ensuring robust risk culture, governance and management; and • Implementing responsible financing guidelines.
Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of national movements to build inclusive communities (ongoing); • Fundraising events (annually); • Regional art competitions (annually); • Collaborations with customers, business partners and art institutions (ongoing) • Art roadshows and outreach programmes (as and when appropriate); • Education programmes for children (ongoing); • Financial literacy programmes (as and 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive employment opportunities; • Contribution to local job creation and economic growth; and • Good corporate citizenry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering employment opportunities to local talents; • Encouraging strategic investments that drive economic growth and social development; and • Giving back to the community through corporate social responsibility programmes focused on children, education and art.
Suppliers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for quotations and proposals (as and when appropriate); • Vendor briefings (as and when appropriate); • Purchase agreements (as and when appropriate); and • Performance reviews (annually or prior to contract expiry). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair vendor selection process; • Code of Conduct; and • Timely payment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring integrity in all purchasing decisions; and • Adhering to the terms of agreement.

Stakeholder Group and How We Engage with our Stakeholders	The Topics that Matter to our Stakeholders [GRI 3-1]	How We Meet Stakeholder Expectations
Government and Regulators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings and engagement (as and when appropriate); Consultations with regulatory bodies (as and when appropriate); Annual and sustainability reports (annually); and Audit reports (ongoing). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest standards for corporate governance and ethical behaviour; Prevention of financial fraud and money laundering; Countering the financing of terrorism (CFT); Maintaining financial stability; Responsible tax management; and Support for local economies and industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complying with applicable laws, regulations and ethical behaviour policies including tax payments; and Consultations with regulatory bodies (preventing financial fraud and money laundering by adopting a proactive approach to engage regulators).
Investors and Analysts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable and sustainable growth as well as profitability; Responsible financing and investment; and Strong corporate governance and transparency, with timely disclosures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring strong oversight and accountability through experienced and competent leadership; Ensuring high standards of corporate governance, transparency and disclosure; Adopting a disciplined and measured approach towards business risks and opportunities; Ensuring robust risk culture, governance and management; Implementing responsible financing guidelines; and Ensuring timely disclosure and reporting.
Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely, topical and transparent information; Prompt and accurate reporting of corporate news; and Access to relevant senior executives for media interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing regular statements and briefings to update the media and the public on our business developments, initiatives and progress; Ensuring prompt and relevant responses to media queries; Ensuring the availability of our spokesperson on relevant topics; and Sharing thought leadership to demonstrate our insight into the markets and industries.

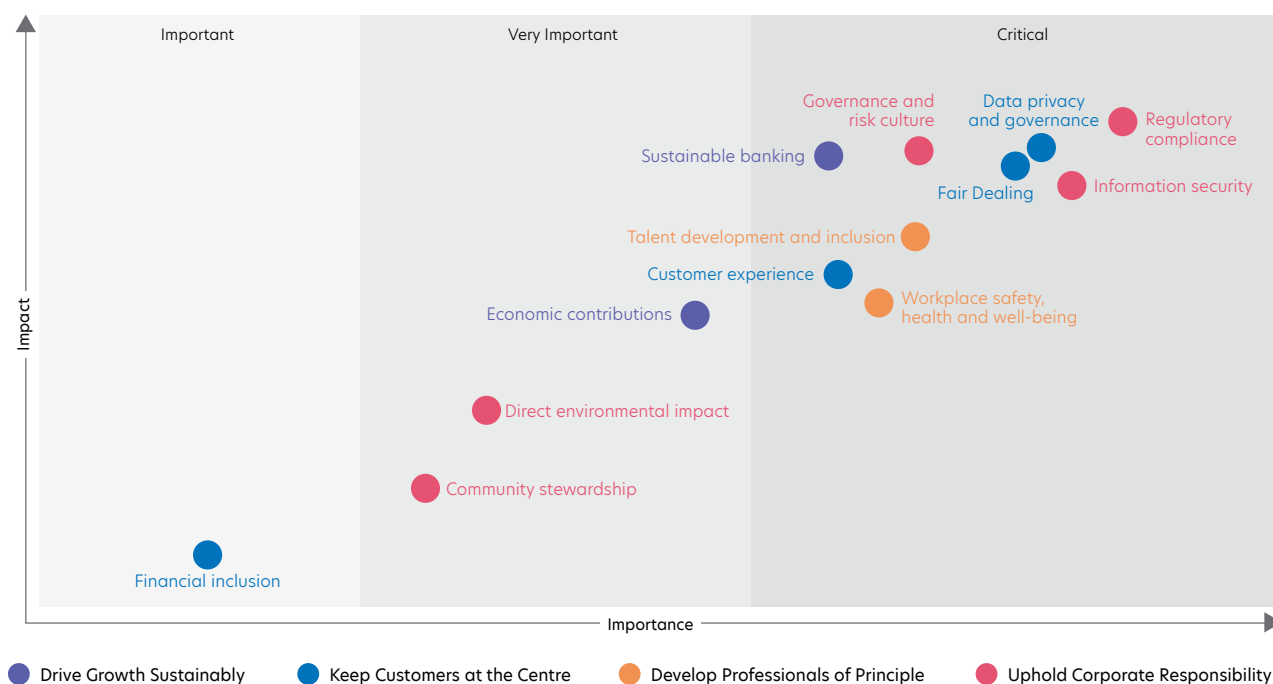
Material Factors in this Sustainability Report [GRI 3-1]

The material factors in this report take reference from the UOB Sustainability Report 2022. UOB then validates these material factors through the following:

- Identification results of stakeholder expectations and concerns. As stated above, we obtain feedback from multiple channels, including the call centre, where we collect feedback from customers for improvement as well as the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), where we acknowledge the expectations of the shareholders.
- Results of discussions and directions from the Board of Directors with the ESG Working Group and the sustainability report preparation team.
- Results of the identification of the banking issues updates that are relevant to the sustainability context.

Based on the approach above, UOB determines material factors in this sustainability report. [GRI 3-2]

Materiality Matrix



Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Our Strategic Objectives	Our Value Creation	Boundary	Our Contributions
<div> <div>■ Impact within and outside the Organisation</div> <div>● Impact within the Organisation</div> <div>▲ Impact outside the Organisation</div> </div>				
Drive Growth Sustainably				
Economic contributions [GRI 201-1]	Contribute economically to the progress of our communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying our fair share of taxes; • Creating jobs; and • Facilitating trade and industries, and building the financial resilience of our stakeholders. 	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed IDR3,278 billion in payments to stakeholders such as colleagues, suppliers, investors, authorities and local communities; and • Supported job creation, with 99.9 per cent local employee representation.
Sustainable banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote responsible investing while raising the importance of sustainable financial planning for our customers; and • Develop and provide sustainable financing solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Risk-first approach focuses on helping our customers understand the risks of any investment before considering potential returns, so that they can make informed investment decisions; • Supporting new and viable business opportunities that contribute to one or more of the 17 UN SDGs; and • Helping customers to identify and to address sustainability-related risks and opportunities in their respective businesses. 	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our end-to-end approach for responsible investing helps our customers understand the importance and benefits of having responsible investment and financial planning; • Extended a total of IDR15.3 trillion in sustainable financing (OJK classification); • Disbursed USD150 million on the first sustainability-linked trade facility; and • Channeled IDR23 trillion in total assets under management to ESG-focused investments.
Keep Customers at the Centre				
Customer experience	Create intuitive and impactful customer experiences	Anticipating our customers' needs and wants by offering them safe, reliable and relevant products to meet their preferences.	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We strive to maintain high levels of customer satisfaction; • Launched the Auto-save feature in TMRW, the first in ASEAN and part of a series of value proposition enhancements aimed at driving the customer-saving behavior; • Launched UOB EZ Pay, a convenient method to make online purchases on the selected merchants using TMRW App and UOB PIB; and • Launched UOB Infinity, an enhanced business-focused internet banking, supporting our customers to bank with greater ease and effectiveness.
Fair Dealing	Ensure Fair Dealing	Treating customers fairly based on principles of integrity, trust and respect.	■	As part of our corporate culture, we ensure that the Fair Dealing principles are adhered to in all of our operations.
Data Privacy and Governance [GRI 418-2]	Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices	Ensuring the confidentiality and security of our customers' information through comprehensive policies and processes.	■	We strive to ensure data privacy for all of our customers in alignment with the policies and procedures we have in place.

Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Our Strategic Objectives	Our Value Creation	Boundary	Our Contributions
Financial inclusion	Make banking more accessible and inclusive	Making banking products and services accessible as well as affordable to diverse segments of the society to meet their needs and expectations.	■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are actively promoting financial literacy amongst students, as well as providing them with access to financial products and services; and
Develop Professionals of Principle				
Talent development and inclusion [GRI 201-3] [GRI 202-1] [GRI 401-2] [GRI 404-1] [GRI 404-2] [GRI 404-3]	Develop high-performing teams and future-focused individuals; Promote work-life harmony; Encourage volunteerism; and Ensure employee engagement and satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in training and career development for our colleagues; Treating our colleagues with care and respect; Providing our colleagues with the time and opportunity to give back to the community; Providing our colleagues with the opportunity to experience cross-learning across departments; and Conducting annual employee engagement surveys and responding to feedback as well as providing our colleagues with cross-learning opportunities. 	●	We uphold the three pillars of our Employee Value Proposition which are Care, Growth and Trust.
Workplace safety, health and wellbeing [GRI 401-3] [GRI 403-1]	Ensure workplace health, safety and well-being	Providing our colleagues with a safe and conducive work environment.	●	We are committed to ensuring the health, safety and well-being of all colleagues.
Uphold Corporate Responsibility				
Governance and risk culture	Embed ESG risk in our approach to risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining a robust risk management framework to protect the interests of our stakeholders; and Ensuring that we remain nimble to seize business opportunities as they arise. 	■	We have in place a Risk Management Framework that enforces risk culture and ESG risks.
Regulatory compliance	Ensure compliance with laws and regulations within the jurisdictions in which we operate	Observing the letter and spirit of applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards.	■	We have in place frameworks, policies and procedures to protect against regulatory compliance risks. Furthermore, all new and existing colleagues undergo mandatory training and annual refreshers on a range of compliance-related topics.
Information Security	Protect customer data and privacy through secure and robust systems and practices	Protecting our customers from cyber threats through robust risk management systems and processes.	■	We strive to ensure information security for all of our customers in alignment with the policies and procedures we have in place.

Material ESG Factor [GRI 3-2]	Our Strategic Objectives	Our Value Creation	Boundary	Our Contributions
Direct environmental impact [GRI 302-1] [GRI 305-1] [GRI 305-2]	Encourage environmental stewardship through the efficient use of resources and waste management	Managing energy, water and resource consumption more efficiently as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and minimising waste.	■	We actively mitigate our direct impact to the environment by applying the 3R Principles (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).
Community stewardship [GRI 413-1]	Champion social development in children, education and art	Helping the young, the underprivileged, and those with special needs and promising talent to realise their full potential.	■	We are active in supporting a range of charities and causes in the country through donations, employee volunteerism, partnerships, etc.

Compared to the previous year, there are material factor changes in this sustainability report. [GRI 3-2]

Challenges of the Implementation of Sustainable Finance [E. 5]

One of the main challenges of implementing sustainable finance is to provide understanding to debtors from a business perspective. Furthermore, there are policy updates in relation to financing

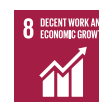
review process that is integrated with the environmental, social and governance assessment.

The implementation of UOBI's sustainable finance has been running since the enactment of POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017. A number of policies and activities have been implemented by UOBI such as dissemination and internalisation of sustainable finance classification for our customers, the piloting program

for the Indonesian Green Taxonomy, sustainability campaigns to increase awareness for all our employees and the establishment of an ESG Working Group.

We continue to remind our employees about the importance of a sustainable and risk-based organisational culture as well as responsible behavior towards the environment, for example through minimizing the use of plastic and energy-saving practices.

Driving Growth Sustainably



Economic Contributions [GRI 201-1]

UOBI plays the role of Financial Services Institution which directly contributes to driving national economic growth. Through its network that spreads across 42 cities in Indonesia with 130 branches, UOBI has been providing value to stakeholders and has become a catalyst for economic growth and development.

The economic value generated by UOBI has been felt through the economic value distribution to stakeholders in the form of operating income for shareholders, salaries and benefits for employees, payment of taxes to the government, and the contracts value with business partners including local partners. In addition, UOBI has also provided support for the community and

social development through our social responsibility role.

The presence of UOBI also had an impact on creating jobs locally through its network throughout Indonesia. Currently around 99.9 per cent of UOBI's workforce are Indonesian citizens.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOBI continues to improve our performance through a number of strategies and approaches amidst the ever-growing competition in the banking sector. We focus on "Building a Future-proof Platform" to lead our people, processes and technological capabilities to a higher level. Furthermore, it is supported by an organisational culture that focuses on risk. A complete explanation of the UOBI's strategy and approach in economic performance can be found in

the Management Discussion and Analysis section of the Annual Report.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

UOBI's economic performance during the 2022 fiscal year is reflected in the 2022 Financial Statements.

Net interest income, operating income, and non-operating income are indicators which reflect UOBI's economic performance. We generated economic value to be distributed to our various stakeholders in the form of tax payments to the government; salaries, benefits, and pension plans for employees; donations to local charities; as well as spending on suppliers for the procurement of goods and services, amounting IDR3,278 billion in 2022.

Economic Performance [F. 2]

(in IDR billion)

Description	2020	2021	2022
Total Assets	116,554	121,395	138,276
Earning Assets	105,941	109,666	119,665
Loans portfolio	70,698	74,805	85,535
Deposits from Customers	91,965	100,033	113,917
Operating Income (IDR)	778	830	1,136
Operating Expenses (IDR)	4,873	4,942	5,400
Net Profit (IDR)	518	655	951
Performance Ratio			
Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.85%	17.98%	16.57%
Non-performing earning assets and non earning assets to total earning assets and non-earning assets	0.97%	1.38%	1.10%
Non-performing earning assets to total earning assets	0.89%	1.38%	1.01%
Allowance for Impairment Losses on financial assets to earning assets	2.98%	3.21%	3.44%
Gross Non Performing Loan	2.44%	3.51%	2.98%
Net Non Performing Loan	1.51%	2.22%	1.73%
Return on Asset (ROA)	0.70%	0.71%	0.84%
Return on Equity (ROE)	4.02%	4.68%	6.70%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	3.82%	3.81%	3.98%
Operating Expenses to Operating Income	92.26%	90.19%	87.74%
Loan to Deposit Ratio	76.87%	74.78%	73.18%

Sustainable Business Activity

(in billion Rupiah)

Description	Categories of Sustainable Business Activities [F. 3]	2020	2021	2022
Student-held accounts		111	66	25
	Renewable Energy	254	1,653	1,871
Fund Distribution: Loans/Financing for sustainable business activities	Management of Biological Natural Resources and Sustainable Land Use	2,901	3,627	2,110
	Products that can Reduce Resource Use and Produce Less Pollution (Ecoefficient)	43	253	651
	MSME Activities	11,696	10,852	10,664
Total Loans/ Bank Financing		70,698	74,805	85,535

Economic Value Generated

(in billion Rupiah)

Description	2020	2021	2022
Interest income - net	4,131	4,433	5,140
Other operating income - net	1,520	1,339	1,396
Non operating income -net	5	19	12
Salary and benefit	2,049	2,040	2,038
Corporate income tax	265	194	197
Number of local vendors	1,353	1,388	1,490
Amount distributed to local vendors	1,257	1,356	1,490

In addition to the positive impacts from an economic aspect - economic value distributed to all stakeholders, throughout 2022, there were no negative impacts that caused economic losses due to UOB operations.



Sustainable Banking

Responsible Financing

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

We recognise that we play an important role in shaping the actions of our customers and supporting long-term sustainable development through our financing practices. We focus on small businesses, companies that are oriented towards responsible use of natural resources, renewable energy-use innovation and other sustainability-linked activities.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

To support responsible financing, UOBI conducts portfolio monitoring related to the ESG risk profile. Each prospective debtor must pass due diligence to ensure that the loan profile and objectives would not be conflicted with the sustainability framework. For example, UOBI will not proceed further with prospective debtors who have been involved in incidents or are at risk of causing environmental pollution, indications of causing human rights violations, or having a negative impact on society.

UOBI has developed Credit Acceptance Guidelines based on sector specifications and ESG checklists to assist our relationship managers in identifying, assessing and reviewing ESG risks.

Debtors that fall within the following ESG-sensitive industries are subject to enhanced due diligence with sector specific guidelines:

- Agriculture;
- Forestry;
- Metals and Mining;
- Defense;
- Chemical;
- Energy;
- Infrastructure; and
- Waste Management.

UOBI adopts the Equator Principles into our credit policy. The Equator Principles Guidelines have been published through Circular No. 22/RMG/0002 on 11 February 2022. This guideline is part of the risk management framework which provides guidance on the application of the Equator Principles, which includes the categorisation of project financing, environmental and social review processes, and covenants that shall be met.

We have developed checklists containing ESG risk classifications to identify, measure and manage ESG risks. The ESG clause of the debtors is evaluated as part of each Credit Approval document before being added to the credit facility agreement.

Portfolio monitoring related to ESG risk profile is conveyed to management through meetings or circulation to members of the Credit Policy Committee (CPC) on a

monthly basis. Monitoring of new debtors and existing debtors identified as having ESG-related issues (e.g PROPER results or ESG-related incidents), as part of the Bank's Watch List framework, is carried out monthly through Credit Portfolio Quality Meetings (CPQM).

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

UOBI has issued the Equator Principles training module in the form of electronic learning (e-learning) which has been attended by 93 per cent of 307 employees required to attend training on 23 February 2022. The Credit Policy Committee (CPC) routinely conducts meeting to monitor portfolios related to ESG risks on monthly basis.

UOBI continuously organises cooperation between related functions in terms of classifying Bank debtors into the Indonesian Green Taxonomy category and their reporting based on the prevailing OJK guidelines.

Throughout 2022, UOBI's approach has effectively prevented risky financing or negative impact on ESG aspects.

Managing Climate Change Risk

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

In practice, Green Taxonomy is a classification system, which determines a list of environmentally friendly economic activities. This classification is based on business activities that support the efforts of environmental conservation along with the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This way, UOBI contributes to mitigating the

impact of climate change by ensuring the investments have met the sustainable category by integrating environmental, social, and governance aspects.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

To support the mitigation of climate change risk, UOBI conducts a risk assessment, especially on environmental impacts in line with the commitment to responsible financing. UOBI encourages the financing of all environmentally-friendly business activities such as climate change adaptation, renewable energy, and environmentally-friendly transport.

UOBI participated in the Indonesian Green Taxonomy pilot project, which started in July 2022 and lasted until this

report was prepared. Through financing practices, we have an important role to form responsible actions from customers to support sustainable long-term development.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

All policies taken related to the banking sector's support for climate change mitigation have been going well. Throughout 2022, UOBI has disbursed financing for business activities in the renewable energy sector amounted to IDR2,110 bn.

UOBI has always assisted business activities that support climate change mitigation by implementing ESG impact assessment.





Sustainable Financing

Supporting Business for Sustainable Development [GRI 203-1], [GRI 203-2]

UOBI encourages the role of other business players (customers) to directly and indirectly drive sustainable development. One of the elements of sustainable development is the urgency of preserving the environment as the carrying capacity of human-life resources. For example, net zero commitments globally has driven the business ecosystem growth oriented towards environmentally-friendly products and services. In addition to

driving environmentally-sound business activities, UOBI also supports business growth in MSME sector.

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 sectoral expertise, experience, capacity and ecosystem partnerships,

UOBI is positioned to support our clients on their transformation journey.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOBI integrates all financing decisions to produce positive impacts and to reduce potential harm to society and the environmental ecosystem. We align our financing framework and procedures with internationally recognised standards and principles.

With our sustainable financing frameworks, UOBI supports the national sustainable development agenda.

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:



Smart City Sustainable Financing Framework



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



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



Green and 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

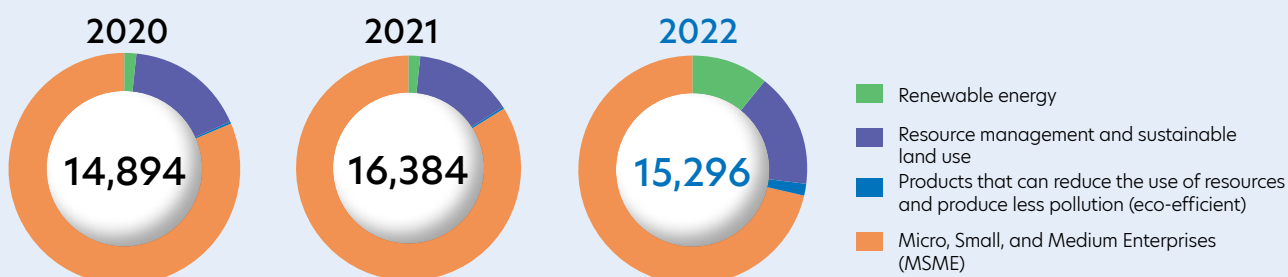


Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

Throughout 2022, in order to support the sustainability-oriented businesses, we have disbursed financing for Sustainable Business Activities:

1. based on OJK Framework: IDR15,296 bn
2. based on UOB Framework: IDR1,446 bn

Sustainable Financing (POJK 51)
(in billion Rupiah)



Categories of Sustainable Business Activities	2020	2021	2022
Renewable energy	254	1,653	1,871
Management of biological natural resources and sustainable land use	2,901	3,627	2,110
Products that can reduce resource use and produce less pollution (eco-efficient)	43	253	651
MSME activities	11,696	10,852	10,664

For our business partners, a sustainable business approach requires adaptation in terms of policies, technology, costs, and human resource capacity. As a result, we continue to provide the highest quality services and advice to assist them in implementing sustainability into their businesses.

In implementing sustainability-related policies and procedures, UOB received no complaints from our customers and recorded no negative impacts.

Chandra Asri - Summary Deal Brief



In July 2022, UOB signed with PT Chandra Asri Petrochemicals Tbk (Chandra Asri) our first USD100mn Sustainability-Linked Trade Facility, which is a solution offered under UOB's Green and Sustainable Trade Finance and Working Capital Framework. Through this credit facility, Chandra Asri is able to utilise the financing and enjoy competitive rate in accordance to its sustainability rating as rated by international ESG rating agency. Through this program and financing, not only does UOB continuously support business growth of Chandra Asri, we also encourage and incentivise Chandra Asri in their efforts to implement ESG principles in the business.

Sustainable Investing

ESG-based portfolio investing is becoming more popular as people become increasingly conscious of sustainable business and investment practices. UOBI offers advice on financial planning and investment options suited to our investors' goals and characteristics. We provide solutions to our clients and encourage long-term, stable investments that are sustainable.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOBI is committed to supporting regulators and playing an active role in selling green bonds at least once a year. Through our Wealth Management unit, we support the distribution of SUKUK Savings products by conducting outreach to increase customer awareness of government green project financing. This initiative is expected to increase the number of placements during the offering period.

We provide a range of end-to-end approaches in assisting and guiding our customers to understand the importance of having responsible financial and investment planning, including the careful selection of products in their portfolio based on their risk appetite and financial goals.

- risk-first approach to help our customers understand the risks of any investment ahead of potential returns;

- core and tactical portfolio approach to provide clear guidance on the product allocation and selection, according to each customer's profile and needs; and
- VTAR approach sets a clear and sound judgment on our tactical portfolio allocation based on recent and expected valuation, trend, activity, and possible risk.

In the next five years, we aim to become a key player in the wealth management business in Indonesia, targeting a top five position in the industry based on AUM and number of investors.

In order to achieve that we will need to develop 3P:

- **People**
Having right-minded, conscientious client advisors and relationship managers, to educate and advise our

customers properly and accordingly;

- **Product**
Developing and offering responsible products and services to help our customers meet their goals; and
- **Portfolio**
Helping our customers build well-diversified portfolios across asset classes and product types.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

In 2022, our assets under management (AUM) in ESG-focused wealth products increased 60 per cent year on year to IDR396 billion, while the number of customers investing in these products increased 146 per cent. This increase was mainly supported by the ESG-based Mutual Fund "BNP Paribas Sri Kehati". On the other hand, green bonds fell 19 per cent compared to the previous year.

ESG-Focused Mutual Funds/Green Bonds	2020	2021	2022
No of customers	98	244	600
AUM (IDR million)	81,292	247,526	395,882
Total AUM (IDR million)	13,932,971	19,812,246	23,072,758

In order to support the government's programme for the distribution of SUKUK Savings products, UOBI has become a distribution partner for SR016, SBR011 and SR017 products.

Keep Customers at the Centre



As a Financial Services Institution, UOB is committed to offer the best products and services for all customers in an inclusive manner. We strive to understand the expectations and needs of all customers by providing security, convenience and comfort in transactions.

Customer Experience

Digital Banking [F. 26]

UOB launched TMRW in 2020, the first mobile-only digital bank to cater to the financial needs and preference of the digital generation in Indonesia.

The launch of TMRW is part of our strategy to have a customised and personalised customer experience through the adoption of the latest technology, which will create a sustainable business for UOB. TMRW is data-centric and rethinks traditional banking models to make banking simpler, more transparent and engaging for our customers – designed to fulfill the entire customer life cycle.

TMRW enables us to acquire and serve the huge base of digital-first customers across Indonesia. This complements our omni-channel approach, offering our customers the option of digital touch points to serve more advisory and complex financial needs and services such as deposit accounts, loans and credit cards.

As customers spend more time using TMRW, it becomes more familiar with their wants and needs as it translates transaction data into actionable insights to make their banking experience fun and engaging. To maintain a good experience and 24/7 interaction with customers, TMRW is equipped with a chatbot called TIA (Tomorrow Intelligent Assistant), with its interface taking reference from popular messaging apps. TIA engages in communication with the customers and connect customers

to human assistant seamlessly without them having to exit or toggle away from the TMRW app. TIA also provides prompt responses and solutions for customers.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

Throughout 2022 UOB has made product and service innovations consisting of:

- acquire new TMRW customers through various initiatives such as:
 - establish partnership with various entities ranging from online transportation, e-commerce, travel online, and execute a marketing campaign through placement in both conventional and online media, and acquiring new customers from various communities;
 - digital marketing strategy by riding on employee and customers' referral program;
 - attractive bundling products (Savings Account with TMRW Credit Card and TMRW Pay) offering various promotion specific for Credit Card and TMRW Pay customers;
- increase customer engagement level by having the Auto-save feature, which is the first in ASEAN and part of a series of value proposition enhancements aimed at driving customer saving behavior;
- implement BI-FAST, a new service that allows customers to send and receive funds in real-time, safely, efficiently, and available at any time; and
- launched UOB EZ Pay to provide UOB customers the convenience to make online purchase on selected merchants using TMRW Apps and UOB Personal Internet Banking.

This initiative is aiming to drive the usage of digital banking for daily transaction and motivate customer to choose UOB as their main bank.

By the end of 2022, TMRW has more than 140 billers and partnership with 50 merchants for acquisition and drive customer usage. Throughout 2022, TMRW has received positive feedback from customers and the broader community as indicated by the satisfactory Net Promoter Score (NPS).



In 2022, UOB also launched "UOB Infinity", an enhanced business internet banking which introduces improved user interface and experience, as well as various features supporting our customers to bank with greater ease and effectiveness on their digital journey. Through this launch, UOB has actively assisted our SME customers accelerate towards digital adoption and utilisation enabling them to scale up successfully.

Customer Experience and Satisfaction

Our customers are the core of our business. By actively engaging and listening to their needs, we can serve them better and create lasting relationships.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness [GRI 3-3]

In focusing on doing what is right for customers, we act in their best interests and provide them with appropriate solutions and services through our omni-channel approach. Our culture and values - Honourable, Enterprising, United and Committed, serve as the guidelines in how we treat all of our customers.

	<p>Honourable: Treat You Fairly</p> <p>We ensure we maintain the highest professional and moral standards in all our dealings with you. We have uncompromising discipline, clarity, and bravery to do what is right for you and every decision is made in your best interest.</p>		<p>Enterprising: Provide You with the Right Solution</p> <p>We connect you with solutions that make the most out of your experiences with us. Working together with you, we provide expert tools, knowledgeable guidance, and clear direction to help you manage your day-to-day and future requirements, however complex your needs.</p>
	<p>United: Know You Personally</p> <p>The value we place on relationships is reflected in our desire to make every experience a personalised one for you. By anticipating your needs and understanding you better with every interaction, learning your preferences, and knowing what matters to you, we make your experience feel it is all about you.</p>		<p>Committed: Be There when it Matters</p> <p>We are dedicated to stand by your side, to celebrate your achievements, and to be present in your future, in good and in bad times. We provide you with personal guidance, backed by a seamless and consistent delivery built around your ambitions – to be relevant in your lives as you experience your biggest moments, and always to be close to you.</p>

In addition to implementing this culture and values, the UOB Customer Commitments Awards Ceremony is held annually to recognize employees who have led and become role models in fulfilling commitments to customers. This is done to ensure that UOB employees continue to provide the best services to customers. In 2022, we have awarded two winners in the individual category and three winners in the group category.

Improving Customer Satisfaction and Advocacy [F. 30]

Customer satisfaction assessment and evaluation is the key to improve our services and future business growth. We aim to receive objective feedback from our customers through the Net Promoter Score (NPS) metrics which is a proven metric to measure customer satisfaction and loyalty that is recognised worldwide. We use the Net Promoter Score (NPS) for all business lines and product. NPS is one of the tools used to measure customer loyalty, indicating the customers'

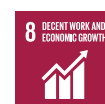
likelihood to recommend a company's brand, products or services to others. In 2022, UOB performed surveys using NPS methodology for the Consumer Banking business, conducted by Bain and Company with the NPS results above the industry average while for Wholesale Banking business it was conducted by Greenwich.

We frequently engage with customers by text messaging and telephone calls, particularly to interact with customers via any of the seven touch points, namely:

- credit card application, housing loan application;
- Privilege Banking on-boarding, mass market account opening, Business Banking account opening;
- contact centre servicing credit card reward redemption;
- wealth banking on-boarding;
- Personal Financial Services - investment and insurance;
- Business Banking - investment and insurance; and
- problem resolution.

In addition to improve service quality, we also conduct surveys and benchmarking to review our performance and services compared to the best services in the banking industry, and identify areas for improvement.

We conduct service huddles at branches and head office as well as internal NPS surveys to improve customer service quality. Through service huddle, we encourage colleagues from all business segments to share ideas in improving customer experience. Benchmark surveys provide information that allows us expedite and simplify the account opening process. All security officers at our branches have also received training to direct the customers to the right branch representatives.



Fair Dealing

The Fair Dealing policy is one example of our overall focus on customer satisfaction. What is not right for our customers is not right for us.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

We are committed to treat our customers fairly based on the principles of integrity, ethics, professionalism, trust and mutual respect. To support this commitment, we have done the following:

- Breakthrough Service training for senior management, managers, front-liners and back office employees to equip our colleagues with the skills to transform customer pain points into opportunities and to create significant added value for the business; and
- integrity, trust, and respect are the most important elements of Fair Dealing, which are reflected in the development of our products and services.

UOBI ensures that Fair Dealing is embedded in our corporate culture by:

- offering products and services to fit our customer's needs;
- ensuring that our team is competent in providing appropriate advice and recommendations, providing clear, relevant and timely information to guide customers on making informed financial decisions; and
- handling customer complaints in an independent, effective and timely manner.

Reducing Negative Impact on

Customers [F. 27] [F. 28] [F. 29]

In addition to customer data security, in order to protect the interests of customers, we ensure that each of our operations adheres to and complies with applicable laws and regulations, especially within the banking sector. Each of our products provides detailed and transparent information to customers, allowing them to know all the terms and conditions. All UOBI products and services have been fully evaluated and supervised by OJK. Overall, our way of reducing the negative impact on customers is through comprehensive risk management by early identification, measurement and mitigation of existing risks.

Throughout 2022, there were no UOBI products that violate terms and regulations, and no products were withdrawn from the market.

Effective Settlement of Customer Complaints

Customer satisfaction is essential for our business to grow and develop in the long-term. We try to listen and meet the needs and expectations of customers, including their complaints and dissatisfaction. UOBI considers these complaints as part of our performance improvement and evaluation process.

To accommodate customer complaints and inquiries, UOBI has provided the following media channels:

- customer service
- contact centre 14008
- email: UOBcare@uob.co.id
- Digital Bank TMRW
- social media (Instagram, Facebook)
- printed and online media
- regulator contact centre (OJK and BI)

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

Through the communication channels above, we strive to handle all non-compliance issues with Fair Dealing and other complaints independently, effectively and promptly.

Customer complaints and resolution	2020	2021	2022
Complaints/grievances	3,903	6,220	6,017
Settlement process	373	247	455
Complaints resolved	3,530	5,973	5,562
Ratio (%)	90.4%	96.0%	92.4%



Data Privacy and Governance [GRI 418-1] [F. 27]

Information security and customer data privacy is absolute and a fundamental requirement that must be met. UOBI is highly committed to protecting customer data and privacy through safe and robust systems and practices. Therefore, with the rapid development of information technology, UOBI strives to prevent the risk of leakage and irregularities in the use of customer data.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

Data Privacy [FN-CB-230a.2]

UOB Personal Data Protection Policy Principles:

- personal data must only be collected and used for purposes for which the customer has been notified and has explicitly consented to, or are permitted applicable law and regulations related to data privacy;
- personal data is used responsibly in accordance with our ethical standards and corporate values;
- access and disclosure are strictly on a need-to-know basis; and
- integrity and security of personal data are paramount.

All personal data that is no longer needed for legal or business purposes must be securely deleted, in accordance with the applicable law and regulations related to data privacy.

The Data Protection Officer performs oversight to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, assisting investigations of suspected breaches as and when required. The Operational Risk Management and Data Protection Officer reviews each incident and related plans and actions are prepared by the business and supporting units. Significant incidents will be reported to the Risk Management Committee.

Any provision of marketing information must seek the customer's approval to receive telemarketing calls. We will facilitate customer requests to access and correct our personal data in accordance with the applicable law and regulations related to data privacy.

Customers may also access our website to find out information about the policies we use for data privacy and protection. Privacy notices are also available online.

Ethical Use of Data

Information technology advancements and their benefits are used to the fullest extent possible for business development

needs. In this case, UOBI also leverages artificial intelligence and analysis with the purpose of using data responsibly and ethically throughout its business.

The Importance of Data Quality

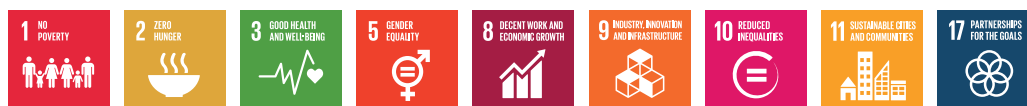
Data security must be supported by quality data. This is important for effective decision-making at the highest level as the materials are for analysis and reporting both for internal purposes such as risk analysis and the interests of regulators. Providing quality, accurate and timely data is a concern and a crucial part of our operations.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness [FN-CB-230a.1]

All UOBI employees have received IT Security training. As of December 2022, 100 per cent new hires have completed the training module.

Throughout 2022 we did not receive any complaints, grievances, fines or sanctions resulting from leaks of information, personal data or misuse of customer data.

We continue to invest in IT capabilities, cybersecurity and human resources to ensure data security, and most importantly safeguard our customers' trust.



Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion [F. 17]

In order to achieve an improved quality of life and sustainable development goals, we are responsible for providing access to every person or business, enabling them to leverage financial products or services.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

We understand that the Indonesian people's knowledge, understanding and access to financial institutions, products and services are still low and uneven. Therefore, UOBI carries out financial literacy activities in line with the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 76/Pojk.07/2016 concerning increasing financial literacy and inclusion within the financial services sector for consumers and/or public.

To this end, as part of Bank Indonesia's working group (Pokja BI), we are committed to actively engage in implementing Financial Literacy activities for the community through Literacy, Community and Collaboration, which include:

1. Literacy

By sharing knowledge about the benefits, risks and responsibilities of banking products and services, financial management and knowledge about banking in general.

2. Community

By establishing discussion groups and the sharing of experiences between groups which will build communities of practice, aiming to expedite the knowledge spread.

3. Collaboration

By collaborating between UOBI and related parties, it is expected that the financial literacy program can provide benefits to the wider community. The UOBI literacy activities are led by PFS Wealth and Liabilities Product work unit, assisted by business units and supported by all UOBI work functions throughout Indonesia focusing on:

- professionals/employees;
- students/college students;
- community/public; and
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

UOBI has a program to introduce financial literacy to high school and college students as well as low-income employees, allowing them to access financial products and enhance their understanding of sound financial management principles. At the same time, we expect to drive up employee and student account openings.

We have a Corporate Employee Program (CEP) that gives businesses access to payroll tools. Most of the workforce in businesses like factories earns a minimum salary, and some are unbanked.

Through this initiative, we give them access to USave and TMRW accounts, offering easy access using UOBI ATM/ Debit cards in ATM bersama and Prima networks, which will enable them to manage their finances more effectively.

We also promote savings products such as Tabunganku and Simpanan Pelajar (Simpel) aimed for students. These products offer affordable initial deposits, and no monthly fees.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

UOBI resumed school visits in the fourth quarter of 2022 after having been absent during the pandemic. Furthermore, we continued to promote a savings culture among the public in the form of 80 promotional events in communities and public areas, giving opportunities to interact with parents and children, for example sponsoring coloring contests, bicycle races in the cycling community, as well as opening promotional kiosks in malls or shopping centres. We also communicated directly with customers, by sending articles about financial education and savings via electronic mail (e-mail). For the year 2022, a total of 901 savings accounts have been opened by students.

Student-held accounts	2020	2021	2022
Number of accounts	2,184	1,085	901
Balance (in billion)	111	66	25

Support for SMEs

SMEs play a vital role as the backbone of Indonesia's economy. Based on data issued by the Ministry of Finance in March 2021, Indonesia has 64 million SMEs, contributing more than 61 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and absorbed 97 per cent of the total labour force.

However, there is still much to be done to help SME growth in Indonesia, as digital transformation still needs to be accelerated further in order for SMEs to scale up successfully.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

We are cognisant that creating support for SMEs to scale up their operations and pursue growth will entail an end-to-end approach that prioritises the incorporation of digital transformation throughout the entire process. SMEs who are able to adapt and embrace digitalisation will be sure to thrive, as more people rely on the digital economy.

UOBI continues to support our SME customers through:

- enhancing our digital banking services for our SME customers in areas of payments, collection and financing facilities;
- host webinars for SME customers in cooperation with our ecosystem partners, in the form of providing views on the economic outlook and market updates;
- reach out to our ecosystem partners such as tech companies, insurance providers, real estate agents, and developers to share knowledge and strategies on various topics including how to manage challenges related to the pandemic and economic uncertainties; and
- respond to the need for a commercial property loan in the local community with campaigns and webinars

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

In supporting Financial literacy and inclusion for our SME customers, TBEX (Transaction Banking Experience) continues to be the knowledge center in providing business updates and relevant regulations through close engagement with regulators i.e. Bank Indonesia and tax consultants on top of many other credible speakers. This online access offers a broad knowledge in how to grow business for our SMEs Customers.

In the effort to support SMEs to access the technology needed for their digital transformation, UOBI worked with our ecosystem partners to roll out a series of initiatives and programmes since 2020. In 2022, we enhanced UOB Bizsmart - our integrated suite of cloud-based business solutions - by integrating the payment solutions with Point-Of-Sale reporting automation coupled with the customers' UOBI accounts, allowing for real-time reconciliation and direct deposit. This resulted in a 50 per cent year-on-year increase in digital payments transaction volume in 2022.

We also continue our programme that offer our SME customer's suppliers access to financing through the anchor-spoke model, the UOB BizMerchant. Targeted at online retailers in particular, this programme offers financing facilities without the need for collateral and with a faster turnaround time.

Our cash management and trade finance platform, the UOB BIBPlus, supports our customers in times of uncertainty by ensuring that their banking transactions can be done remotely and smoothly. This is reflected by the sound growth in 2022 of 36 per cent year-on-year increase in transaction volume and a 38 per cent year-on-year increase in SME customers registration.

Develop Professionals of Principle



Talent Development and Inclusion

We recognise that a dynamic and engaged workforce is essential to the continued success of our Bank. By sharpening the knowledge and expertise of our people through technical, personal development and professional conversion programmes, we ensure that they are equipped with the skillsets and mindsets to remain relevant, competitive and fulfilled.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

As a valuable asset, UOBI maintains and pays attention to the needs of all occupational aspects and continues to drive employee capabilities beyond individual limits through our training and development programmes.

Below are UOBI's various policies to nurture and develop our talents which will ultimately lead to long-term sustainable organisational and individual growth. We strive to provide the best benefits to improve the quality of life, pay attention to occupational health and safety, and create a conducive yet harmonious work environment.

Equal Opportunity

Remuneration and Benefits for Colleagues [GRI 202-1] [GRI 405-2] [F. 20]

Remuneration is a key element of maintaining human resources as well as increasing UOBI's competitiveness amidst the dynamic business needs and competition. UOBI provides attractive, effective and competitive remuneration, which is expected to motivate employees and support our long-term goals.

The remuneration given has taken into account UOBI's condition and similar industries as well as applicable labor regulations and regulations. UOBI's employees all over the country receive remuneration above the Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) Standard which is used as a reference for the minimum number of decent living needs in each region of Indonesia in accordance with the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration regulation Number 7 of 2013 concerning the Minimum Wage.

We do not differentiate remuneration based on gender. The assessment of the remuneration amount is solely determined by the capacity and performance of each employee.

Employee Benefits [GRI 401-2]

In addition to basic salary, UOBI also provides other benefits to support work-life balance and employee welfare. We provide health insurance and life insurance, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, BPJS Kesehatan, and if eligible, an employee can be enrolled in the DPLK pension programme which is managed independently by the government.

Other additional benefits are set forth in the Collective Labour Agreement (PKB) and policies regarding employee welfare, including employee welfare facilities (KPR, KMG, KKB), annual leave, maternity leave, and parental leave.

UOBI also provides opportunities through various development programs such as international and domestic assignments, scholarships, and leadership training activities.

Pension Policy [GRI 201-3]

UOBI provides a defined contribution plan as well as procedures to record estimated liability benefits for severance pay, years of service gratuity, and compensation for employees to cover possible shortages and deficiencies. The approach is in alignment with the Law No. 13 of 2003 regarding Manpower, Job Creation Law and our labour agreements.

The composition calculation of pension plan dues depends on a set of assumptions used by independent actuaries and by our management, including discount rates, annual salary increase rates, annual employee turnover rates, disability rates, retirement age and mortality rates.

As of December 31, 2022, estimated employee benefits and liabilities was recorded based on the actuarial valuations conducted by an independent actuary *Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria Steven & Mourits*.

In addition, UOBI also participates in a pension plan organised by Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) - Pension Security Programme in accordance with applicable regulations.

Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

Collective Labour Agreement [GRI 2-30]

UOBI acknowledges that our employees are valuable assets that needs to be cared for. In order to maintain a harmonious relationship, we allow employees the freedom to gather, form associations, and express opinions. UOBI and employees have a Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) as a means to maintain harmonious industrial relations.

The CLA regulates every rights and obligation of each employee and employer which has been adapted to the applicable laws. All UOBI's employees have understood and signed the CLA.

Labour Complaint Mechanism

In principle, we try to solve work problems amicably. Based on the existing CLA, every employee is allowed to submit grievants about the unpleasant treatment he/she

has received. The grievances are submitted in written and addressed to the direct supervisor concerned. In addition, they can also seek union advocacy to help resolve issues internally.

Training and Development

Employee Improvement Programme [GRI 404-2]

One of the pillars for achieving sustainability and crucial to our success is having employees with excellent future skills. We are committed to increasing employee readiness within the digital and disruption era by equipping employees with both soft skills and technical skills in terms of growth mindset, problem solving, digital awareness, human-centered design, and data storytelling through the Better-U program. Better-U is a Future-Oriented Competency Improvement Program. This program aligns with international training standards and focuses on developing five core competencies. With this fundamental skill

set, employees can be better prepared for the challenges of the digital economy while remaining relevant and employable.

As a continuation of the program, employees are given two important skills, namely Data Analysis and Project Management. The aim of this program is to prepare employees to face dynamics in a work system full of innovation. This program is carried out online, and it is interactive as well as it is aimed at encouraging employees to work together during the training. In 2022, the total number of Project Management participants reached 89 employees, while Data Analytics reached 138 employees.

Employee Trainings in 2022 [GRI 404-1] [F. 22]

Throughout 2022, we have invested in and delivered training opportunities to our colleagues.

Employee Training	2020		2021		2022	
Total number of training attendees	102,122		93,515		93,127	
Total training hours	163,395		218,106		216,654	
Total number of employees trained	3,998		3,868		3,687	
Average training days (man-days) per headcount	5.4		7.1		8.3	
Completion rate for mandatory e-learning	New Hire	Refresher	New Hire	Refresher	New Hire	Refresher
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

We always encourage every one of our employees to perform to the best of their abilities. At the beginning of every year, under the Plan, Engage, Appraise and Keep Track (PEAK) framework, our employees consult with their managers to determine their business goals and personal development. Managers will evaluate the progress and challenges faced.

In 2022, we have conducted performance assessments for all employees.

Employee Engagement Survey (EES)

We regularly survey our people to improve their sense of belonging to UOBI. As an outcome of previous surveys, various engagement programmes have been implemented. In continuance of our positive trend, we achieved better engagement score in 2022 compared to the previous year.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness [GRI 3-3]

We consider that the policy to attract, develop and maintain talent has been running well. The remuneration, benefits, training and development we provide have delivered a positive impact on employees and UOBI's development. This is reflected in the employee engagement survey results.

We continuously evaluate and adapt to future developments and challenges to ensure our business growth in the long-term.

Diversity and Inclusion

[GRI 2-7] [GRI 405-1] [GRI 406-1] [F. 18]

We believe in fostering a diverse and collaborative work culture, creating an inclusive workplace environments that value differences. Diversity provides different perspectives and nurture innovative thinking to solve business challenges for sustainable growth. It is an important element in our strategy to attract, to develop and retain diverse talent for UOBI.







Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

We are committed to creating an inclusive workplace that is free from any forms of discrimination, intimidation or harassment. This commitment aims at creating a safe working environment for employees, one that supports employee productivity and engagement. We also established the Code of Conduct to convey to employees the expected standards of professional and ethical behaviour, and the implications of poor conduct.



Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

All employees support an inclusive workplace that is free from any forms of discrimination. Throughout 2022, there were no complaints or incidents related to discrimination.

As an effort to create an inclusive and discrimination-free workplace, we ensured a mandatory training module of "Code of Conduct" for all our employees, including newly-joined employees. As of December 2022, employees who have just joined in 2022, 100 per cent have completed or are still within the specified timeline. Meanwhile, employees who joined before 2022 are required to attend a refresher training once a year.



Employee Composition by Age	2020		2021		2022	
Age Group						
Under 25 years old	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
25-34 years old	13%	20%	12%	18%	11%	17%
35-44 years old	20%	21%	22%	22%	22%	22%
45-54 years old	12%	11%	13%	11%	14%	12%
Above 55 years old	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	46%	54%	48%	52%	48%	52%

New Hires	2020		2021		2022	
Gender	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Female	130	56%	123	43%	272	52%
Male	101	44%	165	57%	252	48%
Total	231	100%	288	100%	524	100%

Position	Age			Gender	
	< 30	30 - 50	> 50		
Commissioner	-	-	6	6	-
Director	-	3	5	7	1
Manager	0	108	66	105	69
Supervisor	1	392	67	247	213
Staff	351	1,999	272	1,202	1,420

Employee Turnover [GRI 401-1]

Employee Turnover Rate	2020	2021	2022
Turnover Rate	14%	14%	16%

New Hires/Attrition	Age			Gender	
	< 30	30 - 50	> 50		
Number of employees that joined during 2022	40	195	32	267	266
Number of employees that left during 2022	175	345	4	252	272

Human Rights

We are committed to supporting internationally-accepted human rights principles in addition to the prevailing regulations in Indonesia. We believe in equal opportunity for all and do not tolerate any form of discrimination, forced labour or child labour.

In UOBI, there is no child labor and we do not use any forms of forced labor. [F. 19]



Workplace Safety, Health and Well-Being

[GRI 403-1] [F. 21]

Assurance of a safe, healthy, and conducive work environment will create comfort and lead to higher productivity, which will impact our performance and growth. UOBI recognised these needs and is responsible for achieving this goal.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

Workplace Safety

UOBI ensures the security and safety of all employees, partners and customers who are at or visiting the workplace. We have and will continue to improve SOPs to ensure compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations.

We have an emergency response team consisting of UOBI employees who represent each branch and each floor at the head office who are trained for

emergency and fire evacuation. We conduct regular drills annually to ensure our colleagues understand safety precautions and protocols during evacuation.

We also provide trainings related to safety procedures at the workplace, including:

- workplace safety analysis for tasks that are high-risk for our own employees and vendors;
- safety procedures related to electrical items; and
- emergency procedures in the event of fires and earthquakes.

Facilities and Infrastructure for Employees

We provide a number of basic safety equipments such as fire extinguishers, first-aidkits, floor warden kits and others.

Health

All employees and their families receive health protection through the Health

Insurance Program, which includes benefits such as outpatient and inpatient care as well as medical check-ups. In accordance with applicable terms and regulations, all employees are also enrolled in the following government insurance programs - *BPJS Ketenagakerjaan* and *BPJS Kesehatan*.

Parental Leave [GRI 401-3]

Employees are entitled to parental leave regardless of their employment status (contract or permanent).

In 2022 there were 55 males and 105 females that took parental leave.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness [GRI 3-3]

UOBI's policy to ensure employee security, health and safety is implemented and being reviewed regularly.



Upholding Corporate Responsibility



Governance and Risk Culture

Strong Governance

Strong governance is crucial to organisational success, value creation and sustainability. We are committed to upholding the highest ethical and corporate governance standards. By establishing and maintaining the culture of accountability, responsibility, ethical behaviour and practices, we safeguard long-term interests and value creation for our stakeholders.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

Our corporate governance is based on a partnership between our Board and Management, supported by a system of frameworks, policies, guidelines, decision-making procedures, and ensuring accountability. We evaluate and revise our governance approach regularly to ensure that it is relevant and aligned with best practices, and to respond to changes.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

The five principles of good corporate governance, namely Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence, and Fairness, form the foundations of UOB's commitment to bolstering corporate governance in a consistent and sustainable manner.

In 2022, we conducted activities to bolster Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in UOB, including:

- updating policies and procedures to align with applicable laws, regulations and UOB's governance structure;
- assessing all committees and work units based on performance and membership composition to ensure the effectiveness of their duties and responsibilities; and
- active participation by members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in seminars and training workshops to improve their knowledge and to remain abreast of business developments.

We aim to maintain our Good Corporate Governance Rating at 2 (Good) by continuously improving our internal policies, procedures, processes, and systems.

Risk Culture

UOB understands the urgency of implementing good governance to protect the interests of our stakeholders and to maintain our integrity. One of the greatest concerns is the risk management of all our banking operations. UOB continues to instill risk culture to all employees in every decision and action. In practice, we identify, measure, monitor and control various risks in the banking industry, including credit-related risks, market risks, interest rate risks, compliance risks, reputation risks and others. This is also in line with POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

UOB's risk culture is built on our values of Honourable, Enterprising, United and Committed, and is core to our broader behavioural culture. Our Board of

Commissioners and Board of Directors play pivotal roles in overseeing risk culture matters.

To ensure that Tone from the Top has been translated effectively into Tone from Above, all managers are responsible for promoting risk-focused behaviors within their teams. The senior management promotes understanding and practice of risk management throughout the organisation through regular communications, such as in person/face-to-face meetings, discussion groups and internal e-newsletters. All employees receive a number of risk management trainings covering the following topics:

- risk culture and the Code of Conduct;
- anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;
- assessing and addressing operational risk;
- Fair Dealing;
- fraud awareness;
- IT security and cyber risk awareness; and
- the UK Bribery Act.

In addition to providing the aforementioned materials, UOB also instills and promotes awareness and understanding of risk culture by implementing the following:

- incorporating risk culture and applying the Risk Management Framework;
- creating an e-learning on risk culture to emphasize and uphold a strong risk culture;
- conducting a self-assessment of the main business and support units to evaluate the risk culture within each unit; and
- adding questions regarding risk management in our employee engagement survey to assess understanding of the existing risk culture.



The active supervision of the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Officers on operational risk has been carried out regularly through Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings by utilising various tools including:

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

We also use whistleblowing as a way to review the effectiveness of implementing a risk-focused organisational culture. Through the whistleblowing mechanism, we encourage each party to contribute in building a risk-based culture by

conveying and voicing irregularities in a safe way without fear of pressure or retaliation. All reported cases are followed up accordingly. Internal Audit is responsible for tracking the status of all whistleblowing cases and reports to the Audit Committee every quarter.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

Managing this topic is essential to us and throughout the year 2022, fostering a risk-focused culture has resulted in positive impact for our operations. We recorded no incidents related to violations of the Code of Conduct or those related to other risks. In 2022, there were no material fines

due to acts of fraud, insider trading, anti-trust, anti-competitive behavior, market manipulation, malpractice or other related financial industry laws or regulation.

As of December 31 2022, 100 per cent of new hires in 2022 have completed the risk culture module or are still within the specified time limit. Meanwhile, employees who joined before 2022 were required to attend a refresher training once a year.

More information regarding risk management policies can be found in the Risk Management section of the Annual Report.



Regulatory Compliance

Regulatory compliance affects UOBI's integrity in the eyes of customers. This compliance provides a sense of security and comfort which in turn can increase trust, especially from our customers and other stakeholders in general.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

As a steward of our customers' assets, UOBI is committed to carrying out our business activities with integrity and high ethical standards. We always comply with applicable laws and regulations, including those issued by the main regulators in the banking industry - 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 Environment and Forestry.

All UOBI employees are not allowed to get involved within conflicts of interest to benefit themselves which can harm the institution or customers.

Customer Protection Unit

Related to the Financial Services Authority Regulation number 6/POJK.07/2022 concerning Consumer and Community Protection of the Financial Services Sector, we have established a Customer Protection Unit with functions as follows:

1. Communicating the principles of customer and community protection to the our employees;
2. Coordinating, planning and implementation of customer and community protection;
3. Providing reports and recommendations to management; and
4. Consolidating annual self-assessments of customer protection which are then submitted to the Financial Services Authority through the website of

consumer education and protection reporting information system.
(<https://peduli.ojk.go.id/public/login.aspx>)

Prohibiting Insider Trading

UOBI has a policy on personal trading in securities which prohibits all employees from engaging in insider trading and establishes a framework for managing insider trading risk. We also provide annual online training modules on insider trading and market misconduct.

We have in place a Pre-Trade Clearance System (PTCS) which requires employees, with valid reasons, whom may have access to inside information. Hence, declarations and approvals are required before executing their trades on the stock exchanges. In addition, Compliance function regularly reviews securities transactions to detect potential violations. With this policy, we will be able to maintain the reputation and trust of our stakeholders.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)

The United States (US) tax law provisions, FATCA, requires non-US financial institutions to identify and report information about assets owned by US citizens and other non-cooperative entities and individuals to the US Internal Revenue Service.

In line with these provisions, we are committed to comply with FATCA and ensure that all requirements imposed in Indonesia are met. We have also incorporated FATCA guidelines into our governance and business operations.

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

We also implement CRS, a global tax information exchange standard developed by OECD to help prevent foreign tax evasion. Through the CRS, we have participated to identify, collect and report annually to the authorities regarding tax resident information from jurisdictions where information exchange agreements are made. Our CRS operation programme guarantees that we have complied with all CRS requirements applicable in Indonesia.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

All provisions and regulations of national and international regulators have been complied. Throughout 2022, 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 [205-2]

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. UOBI is committed to doing our part to protect the integrity of the financial system and our users. We do this by continually strengthening our capacities including the ability to mitigate risks of financial crime and by investing in the necessary expertise and tools.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness [GRI 3-3]

Preventing Fraud

Our Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) Division, as the Second Line of Defence, drives strategy and governance, oversees the framework and policy of fraud risk management across UOB. Our fraud hotline provides a safe channel to report suspected cases of fraud and ensures independent fraud investigation by a dedicated unit. IFM works closely with business and support units to strengthen their practices across the five pillars of prevention, detection, response, remediation and reporting.

In order to promote and raise awareness of anti-fraud culture within UOB, IFM conducts Fraud Risk Awareness through virtual training and mandatory e-learning (for both new hire and refreshers for existing employees), as well as collaboration with Customer Education and Advocacy (CEA) to deliver regular communication to branches at morning huddles. In addition, the Anti-Fraud Campaign awards an "Anti-Fraud Hero" with a token of appreciation to recognise colleagues for detecting and preventing the occurrence of fraud.

Preventing Corruption

Our Legal Function provides advisory support on compliance with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws. For instance, they ensure that contracts with third parties are compliant with the prevailing laws and regulations on bribery and corruption.

Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and Sanctions

Our commitment is to ensure adherence with the laws and regulations regarding Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and

Sanctions. To maintain our standard at the highest level, we strive to identify, evaluate and take proper measures to effectively mitigate the risks of money laundering, terrorism financing and sanction.

UOB adheres to the following AML/CFT and Sanctions principles:

- **Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Risk Rating and Name Screening**
We conduct CDD, risk rating and name screening checks on customers, related parties, beneficiaries and individuals authorised to name customers and other parties defined in the AML/CFT and Sanctions procedure. The implementation of CDD is carried out in accordance with the risk-based approach during account opening and ongoing monitoring, particularly for customers that are considered higher risk;
- **Report on Suspicious Transactions**
We have a monitoring system applied to identify suspicious financial transactions. Subsequently, the AML/CFT and Sanctions division within our Compliance function carries out further independent analysis on the initial identification. In addition to the monitoring system, if employees, business units or functional units identify the presence of a suspicious transaction, they can escalate their concern to the AML/CFT and Sanction division for further analysis;
- **Document Safekeeping**
We retain our documents in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations;
- **Training**
We have mandatory training modules in place for all employees and Board of Directors that must be completed on an annual basis. The level of difficulty of the AML/CFT and Sanctions training module is adjusted based on the roles and responsibilities of each employee; and

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

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

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

UOB has mandatory e-learning modules that include Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) and Sanctions; the UOB Code of Conduct; Anti-Bribery and/or Gratification; and Fraud Awareness. All employees are required to complete a refresher course on these topics annually. In addition, our Whistleblowing Policy provides an avenue for employees to report concerns of suspected or actual wrongdoing.

All employees and business partners have been communicated regarding policy implementation, prevention of corruption, kickbacks, fraud, bribery and/or gratuities practices. We achieved 100 per cent completion rate for mandatory e-learning for employees on corruption, fraud and anti-money laundering awareness.

There were no complaints, fines or sanctions resulting from violations of corruption, fraud and money laundering, or violations of prevailing regulations.
[FN-CB-510a.1]



Information Security

We use technology to provide a borderless, reliable and efficient service, and have made it a priority to safeguard our data and assets as well as those of our customers from cybersecurity threats.

We place the utmost importance on maintaining and protecting our data and assets. UOBI has implemented a Risk Management Technology framework and an IT Security Management Policy to consistently identify and mitigate all cybersecurity risks.

In addition to having a dedicated security monitoring team that detects and responds to potential cybersecurity risks and threats, we collaborate with leading cybersecurity providers to enhance security. We also instill and provide training on the importance of information security and cybersecurity risks to all employees.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

- Promote responsible sharing and data usage via Bank-wide guidelines as well as awareness programmes to protect, secure data confidentiality and privacy. This is in line with current

and emerging data privacy laws, internal business data sensitivity and the regulatory landscape;

- Expand the deployment of ethical and fairness principles in the design and validation of key AI and analytical models;
- Protect and secure UOBI's and customers' information by continually deepening our cybersecurity capabilities to counter threats and to address an evolving security landscape; and
- Create strong cyber and information security awareness with a "security is everyone's responsibility" mindset and maintain 100 per cent completion rate for employee security training.

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

All policies that we have established regarding information security are well implemented. All UOBI employees

have received IT Security training. As of December 2022, 100 per cent new hires have completed the training module.

In 2022, there were no legal proceedings taken against UOBI in respect of any data privacy breach.

We continued to develop our cybersecurity capabilities and enhance our operating models to strengthen our defence against the dynamic threat landscape. Through these efforts, we contribute to the security and stability of the financial system and trust in the banking industry. As we advance our digital capabilities, we remain committed in increasing our investments in our cyber resilience and security.



Direct Environmental Impact

[GRI 302-1] [GRI 303-3] [GRI 305-1] [GRI 305-2]

UOBI strives to preserve the earth because it recognises that it is a shared place for people to live and that it has given us many natural resources that we use to improve our standards of life. Within our capacity and reach, we are committed to implement policies and promote an environmentally-friendly culture to minimise our direct environmental impact.

Consumption of resources such as electricity, water, fuel, paper, plastic and other supplies is our primary direct environmental impact. On the other hand, the environment is also impacted by waste produced from our operational activities. Therefore, we are committed to implement policies on energy efficiency, minimising usage of plastic and paper and implementing waste management to reduce the amount of waste sent to the landfill.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

Energy and Resources Management [F. 7]

In terms of energy and resources management, we are making an effort to actively adapt to the most recent and effective technology in order to upgrade our current system and reduce our direct environmental impact.

Energy Efficiency

The State Electricity Company (*Perusahaan Listrik Negara/PLN*), which does not entirely rely on renewable energy, presently provides the grid electricity that accounts for more than 80 per cent of our operational carbon emissions. We are gradually replacing our conventional lighting system for the head office and branches with a more efficient light-emitting diodes (LED) lighting system in an effort to use less power. Additionally, we consistently encourage employee participation in the energy efficiency program through campaigns on energy conservation.

Renewable Energy

We have increased our efforts to acquire the electricity we use from renewable sources in order to meet our carbon

neutrality goal. Long-term, we want to make a bigger impact by developing our own sustainable energy sources, like installing solar panels on our buildings.

In 2022, we purchased and redeemed a total of 17,217 Renewable Energy Certificate (RECs) to address 100 per cent of our electricity usage in all of our buildings (head office and branches). The RECs we purchased are locally-produced RECs from Geothermal Power Plant, Gunung Salak, Indonesia.

Carbon Credit

Along with our decarbonization efforts, we also want to reduce our overall operational carbon emissions, which arise from scopes 1 and 3. This is in addition to reducing emissions from electricity purchased from the grid (scope 2) mentioned above. We take the initiative by purchasing carbon credits because we are aware of the challenges to emission reduction.

We purchased 1,872 carbon credits in 2022 to address our Scope 1 and 3 emissions, which are generated by fuel for vehicles, diesel generators, refrigerant for air conditioning and emissions from air travel.

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

UOBI understands the importance of environmental ecosystem conservation. Currently, our operating activities and the assets we use, lease or manage by UOBI are not located in or around areas that are protected or have high biodiversity. Therefore, the high biodiversity wilderness areas are not negatively impacted by our activities.

Use of Materials [F. 5]

Continuing the positive momentum of hybrid-working arrangement during the pandemic that have changed the work culture from manual to digital, we are committed to progressively reduce the amount of paper and toner we use in our operations and switching to a more environmentally-friendly printing paper. We also encourage employees to bring their own tumblers for personal use and offer drinking glasses for customers in an effort to reduce the amount of single-use plastic produced by water bottles.

In 2022, we reduced 26 per cent paper and 69 per cent toner usage compared to 2019 as our baseline. While for single plastic usage, we reduced 92 per cent of purchased plastic water bottled compared to 2019. After the government loosened COVID-19 restrictions in 2022, the high occupancy in offices led to a small rise in paper and plastic usage in 2022 compared to 2021.

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

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

In 2022, 3.3 tonnes or six per cent of total waste generated at the head office was recycled. In addition, we educate and train UOBI employees on how to recycle fabric scraps and unused clothing into a usable product in order to reduce the amount of discarded materials and fabric waste sent to landfills, reduce production and use of new or raw materials that can have an impact on the greenhouse gas emissions.

Energy and Water Use [F. 6] [F. 8] [F.11]	2020	2021	2022
Grid electricity (GWh)*	19.3	18.1	17.2
Vehicle Fuel (Gigajoules)**	17,299	16,710	18,106
Municipal water (m ³)***	96,020	80,646	84,784
Municipal water in Non water-stressed region (m ³)	20,381	14,145	13,253
Municipal water in water-stressed region (m ³)	75,639	66,500	71,531
Groundwater (m ³)***	N/A	N/A	13,172
Groundwater withdrawal in Non water-stressed region (m ³)	N/A	N/A	325
Groundwater withdrawal in water-stressed region (m ³)	N/A	N/A	12,847

* The grid electricity data exclude building common areas. If include building common areas, as reported in 2020-2021 are 2020: 22.8, 2021:21.3, 2022:20.6

** Revision on the conversion rate from litre to GJ on 2020 and 2021 reporting

*** Water-stressed region is a region where there is a higher demand for water than there is supply, or in which poor quality restricts its use (Java). Non water-stressed is a region where there is a balance between the supply and demand for water (Sumatra, Kalimantan, Papua)

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

Our data for 2022 contains scope 1 emissions from the use of diesel generators, vehicle fuel, and refrigerants for air conditioners. Emissions under scope 2 from purchased energy and emissions under scope 3 from business air travel.

(in thousand tonnes CO₂-equivalent)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions			
Emissions			
Notes: Data for 2022 include emission from Diesel generator and refrigerant for AC, while 2020-2021 data only from vehicle fuel	1.2	1.2	1.3
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions			
Emissions from the purchase of grid electricity			
Notes: Emission data aligned with electricity usage which is excluding building common area	14.7	13.8	13.3
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions			
Emissions from the business air travel	N/A	N/A	0.5

Use of Materials	2020	2021	2022
Plastic usage (in pieces)	39,408	14,616	16,776
Paper usage (in metric tons) – office usage	62.6	39.9	37.9
Paper usage (in metric tons) – customer usage (billing statement, advice, etc.)	101.3	79.2	92.5
Toner usage (in pieces)	1,295	1,105	676
Recyclable Waste (in kg)	4,354	3,079	3,342

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness [GRI 3-3]

We believe that our internal processes have been effectively implementing our environmental conservation policies. In order to deliver positive impact to the environment, we will continue to deepen our presence to address the environmental risks and effects of our operations in a responsible manner.

In general, we aim to minimise our environmental impact through:

- maintain operational carbon neutrality for our scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions;
- reduce electricity usage;
- reduce plastic, paper and toner usage; and
- reduce the amount of inorganic waste to landfill.



Community Stewardship

[GRI 413-1] [F. 23]

Creating and delivering value to all stakeholders is essential including for the community where UOBI operates.

Our Policy and Commitments [GRI 3-3]

As part of corporate citizenship, UOBI's corporate social responsibility efforts are focused on art, children and education. These activities are centred around partnerships, employee participation/ volunteering and corporate philanthropy.

Following are the activities carried out in 2022 across social and community scope:

- UOBI launched the annual flagship painting competition UOB Painting of the Year, held in digital submission mode. The programme activation was targeted to the art community including artists and art students and promoted across partnership, webinars and social media channels.
- UOBI supports the art scene by actively engaging with galleries, curators and exhibitors.
- UOBI has been partnering with Art Jakarta, a prestigious annual art fair since 2016 to present the UOB

Painting of the Year winning artists to a greater audience at large, and connect them to the art communities including collectors and market places.

- UOBI also implemented the UOB Heartbeat Virtual Run, an annual flagship volunteering and fundraising event. It was held in-person/face-to-face. There was also an online (hybrid) program, where fundraising reached IDR150 million through our colleagues' participation to help the underprivileged children to have digital access and art education.
- In the education sector, UOBI collaborated with Mari Berbagi Seni to distribute laptops to orphanages in five cities through the Creative Digital Pod programme which is a derivative of My Digital Space global programme.
- Through a strategic partnership with MACAN Museum as the Key Education Partner, UOBI launched a Children Art Space programme Kembara Biru featuring Painting of the Year alumni artist Theresia Agustina Sitompul, a workshop for children.

Community Grievance Mechanism

[F. 24]

In addition to providing benefits to the community, we also try to minimise negative impacts. We provide a grievance channel for public if there is disturbance in the community regarding our operations. If there is any incoming grievance, the related team will follow up and in stages resolve the issues with relevant divisions.

The grievances can be conveyed through:

- customer service
- contact centre 14008
- email: uobcare@uob.co.id
- Digital Bank TMRW
- social media (Instagram, Facebook)
- printed and online media
- regulator contact centre (OJK and BI)

Review of Policy and Performance Effectiveness

We believe that our various community programmes have delivered a positive impact to the the community in empowering the children through art educational programmes as well as enticing more appreciation in the field of art. to the artistic world and the public at large. We are committed to continuously dedicate to the community to provide added value.

UOB Painting of the Year 2022

- UOB Indonesia awarded the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (Indonesia) to Mr. Farhan Siki, a 51-year-old artist from Yogyakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta, for his painting titled "Build, Destroy, Rebuild (The Modern Sisypheus)".
- In the Emerging Artist Category, Mr. Revaleka, a 20-year-old artist from Bandung, West Java, won the 2022 UOB Most Promising Artist of the Year award for his painting titled "Make a Wish II".



2022 UOB Global Heartbeat



The UOB Heartbeat Run/Walk is an annual flagship volunteering and fundraising event held by UOB globally across 18 markets including the ASEAN region. This year, more than 2,500 UOB colleagues participated in this first face-to-face event post-pandemic, and successfully raised the donation for 175 children from Mari Berbagi Seni Foundation.

Children Art Space Kembara Biru



Kembara Biru (Traveling Blues) organised a workshop for children, using carbon paper as her main artistic material along with everyday small objects like buttons and bandages. We provided materials and tools that enabled them to take part in a series of online workshops for 11 schools (323 children) from five provinces.

Art Jakarta



UOB Indonesia announced its collaboration with Art Jakarta 2022 as a part of our effort to champion art in Southeast Asia and to showcase its commitment to connecting communities through art.

About This Report

[GRI 2-2] [GRI 2-3] [GRI 2-4] [GRI 2-5] [G. 1]

Reporting Practices

This sustainability report is one of our means of communication to all stakeholders regarding the approaches, policies and activities that have been carried out by UOB Indonesia to maintain our business in a sustainable manner. The disclosures in this report are based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017. We also took the initiative to use the 2021 GRI Standards guidelines, as well as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for Commercial Banks. This sustainability report describes how significant our business operations are in giving both positive and negative impacts on all stakeholders, including environmental impacts, as well as the mitigation measures we have taken. This sustainability report also conveys the

Company's contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

We publish a sustainability report annually together with our annual report. This report discloses the sustainability performance of UOB Indonesia for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Reporting Quality Guidelines

The highest governance body, in this case the Board of Directors, is directly involved in the preparation process of this report, including the determination and approval of relevant stakeholders and material factors. To maintain quality, the presentation of this sustainability report has implemented the following principles:

- accuracy;
- balance;
- clarity;

- comparability;
- completeness;
- sustainability context;
- timeliness; and
- verifiability.

Though this sustainability report has not been independently assured by a third party, we strive to improve our reporting, and we might consider doing so in the future. Meanwhile, the financial statements attached to this report are consolidated statements from 1 January to 31 December 2022 which have been audited by a public accountant.

In this report, we will provide specific details if there are any changes that we restate or improve on the data/information that we submitted in the previous report and inform the reasons for the restatements.

Contact Us

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

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GRI Content Index

Statement of use	:	PT Bank UOB Indonesia has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.
GRI 1 used	:	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
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COMMERCIAL BANKS

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Feedback Form [G. 2]

To improve quality and fulfill future expectations, we would like to ask for feedback. Your responses are valuable to us; therefore, allow us to ask some questions regarding this report.

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 the following performance:		(Scale 1-10)	
4.	Economic Performance		
5.	Social Performance		
6.	Environment Performance		
7.	What other kind of information should be included in next report?		
8.	What kind of contribution does the Company need to improve?		
9.	Any other input or advice:		

Stakeholder Profile

- ☐ Shareholder/Investor ☐ Employee ☐ Consumer ☐ Public ☐ Government
☐ Business Partner ☐ Media ☐ NGOs ☐ Others


Contact Us


Questions, advices, or feedbacks on this sustainability report can be submitted to: [\[GRI 2-3\]](#)

PT Bank UOB Indonesia

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www.uob.co.id



UOB Indonesia, TMRW Indonesia



uobcards.id, TMRWIndonesia

Statement of the Members of Board of Commissioners and Members of Board of Directors Regarding Responsibility for 2022 Annual Report of PT Bank UOB Indonesia

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that all information in the 2022 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, 17 April 2023

Board of Commissioners



Wee Ee Cheong
President Commissioner



Chin Voon Fat
Deputy President Commissioner



Chan Kok Seong
Commissioner



Wayan Alit Antara
Independent Commissioner



Aswin Wirjadi
Independent Commissioner



VJH Boentaran Lesmana
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

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PT Bank UOB Indonesia

Laporan keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2022
dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut
beserta laporan auditor independen/
*Financial statements as of 31 December 2022
and for the year then ended with independent auditors' report*

No: 23/DIR/0072

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG
TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2022
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 2022
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:

declare that:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("Bank"); | 1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("Bank")' financial statements; |
| 2. Laporan keuangan Bank telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia; | 2. The Bank's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards; |
| 3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Bank telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar; | 3. a. All information in the Bank's financial statements have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner; |
| b. Laporan keuangan Bank tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material; | b. The Bank's financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts; |
| 4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal Bank. | 4. We are responsible for the Bank's internal control system. |

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, 24 Februari 2023 / 24 February 2023


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 2022
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

**PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022
AND FOR THE YEAR
THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Daftar Isi

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023

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 2022, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan catatan atas laporan keuangan, termasuk ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan.

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank tanggal 31 Desember 2022, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Basis opini

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

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023

*The Shareholders, the Board 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, 2022, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-
2/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama

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

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

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan

Penjelasan atas hal audit utama:

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, Bank memiliki kredit yang diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan masing-masing sebesar Rp85.534.522 dan Rp4.235.951 juta. Kebijakan akuntansi signifikan untuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2k atas laporan keuangan terlampir. Kami berfokus pada area ini karena nilai tercatat atas kredit yang diberikan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan terlampir.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-
2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Key audit matter

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

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

Allowance for impairment losses on loans

Description of the key audit matter:

As of December 31, 2022, Bank has loans and the allowance for impairment of loans amounted to Rp85,534,522 and Rp4,235,951 million, respectively. The significant accounting policies of allowance for impairment losses are disclosed in Note 2k to the accompanying financial statements. We focused on this area due to the carrying value of loans and the allowance for impairment losses on loans are significant to the accompanying financial statements.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Hal audit utama (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Penjelasan atas hal audit utama: (lanjutan)

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.

Ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi penting diungkapkan pada Catatan 2 dan pengungkapan kredit yang diberikan diungkapkan pada catatan 10, terhadap laporan keuangan.

Respons audit:

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Key audit matter (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)

Description of the key audit matter: (continued)

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 summary of significant accounting policies is disclosed in Note 2 and the disclosure of loans are disclosed in note 10, to the financial statements.

Audit response:

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

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (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 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 Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Key audit matter (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans (continued)

Audit response: (continued)

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

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 auditors' internal expert to assist us in the performance of the above procedures where their specific expertise was required.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Informasi lain

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas informasi lain. Informasi lain terdiri dari informasi yang tercantum dalam Laporan Tahunan 2022 ("Laporan Tahunan"). Laporan Tahunan diharapkan akan tersedia bagi kami setelah tanggal laporan auditor independen ini.

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

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report 2022 (the "Annual Report"). The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this independent auditors' report.

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

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.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

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.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

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

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

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.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan

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

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 memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini audit kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya suatu kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi daripada yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian atas pengendalian internal.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the IICPA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of such financial statements.

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 audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.*

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (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)

- Memeroleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan suatu opini audit atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal Bank.
- Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.
- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor independen kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, memodifikasi opini audit kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor independen kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Auditors' 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)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our independent auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (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)

- 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 kami identifikasi selama audit kami.

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Auditors' 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)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents 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.

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.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor terhadap audit atas laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00114/2.1032/AU.1/07/0242-2/1/II/2023 (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

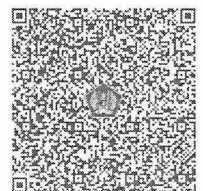
Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Yovita

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

24 Februari 2023/February 24, 2023



PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of 31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas	717.402	2a,2c,2w, 3,39,41	632.316	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.869.574	2a,2c,2d,2w, 4,39,40,41	4.314.629	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain		2a,2c, 2d,2k,2w,5, 39,40,41		Current accounts with other banks
Pihak ketiga	1.005.778		1.846.327	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	94.469	2b,36	38.619	Related parties
	1.100.247		1.884.946	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(6.313)		(5.954)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	1.093.934		1.878.992	Net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	5.855.685	2a,2c, 2e,2k,2w, 6,39,40,41	2.994.531	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(56)		-	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	5.855.629		2.994.531	Net
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	593.778	2c,2f,2w,7, 39,40,41	1.568.935	Trading securities
Investasi keuangan	27.972.754	2a,2b,2c,2g, 2k,2w,8,36, 39,40,41	16.513.784	Financial investments
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(19.598)		(28.688)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	27.953.156		16.485.096	Net
Tagihan derivatif		2c,2h,2w,9, 39,40,41		Derivative receivables
Pihak ketiga	1.118.775		553.913	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	201.962	2b,36	173.387	Related parties
	1.320.737		727.300	
Kredit yang diberikan		2c,2i,2k,2w, 10,16,17,18, 39,40,41		Loans
Pihak ketiga	85.496.000		74.582.942	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	38.522	2b,36	221.904	Related parties
	85.534.522		74.804.846	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.951)		(3.606.892)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	81.298.571		71.197.954	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 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of 31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
ASET (lanjutan)				ASSETS (continued)
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2.870.284	2c,2k,2m, 2w,11,39, 40,41	15.546.305 (6.352)	Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-			Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	2.870.284		15.539.953	Net
Tagihan akseptasi	3.687.076	2c,2j,2k, 2w,12,39, 40,41	2.803.248 (50.447)	Acceptance receivables
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.877)			Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	3.683.199		2.752.801	Net
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	747.018	2y,20,39	552.944	Deferred tax assets - net
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna		2n,2o,13, 29,39		Fixed assets and right-of-use assets
Biaya perolehan	3.338.036		3.168.524	Cost
Akumulasi penyusutan	(1.930.009)		(1.935.341)	Accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku	1.408.027		1.233.183	Book value
Aset lain-lain - neto	1.864.798	2b,2c,2l,2p, 2q,2w,14,36 39,40,41	1.516.402	Other assets - net
TOTAL ASET	138.276.107		121.395.036	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 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of 31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	192.839	2c,2w,15, 39,41	175.672	Current liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah		2c,2r,2w, 10,39,41		Deposits from customers
Giro		16		Demand deposits
Pihak ketiga	23.969.279		21.380.205	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	197.421	2b,36	201.538	Related parties
	24.166.700		21.581.743	
Tabungan		17		Saving deposits
Pihak ketiga	38.517.403		31.606.205	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	130.467	2b,36	120.782	Related parties
	38.647.870		31.726.987	
Deposito berjangka		18		Time deposits
Pihak ketiga	50.970.691		46.560.080	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	132.010	2b,36	163.524	Related parties
	51.102.701		46.723.604	
Total simpanan dari nasabah	113.917.271		100.032.334	Total deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	206.148	2b,2c, 2s,2w,19, 36,39,41	74.326	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	132.472	2c,2w, 39,41	125.969	Interest payables
Utang pajak	195.938	2y,20,39	241.089	Tax payables
Liabilitas derivatif		2c,2w,9, 39,41		Derivative payables
Pihak ketiga	821.064		352.041	Third parties
Pihak berelasi	579.471	2b,36	373.024	Related parties
	1.400.535		725.065	
Liabilitas akseptasi	3.251.652	2c,2w,12, 39,41	2.311.278	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	2b,2c,2m, 2w,21,36, 39,41	12.878	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja	258.405	2x,34,39	278.566	Liabilities for employees' benefits
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.595.668	2b,2c,2t,22, 36,39,41	1.498.366	Debt securities issued - net
Liabilitas lain-lain	1.763.837	2b,2c,2w,23, 36,39,41	1.241.489	Other liabilities
TOTAL LIABILITAS	122.914.765		106.717.032	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 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of 31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS (lanjutan)				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp250 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham		24		Share capital - par value Rp250 (full amount) per share
Modal dasar - 36.000.000.000 lembar saham				Authorized - 36,000,000,000 shares
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh (2022 dan 2021: 11.186.644.888 lembar saham)	2.796.661		2.796.661	Issued and fully paid capital - (2022 and 2021: 11,186,644,888 shares)
Tambahan modal disetor - neto	3.698.759	25	3.698.759	Additional paid-in capital - net
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	(172.583)		95.640	Other comprehensive income
Saldo laba				Retained earnings
Telah ditentukan penggunaannya	135.710		129.158	Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya	8.902.795		7.957.786	Unappropriated
TOTAL EKUITAS	15.361.342		14.678.004	TOTAL EQUITY
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	138.276.107		121.395.036	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 2022
(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 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Years Ended 31 December				
	2022	Catatan/ Notes	2021	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES
Pendapatan dan beban bunga				Interest income and expenses
Pendapatan bunga	7.571.057	2b,2u,27,36	6.941.342	Interest income
Beban bunga	(2.431.061)	2b,2u,28,36	(2.508.491)	Interest expenses
PENDAPATAN BUNGA - NETO	5.139.996		4.432.851	INTEREST INCOME - NET
Pendapatan operasional lainnya				Other operating income
Komisi dan jasa administrasi - neto	409.475		483.848	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	154.888		285.946	Realized and unrealized gain on securities sold and from changes in fair value of trading securities - net
Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing	373.629		437.834	Gain from foreign currency transactions
Lain-lain - neto	458.549		132.289	Others - net
Total pendapatan operasional lainnya - neto	1.396.541		1.339.917	Total other operating income - net
Pembentukan penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai:				Provision for impairment losses:
Aset keuangan	(1.600.071)	5,6,8,10, 11,12,33	(1.478.774)	Financial assets
Agunan yang diambil alih	959	14	488	Foreclosed assets
Total pembentukan penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.599.112)		(1.478.286)	Total provision for impairment losses
Beban operasional lainnya				Other operating expenses
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	(2.037.902)	30	(2.039.670)	Salaries and employees' benefits
Beban umum dan administrasi	(1.763.015)	2b,29,36	(1.424.333)	General and administrative expenses
Total beban operasional lainnya	(3.800.917)		(3.464.003)	Total other operating expenses
LABA OPERASIONAL	1.136.508		830.479	OPERATING INCOME
Pendapatan non-operasional				Non-operating income
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap, agunan yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai - neto	11.705		18.254	Gain on sale of fixed assets, foreclosed assets and abandoned property - net
Total pendapatan non-operasional	11.705		18.254	Total non-operating income
LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK	1.148.213		848.733	INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE
Beban pajak	(196.652)	2y,20	(193.573)	Tax expense
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	951.561		655.160	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 2022
(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 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Years Ended 31 December				
	2022	Catatan/ Notes	2021	
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	951.561		655.160	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	4.020	34	22.151	Remeasurement of post-employment benefits
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	(884)		(3.933)	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income
	3.136		18.218	
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	(347.896)	8	(168.373)	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	76.537		37.042	Income tax related to component of other comprehensive income
	(271.359)		(131.331)	
Kerugian komprehensif lainnya tahun berjalan - setelah pajak	(268.223)		(113.113)	Other comprehensive loss for the year - net of tax
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN	683.338		542.047	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR (nilai penuh)	85	22,31	59	BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (full amount)

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 PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended 31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income					Saldo laba/Retained earnings		Total ekuitas/ Total equity	
	Keuntungan (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto/ Unrealized gain (loss) on securities	Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas kerja - neto/ Remeasurement of post-employment benefits - net	Saldo laba/Retained earnings	Belum ditentukan penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Total ekuitas/ Total equity				
	Modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/ Issued and fully paid - share capital	Tambahan modal disetor - neto/ Additional paid-in capital - net	at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	123.975	7.307.809	14.135.957	Balance as of 31 December 2020		
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020	2.796.661	3.698.759	248.679	123.975	7.307.809	14.135.957	Balance as of 31 December 2020		
Penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan							Comprehensive income for the year		
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	655.160	655.160	Income for the year		
Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan kerja	-	-	-	-	-	18.218	Remeasurement of post-employment benefits - net		
- neto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unrealized loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net		
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	-	-	(131.331)	-	-	(131.331)	Total comprehensive income for the year of 2021		
Total penghasilan komprehensif untuk tahun berjalan 2021	-	-	(131.331)	-	-	-	Appropriation for general reserve		
Pembentukan cadangan umum	-	-	(131.331)	18.218	655.160	542.047	Balance as of 31 December 2021		
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021	2.796.661	3.698.759	117.348	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	-	-	-	-	-	3.136	Remeasurement of post-employment benefits - net		
- neto	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unrealized loss on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net		
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	-	-	(271.359)	-	-	(271.359)	Total comprehensive income for the year of 2022		
Total penghasilan komprehensif untuk tahun berjalan 2022	-	-	(271.359)	-	-	-	Appropriation for general reserve		
Pembentukan cadangan umum	-	-	(271.359)	3.136	951.561	683.338	Balance as of 31 December 2022		
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022	2.796.661	3.698.759	(154.011)	135.710	8.902.795	15.361.342	Balance as of 31 December 2022		

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 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended
31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/
Years Ended 31 December**

	2022	Catatan/ Notes	2021	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan pendapatan bunga	7.278.592		7.074.769	Receipts from interest income
Penerimaan pendapatan operasional lainnya	1.094.719		1.104.049	Receipts from other operating income
Penerimaan dari penjualan agunan yang diambil alih	12.665		15.280	Receipts from sale of foreclosed assets
Pemulihan dari kredit yang telah dihapusbukan	266.178	10	82.425	Recovery from loans previously written-off
Penerimaan atas penjualan kredit	230.052	10	-	Receipts from sale of loans
Pembayaran beban bunga	(2.421.896)		(2.533.540)	Payment of interest expenses
Pembayaran beban operasional	(3.564.774)		(3.187.216)	Payment of operating expenses
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	(393.177)	20	(340.231)	Payment of income tax
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	975.157	7	653.261	Trading securities
Kredit yang diberikan	(12.187.485)		(5.264.120)	Loans
Tagihan akseptasi	(883.828)	12	(690.772)	Acceptance receivables
Surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	12.676.021	11	(6.345.325)	Securities purchased with agreements to resell
Aset lain-lain	(79.667)		(84.405)	Other assets
Kenaikan (penurunan) liabilitas operasi:				Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:
Liabilitas segera	17.167	15	(29.047)	Current liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah:				Deposits from customers:
Giro	2.584.957	16	3.915.882	Demand deposits
Tabungan	6.920.883	17	7.650.678	Saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	4.379.097	18	(3.499.748)	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	131.822	19	(103.957)	Deposits from other banks
Utang pajak	32.953		2.019	Tax payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	940.374	12	302.722	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas lain-lain	574.889		233.804	Other liabilities
Kas Neto Diperoleh dari (Digunakan untuk) Aktivitas Operasi	18.584.699		(1.043.472)	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Hasil penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai	15.834	13	20.895	Proceeds from sales of fixed assets and abandoned property
(Pembelian) penjualan investasi keuangan - neto	(11.805.956)		879.048	(Purchase) proceed of financial investments - net
Perolehan aset tetap	(432.783)	13	(195.879)	Acquisitions of fixed assets
Kas Neto (Digunakan untuk) Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Investasi	(12.222.905)		704.064	Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities

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

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

PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
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(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
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PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the Year Ended
31 December 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Years Ended 31 December				
	2022	Catatan/ Notes	2021	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran pinjaman	-	44	(2.037.250)	Payment of borrowings
Pembayaran atas efek utang yang jatuh tempo	-	22,44	(1.183.000)	Payment of debt securities issued that have matured
Penerimaan atas efek utang yang diterbitkan	100.000	22,44	100.000	Proceeds from debt securities issued
Pembayaran biaya transaksi utang	(5.360)	22	(2.609)	Payment of debt transaction costs
(Pembayaran) penerimaan atas surat berharga yang dijual				(Payment) receipt of securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	(12.981)	44	12.828	repurchase agreements
Liabilitas sewa	(52.542)	44	(54.323)	Lease liabilities
Kas Neto Diperoleh dari (Digunakan untuk) Aktivitas Pendanaan	29.117		(3.164.354)	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities
Kenaikan (penurunan) neto Kas dan Setara Kas	6.390.911		(3.503.762)	Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents
Pengaruh neto perubahan kurs pada Kas dan Setara Kas	325.575		22.477	Net effect on exchange rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun	9.826.422		13.307.707	Cash and Cash Equivalents At Beginning of Year
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun	16.542.908		9.826.422	Cash and Cash Equivalents At The End Of Year
				Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents
Komponen Kas dan Setara Kas				
Kas	717.402	3	632.316	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.869.574	4	4.314.629	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	1.100.247	5	1.884.946	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan sejak tanggal perolehan	5.855.685	6	2.994.531	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - maturing within 3 months from the date of acquisition
Total	16.542.908		9.826.422	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.

**PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
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dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir
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**PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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and For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
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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.

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PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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.

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PT BANK UOB INDONESIA
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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. 103 tanggal 29 November 2022 mengenai menyatakan kembali Pasal 3 dan perubahan Pasal 12 ayat (1), 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.01.03-0320589 tanggal 2 Desember 2022.

Kantor pusat Bank berlokasi di Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, jaringan layanan Bank mencakup 39 kantor cabang, 91 kantor cabang pembantu dan 132 ATM yang tersebar di 42 kota 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 30 April 2020, Bank mendapatkan persetujuan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk meningkatkan modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank dengan cara mengeluarkan saham baru sebanyak 1.632.759.084 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal masing-masing Rp250 (nilai penuh) per lembar saham dengan harga penawaran Rp1.225 (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. 103 dated 29 November 2022 regarding restate Article 3 and change of Article 12 paragraph (1), 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.01.03-0320589 dated 2 December 2022.

The Bank's head office is located at Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 10, Jakarta. As of 31 December 2022, the Bank's service network covers 39 branches, 91 sub-branches and 132 ATMs across 42 cities 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 30 April 2020, 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 1,632,759,084 shares with nominal amount of Rp250 (full amount) per share with offering price of Rp1,225 (full amount) per share.

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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 24).

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 22).

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 22).

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 22).

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 22).

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 22).

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 24).

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 22).

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 22).

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 22).

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 22).

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 22).

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1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum
(lanjutan)

Pada bulan Mei 2014, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahun 2014 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dikenakan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,35% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan jangka waktu selama tujuh tahun dan telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Mei 2021 (Catatan 22).

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahun 2014 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Mei 2021.

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut (Catatan 22):

1. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang terbagi menjadi Obligasi Seri A sebesar Rp300.000.000.000 (nilai penuh), Obligasi Seri B sebesar Rp600.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Obligasi Seri C sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang dikenakan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun masing-masing sebesar 7,20%, 8,00%, dan 8,25%, yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan telah jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 5 Desember 2017, 25 November 2019, dan 25 November 2021.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 Seri A, B dan C dengan nilai nominal masing-masing sebesar Rp300.000.000.000, Rp600.000.000.000 dan Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 4 Desember 2017, 25 November 2019 dan 25 November 2021 (Catatan 22).

1. General (continued)

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

In May 2014, the Bank issued Subordinated Bonds I Bank UOB Indonesia Year 2014 with total amount of Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount) that was subject to fixed interest rate of 11.35% per annum which was payable every three months; with a seven-year term; and has already matured on 28 May 2021 (Note 22).

The Bank has paid the principal on Subordinated Bonds I Bank UOB Indonesia Year 2014 with total amount of Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount), which matured on 28 May 2021.

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows (Note 22):

1. *Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I Year 2016 totalling to Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount) consists of Bonds Series A amounting to Rp300,000,000,000 (full amount), Series B amounting to Rp600,000,000,000 (full amount) and Series C amounting to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rates of 7.20%, 8.00%, and 8.25%, respectively, which are repayable every three months and have already matured on 5 December 2017, 25 November 2019, and 25 November 2021, respectively.*

The Bank has paid the principal of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I Year 2016 Series A, B and C with a nominal value of Rp300,000,000,000, Rp600,000,000,000 and Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) which matured on 4 December 2017, 25 November 2019 and 25 November 2021, respectively (Note 22).

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1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut (Catatan 22): (lanjutan)

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 akan jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 3 Juni 2019, 23 Mei 2021 dan 23 Mei 2023.

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

1. General (continued)

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

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows (Note 22): (continued)

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 will mature on 3 June 2019, 23 May 2021 and 23 May 2023, respectively.

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

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1. Umum (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka penawaran umum tersebut Bank menerbitkan obligasi-obligasi sebagai berikut (Catatan 22): (lanjutan)

5. 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%.
6. 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%.
7. 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.
8. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022 pada tanggal 8 Maret 2022 dengan jangka waktu 7 (tujuh) 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.

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan

Susunan Dewan Komisaris pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

**31 Desember 2022 dan 2021/
31 December 2022 and 2021**

Komisaris Utama
Wakil Komisaris Utama
Komisaris
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen

Wee Ee Cheong
Chin Voon Fat
Chan Kok Seong
Wayan Alit Antara
Aswin Wirjadi
VJH Boentaran Lesmana

1. General (continued)

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

Regarding the public offering, the Bank issued bonds as follows (Note 22): (continued)

5. 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%.
6. 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%.
7. 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.
8. Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I Year 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 8.00% which is repayable every three months and will mature on 8 March 2029.

b. The Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Employees

The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

President Commissioner
Deputy President Commissioner
Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner

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1. Umum (lanjutan)

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Susunan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

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

* 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.

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Direktur Utama	Hendra Gunawan	<i>President Director</i>
Direktur Keuangan dan Layanan Korporasi	Teh Han Yi	<i>Finance and Corporate Services Director</i>
Direktur Kepatuhan, <i>Legal</i> dan Sekretaris Perusahaan	Ardhi Wibowo	<i>Compliance, Legal and Corporate Secretary Director</i>
Direktur Teknologi dan Operasional	Paul Rafiuly	<i>Technology and Operations Director</i>
Direktur <i>Wholesale Banking</i>	Harapman Kasan	<i>Wholesale Banking Director</i>
Direktur <i>Global Markets</i>	Sonny Samuel	<i>Global Markets Director</i>
Direktur <i>Consumer Banking</i>	Choi Yau Chi*	<i>Consumer Banking Director</i>

* Choi Yau Chi diangkat sebagai Direktur berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tanggal 28 April 2021 dan telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari regulator sehingga efektif menjabat sejak tanggal 9 Agustus 2021./Choi Yau Chi has been appointed as Director based on the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 28 April 2021 and obtained approval from regulator therefore effectively served on 9 August 2021.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, susunan Komite Audit diputuskan melalui Rapat Dewan Komisaris tanggal 19 Maret 2021 dan ditetapkan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 21/SKDIR/0032 tanggal 28 April 2021.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the composition of the Audit Committee was appointed based on the Resolution of the Board of Commissioners Meeting on 19 March 2021 and established by Decree of the Board of Directors No. 21/SKDIR/0032 dated 28 April 2021.

Susunan Komite Audit pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the Audit Committee as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember 2022 dan 2021/ 31 December 2022 and 2021	
Ketua Komite Audit	Aswin Wirjadi	<i>Chairman of Audit Committee</i>
Anggota	Humbul Kristiawan*	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Burlita*	<i>Member</i>

* Humbul Kristiawan dan Burlita efektif menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak tanggal 28 April 2021./Humbul Kristiawan and Burlita effectively served as Audit Committee Members since 28 April 2021.

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1. Umum (lanjutan)

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Kepala Sekretaris Perusahaan adalah Susilowati berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 15/SKDIR/0021 tanggal 25 Juni 2015.

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

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (Kepala SKAI) adalah Dawny Rachella Tahar berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 18/SKDIR/0003 tanggal 8 Januari 2018.

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp71.986 dan Rp64.103 (Catatan 36g).

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp7.473 dan Rp9.959. Biaya yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank terkait program imbalan pasca kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.194 dan Rp1.507 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 36g).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank memiliki total karyawan masing-masing sebanyak 3.273 dan 3.282 orang (tidak diaudit).

1. General (continued)

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

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Corporate Secretary Head is Susilowati based on the Board of Directors' Decree No. 15/SKDIR/0021 dated 25 June 2015.

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

As of 31 December 2021 Internal Audit Unit Head is Dawny Rachella Tahar based on the Board of Directors' Decree No. 18/SKDIR/0003 dated 8 January 2018.

Short-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp71,986 and Rp64,103, respectively (Note 36g).

Long-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp7,473 and Rp9,959, 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 Rp1,194 and Rp1,507 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 36g).

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank had 3,273 and 3,282 employees, respectively (unaudited).

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting

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.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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.

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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan (lanjutan)

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.

b. 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);

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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.

b. 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);*

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b. 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)
 - 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;
 - 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. 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)
 - 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;
 - 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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

c. 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;
- 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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;
- 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.

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c. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan lainnya yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Saat pengakuan awal, Bank dapat membuat penetapan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk mengukur aset yang memenuhi persyaratan untuk diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, apabila penetapan tersebut mengeliminasi atau secara signifikan mengurangi inkonsistensi pengukuran atau pengakuan (kadang disebut sebagai "accounting mismatch").

Penilaian model bisnis

Model bisnis ditentukan pada level yang mencerminkan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola bersama-sama untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu.

Penilaian model bisnis dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada hal-hal berikut:

- Bagaimana kinerja dari model bisnis dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis dievaluasi dan dilaporkan kepada personil manajemen kunci Bank;
- 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).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

1) Classification (continued)

Other financial assets that do not meet the requirements to be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Bank can make an irrevocable determination to measure assets that meet the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value through profit or loss, if the determination eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement or recognition inconsistencies (sometimes referred to as "accounting mismatch").

Business models 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).

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c. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian model bisnis (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau dikelola dan penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

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

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

Untuk tujuan penilaian ini, pokok didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal. Bunga didefinisikan sebagai imbalan untuk nilai waktu atas uang dan risiko kredit terkait jumlah pokok terutang pada periode waktu tertentu dan juga risiko dan biaya pinjaman standar, serta margin 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

1) Classification (continued)

Business models valuation (continued)

Financial assets held for trading or managing and which performance appraisals based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are also categorized under this classification, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

For the purpose of this 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.

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c. 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

c. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

1) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

1) Classification (continued)

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

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

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

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c. 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 ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Penetapan sebagai opsi nilai wajar mengurangi atau mengeliminasi inkonsistensi pengukuran dan pengakuan (*accounting mismatch*) yang dapat timbul; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan yang risikonya dikelola dan dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci berdasarkan nilai wajar; atau
- Aset dan liabilitas keuangan terdiri dari kontrak utama dan derivatif melekat yang harus dipisahkan tetapi tidak dapat mengukur derivatif melekat secara terpisah.

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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

c. 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 dihapusbukkan 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 dihapusbukkan dengan mendebit cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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.

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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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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.

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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.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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 cumulative 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.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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c. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

6) Reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat pada 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.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

6) Reclassification financial instruments (continued)

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications through other comprehensive are recorded at their fair values.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through other comprehensive income to fair value classification through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classifications through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost classification is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses are removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value.

Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to fair value classification through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.

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.

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7) Saling Hapus (lanjutan)

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.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

7) Offsetting (continued)

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 cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

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.

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.*

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9) Nilai wajar (lanjutan)

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;
- 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;

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

9) Fair value (continued)

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;
- 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;

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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 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.
- 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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 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.
- 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.

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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)

- 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.

d. 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 2k.

Giro pada Bank Indonesia diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan.

e. 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 2k.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. 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)

- 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.*

d. 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 2k.

Current account with Bank Indonesia is classified as amortized cost. Current account with Bank Indonesia is stated in outstanding balances.

e. 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 2k.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

e. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (lanjutan)

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan.

f. 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.

g. Investasi keuangan

Investasi keuangan terdiri dari Obligasi Pemerintah, Sukuk, *Negotiable Certificate of Deposit*, Obligasi Korporasi dan Wesel ekspor berjangka.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

Placement with Bank Indonesia is classified as amortized cost. Placement with Bank Indonesia is stated in outstanding balances.

f. 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.

g. Financial investments

Financial investments comprise of Government Bonds, Sukuk, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit, Corporate Bonds, and Export bills.

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.

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g. Investasi keuangan (lanjutan)

Investasi keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

Investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain

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.

Investasi keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Financial investments (continued)

Financial investments are classified as follows:

Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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.

Financial investments classified as amortized cost

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.

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h. 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. 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).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h. 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. *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).*

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

i. 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.

Restrukturisasi kredit

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. 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.

Loan restructuring

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.

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i. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi kredit (lanjutan)

Saat ini hanya terdapat restrukturisasi kredit dengan menggunakan metode perpanjangan jangka waktu kredit dan penurunan suku bunga kredit.

j. 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 2k.

k. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Bank mengakui penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian pada instrumen keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Tidak ada penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Loans (continued)

Loan restructuring (continued)

Currently, there is only loan restructuring using extension of terms of loans and decrease of loan interest method.

j. 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 2k.

k. 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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

k. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

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.

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian

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;
- 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

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;*
- *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.*

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k. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang direstrukturasikan

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.

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 dampak merugikan 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;

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Restructured financial assets

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.

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;

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k. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang memburuk (lanjutan)

Bukti bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai kredit (memburuk) termasuk data yang dapat diobservasi mengenai peristiwa berikut ini: (lanjutan)

- 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.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

Evidence that financial assets become credit impaired including observable data regarding the following events: (continued)

- *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.*

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.*

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k. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

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.

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.

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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.*

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.*

Recoveries of written-off financial assets

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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

1. 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.

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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

1. 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.

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.

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l. 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.

m. 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

l. 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.

m. 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.

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m. 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.

n. 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.

Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama umur manfaat aset tetap yang diestimasi sebagai berikut:

	Tahun/ Years
Bangunan dan prasarana bangunan	10-20
Perabot kantor, peralatan kantor dan kendaraan	3-10

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

m. 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.

n. 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.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<i>Buildings and building improvements Furniture and fixtures, office equipment and vehicles</i>
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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama umur manfaat aset tetap yang diestimasi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	Persentase/ Percentage
Bangunan dan prasarana bangunan	5-10
Perabot kantor, peralatan kantor dan kendaraan	10-33

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.

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.

Nilai residu, umur manfaat dan metode penyusutan ditelaah dan jika sesuai dengan keadaan, maka akan disesuaikan secara prospektif pada setiap akhir periode.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n. Fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows: (continued)

<i>Buildings and building improvements</i>
<i>Furniture and fixtures, office equipment and vehicles</i>

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.

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.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively when appropriate at each period end.

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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

o. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa

Bank mengakui aset hak guna untuk sewa yang memenuhi kriteria PSAK No. 73 sebagai berikut:

- Terdapat aset identifikasi;
- Bank secara substansial menikmati manfaat ekonomis dari penggunaan aset identifikasi;
- Bank memiliki hak untuk mengendalikan aset identifikasi dimaksud.

Bank menerapkan pengecualian atas sewa sebagai berikut:

- Dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan dan tidak terdapat opsi beli;
- Dengan nilai pendasar rendah, yaitu kurang atau sama dengan 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.

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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

o. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

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.

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".

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

o. 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 penambahan bunga dan dikurangi pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan. Selain itu, jumlah tercatat liabilitas sewa diukur kembali jika terdapat modifikasi, perubahan jangka waktu sewa, perubahan pembayaran sewa, atau perubahan dalam penilaian opsi untuk membeli aset pendasar.

Sewa jangka pendek (dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan) dan sewa aset bernilai rendah, serta elemen-elemen sewa tersebut, sebagian atau seluruhnya tidak menerapkan prinsip-prinsip pengakuan yang ditentukan oleh PSAK 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

o. 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.

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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

o. Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

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.

p. 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

o. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

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.

p. 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.

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q. Biaya dibayar di muka

Biaya dibayar di muka dibebankan pada usaha sesuai dengan masa manfaatnya dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari akun "Aset lain-lain".

r. 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.

s. 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

q. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are charged to operations over the period benefited and presented as part of "Other assets" account.

r. 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.

s. 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.

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t. 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.

u. 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 yang 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

t. 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.

u. 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.

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u. 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.

v. 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.

w. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat berdasarkan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang Rupiah 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

u. Interest income and expenses (continued)

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.

v. 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.

w. 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.

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w. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, kurs tengah mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Pound Sterling Inggris	18.786,09	19.250,86
Franc Swiss	16.827,00	15.585,02
Euro Eropa	16.581,72	16.112,46
Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.567,50	14.252,50
Dolar Singapura	11.592,88	10.554,67
Dolar Kanada	11.486,39	11.192,92
Dolar Australia	10.557,88	10.346,61
Dolar Selandia Baru	9.851,12	9.732,32
Ringgit Malaysia	3.533,66	3.417,67
Yuan China (CNY)	2.238,91	2.235,72
Yuan China (CNH)	2.234,50	2.236,50
Dolar Hong Kong	1.996,55	1.828,03
Krona Swedia	1.487,84	1.570,60
Baht Thailand	450,71	428,52
Yen Jepang	117,81	123,77

x. Imbalan kerja

Beban pensiun berdasarkan program dana pensiun manfaat pasti ditentukan melalui perhitungan aktuarial secara periodik dengan menggunakan metode *projected-unit-credit* dan menerapkan asumsi atas tingkat diskonto, hasil yang diharapkan atas aset dana pensiun dan tingkat kenaikan manfaat pasti pensiun tahunan.

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 direklasifikasi 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

w. Foreign currencies transactions and balances (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the middle rates of the foreign currencies are as follows:

	Great Britain Pound Sterling
	Swiss Franc
	European Euro
	United States Dollar
	Singapore Dollar
	Canadian Dollar
	Australian Dollar
	New Zealand Dollar
	Malaysian Ringgit
	(CNY) Chinese Yuan
	(CNH) Chinese Yuan
	Hong Kong Dollar
	Swedish Krona
	Thailand Baht
	Japanese Yen

x. 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.

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x. 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 34).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

x. 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 Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19). The Bank has adopted the said explanatory material and accordingly changed its accounting policy regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service previously applied in the financial statements of the Bank as of 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 34).

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y. 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 tangguhnya. 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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

y. 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.

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z. 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.

aa. 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.

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".

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

z. 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.

aa. 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.

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".

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

ab. 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.

ac. Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2022, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amendemen PSAK No. 57: "Provisi, liabilitas kontinjensi dan aset kontinjensi tentang kontrak memberatkan - Biaya memenuhi kontrak"
- Penyesuaian tahunan PSAK No. 71: "Instrumen keuangan".
- Penyesuaian tahunan PSAK No. 73: "Sewa"

ad. 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:

Usaha yang berkelanjutan

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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ab. 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.

ac. 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 2022 did not result in substantial 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. 57: "Provision, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets related to onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling the contract"
- Amendment of SFAS No. 71: "Financial instrument".
- Annual improvement of SFAS No. 73: "Lease"

ad. 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:

Going concern

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.

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ad. 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.

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

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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.

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

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ad. 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)

Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank menampilkan nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan berdasarkan hierarki nilai wajar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- 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.

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, *credit 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The Bank presents fair value of financial instruments based on the following fair value hierarchy: (continued)

- 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.

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.

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ad. 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

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.

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 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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

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.

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.

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2. Ikhtisar Kebijakan Akuntansi Penting (lanjutan)

ad. 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

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.

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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

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.

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.

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ad. 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 aset non-keuangan

Bank mengevaluasi penurunan nilai aset apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset tidak 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.

Metode Suku Bunga Efektif (EIR)

Sejak bulan Agustus 2018, manajemen mengubah estimasi ekspektasi umur kredit perumahan dari pendekatan umur kontraktual menjadi umur *behavior*. Manajemen akan melakukan penilaian kembali perilaku umur *behavior* untuk menentukan estimasi umur terbaik kredit perumahan secara berkala.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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 of non-financial assets

The Bank assesses impairment of assets whenever events or changes in circumstances that would indicate 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.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method

Since August 2018, management changed the estimated expected life of mortgage loan from contractual life to behavior life approach. Management will reassess the behavior life to determine the best estimated life of housing loans, regularly.

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ad. 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)

Aset pajak tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas jumlah pajak penghasilan terpulihkan pada periode mendatang sebagai akibat dari perbedaan temporer. Justifikasi manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui sesuai dengan perkiraan waktu dan tingkat laba fiskal di masa mendatang sejalan dengan strategi rencana perpajakan ke depan.

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

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 2c.

Imbalan kerja

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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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)

Deferred tax assets

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.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

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 2c.

Employee benefits

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.

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ad. 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)

Penyusutan aset tetap

Biaya perolehan aset tetap disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomisnya. Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap antara 3 tahun sampai dengan 20 tahun.

Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisa aset, dan karenanya biaya penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi.

Pajak penghasilan

Bank mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

3. Kas

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	540.916	499.823
Mata uang asing		
Dolar Singapura	114.510	48.283
Dolar Amerika Serikat	61.976	84.210
Total	717.402	632.316

Kas dalam Rupiah termasuk uang pada mesin Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) sejumlah Rp9.475 dan Rp11.043 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ad. 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)

Depreciation of fixed assets

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over its estimated useful life. Management estimates the useful life of these fixed assets to be between 3 years to 20 years.

Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful life and the residual value of these fixed assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Income tax

The Bank recognizes liabilities for corporate income tax based on estimation of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

3. Cash

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	540.916	499.823
Foreign currencies		
Singapore Dollar	114.510	48.283
United States Dollar	61.976	84.210
Total	717.402	632.316

Cash in Rupiah includes cash in Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) amounting to Rp9,475 and Rp11,043 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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4. Giro pada Bank Indonesia

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	6.751.944	2.864.937
Dolar Amerika Serikat (USD136.028.914 dan USD101.714.914 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021)	2.117.630	1.449.692
Total	8.869.574	4.314.629

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.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, GWM dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing masing-masing sebesar:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
GWM Harian	9,47%	3,92%
GWM Rata-rata	10,57%	4,24%
Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial	31,25%	17,29%
Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial	69,69%	76,64%
Valuta asing		
GWM Harian	4,10%	4,13%
GWM Rata-rata	4,12%	4,12%

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.

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.

4. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia

This account consists of:

Rupiah
United States Dollar
(USD136,028,914 and USD101,714,914
as of 31 December 2022 and
2021, respectively)

The Bank is required to maintain Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) in Rupiah for conventional banking and statutory reserves in foreign currencies for foreign exchange transactions.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, GWM in Rupiah and foreign currencies are as follows:

Rupiah
Daily GWM
Average GWM
Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer
Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio
Foreign currencies
Daily GWM
Average GWM

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.

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.

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4. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

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 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.24/8/PADG/2022 tanggal 30 Juni 2022 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Pemenuhan Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional. 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. Besaran insentif bagi bank yang menyalurkan kredit/pembiayaan kepada sektor prioritas dan UMKM dan/atau memenuhi target RPIM yaitu pelonggaran pemenuhan GWM Rupiah rata-rata sampai dengan 1% mulai tanggal 1 Maret 2022 dan sampai dengan 2% mulai tanggal 1 September 2022. Untuk GWM valuta asing ditetapkan sebesar 4% yang dipenuhi secara harian sebesar 2% dan secara rata-rata untuk masa laporan tertentu sebesar 2%.

4. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia (continued)

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 2022 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.24/8/PADG/2022 dated 30 June 2022 regarding Implementing Regulations for the Fulfillment of Minimum Reserve Requirements in Rupiah and Foreign Exchange for Conventional Banks. 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. The amount of incentives for banks that disburse loans/financing to priority sectors and MSMEs and/or meet the RPIM target is the easing of rupiah reserve requirements by an average of up to 1% starting from 1 March 2022 and up to 2% starting 1 September 2022. For GWM in foreign currencies is determined at 4% which is fulfilled on a daily basis of 2% and on an average basis for certain reporting period of 2%.

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4. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Rasio GWM Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 telah sesuai dengan PBI No.22/10/PBI/2020 tanggal 28 Juli 2020 tentang perubahan kedua 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 PADG No.22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020 tentang perubahan keenam atas PADG No.20/10/PADG/2018 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional. Parameter pemenuhan GWM Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 3,5% yang dipenuhi secara harian sebesar 0,5% dan secara rata-rata untuk masa laporan tertentu sebesar 3%. Untuk GWM valuta asing ditetapkan sebesar 4% yang dipenuhi secara harian sebesar 2% dan secara rata-rata untuk masa laporan tertentu sebesar 2%. Dalam rangka kebijakan makroprudensial, mulai tanggal 1 April 2020 sampai dengan tanggal 30 Juni 2021 bagi bank yang melakukan penyediaan dana untuk kegiatan ekspor, impor, UMKM, dan ekonomi pada sektor prioritas lainnya kewajiban pemenuhan GWM Rupiah menjadi sebesar 3% yang dipenuhi secara harian sebesar 0% dan secara rata-rata untuk masa laporan tertentu sebesar 3%.

Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 mengacu pada PADG No.23/31/PADG/2021 tanggal 31 Desember 2021 tentang perubahan keempat 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. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) Bank mengacu pada PADG No.23/7/PADG/2021 tanggal 26 April 2021 tentang perubahan ketiga atas PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 tanggal 28 November 2019 dan PBI No.22/17/PBI/2020 tanggal 30 September 2020 tentang perubahan kedua 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 menjadi tiga tahap yaitu periode tanggal 1 Mei hingga tanggal 31 Agustus 2021 RIM kurang dari 75%, periode 1 September hingga 31 Desember 2021 RIM kurang dari 80%, dan sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2022 batasan RIM adalah kurang dari 84%.

4. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia (continued)

The Bank's GWM ratios as of 31 December 2021 have already complied with PBI No. 22/10/PBI/2020 dated 28 July 2020 regarding second 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 PADG No. 22/19/PADG/2020 dated 29 July 2020 regarding sixth amendment of PADG No.20/10/PADG/2018 regarding Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Bank. The parameter of required GWM Rupiah is determined at 3.5% which is fulfilled on a daily basis of 0.5% and on an average basis for certain reporting period of 3%. For GWM in foreign currencies is determined at 4% which is fulfilled on a daily basis of 2% and on an average basis for certain reporting period of 2%. In the context of macroprudential policy, from 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2021 for banks that provide funds for export, import, MSME, and economic activities in other priority sectors, the obligation to fulfill GWM in Rupiah becomes 3% which is fulfilled on a daily basis of 0% and on an average basis for certain reporting period of 3%.

The Bank's Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) as of 31 December 2022 refers to PADG No.23/31/PADG/2021 dated 31 December 2021 regarding the fourth 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. As of 31 December 2021 the Bank's Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) refers to PADG No.23/7/PADG/2021 dated 26 April 2021 regarding the third amendment of PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 dated 28 November 2019 and PBI No.22/17/PBI/2020 dated 30 September 2020 regarding the second 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 in three stages, period 1 May to 31 August 2021 RIM is less than 75%, period 1 September to 31 December 2021 RIM is less than 80%, and from 1 January 2022 the RIM limit is less than 84%.

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4. Giro pada Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Untuk batas atas RIM tetap sebesar 94% dan PLM sebesar 6%. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 rasio RIM adalah sebesar 69,69% dan 76,64%. Bank telah memperhitungkan Giro RIM sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Suku bunga efektif rata-rata giro pada Bank Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	0,77%	0,80%
Mata uang asing	0,00%	0,00%

4. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia (continued)

The upper limit for RIM is fixed at 94% and PLM at 6%. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the RIM ratio are 69.69% and 76.64%. 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:

Rupiah
Foreign currency

5. Giro pada Bank Lain

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Jenis giro pada bank lain	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah:		
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	25	6.689
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp2.000)	1.025	1.044
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Rupiah	1.050	7.733
Dolar Amerika Serikat:		
JP Morgan Chase Bank, Amerika Serikat	212.332	292.557
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	24.280	47.843
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	15.456	31.853
Deutsche Bank AG, Amerika Serikat	3.197	5.170
Dolar Singapura:		
DBS Bank, Singapura	204.090	300.757
Yuan China Renminbi:		
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	177.381	69.123
Yuan China:		
ICBC, China	3.358	-
Yen Jepang:		
Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Jepang	167.463	709.425
Euro Eropa:		
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt	64.180	184.894
ING Belgium, Brussels	6.357	13.524
Pound Sterling Inggris:		
Barclays Bank, London	47.557	44.233
Dolar Australia:		
ANZ Bank Ltd., Australia	31.972	47.005
National Australia Bank, Australia	10.371	5.987
Dolar Selandia Baru:		
ANZ National Bank, Selandia Baru	11.822	13.511
Dolar Kanada:		
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto	9.826	14.058
Krona Swedia:		
Danske Bank A/S, Swedia	8.868	48.175

5. Current Accounts with Other Banks

This account consists of:

Types of current accounts with other banks
Third parties
Rupiah:
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
Others (below Rp2,000 each)
Subtotal - Third parties - Rupiah
United States Dollar:
JP Morgan Chase Bank, United States of America
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Deutsche Bank AG, United States of America
Singapore Dollar:
DBS Bank Singapore
Chinese Yuan Renminbi:
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Chinese Yuan:
ICBC, China
Japanese Yen:
Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Japan
European Euro:
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt
ING Belgium, Brussels
Great Britain Pound Sterling:
Barclays Bank, London
Australian Dollar:
ANZ Bank Ltd., Australia
National Australia Bank, Australia
New Zealand Dollar:
ANZ National Bank, New Zealand
Canadian Dollar:
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto
Swedish Krona:
Danske Bank A/S, Sweden

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5. Giro pada Bank Lain (lanjutan)

Akun ini terdiri dari (lanjutan):

Jenis giro pada bank lain	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Franc Swiss: UBS AG, Zurich	3.663	7.924
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp2.000)	2.555	2.555
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Mata uang asing	1.004.728	1.838.594
Total - Pihak ketiga	1.005.778	1.846.327
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)		
Dolar Amerika Serikat: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	49.855	6.255
Baht Thailand: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand	18.316	15
Dolar Singapura: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	18.291	17.491
Yen Jepang: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo	3.303	2.137
Yuan China: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	1.751	3.104
Dolar Hong Kong: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	1.215	1.048
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	30	28
Euro Eropa: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	718	7.518
Dolar Australia: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney	600	588
Yuan China Renminbi: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	188	-
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	123	347
Ringgit Malaysia: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	79	88
Total - Pihak berelasi	94.469	38.619
Total	1.100.247	1.884.946
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(6.313)	(5.954)
Neto	1.093.934	1.878.992

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	0,00% - 1,12%	0,00% - 1,17%
Mata uang asing	0,00% - 1,38%	0,00% - 0,08%

Tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang diblokir dan dijadikan jaminan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 diklasifikasikan lancar.

5. Current Accounts with Other Banks (continued)

This account consists of (continued):

Types of current accounts with other banks
Swiss Franc: UBS AG, Zurich
Others (below Rp2,000 each)
Subtotal - Third parties - Foreign currencies
Total - Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)
United States Dollar: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Thailand Baht: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand
Singapore Dollar: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Japanese Yen: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Chinese Yuan: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai
Hong Kong Dollar: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
European Euro: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Australian Dollar: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney
Chinese Yuan Renminbi: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Malaysian Ringgit: United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia
Total - Related parties
Total
Allowance for impairment losses
Net

The average interest rate for current accounts with other banks are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	0,00% - 1,12%	0,00% - 1,17%
Foreign currency	0,00% - 1,38%	0,00% - 0,08%

There were no current accounts with other banks blocked and pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

By collectability, all current accounts with other banks as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified as current.

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5. Giro pada Bank Lain (lanjutan)

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
31 Desember 2020	1.425.064	-	-	1.425.064
Mutasi bersih	459.882	-	-	459.882
31 Desember 2021	1.884.946	-	-	1.884.946
Mutasi bersih	(784.699)	-	-	(784.699)
31 Desember 2022	1.100.247	-	-	1.100.247

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
31 Desember 2020	12.975	-	-	12.975
Pengukuran kembali	(7.460)	-	-	(7.460)
Perubahan pada:				
- Parameter	439	-	-	439
31 Desember 2021	5.954	-	-	5.954
Pengukuran kembali	1.229	-	-	1.229
Perubahan pada:				
- Parameter	(870)	-	-	(870)
31 Desember 2022	6.313	-	-	6.313

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tidak tertagihnya giro pada bank lain.

5. Current Accounts with Other Banks (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount are as follows:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

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.

6. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Jenis penempatan	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah:		
Term Deposit Bank Indonesia	599.645	1.249.606
Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia	279.889	199.954
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Rupiah	879.534	1.449.560

6. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

This account consists of:

Types of placements
Third parties
Rupiah:
Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia
Deposit Facilities of Bank Indonesia
Subtotal - Third parties - Rupiah

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6. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain (lanjutan)

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

Jenis penempatan	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	Types of placements
Mata uang asing:			Foreign currencies:
Term Deposit Bank Indonesia	3.938.577	285.050	Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia
Call Money:			Call Money:
Bank of New York,			Bank of New York,
Amerika Serikat	959.736	1.259.921	United States of America
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	77.838	-	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
Subtotal - Pihak ketiga - Mata uang asing	4.976.151	1.544.971	Subtotal - Third parties - Foreign currencies
Total - Pihak ketiga	5.855.685	2.994.531	Total - Third parties
Total	5.855.685	2.994.531	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(56)	-	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	5.855.629	2.994.531	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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah	3,25% - 3,60%	2,77% - 2,98%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	1,79% - 1,98%	0,03% - 0,13%	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 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

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6. 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)

	31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Penempatan/ Placements	Call Money	Total	
Rupiah				Rupiah
< 1 bulan	1.449.560	-	1.449.560	< 1 month
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
< 1 bulan	142.525	1.259.921	1.402.446	< 1 month
≥ 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	142.525	-	142.525	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months
Total	1.734.610	1.259.921	2.994.531	Total

Tidak terdapat penempatan pada bank lain yang diblokir dan dijadikan jaminan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Rincian penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 39.

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 diklasifikasikan lancar.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
31 Desember 2020	7.914.291	-	-	7.914.291	31 December 2020
Aset baru	2.994.531	-	-	2.994.531	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(7.914.291)	-	-	(7.914.291)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
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

6. 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)

There were no placements with other banks blocked and pledged as collateral as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The details of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 39.

By collectability, all placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified as current.

Movements in the gross carrying amount are as follows:

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6. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain (lanjutan)

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
31 Desember 2020	810	-	-	810
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(810)	-	-	(810)
31 Desember 2021	-	-	-	-
Aset baru	56	-	-	56
31 Desember 2022	56	-	-	56

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.

6. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks (continued)

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	Total
31 December 2020	810
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)	(810)
31 December 2021	-
New assets originated	56
31 December 2022	56

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.

7. Efek-efek yang Diperdagangkan

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/31 December 2022		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan			
Obligasi Pemerintah	359.340	48.401	407.741
Obligasi Korporasi	141.018	-	141.018
Sukuk	31.390	13.629	45.019
Total	531.748	62.030	593.778

Trading securities
Government Bonds
Corporate Bonds
Sukuk
Total

	31 Desember/31 December 2021		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan			
Obligasi Pemerintah	831.799	182.751	1.014.550
Sukuk	505.915	-	505.915
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	48.470	-	48.470
Total	1.386.184	182.751	1.568.935

Trading securities
Government Bonds
Sukuk
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit
Total

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, efek-efek yang diperdagangkan adalah efek-efek yang diterbitkan oleh pemerintah dan korporasi dan dikategorikan tanpa peringkat berupa obligasi pemerintah, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit dan sukuk.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, trading securities are the securities issued by the government and corporation and categorized as non-rated in the form of government bonds, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit and sukuk.

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7. Efek-efek yang Diperdagangkan (lanjutan)

Rincian obligasi korporasi berdasarkan peringkat adalah sebagai berikut:

		31 Desember/31 December					
		Pemeringkat/ Ranked by	2022	2021	2022	2021	
PT Merdeka Copper Gold	Pefindo	idA+	-	-	141.018	-	PT Merdeka Copper Gold

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, seluruh efek-efek yang diperdagangkan digolongkan lancar dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai.

7. Trading Securities (continued)

The details of corporate bonds based on rating are as follows:

The Bank's management believes that as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, all trading securities are classified as current and not impaired.

Rincian efek-efek diperdagangkan berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 39.

The details of trading securities based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 39.

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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Obligasi Pemerintah	4,91% - 8,54%	5,30% - 8,75%	Government Bonds
Obligasi Korporasi	6,76% - 7,76%	-	Corporate Bonds
Sukuk	5,04% - 6,75%	5,67% - 7,74%	Sukuk
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	-	5,00% - 5,03%	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit
Mata uang asing			Foreign currency
Obligasi Pemerintah	2,54% - 5,66%	1,65% - 5,50%	Government Bonds
Sukuk	2,43% - 4,53%	-	Sukuk

8. Investasi Keuangan

Akun ini terdiri dari:

8. Financial Investments

This account consists of:

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 Pihak ketiga	1.912.559	2.098.279	4.010.838	Export bills Third parties	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	-	96.459	96.459	Related parties (Note 36)	
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	

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8. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

Akun ini terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

8. Financial Investments (continued)

This account consists of: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021				
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				At fair value through other comprehensive income
Obligasi Pemerintah	8.339.556	1.595.744	9.935.300	Government Bonds
Sukuk	2.489.547	-	2.489.547	Sukuk
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	190.300	-	190.300	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit
Obligasi Korporasi	136.948	-	136.948	Corporate Bonds
Total	11.156.351	1.595.744	12.752.095	Total
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi				At amortized cost
Wesel ekspor berjangka				Export bills
Pihak ketiga	2.229.468	1.485.342	3.714.810	Third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	-	46.879	46.879	Related parties (Note 36)
Total	2.229.468	1.532.221	3.761.689	Total
Total investasi keuangan	13.385.819	3.127.965	16.513.784	Total financial investments
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(16.106)	(12.582)	(28.688)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	13.369.713	3.115.383	16.485.096	Net

a. Investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

a. The financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Nilai wajar			Fair value
Rupiah			Rupiah
Obligasi Pemerintah	9.821.319	8.339.556	Government Bonds
Sukuk	3.890.069	2.489.547	Sukuk
Obligasi Korporasi	453.609	136.948	Corporate Bonds
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	-	190.300	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit
Subtotal	14.164.997	11.156.351	Subtotal
Mata Uang Asing			Foreign Currencies
Obligasi Pemerintah	881.299	1.595.744	Government Bonds
Sukuk	878.786	-	Sukuk
Subtotal	1.760.085	1.595.744	Subtotal
Total	15.925.082	12.752.095	Total
	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Nilai nominal	15.883.152	12.275.013	Nominal value
Saldo yang belum diamortisasi (Kerugian) keuntungan yang belum direalisasi	239.643	327.808	Unamortized amount
	(197.713)	149.274	Unrealized (loss) gain
Total	15.925.082	12.752.095	Total

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8. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

- a. Investasi keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi atas perubahan keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Saldo awal tahun	117.348	248.679
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi diakui di ekuitas (Pemulihan)/Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai selama tahun berjalan	(346.987)	(169.546)
Efek pajak	(909)	1.173
	76.537	37.042
Saldo akhir tahun	(154.011)	117.348

- b. Klasifikasi investasi keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi berdasarkan sisa umur sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/31 December 2022		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
< 1 bulan	585.333	1.143.304	1.728.637
≥ 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	1.050.223	782.244	1.832.467
> 3 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	277.003	269.190	546.193
> 12 bulan	7.940.375	-	7.940.375
Total	9.852.934	2.194.738	12.047.672

	31 Desember/31 December 2021		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
< 1 bulan	705.641	220.155	925.796
≥ 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	1.107.020	562.428	1.669.448
> 3 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	416.807	749.638	1.166.445
Total	2.229.468	1.532.221	3.761.689

Rincian investasi keuangan berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 39.

8. Financial Investments (continued)

- a. The financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (continued)

Reconciliations of movement in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income - net are as follows:

- b. The classification of financial investments at amortized cost based on the remaining maturities before allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	< 1 month
< 1 month	< 1 month
≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 months ≤ 12 months	> 3 months ≤ 12 months
> 12 months	> 12 months

Total

The details of financial investment based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 39.

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8. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

- c. Rincian obligasi korporasi berdasarkan peringkat adalah sebagai berikut:

		31 Desember/31 December			
Pemeringkat/ Ranked by		2022	2021	2022	2021
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	161.387	45.896
PT PLN (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	10.050	10.221
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	77.498	80.831
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	-	137.959	-
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	-	51.654	-
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	-	15.061	-
Total				453.609	136.948

- d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh investasi keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 diklasifikasikan lancar.
- 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:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total
31 Desember 2020	17.120.984	441.402	-	17.562.386
Aset baru	6.105.046	3.990	-	6.109.036
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(7.618.046)	(380.847)	-	(7.998.893)
Pengukuran kembali	850.011	(8.756)	-	841.255
31 Desember 2021	16.457.995	55.789	-	16.513.784
Aset baru	14.041.739	17.635	-	14.059.374
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(7.155.380)	(55.789)	-	(7.211.169)
Pengukuran kembali	4.610.765	-	-	4.610.765
31 Desember 2022	27.955.119	17.635	-	27.972.754

8. Financial Investments (continued)

- c. The details of corporate bonds based on rating are as follows:

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT PLN (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

- d. By collectability, all financial investments as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified as current.

- e. Movements in the gross carrying amount of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost are as follows:

31 December 2020
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
31 December 2021
New assets originated
Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Remeasurement
31 December 2022

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8. Investasi Keuangan (lanjutan)

- f. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas investasi keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
31 Desember 2020	24.267	50.238	-	74.505	31 December 2020
Aset baru	10.860	184	-	11.044	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(8.234)	(48.117)	-	(56.351)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Pengukuran kembali	4.087	17	-	4.104	Remeasurement
Perubahan pada: - Parameter	(5.375)	761	-	(4.614)	Changes in: Parameter -
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

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.

- 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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah	3,69% - 12,60%	3,51% - 11,27%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,98% - 6,65%	0,61% - 6,45%	Foreign currency

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9. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif

Ikhtisar tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif adalah sebagai berikut:

9. Derivative Receivables and Payables

The summary of derivative receivables and payables are as follows:

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
Forward beli				Forward bought
Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.889.556	174.950	52.837	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
Swap pertukaran valas dan suku bunga				Cross currency interest rate swap
Rupiah	21.677.439	839.777	101.481	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	23.729.072	42.080	942.696	United States Dollar
Total		1.320.737	1.400.535	Total

31 Desember/31 December 2021				
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	7.302.138	82.984	10.394	United States Dollar
Forward beli				Forward bought
Dolar Amerika Serikat	8.935.524	12.544	116.305	United States Dollar
Option	1.857.967	25.223	22.781	Option
Swap suku bunga				Interest rate swap
Rupiah	704.977	15.968	675	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	16.823.385	120.000	120.647	United States Dollar
Swap pertukaran valas dan suku bunga				Cross currency interest rate swap
Rupiah	11.874.187	29.452	439.551	Indonesian Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	14.075.657	441.129	14.712	United States Dollar
Total		727.300	725.065	Total

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9. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif (lanjutan)

Rincian tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo terdapat pada Catatan 39.

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.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank memiliki beberapa tipe instrumen derivatif sebagai berikut:

Pertukaran *forward*

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.

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 1 bulan 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.

**9. Derivative Receivables and Payables
(continued)**

The details of derivative receivables and payables based on remaining maturities are shown in Note 39.

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.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has the following types of derivative instruments:

Forward exchange

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.

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 1 month 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.

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9. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif (lanjutan)

Swap suku bunga (lanjutan)

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.

9. Derivative Receivables and Payables (continued)

Interest rate swap (continued)

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.

10. Kredit yang Diberikan

1) Jenis kredit yang diberikan

	31 Desember/31 December 2022		
	Pihak ketiga/ Third parties	Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)/ Related parties (Note 36)	Total
Rupiah			
Promes	16.378.366	-	16.378.366
Rekening koran	10.576.599	-	10.576.599
Trade loans	10.318.162	-	10.318.162
Pemilikan rumah	7.040.488	25.173	7.065.661
Investasi	7.007.007	-	7.007.007
Angsuran	6.570.788	-	6.570.788
Sindikasi	3.037.491	-	3.037.491
Kartu kredit	2.367.747	6.366	2.374.113
Multiguna	1.054.348	3.424	1.057.772
Kendaraan bermotor	48.925	3.559	52.484
Tetap	16.200	-	16.200
	64.416.121	38.522	64.454.643

10. Loans

1) By type of loan

Rupiah
Promissory notes
Overdraft
Trade loans
Housing
Investment
Installment
Syndicated
Credit card
Multi-purpose
Motor vehicles
Fixed

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

10. 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 36)/ Related parties (Note 36)	Total
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Sindikasi	7.587.478	-	7.587.478
Promes	6.788.697	-	6.788.697
Trade loans	5.022.886	-	5.022.886
Investasi	1.343.608	-	1.343.608
Angsuran	337.210	-	337.210
	21.079.879	-	21.079.879
			Installment
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
31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Pihak ketiga/ Third parties	Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)/ Related parties (Note 36)	Total
Rupiah			Rupiah
Rekening koran	10.677.871	-	10.677.871
Promes	10.498.441	-	10.498.441
Trade loans	8.262.719	-	8.262.719
Investasi	7.871.021	-	7.871.021
Pemilikan rumah	7.392.849	20.867	7.413.716
Angsuran	5.388.130	-	5.388.130
Kartu kredit	2.131.198	4.222	2.135.420
Sindikasi	1.921.208	-	1.921.208
Multiguna	1.284.577	4.961	1.289.538
Tetap	17.150	-	17.150
Kendaraan bermotor	13.121	4.451	17.572
	55.458.285	34.501	55.492.786
			Motor vehicles
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Trade loans	6.218.733	-	6.218.733
Sindikasi	6.098.068	-	6.098.068
Promes	5.001.339	-	5.001.339
Investasi	1.448.541	187.403	1.635.944
Angsuran	357.976	-	357.976
	19.124.657	187.403	19.312.060
			Installment
Total	74.582.942	221.904	74.804.846
			Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.605.528)	(1.364)	(3.606.892)
			Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	70.977.414	220.540	71.197.954
			Net

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

2) Sektor ekonomi

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Industri pengolahan	23.357.349	19.548.921
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	18.759.826	17.961.005
Rumah tangga	10.553.117	10.908.161
Aktivitas keuangan dan asuransi	9.632.747	2.162.389
Real estate	4.655.379	4.861.458
Pertambangan dan penggalian	3.577.522	2.762.637
Pengadaan listrik, gas dan udara	3.338.539	2.917.882
Informasi dan komunikasi	2.999.063	2.761.790
Konstruksi gedung	2.520.895	2.409.642
Pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan	2.344.182	4.073.024
Penyedia akomodasi dan penyedia makanan dan minuman	2.227.390	2.242.787
Pengangkutan dan pergudangan	890.608	1.105.979
Lainnya	677.905	1.089.171
Total	85.534.522	74.804.846
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.951)	(3.606.892)
Neto	81.298.571	71.197.954

10. Loans (continued)

2) By economic sector

Processing industry
Wholesale and retail trading
Household
Financial and insurance activities
Real estate
Mining and excavation
Electricity, gas and air procurement
Information and communication
Building construction
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Accommodation and food and beverages provider
Transportation and warehousing
Others
Total
Allowance for impairment losses
Net

3) Jangka waktu

a. Berdasarkan perjanjian kredit

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
≤ 1 tahun	17.487.379	12.877.079
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	19.951.712	16.586.446
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	6.577.624	4.430.436
> 5 tahun	20.437.928	21.598.825
	64.454.643	55.492.786
Mata uang asing		
≤ 1 tahun	7.915.065	7.944.524
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	5.408.858	3.966.107
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	3.172.362	3.117.419
> 5 tahun	4.583.594	4.284.010
	21.079.879	19.312.060
Total	85.534.522	74.804.846
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.951)	(3.606.892)
Neto	81.298.571	71.197.954

3) By terms

a. Based on loan agreement

Rupiah
≤ 1 year
> 1 year ≤ 2 years
> 2 years ≤ 5 years
> 5 years
Foreign currencies
≤ 1 year
> 1 year ≤ 2 years
> 2 years ≤ 5 years
> 5 years

Total
Allowance for impairment losses
Net

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

10. Loans (continued)

3) Jangka waktu (lanjutan)

3) By terms (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo

b. Based on remaining maturities

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
≤ 1 tahun	39.090.190	29.744.123	≤ 1 year
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	6.489.713	3.602.908	> 1 year ≤ 2 years
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	9.176.656	10.788.530	> 2 years ≤ 5 years
> 5 tahun	9.698.084	11.357.225	> 5 years
	64.454.643	55.492.786	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
≤ 1 tahun	15.750.903	12.100.515	≤ 1 year
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	1.202.891	3.757.121	> 1 year ≤ 2 years
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	2.914.448	2.457.584	> 2 years ≤ 5 years
> 5 tahun	1.211.637	996.840	> 5 years
	21.079.879	19.312.060	
Total	85.534.522	74.804.846	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.951)	(3.606.892)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	81.298.571	71.197.954	Net

4) Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

4) By collectability

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Lancar	59.961.270	50.805.133	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	2.254.361	2.288.842	Special mention
Kurang lancar	351.390	460.392	Sub-standard
Diragukan	183.493	341.134	Doubtful
Macet	1.704.129	1.597.285	Loss
	64.454.643	55.492.786	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Lancar	19.434.915	17.776.601	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.403.021	1.306.539	Special mention
Kurang lancar	63.890	96.789	Sub-standard
Diragukan	3.425	-	Doubtful
Macet	174.628	132.131	Loss
	21.079.879	19.312.060	
Total	85.534.522	74.804.846	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.951)	(3.606.892)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	81.298.571	71.197.954	Net

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

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 Rp547.289 dan Rp347.589 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan dan fasilitas bank lainnya (Catatan 16).
- c. Tabungan sejumlah Rp983.973 dan Rp556.231 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 17).
- d. Deposito berjangka sejumlah Rp6.684.562 dan Rp5.202.145 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 18).
- e. Suku bunga kontraktual rata-rata untuk kredit adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022
Rupiah	7,91%
Mata uang asing	3,45%

- f. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan antara lain merupakan kredit untuk pembelian rumah, multipurpose 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 Rp173.104 dan Rp173.516 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

10. Loans (continued)

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 Rp547,289 and Rp347,589 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively are pledged as collateral for loans and other bank facilities (Note 16).
- c. Saving deposits amounting to Rp983,973 and Rp556,231 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively are pledged as collateral for loans (Note 17).
- d. Time deposits amounting to Rp6,684,562 and Rp5,202,145 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively are pledged as collateral for loans (Note 18).
- e. The average contractual interest rates for loans are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
	8,27%	Rupiah
	2,92%	Foreign currencies

- 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 Rp173,104 and Rp173,516 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

- g. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, jumlah kredit yang direstrukturisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp9.985.220 dan Rp12.845.815, dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk masing-masing sebesar Rp2.828.367 dan Rp2.206.754. 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:

10. Loans (continued)

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

- g. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, total restructured loans amounting to Rp9,985,220 and Rp12,845,815, respectively, are provided with allowance for impairment losses of Rp2,828,367 and Rp2,206,754, 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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Angsuran	2.633.898	2.987.185	Installment
Investasi	1.694.276	2.466.748	Investment
Promes	1.230.795	1.257.829	Promissory notes
Rekening koran	1.098.918	1.375.666	Overdraft
Pemilikan rumah	617.605	1.116.329	Housing
Multiguna	291.923	468.391	Multi-purpose
Sindikasi	150.633	752.817	Syndicated
Trade loans	109.563	526.495	Trade loans
Kartu kredit	13.379	43.883	Credit card
Tetap	400	400	Fixed
	7.841.390	10.995.743	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Investasi	1.184.923	1.112.646	Investment
Promes	425.962	294.941	Promissory notes
Angsuran	273.617	249.345	Installment
Trade loans	259.328	193.140	Trade loans
	2.143.830	1.850.072	
Total	9.985.220	12.845.815	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.828.367)	(2.206.754)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	7.156.853	10.639.061	Net

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi kredit berdasarkan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
Lancar	4.269.962	7.642.654
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.619.519	1.646.457
Kurang lancar	292.124	405.440
Diragukan	128.144	271.345
Macet	1.531.641	1.029.847
	7.841.390	10.995.743
Mata uang asing		
Lancar	518.766	569.494
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.387.705	1.152.138
Kurang lancar	62.731	96.789
Macet	174.628	31.651
	2.143.830	1.850.072
Total	9.985.220	12.845.815
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.828.367)	(2.206.754)
Neto	7.156.853	10.639.061

- h. 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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp2.480.955 dan Rp2.627.731.

10. Loans (continued)

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

Restructured loan by collectability as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Lancar	4.269.962	7.642.654	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.619.519	1.646.457	Special mention
Kurang lancar	292.124	405.440	Sub-standard
Diragukan	128.144	271.345	Doubtful
Macet	1.531.641	1.029.847	Loss
	7.841.390	10.995.743	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Lancar	518.766	569.494	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.387.705	1.152.138	Special mention
Kurang lancar	62.731	96.789	Sub-standard
Macet	174.628	31.651	Loss
	2.143.830	1.850.072	
Total	9.985.220	12.845.815	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.828.367)	(2.206.754)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	7.156.853	10.639.061	Net

- h. 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 August 26, 2022

- i. Non-Performing Loans (NPL) amounting to Rp2,480,955 and Rp2,627,731 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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10. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah informasi signifikan lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan: (lanjutan)

Rasio NPL kotor pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar 2,98% dan 3,51% dari total kredit yang diberikan, sedangkan rasio NPL neto masing-masing sebesar 1,73% dan 2,22% 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.

j. Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
31 Desember 2020	59.902.939	9.069.439	1.725.957	70.698.335	31 December 2020
Aset baru	27.824.924	2.460.930	286.601	30.572.455	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(19.101.273)	(3.274.168)	(4.519)	(22.379.960)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	388.543	(382.931)	(5.612)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(2.841.931)	2.857.195	(15.264)	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(426.162)	(1.204.011)	1.630.173	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(2.681.039)	(415.340)	68.056	(3.028.323)	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(1.057.661)	(1.057.661)	Bad debts written-off
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

10. Loans (continued)

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

Gross NPL ratio as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 represents 2.98% and 3.51% of the total loans, respectively, whereas net NPL ratio represents 1.73% and 2.22% 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.

j. Movements in the gross carrying amount of loans are as follows:

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10. 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:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
31 Desember 2020	745.353	1.582.750	658.987	2.987.090	31 December 2020
Aset baru	390.470	1.200.061	280.171	1.870.702	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(256.659)	(436.044)	541.971	(150.732)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	30.287	(30.269)	(18)	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(25.238)	25.338	(100)	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(989)	(63.979)	64.968	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(160.026)	(202.987)	397.678	34.665	Remeasurement
Penghapusbukuan	-	-	(1.057.661)	(1.057.661)	Bad debts written-off
Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukuan	-	-	82.425	82.425	Bad debts recoveries
Perubahan di:					Changes in:
- Valuta asing	-	-	(402)	(402)	Foreign exchange -
- Parameter	(119.135)	(40.060)	-	(159.195)	Parameter -
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 dihapusbukuan	-	-	266.178	266.178	Bad debts recoveries
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

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% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.
- m. Rasio kredit usaha kecil terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan adalah sebesar 0,24% dan 0,25% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

10. 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:

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 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- m. The ratio of loans to small businesses to the total loans is 0.24% and 0.25% as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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10. 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. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, total saldo kredit restrukturisasi COVID-19 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp6.974.437 dan Rp10.696.256.
- o. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, 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.

10. Loans (continued)

The other significant information relating to loans are as follows: (continued)

- n. The Bank has restructured its credit for debtors affected by COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 "National Economic stimulus as *countercyclical* policy in the impact of the spread of *Coronavirus Disease 2019* dated 13 March 2020 which was updated by SFAS No. 48/POJK.03/2020 "First Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated 1 December 2020 and SFAS No. 17/POJK.03/2021 "Second Changes in POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020" dated 10 September 2021. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the balance of COVID-19 restructured loans amounted to Rp6,974,437 and Rp10,696,256, respectively.
- o. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, 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.

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11. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 terdiri dari:

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi					At fair value through profit or loss			
PT PPA Persero/ PT PPA Persero	FR0091	300.000	18 Okt 2022/ 18 Oct 2022	9 Okt 2023/ 9 Oct 2023	252.052	268.228	13.534	254.694
Bank Mandiri/ Bank Mandiri	FR0091	858.551	10 Ags 2022/ 10 Aug 2022	26 Jul 2023/ 26 Jul 2023	778.376	804.484	22.673	781.811
Bank Mandiri/ Bank Mandiri	FR0091	858.716	9 Ags 2022/ 9 Aug 2022	25 Jul 2023/ 25 Jul 2023	778.385	804.493	22.560	781.933
Subtotal/Subtotal		2.017.267			1.808.813	1.877.205	58.767	1.818.438
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi					At amortized cost			
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0054	600.000	30 Des 2022/ 30 Dec 2022	6 Jan 2023/ 6 Jan 2023	573.248	573.861	438	573.423
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0036	500.000	30 Des 2022/ 30 Dec 2022	13 Jan 2023/ 13 Jan 2023	478.270	479.343	920	478.423
Subtotal/Subtotal		1.100.000			1.051.518	1.053.204	1.358	1.051.846
Total/Total		3.117.267			2.860.331	2.930.409	60.125	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.

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 terdiri dari:

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi					At fair value through profit or loss			
Bank ICBC Indonesia/ Bank ICBC Indonesia	FR0056	350.000	26 Feb 2021/ 26 Feb 2021	22 Feb 2022/ 22 Feb 2022	367.889	371.209	72	371.137
PT Sedayu Makmur/ PT Sedayu Makmur	RI0351	16.177	23 Feb 2021/ 23 Feb 2021	22 Feb 2022/ 22 Feb 2022	12.828	13.210	2	13.208
Subtotal/Subtotal		366.177			380.717	384.419	74	384.345

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.

Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2021 consist of:

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11. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali (lanjutan)

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

11. Receivables on Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell (continued)

Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2021 consist of: (continued)

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi					At amortized cost			
Bank Rakyat Indonesia/ Bank Rakyat Indonesia	RI0124	712.625	14 Des 2021/ 14 Dec 2021	14 Mar 2022/ 14 Mar 2022	726.674	727.201	422	726.779
Bank Rakyat Indonesia/ Bank Rakyat Indonesia	RI0124	712.625	13 Des 2021/ 13 Dec 2021	11 Mar 2022/ 11 Mar 2022	726.568	727.066	390	726.676
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0082	700.000	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	14 Jan 2022/ 14 Jan 2022	688.829	689.638	751	688.887
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0035	549.324	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	523.681	524.037	203	523.834
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0035	549.324	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	523.681	524.037	203	523.834
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0035	549.324	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	523.681	524.037	204	523.833
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0072	500.000	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	28 Jan 2022/ 28 Jan 2022	522.346	523.573	1.183	522.390
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0082	500.000	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	14 Jan 2022/ 14 Jan 2022	492.020	492.596	534	492.062
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0062	500.201	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	475.118	475.441	277	475.164
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0062	500.201	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	475.118	475.441	277	475.164
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0062	400.161	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	380.094	380.353	222	380.131
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0088	401.749	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	28 Jan 2022/ 28 Jan 2022	372.549	373.427	847	372.580
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0043	355.511	27 Des 2021/ 27 Dec 2021	3 Jan 2022/ 3 Jan 2022	337.711	337.941	66	337.875
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0043	355.511	27 Des 2021/ 27 Dec 2021	3 Jan 2022/ 3 Jan 2022	337.711	337.941	66	337.875
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0043	355.511	27 Des 2021/ 27 Dec 2021	3 Jan 2022/ 3 Jan 2022	337.711	337.941	66	337.875
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0058	346.825	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	330.224	330.449	193	330.256
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0068	300.000	22 Des 2021/ 22 Dec 2021	19 Jan 2022/ 19 Jan 2022	319.729	320.482	484	319.998
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0068	300.000	22 Des 2021/ 22 Dec 2021	19 Jan 2022/ 19 Jan 2022	319.729	320.480	483	319.997

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11. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali (lanjutan)

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

11. Receivables on Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell (continued)

Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2021 consist of: (continued)

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi (lanjutan)					At amortized cost (continued)			
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0046	331.197	30 Des 2021/ 30 Dec 2021	6 Jan 2022/ 6 Jan 2022	316.784	317.000	154	316.846
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0046	331.197	30 Des 2021/ 30 Dec 2021	6 Jan 2022/ 6 Jan 2022	316.784	317.000	154	316.846
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0046	331.197	30 Des 2021/ 30 Dec 2021	6 Jan 2022/ 6 Jan 2022	316.784	317.000	154	316.846
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0034	323.416	28 Des 2021/ 28 Dec 2021	4 Jan 2022/ 4 Jan 2022	308.283	308.492	90	308.402
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0034	323.416	28 Des 2021/ 28 Dec 2021	4 Jan 2022/ 4 Jan 2022	308.282	308.492	90	308.402
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0034	323.416	28 Des 2021/ 28 Dec 2021	4 Jan 2022/ 4 Jan 2022	308.283	308.492	90	308.402
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0082	300.000	22 Des 2021/ 22 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	294.048	294.393	98	294.295
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0080	300.000	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	26 Jan 2022/ 26 Jan 2022	293.230	293.922	617	293.305
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0075	300.000	24 Des 2021/ 24 Dec 2021	21 Jan 2022/ 21 Jan 2022	292.584	293.271	491	292.780
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0091	300.000	10 Des 2021/ 10 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	284.321	284.989	143	284.846
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0069	300.000	15 Des 2021/ 15 Dec 2021	12 Jan 2022/ 12 Jan 2022	277.322	277.975	257	277.718
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0069	300.000	24 Des 2021/ 24 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	277.629	277.953	139	277.814
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0065	300.000	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	12 Jan 2022/ 12 Jan 2022	277.389	277.714	256	277.458
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0035	274.662	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	261.840	262.019	102	261.917
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0068	232.991	10 Des 2021/ 10 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	246.792	247.374	125	247.249
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0065	250.000	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	26 Jan 2022/ 26 Jan 2022	234.955	235.507	492	235.015
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0061	250.000	29 Des 2021/ 29 Dec 2021	12 Jan 2022/ 12 Jan 2022	231.729	232.000	213	231.787
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0078	200.000	8 Des 2021/ 8 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	209.352	209.844	70	209.774
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0078	200.000	8 Des 2021/ 8 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	209.352	209.844	70	209.774
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0072	200.000	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	28 Jan 2022/ 28 Jan 2022	208.939	209.428	472	208.956

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11. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali (lanjutan)

Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai beli/ Purchase amount	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi (lanjutan)					At amortized cost (continued)			
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0079	172.953	24 Des 2021/ 24 Dec 2021	21 Jan 2022/ 21 Jan 2022	184.919	185.355	312	185.043
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0057	200.000	15 Des 2021/ 15 Dec 2021	12 Jan 2022/ 12 Jan 2022	185.219	185.655	171	185.484
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0069	185.998	24 Des 2021/ 24 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	172.128	172.330	87	172.243
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0082	154.012	22 Des 2021/ 22 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	150.956	151.133	50	151.083
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0062	153.376	31 Des 2021/ 31 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	145.685	145.784	85	145.699
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0069	145.988	22 Des 2021/ 22 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	135.068	135.226	45	135.181
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	VR0034	129.367	28 Des 2021/ 28 Dec 2021	4 Jan 2022/ 4 Jan 2022	123.314	123.398	36	123.362
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0078	101.631	8 Des 2021/ 8 Dec 2021	5 Jan 2022/ 5 Jan 2022	106.383	106.634	36	106.598
Bank Indonesia Bank Indonesia	FR0091	67.009	10 Des 2021/ 10 Dec 2021	7 Jan 2022/ 7 Jan 2022	63.507	63.657	32	63.625
Subtotal/Subtotal		15.570.718			15.155.035	15.173.962	12.002	15.161.960
Total/Total		15.936.895			15.535.752	15.558.381	12.076	15.546.305

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/
Allowance for impairment losses

(6.352)

Neto/Net

15.539.953

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, suku bunga efektif untuk tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali berkisar antara 3,01% - 3,50% untuk mata uang Rupiah dan antara 0,28% - 2,95% untuk mata uang asing.

As of 31 December 2021, the effective interest rate for receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell ranged between 3.01% - 3.50% for Rupiah and between 0.28% - 2.95% for foreign currency.

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11. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas, seluruh tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 diklasifikasikan lancar.

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Nilai tercatat awal					Initial carrying amount
31 Desember 2020	9.200.980	-	-	9.200.980	31 December 2020
Aset baru	15.546.305	-	-	15.546.305	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(9.200.980)	-	-	(9.200.980)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
31 Desember 2021	15.546.305	-	-	15.546.305	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

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
31 Desember 2020	6.612	-	-	6.612	31 December 2020
Aset baru	6.352	-	-	6.352	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(6.612)	-	-	(6.612)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
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

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.

11. Receivables on Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell (continued)

By collectability, all receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified as current.

Movements in the gross carrying amount are as follows:

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

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.

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12. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan:

1. Mata uang

a. Tagihan akseptasi

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.103.257	1.883.047
Rupiah	1.220.957	729.430
Euro Eropa	214.070	57.385
Yuan China Renminbi	71.653	-
Yen Jepang	42.355	68.635
Yuan China	22.071	24.767
Krona Swedia	7.290	33.188
Dolar Singapura	5.423	6.796
Total	3.687.076	2.803.248
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.877)	(50.447)
Neto	3.683.199	2.752.801

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.024.219	1.789.143
Rupiah	875.559	331.364
Euro Eropa	214.070	57.385
Yuan China Renminbi	71.653	-
Yen Jepang	42.355	68.635
Yuan China	11.083	24.767
Krona Swedia	7.290	33.188
Dolar Singapura	5.423	6.796
Total	3.251.652	2.311.278

2. Jangka waktu

a. Tagihan akseptasi

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
≤ 1 bulan	19.085	85.172
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	538.742	173.286
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	385.000	212.043
> 6 bulan	278.130	258.929
	1.220.957	729.430

12. Acceptance Receivables and Payables

Acceptance receivables and payables represent acceptances arising from import bills, supported by letters of credit, which are received from third party customers, with details as follows:

1. Type of currency

a. Acceptance receivables

United States Dollar
Indonesian Rupiah
European Euro
Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Japanese Yen
Chinese Yuan
Swedish Krona
Singapore Dollar
Total
Allowance for impairment losses
Net

b. Acceptance payables

United States Dollar
Rupiah
European Euro
Chinese Yuan Renminbi
Japanese Yen
Chinese Yuan
Swedish Krona
Singapore Dollar
Total

2. Period

a. Acceptance receivables

Rupiah
≤ 1 month
> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 months

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12. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

2. Jangka waktu (lanjutan)

a. Tagihan akseptasi (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Mata uang asing		
≤ 1 bulan	12.991	20.039
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	365.253	356.186
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	1.560.790	1.248.930
> 6 bulan	527.085	448.663
	2.466.119	2.073.818
Total	3.687.076	2.803.248
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.877)	(50.447)
Neto	3.683.199	2.752.801

b. Liabilitas akseptasi

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
≤ 1 bulan	4.236	21.744
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	537.071	172.723
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	322.882	132.491
> 6 bulan	11.370	4.406
	875.559	331.364
Mata uang asing		
≤ 1 bulan	12.992	20.039
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	365.253	356.186
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	1.471.374	1.155.026
> 6 bulan	526.474	448.663
	2.376.093	1.979.914
Total	3.251.652	2.311.278

12. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (continued)

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. Period (continued)

a. Acceptance receivables (continued)

Foreign currencies	
≤ 1 month	
> 1 month ≤ 3 months	
> 3 months ≤ 6 months	
> 6 months	
Total	
Allowance for impairment losses	
Net	

b. Acceptance payables

Rupiah	
≤ 1 month	
> 1 month ≤ 3 months	
> 3 months ≤ 6 months	
> 6 months	
Foreign currencies	
≤ 1 month	
> 1 month ≤ 3 months	
> 3 months ≤ 6 months	
> 6 months	
Total	

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12. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian berdasarkan: (lanjutan)

3. Kolektibilitas menurut Peraturan Bank Indonesia

a. Tagihan Akseptasi

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
Lancar	1.220.957	729.430
	1.220.957	729.430
Mata uang asing		
Lancar	2.466.119	2.023.967
Kurang lancar	-	49.851
	2.466.119	2.073.818
Total	3.687.076	2.803.248
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.877)	(50.447)
Neto	3.683.199	2.752.801

12. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (continued)

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. Collectability based on Bank Indonesia Regulation

a. Acceptance Receivables

Rupiah	
Current	
Foreign currencies	
Current	
Sub-standard	
Total	
Allowance for impairment losses	
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 2020	1.868.055	240.353	4.068	2.112.476	31 December 2020
Aset baru	871.648	55.015	-	926.663	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(405.387)	(183.233)	(4.068)	(592.688)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(13.263)	13.263	-	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(98.056)	-	98.056	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	416.797	(11.795)	(48.205)	356.797	Remeasurement
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

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12. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahap 1/ Stage 1	Tahap 2/ Stage 2	Tahap 3/ Stage 3	Total	
Saldo awal					Beginning balance
1 Januari 2021	15.446	32.860	2.788	51.094	as at 1 January 2021
Aset baru	57	18	-	75	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(3.328)	(29.801)	(2.788)	(35.917)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(177)	177	-	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Transfer ke Tahap 3	(661)	-	661	-	Transfers to Stage 3
Pengukuran kembali	(11.165)	(2.841)	49.190	35.184	Remeasurement
Perubahan pada:					Changes in:
- Parameter	(6)	17	-	11	Parameter -
31 Desember 2021	166	430	49.851	50.447	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

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, adalah cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas tidak tertagihnya tagihan akseptasi.

12. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (continued)

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is adequate to cover any possible losses on uncollectible acceptance receivables.

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13. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna

Akun ini terdiri dari:

13. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets

This account consists of:

31 Desember 2022	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Perubahan selama satu tahun/ Changes during the year		Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	31 December 2022
		Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification		
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

31 Desember 2021	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Perubahan selama satu tahun/ Changes during the year		Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	31 December 2021
		Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification		
Biaya perolehan					Cost
Tanah	128.137	-	1.080	127.057	Land
Bangunan	547.162	-	321	546.841	Buildings
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	2.077.740	169.363	61.336	2.185.767	Infrastructure and office equipments
Kendaraan	10.296	-	903	9.393	Vehicles
Aset dalam proses pembangunan	82.965	32.168	5.652	109.481	Construction in progress
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap	2.846.300	201.531	69.292	2.978.539	Total cost of fixed assets
Aset hak guna	166.115	43.668	19.798	189.985	Right-of-use assets
Total biaya perolehan aset tetap dan aset hak guna	3.012.415	245.199	89.090	3.168.524	Total cost of fixed assets and right-of-use assets
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	348.198	24.652	298	372.552	Buildings
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	1.304.558	219.032	59.633	1.463.957	Infrastructure and office equipments
Kendaraan	10.296	-	903	9.393	Vehicles
	1.663.052	243.684	60.834	1.845.902	
Aset hak guna	52.523	53.955	17.039	89.439	Right-of-use assets
Total akumulasi penyusutan	1.715.575	297.639	77.873	1.935.341	Total accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku - neto	1.296.840			1.233.183	Book value - net

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13. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

Rincian aset dalam proses pembangunan beserta persentase penyelesaian terhadap nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/31 December 2022			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated of completion
Prasarana	50%	4.487	2023
Peralatan kantor	39%	225.616	2023
		230.103	
			Infrastructure Office equipment
31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Persentase penyelesaian/ Percentage of completion	Akumulasi biaya/ Accumulated cost	Estimasi penyelesaian/ Estimated of completion
Prasarana	16%	1.741	2022
Peralatan kantor	33%	107.740	2022
		109.481	
			Infrastructure Office equipment

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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Bangunan	65.455	60.803	Buildings
Prasarana dan peralatan kantor	676.052	782.529	Infrastructure and office equipment
Kendaraan	8.908	9.393	Vehicles
Total	750.415	852.725	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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Penambahan melalui pembelian aset tetap	432.783	195.879	Addition through purchase of fixed assets
Penambahan aset tetap melalui reklasifikasi aset dalam proses pembangunan	152.458	5.652	Addition of fixed assets through reclassification of construction in progress
Penambahan aset hak guna	71.537	43.668	Addition of right-of-use assets
Total	656.778	245.199	Total

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13. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi pengurangan aset tetap yang berasal dari penjualan dan reklasifikasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Pengurangan melalui penjualan aset tetap	14.156	4.617
Penghapusan aset tetap	247.480	59.023
Pengurangan aset dalam proses pembangunan melalui reklasifikasi aset tetap	152.458	5.652
Pengurangan aset hak guna	53.444	19.798
Reklasifikasi ke properti terbengkalai	19.728	-
Total	487.266	89.090

Penyusutan yang dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain masing-masing sebesar Rp311.158 dan Rp297.639 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 29).

Manajemen Bank juga berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas aset tetap tersebut yang harus dicatat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

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 Rp1.936.356 dan Rp1.413.249 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021. Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan asuransi telah mencukupi untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian dari risiko yang ada.

Hasil penjualan aset tetap adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp15.834 dan Rp20.895 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Nilai buku aset tetap yang dijual adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp2.950 dan Rp2.810 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Keuntungan atas penjualan aset tetap masing-masing sebesar Rp12.884 dan Rp18.085 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 dibukukan sebagai bagian dari "Pendapatan non-operasional-keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai - neto" selama tahun berjalan.

13. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets (continued)

Reconciliations of deduction to fixed assets which comes from disposal and reclassification are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
			Deduction through sale of fixed assets
			Write-off of fixed assets
			Deduction of construction in progress through reclassification
			Deduction of right-of-use assets
			Reclassification to abandoned property
Total	487.266	89.090	Total

Depreciation charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income amounted to Rp311,158 and Rp297,639 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 29).

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 2022 and 2021.

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 Rp1,936,356 and Rp1,413,249 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Bank's management believes that insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses arising from such risks.

The proceeds from the sale of fixed assets amounted to Rp15,834 and Rp20,895 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Book value from the sale of fixed assets amounted to Rp2,950 and Rp2,810 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The related profit on sales of fixed assets of Rp12,884 and Rp18,085 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively are presented as part of "Non-operating income - gain on sale of fixed assets and abandoned properties - net" during the year.

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13. Aset Tetap dan Aset Hak Guna (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
Biaya perolehan				
Bangunan	139.038	67.247	50.663	155.622
Kendaraan	50.947	4.290	2.781	52.456
Total biaya perolehan	189.985	71.537	53.444	208.078
Akumulasi penyusutan				
Bangunan	63.323	37.294	46.739	53.878
Kendaraan	26.116	13.116	2.388	36.844
Total akumulasi penyusutan	89.439	50.410	49.127	90.722
Nilai buku - neto	100.546			117.356

Aset hak guna pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
Biaya perolehan				
Bangunan	117.345	40.198	18.505	139.038
Kendaraan	48.770	3.470	1.293	50.947
Total biaya perolehan	166.115	43.668	19.798	189.985
Akumulasi penyusutan				
Bangunan	39.955	39.996	16.628	63.323
Kendaraan	12.568	13.959	411	26.116
Total akumulasi penyusutan	52.523	53.955	17.039	89.439
Nilai buku - neto	113.592			100.546

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk gedung kantor, rumah dinas, kendaraan dan lain-lain.

Bank menyewa beberapa aset termasuk bangunan dengan jangka waktu sewa 2-10 tahun dan kendaraan mobil dengan jangka waktu sewa 2-4 tahun.

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.

13. Fixed Assets and Right-of-Use Assets (continued)

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	Cost
Biaya perolehan					Buildings
Bangunan	139.038	67.247	50.663	155.622	Vehicles
Kendaraan	50.947	4.290	2.781	52.456	
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

Right-of-use assets as of 31 December 2021 as follows:

	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan dan reklasifikasi/ Additions and reclassification	Pengurangan dan reklasifikasi/ Deductions and reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	Cost
Biaya perolehan					Buildings
Bangunan	117.345	40.198	18.505	139.038	Vehicles
Kendaraan	48.770	3.470	1.293	50.947	
Total biaya perolehan	166.115	43.668	19.798	189.985	Total cost
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan	39.955	39.996	16.628	63.323	Buildings
Kendaraan	12.568	13.959	411	26.116	Vehicles
Total akumulasi penyusutan	52.523	53.955	17.039	89.439	Total accumulated depreciation
Nilai buku - neto	113.592			100.546	Book value - net

The Bank had rent a number of assets including offices, official houses, vehicles and others.

The Bank leases several assets including buildings with lease term of 2-10 years and car with lease terms of 2-4 years.

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.

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14. Aset Lain-lain

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Piutang bunga	1.065.029	772.564
Agunan yang diambil alih (setelah dikurangi cadangan penurunan nilai masing-masing sebesar Rp28.709 dan Rp29.668 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021)	174.021	185.096
Biaya dibayar di muka	120.077	61.204
ATM bersama	114.897	106.383
Uang muka	41.514	55.621
Properti terbengkalai	28.012	19.163
Setoran jaminan	2.865	2.886
Lain-lain	318.383	313.485
Neto	1.864.798	1.516.402

Ikhtisar perubahan cadangan kerugian
penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih adalah
sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Saldo awal tahun	29.668	30.515
Pemulihan selama tahun berjalan	(959)	(847)
Saldo akhir tahun	28.709	29.668

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.

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah
cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas properti
terbengkalai tidak diperlukan.

15. Liabilitas Segera

Akun ini adalah sebesar Rp192.839 dan
Rp175.672 masing-masing pada tanggal
31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari kiriman
uang/wesel akan dibayar, titipan dana nasabah,
transaksi kliring/transfer yang belum diselesaikan
dan liabilitas-liabilitas jangka pendek lainnya.

14. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
			Interest receivables
			Foreclosed assets (net of allowance for decline in value of Rp28,709 and Rp29,668 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively)
			Prepaid expenses
			Shared ATM
			Advances
			Abandoned property
			Security deposits
			Others
Neto	1.864.798	1.516.402	Net

The changes in the allowance for the decline in
value of foreclosed assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Saldo awal tahun	29.668	30.515	Beginning balance
Pemulihan selama tahun berjalan	(959)	(847)	Reversal during the year
Saldo akhir tahun	28.709	29.668	Ending balance

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.

The Bank's management believes that no
allowance for the decline in value of abandoned
property is necessary.

15. Current Liabilities

This account amounting to Rp192,839 and
Rp175,672 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021
respectively represents cash remittances/draft
payables, customers' funds, unsettled
clearing/transfer transactions and other short-term
liabilities.

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16. Giro

Akun ini terdiri dari:

16. Demand Deposits

This account consists of:

31 Desember/31 December 2022			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak ketiga	22.505.752	1.463.527	23.969.279
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	197.421	-	197.421
Total	22.703.173	1.463.527	24.166.700

Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

Total

31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak ketiga	20.864.291	515.914	21.380.205
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	201.538	-	201.538
Total	21.065.829	515.914	21.581.743

Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah	1,99%	2,23%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,01%	0,01%	Foreign currencies

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, giro yang digunakan sebagai jaminan untuk kredit masing-masing sebesar Rp547.289 dan Rp347.589. Giro yang dijaminkan ini diblokir sepanjang jangka waktu fasilitas kredit (Catatan 10).

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, demand deposits amounting to Rp547,289 and Rp347,589, are pledged as collateral for loan facilities. The pledged demand deposits are blocked throughout the loan period (Note 10).

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.

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17. Tabungan

Akun ini terdiri dari:

17. Saving Deposits

This account consists of:

31 Desember/31 December 2022			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak ketiga	10.056.993	28.460.410	38.517.403
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	84.731	45.736	130.467
Total	10.141.724	28.506.146	38.647.870

Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

Total

31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak ketiga	9.126.590	22.479.615	31.606.205
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	100.797	19.985	120.782
Total	9.227.387	22.499.600	31.726.987

Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah	1,41%	1,37%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,41%	0,21%	Foreign currencies

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tabungan yang diblokir untuk jaminan fasilitas kredit adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp983.973 dan Rp556.231 (Catatan 10).

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, saving deposits pledged as collateral for loan facilities amounted to Rp983,973 and Rp556,231, respectively (Note 10).

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.

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18. Deposito Berjangka

Akun ini terdiri dari:

18. Time Deposits

This account consists of:

31 Desember/31 December 2022			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak ketiga	37.675.027	13.295.664	50.970.691
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	109.903	22.107	132.010
Total	37.784.930	13.317.771	51.102.701

Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

Total

31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak ketiga	39.864.716	6.695.364	46.560.080
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	139.789	23.735	163.524
Total	40.004.505	6.719.099	46.723.604

Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

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 2022			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
≤ 1 bulan	14.498.291	6.407.406	20.905.697
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	10.049.121	3.880.563	13.929.684
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	7.020.134	894.420	7.914.554
> 6 bulan	6.217.384	2.135.382	8.352.766
Total	37.784.930	13.317.771	51.102.701

≤ 1 bulan
> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 months

Total

31 Desember/31 December 2021			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
≤ 1 bulan	13.852.690	3.638.485	17.491.175
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	11.872.776	1.706.561	13.579.337
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	10.469.342	599.190	11.068.532
> 6 bulan	3.809.697	774.863	4.584.560
Total	40.004.505	6.719.099	46.723.604

≤ 1 month
> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 months

Total

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18. Deposito Berjangka (lanjutan)

Rincian deposito berjangka berdasarkan sisa umur sampai tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

18. Time Deposits (continued)

The details of time deposits based on remaining maturities are as follows:

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
31 Desember/31 December 2021				
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	
≤ 1 bulan	13.184.683	2.624.703	15.809.386	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	17.775.903	3.028.964	20.804.867	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	7.183.909	395.707	7.579.616	> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	1.860.010	669.725	2.529.735	> 6 months ≤ 12 months
Total	40.004.505	6.719.099	46.723.604	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 2022 dan 2021, deposito berjangka yang diblokir untuk jaminan atas fasilitas kredit yang diberikan kepada nasabah adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp6.684.562 dan Rp5.202.145. Deposito berjangka yang dijamin ini diblokir sepanjang jangka waktu fasilitas kredit (Catatan 10).

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, time deposits pledged as collateral for loan facilities granted amounted to Rp6,684,562 and Rp5,202,145, respectively. The pledged time deposits are blocked throughout the loan period (Note 10).

Suku bunga rata-rata untuk deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates for time deposits are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Rupiah	3,05%	3,54%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,93%	0,28%	Foreign currencies

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19. Simpanan dari Bank Lain

Simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
Giro	179.201	44.422
Tabungan	7.488	5.105
Deposito berjangka	6.500	13.000
	193.189	62.527
Mata uang asing		
Tabungan	12.959	11.799
	12.959	11.799
Total	206.148	74.326

Simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan hubungan transaksi dengan Bank terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah		
Pihak ketiga	38.047	42.170
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 36)	155.142	20.357
	193.189	62.527
Mata uang asing		
Pihak ketiga	12.959	11.799
	12.959	11.799
Total	206.148	74.326

Jangka waktu simpanan dari bank lain dalam deposito berjangka dan deposito *on call* adalah kurang dari satu tahun.

Tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain yang diblokir atau dijaminkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

19. Deposits from Other Banks

Deposits from other banks based on type and currency consist of:

Rupiah
Demand deposits
Saving deposits
Time deposits

Foreign currency
Saving deposits

Deposits from other banks based on their relationship transaction with the Bank consist of:

Rupiah
Third parties
Related parties (Note 36)

Foreign currency
Third parties

The terms of deposits from other banks in time deposits and on call deposits are less than one year.

There are no deposits from other banks which are blocked or collateralized as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

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19. Simpanan dari Bank Lain (lanjutan)

Suku bunga rata-rata tahunan untuk simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Rupiah	0,00% - 3,51%	0,00% - 3,80%
Mata uang asing	0,00% - 1,84%	0,00% - 0,13%

Rupiah
Foreign currency

20. Perpajakan

Utang pajak terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Utang pajak penghasilan		
Pasal 4 (2)	40.015	30.737
Pasal 21	55.830	33.913
Pasal 23 dan 26	2.201	2.744
Pasal 25	27.004	18.911
Pasal 29	62.466	148.664
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	8.422	6.120
Total utang pajak	195.938	241.089

Income tax payables
Article 4 (2)
Article 21
Article 23 and 26
Article 25
Article 29
Value Added Taxes

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 2022 dan 2021 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 2022 dan 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Laba sebelum beban pajak sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	1.148.213	848.733	Income before tax expense as stated in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Beda temporer:			Temporary differences:
Pembentukan cadangan atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif dan non-produktif	230.829	573.532	Provision for allowance for impairment losses on earning assets and non-earning assets
Cadangan atas imbalan kerja	(16.141)	(319)	Provision for employees' benefits
Kerugian (keuntungan) penjualan aset tetap - neto	176	9	Loss (gain) on sale of fixed assets - net
Pembentukan atas cadangan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	(959)	(488)	Provision for decline in value of foreclosed assets
Penyusutan aset tetap	18.355	(18.618)	Depreciation of fixed assets
Kerugian (keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	8.692	38.043	Unrealized loss (gain) on trading securities - net
Penyusutan aset hak guna	288	3.125	Depreciation of right-of-use asset

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20. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

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 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Beda tetap:		
Penyusutan aset tetap	-	58
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai - neto	(12.286)	(17.522)
Lain-lain - neto	54.985	97.121
Penghasilan kena pajak - Bank	1.432.152	1.523.674

Perhitungan beban pajak - tahun berjalan dan beban pajak - tangguhan - neto untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Penghasilan kena pajak	1.432.152	1.523.674
Beban pajak penghasilan - tahun berjalan	315.073	335.208
Beban pajak penghasilan - tangguhan		
Pembentukan atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif dan non-produktif	116.131	134.624
Cadangan atas imbalan kerja - neto	(3.551)	4.649
Keuntungan (kerugian) penjualan aset tetap - neto	39	2
Pembentukan atas penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	(211)	(107)
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	1.912	8.370
Penyusutan aset tetap	4.038	(6.657)
Penyusutan aset hak guna	63	754
Manfaat pajak tangguhan - tangguhan - neto	118.421	141.635
Beban pajak - neto	196.652	193.573

20. Taxation (continued)

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 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (continued)

Permanent differences:
Depreciation of fixed assets
Gain on sale of fixed assets
and abandoned properties - net
Others - net

Taxable income - Bank

The computation of tax expense - current and tax expense - deferred - net for the years ended 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are as follows:

Taxable income

Income tax expense - current

Income tax expense - deferred
Provision for impairment losses on earning assets and non-earning assets
Provision for employees' benefits - net
Gain (loss) on sale of fixed assets - net
Provision for decline in value of foreclosed assets
Unrealized loss on trading securities - net
Depreciation of fixed assets
Depreciation of right-of-use assets

Deferred income tax - net

Tax expense - net

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20. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

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 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Laba sebelum beban pajak	1.148.213	848.733	Income before tax expense
Beban pajak penghasilan berdasarkan tarif pajak yang berlaku	252.607	186.721	Income tax expense at applicable tax rate
Pengaruh beda tetap atas beban pajak penghasilan:			Effects of permanent differences on income tax expense:
Penyusutan aset tetap	-	13	Depreciation of fixed assets
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan properti terbengkalai - neto	(2.703)	(3.855)	Gain on sale of fixed assets and abandoned properties - net
Lain-lain - neto	12.097	21.366	Others - net
Dampak penyesuaian tarif pajak	-	(10.672)	Impact of the tax rate adjustment
Penyesuaian	(65.349)	-	Adjustment
Beban pajak - neto	196.652	193.573	Tax expense - net

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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Beban pajak penghasilan - tahun berjalan	315.073	335.208	Tax expense - current
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan di muka	(252.607)	(186.544)	Pre-payments of income taxes
Utang pajak penghasilan	62.466	148.664	Income tax payables

Rincian aset pajak tangguhan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of deferred tax assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Cadangan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	6.395	6.606	Allowance for decline in value of foreclosed assets
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif dan non-produktif	670.993	554.862	Allowance for impairment losses on earning assets and non-earning assets
Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja	56.849	61.284	Liability for employees' benefits
Penyusutan aset tetap	(31.601)	(35.639)	Depreciation of fixed assets
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap	(715)	(754)	Gain on sale of fixed assets - net
Kerugian (keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	43.439	(33.098)	Unrealized loss (gain) on measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Kerugian (keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	171	(1.741)	Unrealized loss (gain) on trading securities - net
Penyusutan aset hak guna	1.487	1.424	Depreciation of right-of-use assets
Total	747.018	552.944	Total

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20. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Perhitungan pajak penghasilan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 akan menjadi dasar dalam pengisian surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) Pajak Penghasilan Badan.

Pajak penghasilan badan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing telah dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak sebesar 22%.

21. Liabilitas atas Surat Berharga yang Dijual dengan Janji Dibeli Kembali

Tidak terdapat liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.

Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 terdiri dari:

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis obligasi pemerintah/ Type of government bonds	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Start date	Jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai jual/ Sale amount	Nilai pembelian kembali/ Repurchase amount	Beban bunga yang belum direalisasi/ Unrealized interest expense	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi					At fair value through profit or loss			
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura/United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore	RI0351	16.177	22 Mar 2021	22 Feb 2022	12.828	12.880	(2)	12.878
Total/Total		16.177			12.828	12.880	(2)	12.878

22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan

Efek utang yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022 Pihak ketiga Obligasi	100.000	-
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022	100.000	-
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(4.744)	-
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2022	95.256	-

20. Taxation (continued)

The income tax calculation for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 will be the basis in filing Annual Income Tax Return.

The Bank's corporate income tax for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are calculated using the tax rate of 22%, respectively.

21. Liabilities on Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements

There is no liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of 31 December 2022.

Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements as of 31 December 2021 consists of:

22. Debt Securities Issued

Debt securities issued as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 consist of:

Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022 Third parties Bonds
Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022
Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2022

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Efek utang yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

Debt securities issued as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 consist of: (continued)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021 Pihak ketiga Obligasi	100.000	100.000	Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2021 Third parties 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	(1.482)	(2.319)	Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021	98.518	97.681	Total Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Tranche I Year 2021
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019 Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 36) Pihak ketiga Obligasi	1.000 649.000	1.000 649.000	Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche II Year 2019 Related Parties (Note 36) Third parties 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	(1.176)	(1.476)	Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2019	648.824	648.524	Total Bank UOB Indonesia Sub Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche II Year 2019
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019 Pihak ketiga Obligasi	100.000	100.000	Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019 Third parties 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	(1.222)	(1.561)	Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019	98.778	98.439	Total Bank UOB Indonesia Sub Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

Efek utang yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

Debt securities issued as of 31 December 2022 dan 2020 consist of: (continued)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018 Pihak ketiga Obligasi Seri C	55.000	55.000	Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018 Third parties Bonds Series C
Total nominal Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018	55.000	55.000	Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(13)	(43)	Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018	54.987	54.957	Total Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2018
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017 Pihak ketiga	500.000	500.000	Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017 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	(397)	(614)	Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017	499.603	499.386	Total Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 Pihak ketiga	100.000	100.000	Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016 Third Parties
Total nominal Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016	100.000	100.000	Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016
Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(298)	(621)	Unamortized bonds issuance cost
Total Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016	99.702	99.379	Total nominal Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016
Total	1.595.668	1.498.366	Total

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

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).

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).

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).

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 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.

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

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).

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).

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).

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 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.

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

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

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 2022 dan 2021, peringkat Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2021 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAAA.

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 2022 dan 2021, 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 2022 dan 2021, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2019 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAA.

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

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

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 2022 and 2021, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering III Phase I 2021 based on *Fitch Ratings* was idAAA.

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 2022 dan 2021, 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 2022 dan 2021, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering II Tranche I Year 2019 based on *Fitch Ratings* is idAA.

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

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

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 akan jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 3 Juni 2019, 23 Mei 2021 dan 23 Mei 2023.

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

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, peringkat obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2018 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAAA.

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 2022 dan 2021, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap II Tahun 2017 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAA.

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

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

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 will mature on 3 June 2019, 23 May 2021 and 23 May 2023, respectively.

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

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase II Year 2018 based on *Fitch Ratings* is idAAA.

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 2022 dan 2021, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche II Year 2017 based on *Fitch Ratings* is idAA.

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

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

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 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.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, peringkat Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 menurut *Fitch Ratings* adalah idAA.

8. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang terbagi menjadi Obligasi Seri A sebesar Rp300.000.000.000 (nilai penuh), Obligasi Seri B sebesar Rp600.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dan Obligasi Seri C sebesar Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang dikenakan tingkat bunga tetap per tahun masing-masing sebesar 7,20%, 8,00%, dan 8,25%, yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan telah jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 5 Desember 2017, 25 November 2019, dan 25 November 2021.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 Seri A, B dan C dengan nilai nominal masing-masing sebesar Rp300.000.000.000, Rp600.000.000.000 dan Rp100.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang telah jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 4 Desember 2017, 25 November 2019 dan 25 November 2021.

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

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

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 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.

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, the rating of Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016 based on *Fitch Ratings* is idAA.

8. Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I Year 2016 totalling to Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount) consists of Bonds Series A amounting to Rp300,000,000,000 (full amount), Series B amounting to Rp600,000,000,000 (full amount) and Series C amounting to Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rates of 7.20%, 8.00%, and 8.25%, respectively, which are repayable every three months and matured on 5 December 2017, 25 November 2019, and 25 November 2021, respectively.

The Bank paid the principal of Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Phase I Year 2016 Series A, B and C with a nominal value of Rp300,000,000,000, Rp600,000,000,000 and Rp100,000,000,000 (full amount) which matured on 4 December 2017, 25 November 2019 and 25 November 2021, respectively.

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

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

9. Pada tanggal 28 Mei 2014, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahun 2014 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) dikenakan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,35% per tahun yang dibayarkan setiap tiga bulan dan jangka waktu selama tujuh tahun dan telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Mei 2021. Obligasi tersebut dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia dan dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat keputusan OJK pada tanggal 20 Mei 2014.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan pokok atas Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahun 2014 dengan jumlah pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000.000.000 (nilai penuh) yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Mei 2021.

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 I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahun 2015 dan Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahun 2014 adalah PT Bank Permata Tbk.

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, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 dan Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank UOB Indonesia Tahap I Tahun 2016 adalah PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

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

9. On 28 May 2014, the Bank issued Subordinated Bonds I Bank UOB Indonesia Year 2014 with total amount of Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount) that was subject to fixed interest rate of 11.35% per annum which was payable every three months with a seven-year term and matured on 28 May 2021. The bond is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and became effective based on OJK Decision Letter dated 20 May 2014.

The Bank has paid the principal on Subordinated Bonds I Bank UOB Indonesia Year 2014 with total amount of Rp1,000,000,000,000 (full amount), which matured on 28 May 2021.

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 Bonds I Bank UOB Indonesia Year 2015 and Subordinated Bonds I of Bank UOB Indonesia Year 2014 was PT Bank Permata Tbk.

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, Bank UOB Indonesia Senior Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016 and Bank UOB Indonesia Subordinated Debt Shelf Offering I Tranche I Year 2016 was PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

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22. Efek Utang yang Diterbitkan (lanjutan)

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;

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank telah mengamortisasi biaya emisi obligasi masing-masing sebesar Rp2.662 dan Rp2.198 yang dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Selama tahun 2022 dan 2021, Bank telah memenuhi persyaratan-persyaratan dalam penerbitan efek utang tersebut.

23. Liabilitas Lain-lain

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar (Catatan 36)	655.424	502.842
Setoran jaminan	463.423	161.659
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas komitmen dan kontinjensi (Catatan 33)	265.987	259.516
Pendapatan diterima di muka	75.238	27.243
Liabilitas sewa	83.516	58.708
Lain-lain	220.249	231.521
Total	1.763.837	1.241.489

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, termasuk dalam biaya yang masih harus dibayar adalah bonus yang diberikan kepada Direksi yang ditangguhkan masing-masing sebesar Rp9.851 dan Rp7.829 sesuai dengan POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum.

22. Debt Securities Issued (continued)

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;

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, the Bank has amortized the bonds issuance cost amounting to Rp2,662 and Rp2,198, respectively, which is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

During 2022 and 2021, the Bank has complied with covenants of the debt securities issued above.

23. Other Liabilities

This account consists of:

Accrued expenses (Note 36)
Margin deposits
Allowance for impairment losses of commitments and contingencies (Note 33)
Unearned income
Lease liabilities
Others

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, included in the accrued expenses is deferred bonus granted to the Board of Directors amounting to Rp9,851 and Rp7,829, 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.

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23. Liabilitas Lain-lain (lanjutan)

Setoran jaminan terutama merupakan perjanjian kerjasama operasional dengan United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura dan PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapura ("UOBS")

Pada tanggal 25 Agustus 2022, Bank dengan 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 ISDA tanggal 20 Agustus 2007 dan Transaksi-transaksi berdasarkan Perjanjian Induk ISDA tersebut. 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 2022 dan 2021, nilai jaminan uang tunai masing-masing sebesar USD13,790,000 (angka penuh) dan RpNihil.

Beban bunga atas jaminan uang tunai tersebut sebesar USD59,647.12 (angka penuh) dan RpNihil pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 (Catatan 36).

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk ("Bank Mandiri")

Pada tanggal 22 April 2016, Bank dengan 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/IRS/44/2022, No.22/GMG/0030 dimana salah satu pihak akan menyediakan margin tunai atas transaksi pembelian kembali efek yang akan dibayarkan kepada salah satu pihak yang memiliki eksposur bersih terhadap pihak lainnya. Pihak yang menerima margin 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.

23. Other Liabilities (continued)

Margin deposits mainly represent operational cooperation agreements with United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

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*. Cash collateral is provided in USD with minimal transfer nominal amounting to USD 2,000,000 (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 2022 and 2021, the cash collateral amounting to USD 13,790,000 (full amount) and RpNil, respectively.

Interest expenses on the cash collateral amounting to USD 59,647.12 (full amount) and RpNil as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 36).

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/IRS/44/2022, No.22/GMG/0030 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 exposure againsts 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.

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Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, nilai jaminan uang tunai sebesar Rp76.732 dan RpNihil.

Beban bunga atas jaminan uang tunai tersebut sebesar Rp315 dan RpNihil pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

24. Modal Saham

Pada tanggal 30 April 2020, Bank mendapatkan persetujuan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang saham Luar Biasa No. 39 tanggal 30 April 2020 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 1.632.759.084 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal masing-masing sebesar Rp250 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp1.225 (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 11.186.644.888 lembar saham atau sebesar Rp2.796.661 sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 25 tanggal 28 Mei 2020 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta, yang telah mendapat persetujuan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia No. AHU-0037870.AH.01.02 tanggal 29 Mei 2020 dan pemberitahuan perubahan anggaran dasarnya telah diterima dan dicatat dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Menkumham No. AHU-AH.01.03-0231552 tanggal 29 Mei 2020. Pada tanggal 20 Juli 2020, melalui Surat dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-113/PB.32/2020, Bank telah memperoleh persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan untuk mencatatkan tambahan modal disetor tersebut sebagai Modal Disetor.

23. Other Liabilities (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the cash collateral amounting to Rp 76,732 and RpNil, respectively.

Interest expenses on the cash collateral amounting to Rp 315 and RpNil as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

24. Share Capital

On 30 April 2020, 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. 39 dated 30 April 2020 made by 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 1,632,759,084 shares with nominal amount of Rp250 (full amount) per share and offering price of Rp1,225 (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 11,186,644,888 shares or Rp2,796,661 as stated in Deed of Resolutions Statement No. 25 dated 28 May 2020 made by Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., Notary in Jakarta, which has been approved by Ministry of Laws and Human Rights No. AHU-0037870.AH.01.02 dated 29 May 2020 and notice of the amendment has been received and recorded by Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0231552 dated 29 May 2020. On 20 July 2020, based on Letter from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-113/PB.32/2020, the Bank has obtained approval from Otoritas Jasa Keuangan to book the additional paid-in capital as Paid-in Capital.

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24. Modal Saham (lanjutan)

Susunan pemegang saham Bank dan persentase kepemilikannya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (Catatan 1a)

31 Desember 2022 dan 2021/ 31 December 2022 and 2021				
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 berkontribusi 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 2022 dan 2021.

Kebijakan Bank adalah mempertahankan struktur permodalan yang sehat untuk mengamankan akses terhadap pendanaan pada biaya yang wajar.

24. Share Capital (continued)

The Bank's shareholders and percentage of ownership as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (Note 1a)

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 2022 dan 2021.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a healthy capital structure in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost.

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25. Tambahan Modal Disetor

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember 2022 dan 2021/ 31 December 2022 and 2021
Agio saham	
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III tahun 2006	576.625
Dividen saham	238.276
Penerbitan saham tahun 2020	1.591.941
Biaya emisi efek ekuitas	
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III tahun 2006	(2.306)
Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali	1.289.647
Penyesuaian tambahan modal disetor	4.576
Total	3.698.759

25. Additional Paid-in Capital

This account consists of:

	Paid-in capital
Limited Public Offering III year 2006	
Stock dividend	
Right issue year 2020	
Issuance cost	
Limited Public Offering III year 2006	
Difference in the value of restructuring transactions of entities under common control	
Adjustment on additional paid-in capital	
Total	Total

26. Saldo Laba

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.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 28 April 2021 yang berita acaranya diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Aulia Taufani, S.H., No. 70 pada tanggal yang sama, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menambah dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp5.183 guna memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas dan Pasal 20 Anggaran Dasar Bank serta membukukan seluruh laba bersih yang diperoleh di tahun 2020 setelah dikurangi cadangan wajib sebagai laba ditahan.

26. 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.

At the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 28 April 2021, the minutes of which were notarized under Deed No. 70 of Notary Aulia Taufani, S.H., on the same date, the shareholders agreed to increase the amount appropriated for general reserve amounting to Rp5,183 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 2020 after deduction against reserve as retained earnings.

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27. Pendapatan Bunga

Akun ini diperoleh dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Kredit yang diberikan	5.777.623	5.430.734
Investasi keuangan dan efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	1.122.159	1.102.512
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	470.605	340.213
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	141.918	45.550
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	58.752	22.333
Total	7.571.057	6.941.342

Provisi dan komisi yang diamortisasi dan diakui sebagai pendapatan bunga untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp413.876 dan Rp400.807.

Informasi mengenai pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh dari pihak-pihak yang berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 36.

27. Interest Income

This account is derived from the following:

Loans
Financial investments and trading securities
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Total

Provision and commission which are amortized and recognized as interest income for the years ended 31 December 2022 dan 2021 amounted to Rp413,876 and Rp400,807, respectively.

Interest income earned from related parties of loan are disclosed in Note 36.

28. Beban Bunga

Akun ini merupakan beban bunga yang timbul atas:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Deposito berjangka	1.276.944	1.463.161
Giro	518.783	499.741
Tabungan	254.109	158.948
Premi penjaminan Pemerintah (Catatan 35)	219.512	194.178
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	141.993	187.894
Simpanan dan pinjaman dari bank lain	14.259	3.887
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	3.239	682
Setoran jaminan	2.222	-
Total	2.431.061	2.508.491

Informasi mengenai beban bunga atas transaksi dengan pihak-pihak yang berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 36.

28. Interest Expenses

This account represents interest expenses incurred on the following:

Time deposits
Demand deposits
Saving deposits
Premium on Government guarantee (Note 35)
Debt securities issued
Deposits and borrowings from other banks
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Margin deposits
Total

Interest expense on transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 36.

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29. Beban Umum dan Administrasi

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Telekomunikasi, listrik dan air	407.934	309.690
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan (Catatan 36)	315.892	269.618
Penyusutan aset tetap dan aset hak guna (Catatan 13)	311.158	297.639
Jasa <i>outsourcing</i> (Catatan 36)	306.891	195.801
Iklan dan promosi	185.661	143.217
Jasa tenaga ahli	74.293	53.889
Pungutan OJK	56.806	57.351
Barang cetakan dan keperluan kantor	31.251	18.183
Keamanan	12.676	10.373
Beban jasa manajemen (Catatan 36)	11.064	6.163
Sewa (Catatan 36)	10.914	14.888
Asuransi	8.687	7.017
Emisi obligasi	2.663	2.052
Lain-lain	27.125	38.452
Total	1.763.015	1.424.333

29. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Telecommunication, electricity, and water	407.934	309.690
Repairs and maintenance (Note 36)	315.892	269.618
Depreciation of fixed assets and right-of-use assets (Note 13)	311.158	297.639
Outsourcing service (Note 36)	306.891	195.801
Advertising and promotion	185.661	143.217
Professional fees	74.293	53.889
OJK levy	56.806	57.351
Printed materials and office supplies	31.251	18.183
Security	12.676	10.373
Management fee (Note 36)	11.064	6.163
Rental (Note 36)	10.914	14.888
Insurance	8.687	7.017
Bond issuance	2.663	2.052
Others	27.125	38.452
Total	1.763.015	1.424.333

30. Beban Gaji dan Kesejahteraan Karyawan

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Gaji, upah dan tunjangan hari raya	1.536.570	1.509.803
Makan, transportasi dan tunjangan lainnya	108.167	107.971
Manfaat pensiun	69.439	87.844
Pengobatan	64.722	66.403
BPJS ketenagakerjaan	61.185	63.993
Insentif	58.356	76.899
Pendidikan dan pelatihan	58.217	34.583
Tunjangan pajak PPh 21	32.284	9.259
Imbalan kerja (Catatan 34)	16.717	43.332
Lembur	4.756	3.989
Lain-lain	27.489	35.594
Total	2.037.902	2.039.670

30. Salaries and Employee Benefits Expenses

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Salaries, wages and lebaran bonus	1.536.570	1.509.803
Meals, transportation and other allowance	108.167	107.971
Gratuity	69.439	87.844
Medical	64.722	66.403
Insurance and social security	61.185	63.993
Incentive	58.356	76.899
Education and training	58.217	34.583
Taxable allowance PPh 21	32.284	9.259
Employee benefits (Note 34)	16.717	43.332
Overtime	4.756	3.989
Others	27.489	35.594
Total	2.037.902	2.039.670

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31. 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.

31. 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 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Laba tahun berjalan diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham	951.561	655.160	Income for the year attributable to equity holders
Rata-rata tertimbang jumlah lembar saham yang beredar	11.186.644.888	11.186.644.888	Weighted average number of shares outstanding
Laba per saham dasar* (nilai penuh)	85	59	Basic earnings per share* (full amount)

* Bank tidak mempunyai laba per saham dasar yang bersifat dilutif untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021./The bank has no dilutive earning per share for the year ended 31 December 2022 dan 2021.

32. Transaksi Pembelian dan Penjualan Tunai Mata Uang Asing

Rincian nilai nominal atas pembelian dan penjualan tunai mata uang asing (spot) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

32. Spot Foreign Currency Bought and Sold

The details of the notional values of spot foreign currencies bought and sold as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/31 December 2022				
	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies		Rupiah	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing Pihak ketiga	EUR	130.000	2.156	Spot foreign currency bought Third parties
	GBP	228.000	4.283	
	USD	50.783.874	790.578	
			797.017	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing Pihak berelasi	USD	216.174	3.365	Spot foreign currency bought Related parties
			3.365	
			800.382	
Penjualan tunai mata uang asing Pihak ketiga	EUR	108.420	1.798	Spot foreign currency sold Third parties
	GBP	180.243	3.386	
	AUD	700.000	7.390	
	USD	121.872.598	1.897.252	
			1.909.826	

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32. Transaksi Pembelian dan Penjualan Tunai Mata Uang Asing

Rincian nilai nominal atas pembelian dan penjualan tunai mata uang asing (*spot*) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

32. Spot Foreign Currency Bought and Sold

The details of the notional values of spot foreign currencies bought and sold as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021				
	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies		Rupiah	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing Pihak ketiga	EUR	300.000	4.834	Spot foreign currency bought Third parties
	GBP	13.418	258	
	AUD	50.000	517	
	USD	10.554.864	150.433	
			156.042	
Pembelian tunai mata uang asing Pihak berelasi	USD	54.642	779	Spot foreign currency bought Related parties
			779	
			156.821	
Penjualan tunai mata uang asing Pihak ketiga	EUR	226.000	3.641	Spot foreign currency sold Third parties
	GBP	263.418	5.071	
	AUD	24.890	258	
	USD	12.150.107	173.169	
			182.139	

33. Komitmen dan Kontinjensi

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi sebagai berikut:

33. Commitments and Contingencies

The Bank's commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Komitmen			Commitments
Tagihan komitmen	162.510	190.765	Commitment receivables
Liabilitas komitmen			Commitment liabilities
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	(61.088.765)	(53.138.458)	Unused loan facilities granted
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan	(2.191.544)	(2.644.823)	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Liabilitas komitmen - neto	(63.117.799)	(55.592.516)	Commitment liabilities - net

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33. Komitmen dan Kontinjensi (lanjutan)

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Kontinjensi		
Tagihan kontinjensi		
Pendapatan bunga		
dalam penyelesaian	531.837	665.535
Liabilitas kontinjensi		
Bank garansi	(2.794.900)	(1.912.471)
Standby letters of credit	(1.329.309)	(531.044)
Liabilities kontinjensi - neto	(3.592.372)	(1.777.980)
Liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi - neto	(66.710.171)	(57.370.496)

33. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

The Bank's commitments and contingencies are as follows: (continued)

Contingencies
Contingent receivables
Interest on non-performing loans
Contingent liabilities
Bank guarantees
Standby letters of credit
Contingent liabilities - net
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 2020	269.022	54.131	-	323.153	31 December 2020
Aset baru	124.394	23.830	-	148.224	New assets originated
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku)	(130.338)	(65.379)	-	(195.717)	Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs)
Transfer ke Tahap 1	429	(429)	-	-	Transfers to Stage 1
Transfer ke Tahap 2	(1.546)	1.546	-	-	Transfers to Stage 2
Pengukuran kembali	12.392	20.711	-	33.103	Remeasurement
Perubahan pada:					Changes in:
- Parameter	(53.989)	4.742	-	(49.247)	Parameter -
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

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34. 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 2022 dan 2021 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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp85.707 dan Rp88.980.

Iuran pensiun ditetapkan sebesar 16% dari gaji karyawan peserta dana pensiun, dimana sebesar 10% ditanggung oleh Bank dan sisanya sebesar 6% ditanggung oleh karyawan. Beban pensiun Bank pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing berjumlah sebesar Rp16.717 dan Rp43.332 (Catatan 30).

Estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 dicatat berdasarkan penilaian aktuarial yang masing-masing dilakukan oleh Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria Steven & Mourits, aktuaris independen, berdasarkan laporannya masing-masing bertanggal 5 Januari 2023 dan 5 Januari 2022, dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit". Asumsi-asumsi penting yang digunakan dalam penilaian tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Tingkat bunga diskonto	7,00%	6,30%	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

34. 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 2022 and 2021 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 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp85,707 and Rp88,980, respectively.

The 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 employee. The Bank's pension expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp16,717 and Rp43,332, respectively (Note 30).

The estimated liabilities for employee benefits as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 were determined based on the actuarial valuations performed by Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria Steven & Mourits, the independent actuary, in their reports dated 5 January 2023 and 5 January 2022, respectively, using the "Projected Unit Credit" method. The principal assumptions used in the valuations are as follows:

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34. Liabilitas atas Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

34. Liability for Employee Benefits (continued)

Beban imbalan kerja

Employee benefits expenses

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Beban jasa kini	36.384	41.144	Current service cost
Biaya jasa lalu - amendemen program	(26.475)	(14.286)	Past service cost - benefit changes
Beban bunga	13.785	16.982	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 aktuarial	(645)	(508)	Recognition of actuarial (gain) loss
Beban imbalan kerja	16.717	43.332	Employee benefits expense

Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja

Present value of benefit obligations

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, awal tahun	278.566	301.036	Present value of benefit obligation, beginning of the year
Beban jasa kini	36.384	41.144	Current service cost
Biaya jasa lalu - amendemen program	(26.475)	(14.286)	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	13.785	16.982	Interest cost
Pembayaran manfaat	(32.858)	(43.651)	Payments of benefits
Pengukuran kembali aktuarial	(4.020)	(22.151)	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan
Pengakuan (keuntungan) kerugian aktuarial	(645)	(508)	Recognition of actuarial (gain) loss
Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja, akhir tahun	258.405	278.566	Present value of benefit obligations, end of year

Jumlah penyesuaian yang timbul pada liabilitas program untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 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 2022 and previous four years are as follows (unaudited):

	31 Desember/31 December					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	
Nilai kini liabilitas	258.405	278.566	301.036	248.085	278.062	Present value of benefit obligation
Penyesuaian liabilitas	4.323	(19.604)	(18.352)	(39.959)	22.674	Experience adjustment on liability

Perubahan liabilitas atas imbalan kerja untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements of employee benefits liability for the years ended 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Saldo awal tahun	278.566	301.036	Beginning balance
Beban imbalan kerja tahun berjalan	16.717	43.332	Employee benefits expense during the year
Total yang diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lainnya	(4.020)	(22.151)	Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income
Pembayaran manfaat	(32.858)	(43.651)	Payments of benefits
Saldo akhir tahun	258.405	278.566	Ending balance

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34. Liabilitas atas Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menunjukkan analisa sensitivitas nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja diasumsikan terdapat perubahan atas tingkat diskonto dan tingkat kenaikan upah (tidak diaudit):

Tingkat Diskonto

Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Nilai kini liabilitas/ Present value of employee benefit obligation	
	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
+1%	247.230	266.192
-1%	270.664	292.178

Tingkat Kenaikan Upah

Perubahan persentase/ Percentage change	Nilai kini liabilitas/ Present value of employee benefit obligation	
	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
+1%	278.902	300.757
-1%	240.442	259.114

Jatuh tempo dari liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	50.380	53.911
Antara 1 dan 2 tahun	38.386	37.014
Antara 2 dan 5 tahun	151.968	150.838
Antara 5 dan 10 tahun	201.941	223.213
Di atas 10 tahun	408.813	409.133
Total	851.488	874.109

Durasi rata-rata liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah masing-masing selama 7,89 tahun dan 7,73 tahun (tidak diaudit).

35. 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.

34. Liability for Employee Benefits (continued)

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):

Discount Rate

Salary Increment Rate

The maturity of the benefits obligation as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are as follows (unaudited):

35. 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.

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35. Jaminan Pemerintah terhadap Liabilitas Pembayaran Bank Umum (lanjutan)

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 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 2021 berdasarkan Surat Edaran LPS No.23 Tahun 2021 tanggal 28 Desember 2021, simpanan nasabah dijamin hanya jika suku bunganya sama dengan atau dibawah 3,50% untuk simpanan dalam Rupiah dan sama dengan atau dibawah 0,25% untuk simpanan dalam Valuta Asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank adalah peserta dari program penjaminan tersebut.

35. The Government Guarantee for The Payment of Obligations of Commercial Banks (continued)

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 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 2021 based on the LPS Circular Letter No.23 Year 2021 dated 28 December 2021, customer deposits are only covered if the interest rate is equal to or below 3.50% for deposits denominated in Rupiah and equal to or below 0.25% for deposits denominated in Foreign Currency.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank is a participant of that guarantee program.

36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi

36. 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 bunga/ Loans, Deposits from customers, Interest income
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, 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/ Current accounts with other banks, Financial investments, Derivative receivables and payables, Deposits from other banks, Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements, 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
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

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36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi
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36. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties (continued)

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transaction
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, Pendapatan dari transaksi derivatif dan spot/ Current accounts with other banks, Income 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/ Current accounts with other banks
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, Pendapatan dari transaksi derivatif dan spot, Counter guarantee/ Current accounts with other banks, Deposits from other banks, 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, Counter guarantee/ Current accounts with other banks, Counter guarantee
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, Liabilitas derivatif, Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan spot, Arrangement fee/ Deposits from other banks, Derivative receivables, Derivative payables, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Arrangement fee
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Seoul/ United Overseas Bank Ltd., Seoul	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ Owned by the same shareholder	Counter Guarantee
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd./ UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.	Mempunyai induk yang sama/ Owned by the same shareholder	Pendapatan komisi, Pendapatan dari transaksi derivatif dan spot, Simpanan dari nasabah, Beban bunga/ Fee income, Income from derivative and spot transaction, Deposit from customer, Interest expense
UOB Kay Hian Securities/ 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	Kredit yang diberikan, Tagihan derivatif, Pendapatan bunga, Pendapatan dan beban dari transaksi derivatif dan spot, Beban bunga, Beban sewa, Beban pemeliharaan, Simpanan dari nasabah, Pendapatan bunga/ Loans, Derivative receivables, Interest income, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Interest expense, Rental expense, Maintenance fee, Deposit from customer, 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 derivatif, Liabilitas derivatif, Simpanan dari nasabah/ Other assets: spot receivables, Debt securities issued, Income and expense from derivative and spot transaction, Interest expense, Derivative receivables, Derivative payables, Deposit from customer

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36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi
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36. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties (continued)

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transaction
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/ UIC Asian Computer Services	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.

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
Aset			Assets
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 5)			Current accounts with other banks (Note 5)
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore	69.017	31.639	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand	18.316	15	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Thailand
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo	3.303	2.137	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Tokyo
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	1.939	3.104	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	1.215	1.048	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Hong Kong
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney	600	588	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Sydney
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	79	88	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia
	94.469	38.619	
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,07%	0,03%	Percentage to total assets
Investasi keuangan (Catatan 8)			Financial investments (Note 8)
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore	96.459	46.879	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
	96.459	46.879	
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,07%	0,04%	Percentage to total assets
Tagihan derivatif			Derivative receivables
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore	201.459	171.963	United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	500	-	UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	3	-	United Overseas Bank Ltd., China
PT UOB Property	-	1.424	PT UOB Property
	201.962	173.387	
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,15%	0,14%	Percentage to total assets

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36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi
(lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Aset (lanjutan)		
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 10)	38.522	221.904
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,03%	0,18%
Aset lain-lain - neto		
Tagihan <i>spot</i>		
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	-	13
	-	13
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset	0,00%	0,00%
Liabilitas		
Simpanan dari nasabah		
Giro (Catatan 16)	197.421	201.538
Deposito berjangka (Catatan 18)	132.010	163.524
Tabungan (Catatan 17)	130.467	120.782
	459.898	485.844
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,37%	0,46%
Simpanan dari bank lain		
(Catatan 19)		
Giro dari bank lain		
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
Singapore	138.098	16.399
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
Malaysia	4.116	2.052
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
China	11.927	1.264
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
Thailand	1.001	642
	155.142	20.357
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,13%	0,02%
Liabilitas derivatif		
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
Singapore	578.488	373.023
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
China	504	1
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	479	-
	579.471	373.024
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,47%	0,35%
Liabilitas atas surat berharga		
yang dijual dengan janji		
dibeli kembali (Catatan 21)		
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,		
Singapore	-	12.878
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,00%	0,01%

36. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties (continued)

Assets (continued)	
Loans (Note 10)	
Percentage to total assets	
Other assets - net	
Spot receivable	
UOB Kay Hian Pte. Ltd.	
Percentage to total assets	
Liabilities	
Deposits from customers	
Demand deposits (Note 16)	
Time deposits (Note 18)	
Saving deposits (Note 17)	
Percentage to total liabilities	
Deposits from other banks	
(Note 19)	
Demand deposits from other banks	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
Singapore	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
Malaysia	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
China	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
Thailand	
Percentage to total liabilities	
Derivative payables	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
Singapore	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
China	
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	
Percentage to total liabilities	
Liabilities on securities sold	
under repurchase agreements (Note 21)	
United Overseas Bank Ltd.,	
Singapore	
Percentage to total liabilities	

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36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi
(lanjutan)

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Liabilitas (lanjutan)		
Efek utang yang diterbitkan (Catatan 22)		
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.	1.000	1.000
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,00%	0,00%
Liabilitas lain-lain		
Biaya yang masih harus dibayar		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	135.588	105.548
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,11%	0,10%
Liabilitas <i>spot</i>		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	12	1
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,00%	0,00%
Setoran Jaminan		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	214.676	-
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	0,17%	0,00%
Pendapatan		
Pendapatan bunga		
Kredit yang diberikan	7.616	12.869
Persentase terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga	0,10%	0,19%
<i>Security agent fee</i>		
Junipa Pte., Ltd.	360	540
<i>Arrangement fee</i>		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	31.964	30.399
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China	2.207	-
Pendapatan Komisi		
UOB Kay Hian Securities	6.522	1.182
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.	948	920
<i>Selling Fee Agent</i>		
UOB Aset Management Indonesia	193	1.266
<i>Support Service Fee</i>		
UOB Aset Management Indonesia	769	757

36. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties (continued)

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

Liabilities (continued)
Debt securities issued (Note 22)
UOB Kay Hian Pte., Ltd.
Percentage to total liabilities
Other liabilities
Accrued expenses
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Percentage to total liabilities
Spot payable
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Percentage to total liabilities
Margin deposits
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Percentage to total liabilities
Income
Interest income
Loans
Percentage to total interest income
Security agent fee
Junipa Pte., Ltd.
Arrangement fee
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
United Overseas Bank Ltd., China
Fee Income
UOB Kay Hian Securities
UOB Kay Hian Credit Pte., Ltd.
Selling Fee Agent
UOB Aset Management Indonesia
Support Service Fee
UOB Aset Management Indonesia

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36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi
(lanjutan)

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Pendapatan (lanjutan)		
<i>Counter Guarantee</i>		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore	171	534
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai	-	55
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia	468	2
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Seoul	-	9
Bank Garansi UOB Kay Hian Securities	-	61
	43.602	35.725
Persentase terhadap jumlah komisi dan jasa administrasi - neto	10,65%	7,38%
Pendapatan (beban) dari transaksi derivatif dan <i>spot</i>	439.963	194.059
	439.963	194.059
Beban		
Beban bunga (Catatan 28)		
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	92	27.946
Giro	2.929	4.521
Deposito berjangka	4.203	4.022
Tabungan	3.435	2.956
Simpanan dari bank lain		
<i>Call Money</i>	437	827
Pinjaman yang diterima	8.736	800
Giro dari bank lain	-	662
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	2.165	181
Setoran Jaminan		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore	1.353	-
	23.350	41.915
Persentase terhadap jumlah beban bunga	0,96%	1,67%
Biaya outsourcing (Catatan 29)		
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore		
Dikapitalisasi ke aset tetap		
Peralatan kantor	310.153	115.614
Dibebankan atas aplikasi	156.157	108.394

36. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties (continued)

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

Income (continued)
<i>Counter Guarantee</i>
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Shanghai
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Malaysia
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Seoul
Bank Guarantee UOB Kay Hian Securities
Percentage to administration fees and commissions - net
Income (expense) from derivative and spot transaction
Expense
<i>Interest expense (Note 28)</i>
<i>Debt securities issued</i>
<i>Demand deposits</i>
<i>Time deposits</i>
<i>Saving deposits</i>
<i>Deposits from other banks</i>
<i>Call Money</i>
<i>Borrowings</i>
<i>Demand deposits from other banks</i>
<i>Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements</i>
<i>Margin deposits</i>
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Percentage to total interest expense
Outsourcing cost (Note 29)
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
Capitalized to fixed assets
Office equipment
Charged for software

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36. Sifat dan Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi
(lanjutan)

Rincian dari transaksi dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Beban (lanjutan)		
Beban sewa, pemeliharaan dan lainnya		
UIC Asian Computer Services	43.945	42.791
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	35.427	-
PT UOB Property	30.114	33.733
PT Avatec Services Indonesia	11.064	6.163
UOB Travel Planner Pte., Ltd.	80	-
	586.940	306.695
Persentase terhadap jumlah beban umum dan administrasi	33,29%	21,53%
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan		
Imbalan kerja jangka pendek	71.986	64.103
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang	7.473	9.959
Imbalan pasca kerja	1.194	1.507
	80.653	75.569
Persentase terhadap jumlah gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	3,96%	3,70%

Keterangan:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Persentase dari beban umum dan administrasi lainnya dihitung terhadap total beban umum dan administrasi untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.

36. Nature and Transaction Balances with Related Parties (continued)

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows: (continued)

Expense (continued)
Rental, maintenance fee and others
UIC Asian Computer Services
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
PT UOB Property
PT Avatec Services Indonesia
UOB Travel Planner Pte., Ltd.
Percentage to general and administrative expenses
Salaries and employees' benefits
Short-term employee benefits
Long-term employee benefits
Post-employment benefits
Percentage to salaries and employees' benefits

Notes:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The percentage of other general and administrative expenses is computed based on the total general and administrative expenses for each year.

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36. 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 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp71.986 dan Rp64.103.

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang diterima oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp7.473 dan Rp9.959. Biaya yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank terkait program imbalan pasca kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.194 dan Rp1.507, untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 seperti yang diungkapkan pada Catatan 1b.

36. 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 Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounting to Rp71,986 and Rp64,103, respectively.*

Long-term employee benefits received by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounting to Rp7,473 and Rp9,959, 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 Rp1,194 and Rp1,507 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively and which are disclosed in Note 1b.

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37. Posisi Devisa Neto

Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

37. Net Open Position

The Net Open Positions (NOP) as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

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
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					16.220.725 Total capital November 2022
Rasio PDN atas modal November 2022 (keseluruhan)					1,52% Percentage of NOP to November 2022 capital (aggregate)
31 Desember/31 December 2021					
	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	13.144.997.516	13.138.745.000	1.626.955	1.626.183	772 Japanese Yen
Dolar Amerika Serikat	3.818.665.450	3.828.900.723	54.425.529	54.571.406	145.877 United States Dollar
Krona Swedia	471.894.406	471.812.204	741.156	741.027	129 Swedish Krona
Dolar Singapura	485.145.733	485.332.165	5.120.553	5.122.520	1.967 Singapore Dollar
Yuan Cina (CNH)	83.826.374	84.126.872	187.478	188.151	673 (CNH) Chinese Yuan
Dolar Australia	67.727.469	67.686.255	700.749	700.323	426 Australian Dollar
Euro Eropa	31.725.367	31.648.897	511.173	509.941	1.232 European Euro
Yuan Cina (CNY)	12.466.214	11.077.907	27.871	24.767	3.104 (CNY) Chinese Yuan
Dolar Hong Kong	4.640.736	4.253.972	8.483	7.776	707 Hong Kong Dollar
Pound Sterling Inggris	4.418.372	4.381.140	85.058	84.341	717 Great Britain Pound Sterling
Dolar Selandia Baru	2.986.438	2.969.913	29.065	28.904	161 New Zealand Dollar
Dolar Kanada	2.486.798	2.467.122	27.835	27.614	221 Canadian Dollar
Franc Swiss	1.017.622	1.018.323	15.859	15.871	12 Swiss Franc
Baht Thailand	39.333	1.221	16	1	15 Thailand Baht
Ringgit Malaysia	35.243	9.476	120	32	88 Malaysian Ringgit
Total	18.132.073.071	18.134.431.190	63.507.900	63.648.857	156.101 Total
Total modal Desember 2021					15.937.474 Total capital December 2021

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37. Posisi Devisa Neto (lanjutan)

Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

37. Net Open Position (continued)

The Net Open Positions (NOP) as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021					
Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)		Ekuivalen rupiah/ Rupiah equivalent		Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position	
Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities		
Rasio PDN atas modal Desember 2021 (keseluruhan)				0,98%	Percentage of NOP to December 2021 capital (aggregate)
Total modal November 2021				16.100.495	Total capital November 2021
Rasio PDN atas modal November 2021 (keseluruhan)				0,97%	Percentage of NOP to November 2021 capital (aggregate)

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 2022 dan 2021 telah memenuhi ketentuan BI.

The NOP of the Bank as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are in compliance with BI regulations.

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38. Informasi Penting

Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPM) 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:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Modal inti	14.542.529	14.072.172
Modal pelengkap	1.804.906	1.865.302
Total modal	16.347.435	15.937.474
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Kredit	86.391.709	76.338.495
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Pasar	1.892.538	2.754.889
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Operasional	10.344.473	9.540.753
Rasio CET1	14,74%	15,88%
Rasio Tier 1	14,74%	15,88%
Rasio Tier 2	1,83%	2,10%
Rasio total	16,57%	17,98%
Rasio KPM yang diwajibkan sesuai dengan profil risiko	9,00%	9,00%
Capital conservation buffer	2,500%	2,500%
Countercyclical buffer	0,000%	0,000%
Capital surcharge untuk Bank Sistemik	0,000%	0,000%
Persentase buffer yang wajib dipenuhi oleh Bank	2,500%	2,500%
CET1 untuk buffer	7,57%	8,98%

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;

38. Significant Information

Capital Adequacy Ratio

As of 31 December 2022 dan 2021, 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:

Core capital
Supplementary capital
Total capital
Credit Risk Weighted Assets
Market Risk Weighted Assets
Operational Risk Weighted Assets
CET1 ratio
Tier 1 ratio
Tier 2 ratio
Total ratio
Required Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with risk profile
Capital conservation buffer
Countercyclical buffer
Capital surcharge for D-SIB
Buffer which must be fulfilled by the Bank
CET1 for buffer

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;

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38. 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*).

Berdasarkan Surat OJK No. S-11/D.03/2020 tanggal 27 Mei 2020 perihal Kebijakan Relaksasi Lanjutan Dalam Rangka Mendukung Program Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional Sektor Perbankan, kewajiban pemenuhan *Capital Conservation Buffer* dalam komponen modal sebesar 2,5% dari ATMR bagi bank BUKU 3 dan BUKU 4 diiadakan sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2021. Sehubungan dengan telah berakhirnya relaksasi, maka Bank kembali memperhitungkan kewajiban pemenuhan *Capital Conservation Buffer* dalam komponen modal sebesar 2,5% dari ATMR.

38. 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.

Based on OJK Letter No. S-11/D.03/2020 dated 27 May 2020 regarding the Advanced Relaxation Policy in the Context of Supporting the National Economic Recovery Program in the Banking Sector, the obligation to fulfill the *Capital Conservation Buffer* in the capital component of 2.5% from the RWA for BUKU 3 and BUKU 4 banks will be removed until 31 March 2021. In connection with the end of relaxation, the Bank again takes into account the obligation to fulfill the *Capital Conservation Buffer* in the capital component of 2.5% of the RWA.

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39. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows:

31 Desember/31 December 2022

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ No contractual maturity	31 Desember/31 December 2022				Total	Description
		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	
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	-	-	-	Trading securities
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	1.796.674	2.702.080	31.485	187.000	370.702	Financial investments - net
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	-	2.966.952	16.071.122	4.416.328	Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell
Tagihan derivatif	-	1.051.846	1.818.438	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	54.274	163.620	522.208	558.844	21.791	Loans - net
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	-	8.444.293	10.075.962	34.104.191	18.465.697	10.208.428	Acceptance receivables - net
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	-	889.802	1.559.871	1.224.702	8.824	-	Deferred tax assets - net
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna	747.018	-	-	-	-	-	Fixed assets and right-of-use assets
Aset lain-lain - neto	1.408.027	-	-	-	-	-	Other assets - net
	488.573	1.203.661	120.073	41.514	10.977	-	
Total Aset	13.324.528	19.296.179	16.444.635	38.891.052	35.302.464	15.017.249	Total Assets
						138.276.107	

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39. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

39. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows: (continued)

Keterangan	31 Desember/31 December 2022						Description
	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	
Liabilitas segera	-	192.839	-	-	-	-	Current liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah	62.709.673	28.469.842	11.813.102	10.858.438	63.574	2.642	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	199.648	2.500	3.000	1.000	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	132.472	-	-	-	-	Interest payables
Utang pajak	-	195.938	-	-	-	-	Tax payables
Liabilitas derivatif	-	75.510	65.558	239.625	1.002.008	17.834	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	865.469	1.223.006	1.154.352	8.825	-	Acceptance liabilities
Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja	-	-	-	56.476	110.211	91.718	Liabilities for employee benefit
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	154.690	1.345.722	95.256	Debt securities issued
Liabilitas lain-lain	312.882	305.902	47.055	1.006.741	83.895	7.362	Other liabilities
Total Liabilitas	63.222.203	30.240.472	13.151.721	13.471.322	2.614.235	214.812	Total Liabilities
Neto	(49.897.675)	(10.944.293)	3.292.914	25.419.730	32.688.229	14.802.437	Net

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39. Jatuh Tempo Aset dan Liabilitas Bank (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

39. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ No contractual maturity	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ up to 1 month	31 Desember/31 December 2021			Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Total	Description
			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			
Aset								Assets
Kas	632.316	-	-	-	-	-	632.316	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	4.314.629	-	-	-	-	-	4.314.629	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	1.878.992	-	-	-	-	-	1.878.992	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	2.852.006	142.525	-	-	-	2.994.531	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	-	1.704	-	-	-	-	Trading securities
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	1.598.332	2.434.317	51.565	1.054.824	460.842	1.568.935	Financial investments - net
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	-	3.067.744	8.141.725	1.242.978	16.485.096	Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell
Tagihan derivatif	-	13.708.505	1.831.448	-	-	-	15.539.953	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	61.793	86.028	131.974	447.505	-	727.300	Loans - net
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	-	4.145.017	9.581.329	25.933.624	19.679.290	11.858.694	71.197.954	Acceptance receivables - net
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	-	510.442	1.254.289	974.272	13.798	-	2.752.801	Deferred tax assets - net
Aset tetap dan aset hak guna	552.944	-	-	-	-	-	552.944	Fixed assets and right-of-use assets
Aset lain-lain - neto	1.233.183	-	-	-	-	-	1.233.183	Other assets - net
	477.714	908.468	63.015	55.621	11.584	-	1.516.402	
Total Aset	9.089.778	23.784.563	15.394.655	30.214.800	29.348.726	13.562.514	121.395.036	Total Assets

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39. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Aset dan liabilitas Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 berdasarkan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut. (lanjutan)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period of maturities are as follows: (continued)

	31 Desember/31 December 2021						Description
	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	
Keterangan							Total
Liabilitas segera	-	175.672	-	-	-	-	175.672
Simpanan dari nasabah	53.182.520	15.817.236	20.821.339	10.137.777	71.354	2.108	100.032.334
Simpanan dari bank lain	61.326	5.000	5.000	3.000	-	-	74.326
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	125.969	-	-	-	-	125.969
Utang pajak	-	241.089	-	-	-	-	241.089
Liabilitas derivatif	-	59.868	85.355	124.405	455.437	-	725.065
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	470.994	978.413	848.073	13.798	-	2.311.278
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	-	12.878	-	-	-	12.878
Liabilitas atas Imbalan kerja	-	-	-	63.845	112.235	102.486	278.566
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	-	1.498.366	-	1.498.366
Liabilitas lain-lain	259.516	377.488	23.045	508.002	49.556	23.882	1.241.489
Total Liabilitas	53.503.362	17.273.316	21.926.030	11.685.102	2.200.746	128.476	106.717.032
Neto	(44.413.584)	6.511.247	(6.531.375)	18.529.698	27.147.980	13.434.038	14.678.004
							Total Liabilities
							Net

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39. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan Bank berdasarkan pada arus kas yang tidak didiskonto:

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flow:

31 Desember/31 December 2022

Keterangan	Tanpa jangka waktu/ No contractual maturity	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ up to 1 month	31 Desember/31 December 2022			Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Total	Description
			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			
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

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39. Remaining Maturity Periods of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan Bank berdasarkan pada arus kas yang tidak didiskonto: (lanjutan)

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flow: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021									
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	-	175.672	-	-	-	-	175.672	Current liabilities	
Simpanan dari nasabah	53.182.520	15.907.445	20.906.547	10.202.562	79.651	2.746	100.281.471	Deposits from customers	
Simpanan dari bank lain	61.326	5.000	5.000	3.000	-	-	74.326	Deposits from other banks	
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	125.969	-	-	-	-	125.969	Interest payables	
Liabilitas derivatif	-	59.868	85.355	124.405	455.437	-	725.065	Derivative payables	
Liabilitas akseptansi	-	470.994	978.413	848.073	13.798	-	2.311.278	Acceptance liabilities	
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	-	12.880	-	-	-	12.880	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements	
Efek utang yang diterbitkan	-	11.290	22.581	101.612	1.875.090	-	2.010.573	Debt securities issued	
Liabilitas lain-lain	259.516	377.488	23.045	508.002	49.556	23.882	1.241.489	Other liabilities	
Total Liabilitas	53.503.362	17.133.726	22.033.821	11.787.654	2.473.532	26.628	106.958.723	Total Liabilities	

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40. 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 (delapan) tipe risiko yang terdiri dari risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko strategik, risiko hukum dan risiko reputasi.

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40. 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 (eight) types of risks consists of credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, strategic risk, legal risk and reputation risk.

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40. 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, 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.

Dengan diterapkannya kebijakan tersebut, diharapkan debitur-debitur Bank yang terdampak pandemi COVID-19 dapat terbantu, dan kualitas portofolio Bank dapat tetap terjaga dengan baik. Dalam kaitan dengan kondisi pandemi COVID-19 yang tengah berlangsung, Bank lebih 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 serta ketentuan internal Bank. Debitur yang berpotensi mengalami penurunan kinerja wajib dipantau dengan *action plan* yang dipantau pelaksanaannya secara berkelanjutan.

40. 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 prepared policies and procedures 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 the 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, 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.

With the implementation of this policy, it is expected that the Bank's debtors who are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic can be helped, and the quality of the Bank's portfolio can be maintained properly. In connection with the ongoing condition of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank is intensifying the implementation of its credit monitoring framework that the Bank has in place and has been running effectively in monitoring the performance of debtors, both individually as well as on portfolio basis. The more intensive monitoring is carried out in order to provide early warning signals and ensure the designed risk mitigation 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 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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

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 originasasi (bisnis), fungsi kerja administrasi kredit, fungsi kerja kredit, dan fungsi kerja manajemen risiko untuk menjaga independensi dan integritas dari berbagai fungsi kredit tersebut.

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* dan *Business Banking* serta Kebijakan Kredit Konsumer yang mengatur tata cara pemberian kredit konsumer dan berbagai prinsip dan standar kredit guna mengelola risiko kredit Bank pada segmen konsumer.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

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.

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 and Business 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 consumer segment.*

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40. 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)

- c. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Konsentrasi Kredit untuk mengelola risiko konsentrasi kredit.
- d. Pedoman Klasifikasi Aset Basel yang memberikan pedoman atas pengelompokan eksposur ke dalam Kelas Aset Basel untuk perhitungan Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko.
- e. Kebijakan dan Pedoman Umum Relaksasi Kredit UOB I 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 review 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.

40. 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)

- 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.*
- e. *UOB I 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.

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40. 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)

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.

Pengelolaan risiko konsentrasi kredit

Risiko konsentrasi kredit didefinisikan sebagai eksposur tunggal atau kelompok 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.

40. 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 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.

Credit concentration risk management

Credit risk concentration is defined as any single or group 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 risk concentration is concerned as material risk.

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	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.

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40. 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:

40. 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:

31 Desember/31 December 2021

	Wholesale	Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia/ Government and Bank Indonesia	Bank	Ritel/ Retail	Total	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	4,314.629	-	-	4,314.629	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	-	-	1.878.992	-	1.878.992	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	-	1.734.610	1.259.921	-	2.994.531	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	1.520.465	48.470	-	1.568.935	Trading securities
Investasi keuangan - neto	3.869.949	12.424.847	190.300	-	16.485.096	Financial investments - net
Tagihan derivatif	314.293	-	413.004	3	727.300	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	60.619.053	-	506	10.578.395	71.197.954	Loans - net
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	13.208	13.708.505	1.818.240	-	15.539.953	Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	2.752.801	-	-	-	2.752.801	Acceptance receivables - net
Aset lain-lain*	596.022	144.259	268	35.245	775.794	Other assets*
Total	68.165.326	33.847.315	5.609.701	10.613.643	118.235.985	Total
Persentase	57,65%	28,63%	4,74%	8,98%	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 41).

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 41).

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40. 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 dijamin 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.

40. 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 have 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.*

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40. 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 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021
Industri pengolahan	23.357.349	19.548.921
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	18.759.826	17.961.005
Rumah tangga	10.553.117	10.908.161
Aktivitas keuangan dan asuransi	9.632.747	2.162.389
<i>Real estate</i>	4.655.379	4.861.458
Pertambangan dan penggalian	3.577.522	2.762.637
Pengadaan listrik, gas dan udara	3.338.539	2.917.882
Informasi dan komunikasi	2.999.063	2.761.790
Konstruksi gedung	2.520.895	2.409.642
Pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan	2.344.182	4.073.024
Penyedia akomodasi dan penyedia makanan dan minuman	2.227.390	2.242.787
Pengangkutan dan pergudangan	890.608	1.105.979
Lainnya	677.905	1.089.171
Total	85.534.522	74.804.846
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.235.951)	(3.606.892)
Neto	81.298.571	71.197.954

40. 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 based on debtor internal credit rating, past credit behavior from credit bureau and other external sources).

Loans based on industrial sector as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 are as follows:

Processing industry
Wholesale and retail trading
Household
Financial and insurance activities
Real estate
Mining and excavation
Electricity, gas and air procurement
Information and communication
Building construction
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Accommodation and food and beverages provider
Transportation and warehousing
Others
Total
Allowance for impairment losses
Net

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40. 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)

Eksposur terbesar Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sektor industri pengolahan dengan proporsi masing-masing sebesar 27,31% dan 26,13% 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 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	Baki debit kredit/ Loan outstanding	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)
≤ 1 tahun	54.841.093	64,12%
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	7.692.604	8,99%
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	12.091.104	14,14%
> 5 tahun	10.909.721	12,75%
Total	85.534.522	100,00%

Sebagian besar jangka waktu kredit atau sebesar 64,12% jatuh tempo dalam kurun waktu kurang dari satu tahun, sedangkan untuk kredit dengan jangka waktu lebih besar dari lima tahun memiliki porsi sebesar 12,75% dan hal ini masih sesuai dengan *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* yang dimiliki oleh Bank.

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan *net maximum exposure* (setelah memperhitungkan agunan) atas risiko kredit untuk tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

	Eksposur maksimum/ Maximum exposure	Agunan/ Collateral	Eksposur - neto/ Exposure - net
<u>31 Desember 2022</u>			
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2.870.284	3.117.267	-
<u>31 Desember 2021</u>			
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	15.546.305	15.936.895	-

40. 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)

The biggest Bank's exposure on 31 December 2022 and 2021 is processing industry with proportion of around 27.31% and 26.13%, 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 2022 are as follows:

≤ 1 year	64,12%
> 1 year ≤ 2 years	8,99%
> 2 years ≤ 5 years	14,14%
> 5 years	12,75%
Total	100,00%

Most of the loan tenor or 64.12% is within less than one year and loan with tenor of more than five years is 12.75% 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 2022 and 2021:

<u>31 Desember 2022</u>
Receivable on securities purchased with agreements to resell
<u>31 Desember 2021</u>
Receivable on securities purchased with agreements to resell

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40. 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 *Retail Credit Management* (RCM) untuk segmen *Retail Banking* dan *Business Banking*. Kedua 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 II

Saat ini Bank menggunakan Pendekatan Standar berdasarkan Basel II 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.

40. 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 Retail Credit Management (RCM) for Retail Banking and Business Banking segment. Both divisions has 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 II

The Bank currently uses the Standardized Approach under Basel II 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.

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40. 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 II (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Pendekatan Standar, eksposur Bank dibagi menjadi 11 klasifikasi aset dan portofolio sebagai berikut:

- Pemerintah.
- Entitas sektor publik bukan pemerintah pusat.
- Bank pembangunan *multilateral*.
- Bank.
- Korporasi.
- Karyawan/pensiunan.
- Kredit beragunan rumah tinggal.
- Kredit beragunan *real estate* komersial.
- Klaim yang telah jatuh tempo.
- Aset lainnya.
- Kredit pada bisnis mikro, bisnis kecil, dan portofolio ritel.

Untuk tujuan manajemen risiko internal, Bank telah menerapkan penggunaan model *Internal Rating* pada segmen *Wholesale* dan senantiasa mengembangkan perangkat tambahan, sistem dan proses untuk mendukung penerapan praktik manajemen risiko yang unggul.

Informasi kualitas kredit atas aset keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

40. 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 II (continued)

Under the Standardized Approach, the Bank's exposures are classified into 11 assets classification and portfolios as follows:

- Sovereign.
- Non-central government public sector entities.
- Multilateral development bank.
- Banks.
- Corporation.
- Employee/retiree.
- Loan secured by residential property.
- Loan secured by commercial real estate.
- Overdue claims.
- Other assets.
- Loans for micro businesses, small businesses, and retail portfolios.

For the purpose of internal risk management, the Bank has implemented Internal Rating model on the Wholesale segment and continuously enhances the Bank's risk management systems and processes to support the Bank in the implementation of a good risk management.

The information on the credit quality of financial assets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/31 December 2022

	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
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					Placements with
Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	5.855.685	-	-	5.855.685	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.

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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 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

40. 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 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021

	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	4.314.629	-	-	4.314.629	Current account with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	1.884.946	-	-	1.884.946	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2.994.531	-	-	2.994.531	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	1.568.935	-	-	1.568.935	Trading securities
Investasi keuangan	16.513.784	-	-	16.513.784	Financial investment
Tagihan derivatif	727.300	-	-	727.300	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan	68.581.734	3.595.381	2.627.731	74.804.846	Loans
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	15.546.305	-	-	15.546.305	Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell
Tagihan akseptasi	2.753.397	-	49.851	2.803.248	Acceptance receivables
Aset lain-lain*	775.794	-	-	775.794	Other assets*
Total	115.661.355	3.595.381	2.677.582	121.934.318	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.855.703)	(824.760)	(1.017.870)	(3.698.333)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	113.805.652	2.770.621	1.659.712	118.235.985	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 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

The aging analysis of loans that are past due but not impaired as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/31 December 2022

	1 sampai 30 hari/ <i>1 to 30 days</i>	31 sampai 60 hari/ <i>31 to 60 days</i>	61 sampai 90 hari/ <i>61 to 90 days</i>	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

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Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Dalam mengelola eksposur risiko kredit, Bank menerapkan beberapa prinsip dasar sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pengelolaan dan pemantauan portofolio kredit (lanjutan)

31 Desember/31 December 2021

	1 sampai 30 hari/ 1 to 30 days	31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days	61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days	Total
Modal kerja	1.623.044	-	-	1.623.044
Investasi	1.170.941	-	-	1.170.941
Konsumen	801.385	-	11	801.396
Total	3.595.370	-	11	3.595.381
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(824.756)	-	(4)	(824.760)
Neto	2.770.614	-	7	2.770.621

Working capital
Investment
Consumer

Total

Allowance for
impairment losses

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.

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.

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.

40. 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 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.

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.

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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar (lanjutan)

Bank telah menetapkan tugas dan tanggung jawab pada setiap tingkat pada posisi yang terkait pelaksanaan manajemen risiko pasar disesuaikan dengan tujuan, kebijakan bisnis, ukuran, dan kompleksitas Bank. Tugas dan tanggung jawab ini terdapat pada Kebijakan Manajemen 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 16,57% dan 17,98% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021. 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 ketangguhan metodologi tersebut. Proses pengujian kembali ini dilakukan guna menganalisa apakah penyimpangan yang terjadi disebabkan oleh kelemahan pada model perhitungan atau karena pergerakan 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.

Perhitungan ES telah memperhitungkan faktor korelasi antar instrumen pada seluruh posisi *trading book* Bank (tidak diaudit).

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

The Bank has established the roles and responsibilities on each level of the position which relate to the implementation of market risk management tailored with the purpose, business policy, size and complexity of the Bank. These roles and responsibilities are clearly stated in the Market Risk Management Policies.

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 16.57% and 17.98% as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, 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 (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.

ES calculation already includes correlation factors across instruments in trading book portfolios of the Bank (unaudited).

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	Akhir tahun/ Year end	Tinggi/ High	Rendah/ Low	Rata-rata/ Average	
Total ES	7.939	10.658	4.052	7.005	Total ES

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar (lanjutan)

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 eksposur 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 2022, NOP tercatat sebesar 1,52% 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 Rp1,47 miliar.

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.

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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

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 Shortfall, 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 2022 the Bank's NOP has recorded only 1.52% 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 Rp1.47 billion.

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.

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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar (lanjutan)

b. Risiko suku bunga pada *banking book* (lanjutan)

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 2022 tercatat sebesar Rp859,11 miliar (tidak diaudit) atau sebesar 5,90% dari modal inti, sedangkan PV01 *banking book* sebesar Rp201,96 juta (tidak diaudit). Hal ini berarti, setiap kenaikan 1 bps pada suku bunga pasar akan memberikan dampak potensial kerugian pada Bank sebesar Rp201,96 juta (tidak diaudit). Sedangkan Delta NII terhitung sebesar Rp567,51 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.

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 rasio 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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

b. Interest rate risk in the *banking book* (continued)

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 2022 was recorded at Rp859.11 billion (unaudited) or 5.90% of Tier 1 capital, meanwhile PV01 *banking book* was recorded at Rp201.96 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 Rp201.96 million (unaudited). While delta NII was recorded at Rp567.51 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.

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 ratio. 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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

Bank juga memantau *stress-testing limit* dengan skenario '*Bank Specific Crisis*' dan '*General Market Crisis*'.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, Bank telah mencatat simpanan nasabah sebesar Rp113,9 triliun atau naik sebesar 13,88% dibandingkan dengan simpanan nasabah pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, dimana giro naik sebesar 11,98% menjadi Rp24,1 triliun, tabungan meningkat sebesar 21,81% menjadi Rp38,6 triliun, dan deposito berjangka naik sebesar 9,37% menjadi Rp51,1 triliun.

LCR dan NSFR pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 masing-masing berada pada level 316% dan 131% (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.

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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Bank also monitors *stress-test limit* using '*Bank Specific Crisis*' and '*General Market Crisis*' scenarios.

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank has recorded Rp113.9 trillion of customer's deposits which went up by 13.88% compared to 31 December 2021, contributed by demand deposits which increased by 11.98% to Rp24.1 trillion, saving deposits which increased by 21.81% to Rp38.6 trillion, and time deposits which increased by 9.37% to Rp51.1 trillion.

LCR and NSFR as of 31 December 2022 were maintained at level of 316% and 131% 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.

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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

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. Selama periode Januari sampai dengan Desember 2022, besarnya *gap* NCO masih berada dalam limit yang telah ditetapkan dan dalam toleransi Bank.

Tabel jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas Bank berdasarkan jangka waktu kontraktual yang tersisa dapat dilihat pada Catatan 39.

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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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. During January until December 2022, the NCO gap is still within the limit and within the Bank's tolerance.

Maturity table of the Bank's asset and liabilities based on contractual can be seen in Note 39.

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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko operasional (lanjutan)

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*.

Secara konsisten Bank melaksanakan program dan inisiatif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan Bank dalam mengelola risiko operasional:

- Membuat dan melakukan pengkajian 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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Operational risk (continued)

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 operational 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.

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.*

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko operasional (lanjutan)

Secara konsisten Bank melaksanakan program dan inisiatif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan Bank dalam mengelola risiko operasional: (lanjutan)

- Melalui koordinasi oleh *Business Continuity Management* (BCM), secara berkelanjutan mensosialisasikan, menegakkan dan memantau pelaksanaan langkah-langkah mitigasi selama pandemi COVID-19, antara lain protokol kesehatan dan *personal hygiene*, pengaturan kerja *split operations* dan *work from home* beserta kontrol untuk mencegah risiko-risiko yang mungkin timbul dari pengaturan kerja ini, dan pelaporan berkala kepada Direksi.
- Membantu unit bisnis dalam 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. Piagam Kepatuhan Bank

Mengatur mengenai Kerangka Kerja Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank (*Compliance Framework*) serta peran dan tanggung jawab seluruh *stakeholders*.

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*).

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40. 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: (continued)

- Through coordination by Business Continuity Management, continuously socialising, upholding and monitoring the implementation of mitigation actions during COVID-19 pandemic, among others health protocol and personal hygiene, split operations and working-from-home work arrangements and the controls to prevent risks that potentially occur from it, and regular reporting to the Board of Directors.
- Assist business units in 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. The Bank's Compliance Charter

Governing the Bank's Compliance Framework as well as the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

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.

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40. 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)

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.

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.

40. 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)

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.

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.

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40. 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)

Hingga tanggal 31 Desember 2022, 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.

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 2022 masih terdapat pengenaan sanksi dari regulator atas kesalahan yang bersifat administratif, terkait dengan ketidaktepatan 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.

40. 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)

As of 31 Desember 2022, 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.

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 2022, 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 arisen 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.

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40. 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:

- 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.
- 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.

40. 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:

- 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.
- 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.

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40. 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)

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.

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;

40. 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 implementation of Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Program, the Bank has taken steps which include: (continued)

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.*

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;*

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40. 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: (lanjutan)
 - Sistem aplikasi yang terkait dengan pelaporan kepada regulator;
 - Sistem untuk melakukan otomatisasi penilaian peringkat risiko nasabah berdasarkan parameter yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya dan pemeriksaan berkala/*trigger event*.
- e) 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*.

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.

40. 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 implementation of Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Program, the Bank has taken steps which include: (continued)

- d) Management Information System, where the Bank has established: (continued)
 - Application system related to regulatory reporting;
 - System for automated assessing customer risk ratings based on predefined parameters and periodic review/*trigger events*.
- e) 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*.

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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko strategis (lanjutan)

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.

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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Strategic risk (continued)

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.

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.

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

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 media sosial 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*.

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.

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

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.

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.*

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40. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Risiko reputasi (lanjutan)

Upaya Bank dalam memitigasi risiko reputasi adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- 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. 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.

	31 Desember/ 31 December 2022	
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value
Aset Keuangan		
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi		
Kas	717.402	717.402
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.869.574	8.869.574
Giro pada bank lain - neto	1.093.934	1.093.934
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	5.855.629	5.855.629
Investasi keuangan - neto	12.028.074	12.028.074
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	81.298.571	81.298.571
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	1.051.846	1.051.846
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	3.683.199	3.683.199
Aset lain-lain*	1.077.859	1.077.859

40. Risk Management Policies (continued)

Reputation risk (continued)

The Bank's efforts in mitigating reputation risk are as follow: (continued)

- 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).

41. 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.

Financial Assets
Amortised cost
Cash
Currents accounts with Bank Indonesia
Current accounts with other banks - net
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Financial investments - net
Loans - net
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net
Acceptance receivables - net
Other assets*

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41. 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)

41. 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	
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.

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41. 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)

41. 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 2021		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset Keuangan			Financial Assets
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi			Amortised cost
Kas	632.316	632.316	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	4.314.629	4.314.629	Currents accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	1.878.992	1.878.992	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	2.994.531	2.994.531	Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net
Investasi keuangan - neto	3.733.001	3.733.001	Financial investments - net
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	71.197.954	71.197.954	Loans - net
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	15.155.608	15.155.608	Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	2.752.801	2.752.801	Acceptance receivables - net
Aset lain-lain*	775.794	775.794	Other assets*
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	1.568.935	1.568.935	Trading securities
Tagihan derivatif	727.300	727.300	Derivative receivables
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	384.345	384.345	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	12.752.095	12.752.095	Financial investments
Total	118.868.301	118.868.301	Total
Liabilitas Keuangan			Financial Liabilities
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
Liabilitas derivatif	725.065	725.065	Derivative payables
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	12.878	12.878	Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements
Liabilitas Lain-lain			Other Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	175.672	175.672	Current liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah	100.032.334	100.032.334	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	74.326	74.326	Deposits from other banks
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	125.969	125.969	Interest payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	2.311.278	2.311.278	Acceptance payables
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	1.498.366	1.594.501	Debt securities issued - net
Liabilitas lain-lain**	615.102	615.102	Other liabilities**
Total	105.570.990	105.667.125	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.

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41. 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 2ad.

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:

41. 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 2ad.

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 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

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41. 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)

41. 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				
Liabilitas derivatif	-	1.400.535	-	1.400.535
Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar	-	1.400.535	-	1.400.535
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan				
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	-	1.716.580	-	1.716.580
Total liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	-	1.716.580	-	1.716.580
Total	-	3.117.115	-	3.117.115
31 Desember/ 31 December 2021				
	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Total
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar				
Tagihan derivatif	-	727.300	-	727.300
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	1.568.935	-	-	1.568.935
Investasi keuangan	12.752.095	-	-	12.752.095
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	384.345	-	384.345
Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar	14.321.030	1.111.645	-	15.432.675
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan				
Kredit yang diberikan - neto	-	68.055.049	3.142.905	71.197.954
Investasi keuangan - neto	-	3.733.001	-	3.733.001
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	-	15.155.608	-	15.155.608
Agunan yang diambil alih - neto	-	-	185.096	185.096
Properti terbengkalai	-	-	19.163	19.163
Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	-	86.943.658	3.347.164	90.290.822
Total	14.321.030	88.055.303	3.347.164	105.723.497

*Liabilities measured at fair value
Derivative liabilities*

Total liabilities measured at fair value

Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed

Debt securities issued - net

Total liabilities for which fair value are disclosed

Total

*Assets measured at fair value
Derivative receivables*

*Trading securities
Financial investments
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell*

Total assets measured at fair value

Assets for which fair value are disclosed

*Loans - net
Financial investments - net
Receivables on securities purchased with agreements to resell - net
Foreclosed assets - net
Abandoned property*

Total assets for which fair value are disclosed

Total

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41. 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)

41. 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 2021				
	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Total
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar				
Liabilitas derivatif	-	725.065	-	725.065
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	12.878	-	12.878
Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar	-	737.943	-	737.943
Liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan				
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	-	1.594.501	-	1.594.501
Total liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	-	1.594.501	-	1.594.501
Total	-	2.332.444	-	2.332.444

Liabilities measured at fair value
Derivative liabilities
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements

Total liabilities measured at fair value

Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed

Debt securities issued - net

Total liabilities for which fair value are disclosed

Total

42. Informasi Segmen Operasi

Tabel berikut menyajikan informasi segmen bisnis Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi:

42. Operating Segment Information

The tables below show the business segment information of the Bank based on operating segment:

31 Desember/31 December 2022				
	Wholesale	Retail	Lainnya/ Others	Total
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain				
Pendapatan*	4.644.408	1.718.464	185.370	6.548.242
Beban**	(1.415.263)	(1.785.973)	(599.681)	(3.800.917)
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(804.999)	(84.664)	(709.449)	(1.599.112)
Laba sebelum beban pajak	2.424.146	(152.173)	(1.123.760)	1.148.213
Beban pajak				(196.652)
Laba tahun berjalan				951.561
Laporan posisi keuangan				
Jumlah aset	121.375.195	10.703.521	6.197.391	138.276.107
Jumlah liabilitas	82.342.099	33.614.996	6.957.670	122.914.765

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

*Income**

*Expenses***

Allowance for impairment losses

Income before tax expense

Tax expense

Income for the year

Statement of financial position

Total assets

Total liabilities

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42. Informasi Segmen Operasi (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan informasi segmen bisnis Bank berdasarkan segmen operasi: (lanjutan)

42. Operating Segment Information (continued)

The tables below show the business segment information of the Bank based on operating segment: (continued)

31 Desember/31 December 2021					
	Wholesale	Retail	Lainnya/ Others	Total	
Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain					Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Pendapatan*	4.148.231	1.383.933	258.858	5.791.022	Income*
Beban**	(1.348.389)	(1.636.655)	(478.959)	(3.464.003)	Expenses**
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.191.064)	(148.947)	(138.275)	(1.478.286)	Allowance for impairment losses
Laba sebelum beban pajak	1.608.778	(401.669)	(358.376)	848.733	Income before tax expense
Beban pajak				(193.573)	Tax expense
Laba tahun berjalan				655.160	Income for the year
Laporan posisi keuangan					Statement of financial position
Jumlah aset	101.577.148	10.996.946	8.820.942	121.395.036	Total assets
Jumlah liabilitas	67.162.367	34.494.883	5.059.782	106.717.032	Total liabilities

* Pendapatan terdiri dari Pendapatan bunga neto, Pendapatan operasional lainnya, dan Pendapatan non-operasional.

* Income consist of Interest income-net, Other operating income, and Non-operating income.

** Beban terdiri dari Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan dan Beban umum dan administrasi.

** Expense consist of Salaries and employee's benefits and General and administrative expenses.

Mulai tahun 2022, *Business Banking* dipindahkan dari segmen bisnis *Retail* menjadi *Wholesale*.

Starting in 2022, *Business Banking* move from *Retail* to *Wholesale* Segment.

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 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

31 Desember/31 December 2021					
	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*	4.669.824	537.716	583.482	5.791.022	Income*
Laporan posisi keuangan					Statement of financial position
Jumlah aset	89.658.644	15.065.771	16.670.621	121.395.036	Total assets

* Pendapatan terdiri dari Pendapatan bunga neto, Pendapatan operasional lainnya, dan Pendapatan non-operasional.

* Income consist of Interest income-net, Other operating income, and Non-operating income.

** Beban terdiri dari Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan dan Beban umum dan administrasi.

** Expense consist of Salaries and employee's benefits and General and administrative expenses.

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43. Penitipan Harta

Bank juga memberikan jasa penitipan harta. Total uang jasa yang diterima dari pemberian jasa ini pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp7.513 dan Rp6.922. 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.

43. Custodianship

The Bank engages in the provision of custodial services. Total fees received from custodial services as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp7,513 and Rp6,922, 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.

44. Tambahan Informasi Arus Kas

Perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan pada laporan arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

44. Supplementary Cash Flow Information

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the cash flow statement are as follows:

	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

	1 Januari/ 1 January 2021	Arus kas/Cash flows		Perubahan non-kas/ Non-cash changes	Selisih kurs/ Foreign exchange	31 Desember/ 31 December 2021	
		Penerimaan/ Proceeds	Pembayaran/ Payment				
Pinjaman diterima	2.037.250	-	(2.037.250)	-	-	-	Borrowings
Surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	12.828	-	52	(2)	12.878	Securities sold under agreements to repurchase
Efek utang yang diterbitkan - neto	2.581.923	100.000	(1.183.000)	(557)	-	1.498.366	Debt securities issued - net
Liabilitas sewa	78.805	-	(54.323)	34.226	-	58.708	Lease liabilities
Total	4.697.978	112.828	(3.274.573)	33.721	(2)	1.569.952	Total

**45. Standar Akuntansi yang Telah Disahkan
Namun Belum Berlaku Efektif**

Standar akuntansi dan interpretasi yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK), tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini.

45. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below.

**Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal
1 Januari 2023**

- Amendemen PSAK No. 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang pengungkapan kebijakan akuntansi yang mengubah istilah "signifikan" menjadi "material" dan memberi penjelasan mengenai kebijakan akuntansi material".

Effective on or after 1 January 2023

- 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".

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45. Standar Akuntansi yang Telah Disahkan
Namun Belum Berlaku Efektif (lanjutan)

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal
1 Januari 2023 (lanjutan)

- Amendemen PSAK No. 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang klasifikasi liabilitas.
- 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*.

Standar tersebut akan berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2023 dan penerapan dini diperbolehkan.

Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal
1 Januari 2024

- Amendemen PSAK No. 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" terkait liabilitas jangka panjang dengan kovenan.
- Amendemen PSAK No. 73: "Sewa" terkait liabilitas sewa pada transaksi jual dan sewa-balik.

Standar tersebut akan berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2024 dan penerapan dini diperbolehkan.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar akuntansi baru dan revisi tersebut serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan Bank.

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45. Accounting Standards Issued but not yet
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Effective on or after 1 January 2023 (continued)

- *Amendment of SFAS No. 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding classification of liabilities.*
- *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.*

The above standards will be effective on 1 January 2023 and early adoption is permitted.

Effective on or after 1 January 2024

- *Amendment of SFAS No. 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" insurance contract regarding long-term liabilities with the covenant.*
- *Amendment of SFAS No. 73: "Leases" regarding lease liabilities in sale-and-lease back transactions.*

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

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

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46. 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 mempertimbangkan 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 (*forward-looking*).

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 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)*.

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.

46. 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 criteria 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).

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.

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46. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian
(lanjutan)

Penentuan terjadinya peningkatan risiko
kredit secara signifikan (lanjutan)

Bank menggunakan penilaian dari analisis 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 review berkala.

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.

46. Credit Quality Analysis (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses
(continued)

Determination of significant increase in credit risk (continued)

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.

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.*

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46. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian
(lanjutan)

Definisi gagal bayar (*default*) (lanjutan)

Dalam menilai apakah debitur dalam keadaan *default*/gagal bayar, Bank mempertimbangkan indikator berikut:

- Kualitatif seperti pelanggaran persyaratan perjanjian (*covenants*); dan
- Kuantitatif seperti status tunggakan.

Input, asumsi, dan teknik yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi penurunan nilai

Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*)

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.

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 Office Rate* (JIBOR) 1-bulan, pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB), tingkat pengangguran, tingkat inflasi dan *House Price Index* (HPI).

46. Credit Quality Analysis (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses
(continued)

Definition of failed payment (*default*) (continued)

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

- *Qualitative such as violations of the terms of the agreement (covenants); and*
- *Quantitative such as arrears status.*

Inputs, assumptions, and techniques used in estimating impairment

Use of forward-looking information

The Bank uses forward-looking information in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and 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.

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 Office Rate (JIBOR) 1-month, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, unemployment rate, inflation rate and House Price Index (HPI).

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46. Analisis Kualitas Kredit (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian
(lanjutan)

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.

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.

46. Credit Quality Analysis (continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses
(continued)

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.

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.

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47. Perjanjian Signifikan

Pada tanggal 14 Januari 2022, UOB Group mengusulkan akuisisi bisnis perbankan konsumen Citigroup Inc yang terdiri dari *portfolio unsecured* dan *secured lending, wealth management* dan simpanan ritel ("*Consumer Business*") di Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, dan Vietnam. Penyelesaian akuisisi di Indonesia akan bergantung pada perolehan persetujuan regulasi di negara tersebut. Diperkirakan penyelesaian akan berlangsung pada semester kedua tahun 2023, tergantung pada kemajuan dan hasil dari proses persetujuan regulator Indonesia.

48. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyajian laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk terbit oleh Direksi Bank pada tanggal 24 Februari 2023.

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47. Significant Agreement

On 14 January 2022, UOB Group proposed the acquisition of Citigroup Inc's consumer banking business comprises a portfolio of *unsecured and secured loans, wealth management, and retail deposits* ("*Consumer Business*") in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Completion of the acquisition in Indonesia will depend on obtaining regulatory approvals in that country. Pending completion will take place in the second half of 2023, subject to progress and outcome of Indonesia's regulatory approvals.

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 24 February 2023.



Right By You

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