BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL



Strengthening Synergy, Advancing Services

Memperkuat Sinergi, Meningkatkan Layanan

Sanggahan dan Batasan Tanggung Jawab

Disclaimer and Scope of Responsibilities

Laporan Tahunan 2020 PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk ini disusun untuk memenuhi ketentuan pelaporan hasil kinerja Bank periode 1 Januari sampai dengan 31 Desember 2020 kepada regulator. Laporan Tahunan ini disusun berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 29/POJK.04/2016 tentang Laporan Tahunan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik dengan muatan konten sesuai Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 30/SEOJK.04/2016 tentang Bentuk dan Isi Laporan Tahunan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.

Laporan Tahunan ini memuat pernyataan terkait tujuan, kebijakan, rencana, strategi, serta hasil operasi dan keuangan yang disusun berdasarkan data faktual yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan kebenarannya. Selain itu, Laporan Tahunan ini juga menyajikan informasi terkait proyeksi kerja Bank di tahun selanjutnya yang disusun berdasarkan pernyataan-pernyataan prospektif dan berbagai asumsi mengenai kondisi mendatang Bank, serta lingkungan bisnis yang terkait, sehingga dapat mengakibatkan perkembangan aktual secara material berbeda dari yang dilaporkan. Oleh karena itu, Bank menghimbau agar pemangku kepentingan dapat menggunakan informasi tersebut secara bijak dalam pengambilan keputusan.

Laporan tahunan ini memuat kata "Bank Artha Graha Internasional" dan "Bank" yang didefinisikan sebagai PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk yang menjalankan kegiatan usaha di bidang jasa perbankan. Penyebutan satuan mata uang "Rupiah", "Rp" atau IDR merujuk pada mata uang resmi Republik Indonesia, sedangkan "Dolar AS" atau USD merujuk pada mata uang resmi Amerika Serikat. Semua informasi keuangan disajikan dalam mata uang Rupiah.

Pemberitahuan Tabel dan Grafik

Tabel dan grafik pada Laporan Tahunan ini memaparkan data numerik dengan standar penulisan mengikuti kaidah Bahasa Indonesia. Pemaparan numerik dalam teks menggunakan standar kaidah Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris sesuai konteks.

The 2020 Annual Report of PT Artha Graha Internasional Tbk (hereinafter refer to as Bank Artha Graha Internasional or Bank), is written in order to comply with the regulatory requirement to report the Bank's performance for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. This Annual Report was published in pursuant to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29/POJK.04/2016 on The Issuers and Public Companies Annual Report and contained material as outlined in Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 30/SEOJK.04/2016 concerning the Form and Content of the Issuers and Public Companies Annual Reports.

This Annual Report contains statements related to the objective, policy, plan, strategy, as well as the operational and financial result of the Bank that is written based on the accountable factual data. In addition, this Annual Report also presents information related to the Bank's work projection for the following year which is written based on the prospective statements and various assumptions related to future condition of the Bank, and relevant business condition, which may develop differently than what is stated in this Annual Report. Therefore, the Bank request the stakeholders to use this information for their decision making wisely.

This Annual Report contains the terms "Bank Artha Graha Internasional" and "Bank" which are defined as PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk that run the business in the banking service sector. The term of currency unit, "Rupiah", "Rp" or IDR refers to the official currency of the Republic of Indonesia, whereas, "Dolar AS" or USD refers to the official currency of the United States of America. All financial information will be presented in Rupiah.

Table and Graph Presentation

Tables and graphs in this Annual Report present the numerical data with a writing standard in accordance with the Indonesian principle. The numerical presentation in text uses the standard Indonesian and English principles based on the context.

2020



Strengthening Synergy, Advancing Services

Memperkuat Sinergi, Meningkatkan Layanan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus berupaya untuk memberikan layanan perbankan yang terbaik kepada seluruh nasabahnya. Untuk itu, selain terus meningkatkan kapasitas internal, Bank juga menjalin kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga yang dapat membantu Bank mewujudkan tujuan tersebut.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to strive to provide the best banking services to all of its customers. For this reason, in addition to continuing to increase internal capacity, the Bank also collaborates with third parties that can help the Bank achieve this goal.

Kesinambungan Tema

Theme Continuity

2019



Quality Growth in Digital Era

Pertumbuhan Berkualitas di Era Digital

Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa mengutamakan pertumbuhan yang berkualitas. Pencapaian rencana kerja dan strategi usaha yang berorientasi kepada pemenuhan harapan Pemegang Saham dan pemangku kepentingan menjadi prioritas. Hal ini khususnya difokuskan kepada optimalisasi pengembangan usaha yang sesuai dengan tantangan digitalisasi dan keberlanjutan sehingga Bank dapat memenangkan persaingan di industri perbankan Indonesia.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional always prioritizes quality growth. Achievement of work plans and business strategies oriented towards meeting the expectations of Shareholders and stakeholders is a priority. This is particularly focused on optimizing business development in accordance with the challenges of digitalization and sustainability so that the Bank can win the competition in Indonesian banking industry.

2018



Mengoptimalkan Sumber Daya untuk Pertumbuhan Berkelanjutan

Optimize Resources for Sustainable Growth

Ketidakpastian pasar keuangan global yang memengaruhi pasar keuangan dalam negeri tidak membatasi pertumbuhan Bank Artha Graha Internasional di tahun 2018. Meskipun kinerja operasional dan keuangan melemah secara nominal, namun kualitas keuangan Bank tercatat lebih baik dari tahun sebelumnya sehingga mendorong semangat Bank untuk terus mengupayakan pertumbuhan berkelanjutan. Peningkatan kualitas ini merupakan hasil dari implementasi strategi terkait optimalisasi jaringan kantor, pertumbuhan aset yang berkualitas, pengembangan unit retail dan *consumer banking* sebagai penunjang peningkatan *customer based*, peningkatan CASA melalui pengembangan *digital banking*, serta optimalisasi sinergi dengan mitra atau jaringan bisnis.

The uncertainty in the global financial markets that affected the domestic financial market did not hamper the growth of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2018. Although the Bank's financial and operational performance weakened in nominal terms, the Bank's financial quality was better than the previous year's, encouraging the Bank to continue its pursuit of sustainable growth. Such an improvement of quality resulted from the implementation the optimization of office network, quality asset growth, development of retail and consumer banking units to support the expansion of Customer Base, increase of CASA through the development of digital banking; and optimization of synergies with partners or business network.

2017



Komitmen Teguh, Bersatu Hati, Bersama Membangun serta Meraih Keberhasilan untuk SEMUA

Firmly Committed, United in Passion, Building Together, and Attaining Achievements for the Benefit of All

Guna meningkatkan kinerja secara berkelanjutan dan menghadapi persaingan ketat perbankan yang tak terhindarkan di masa mendatang, Bank senantiasa berupaya memenuhi ketersediaan sumber daya manusia yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan organisasi, menjaga dan meningkatkan kualitas portofolio, serta melakukan pengembangan produk dan layanan secara menyeluruh. Bank berkomitmen untuk menjadi lebih baik, sejalan dengan dinamika, dan gerak laju usaha menuju perubahan yang dilandasi oleh: Komitmen Teguh; Bersatu Hati; Bersama Membangun; serta Meraih Keberhasilan untuk SEMUA.

To improve performance in a sustainable manner and face the increasingly tough banking competition that will be inevitable in the future, the Bank always strives to meet the availability of human capital that are in line with the needs of the organization, maintain and improve the quality of its portfolio, and develop a comprehensive range of products and services. The Bank is committed to becoming better, in line with the dynamics and movement of the business towards change that is based on the spirit of being: Firmly Committed; United in Passion; Building Together; and Attaining Achievements for the Benefit of ALL.

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Laporan Keuangan
Financial Statements

Kilas Kinerja 2020

Performance Overview 2020





Bank Artha Graha Internasional mencatat pertumbuhan kinerja keuangan dan operasional yang baik yang diwujudkan dengan langkah Bank untuk terus mengoptimalkan setiap peluang dan peningkatan layanan secara konsisten.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional recorded good financial and operational performance growth which was manifested by the Bank's steps to continue to optimize every opportunity and improve services consistently.

Ikhtisar Keuangan

Financial Highlights

Laporan Posisi Keuangan
Statement of Financial Position

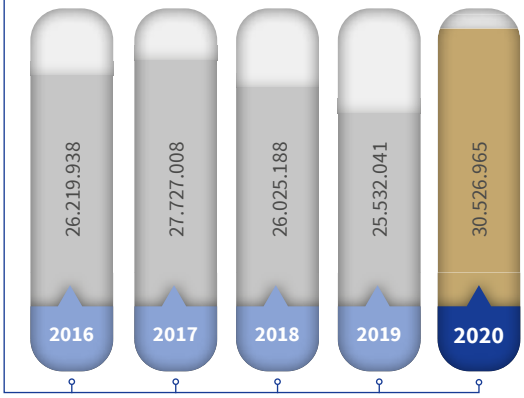
dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Aset/Assets					
Kas/Cash	286.779	320.052	379.176	427.341	337.042
Giro pada Bank Indonesia/Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia	926.163	1.491.352	1.387.519	1.577.060	1.511.645
Giro pada Bank Lain - Bersih/Net Current Accounts in Other Banks	558.976	364.823	324.357	215.084	168.657
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain/ Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks	1.097.187	1.639.873	2.203.102	553.497	912.552
Efek-Efek/Marketable Securities	1.653.004	1.825.746	1.740.427	2.914.682	1.895.500
Efek-Efek yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali/ Securities Purchased Under Agreement to Resell	8.079.169	1.637.441	764.958	-	-
Tagihan Derivatif/Derivative Receivables	0	6.910	657	138	123
Kredit yang Diberikan - Setelah Dikurangi Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/Loans– Net of Allowance for Impairment Losses	11.982.582	13.459.487	15.076.319	18.067.674	17.744.173
Pendapatan Bunga yang Masih akan Diterima/ Accrued Interest Receivable	291.889	131.194	130.071	154.519	256.785
Pajak Dibayar di Muka/Prepaid Taxes	12.380	37.186	24.806	30.884	64.539
Biaya Dibayar di Muka/Prepaid Expenses	213.844	206.966	162.243	113.232	131.617
Tagihan Akseptasi/Acceptance Receivables	143.978	48.409	35.056	30.183	47.613
Penyertaan Saham/Investment in Shares	137	137	137	137	137
Aset Tetap - Setelah Dikurangi Akumulasi Penyusutan/ Fixed Assets– Net of Accumulated Depreciation	2.065.208	2.029.527	2.053.140	2.066.084	2.099.631
Aset Tak Berwujud - Bersih/Intangible Assets - Net	36.606	43.996	51.317	58.638	65.959
Agunan yang Diambil Alih - Bersih/Foreclosed Assets - Net	2.650.061	2.051.119	1.551.262	1.390.539	869.546
Aset Pajak Tangguhan/Deferred Tax Assets	288.547	67.659	51.533	57.255	57.907
Aset Lain-Lain/Other Assets	240.455	170.164	89.108	70.061	56.512
Total Aset/Total Assets	**30.526.965**	**25.532.041**	**26.025.188**	**27.727.008**	**26.219.938**
Liabilitas/Liabilities					
Liabilitas Segera/Liabilities Due Immediately	64.494	77.322	72.847	79.178	72.289
Simpanan dari Nasabah/Deposits from Customers	25.500.329	20.249.792	20.455.053	22.276.236	20.848.803
Simpanan dari Bank Lain/Deposits from Other Banks	121.613	9.409	297.062	181.728	131.035
Liabilitas Derivatif/Derivatives Payables	0	-	320	415	181
Liabilitas Akseptasi/Acceptance Payables	144.390	48.409	35.056	30.183	47.613
Utang Pajak/Tax Payables	9.364	10.530	11.205	15.752	17.200
Bunga Masih Harus Dibayar/Accrued Interest Payables	74.503	77.452	65.960	56.882	52.599
Liabilitas Imbalan Pascakerja/Post Employment Benefit Liabilites	242.279	240.599	268.284	297.153	290.461
Pinjaman Subordinasi/Subordinated Loan			101.955	203.91	305.866
Subordinasi LTN/LTN Subordinated Issuance	200.000	-	-	-	-
Liabilitas Lain-Lain/Other Liabilities	610.458	282.293	130.335	77.659	29.502
Total Liabilitas/Total Liabilities	**26.967.430**	**20.995.806**	**21.438.077**	**23.219.096**	**21.795.549**

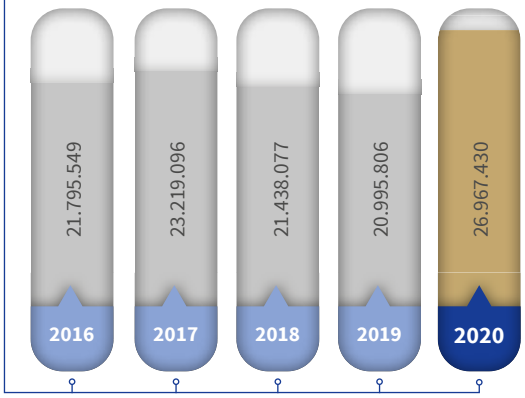
dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Ekuitas/Equity					
Modal Saham/Share Capital	1.751.482	1.751.482	1.751.482	1.751.482	1.751.482
Tambahan Modal Disetor/Additional Paid-in Capital	414.753	414.753	414.753	414.753	414.167
Revaluasi Aset Tetap/Re-evaluation Suplus of Fixed Assets	1.303.818	1.303.818	1.303.818	1.303.818	1.303.818
Pengukuran Kembali Program Imbalan Pasti setelah Dikurangi Pajak/Re-measuremet of Defined Benefits Program after Tax	12.741	4.505	4.524	-	-
Keuntungan yang Belum di Realisasi atas Perubahan Nilai Wajar Efek-Efek yang Tersedia untuk Dijual, setelah Pajak/Unrealized Gain on Changes in Fair Value of Available-for Sale Securities, Net of Tax	40.791	(1.407)	(8.895)	23	7
Saldo Laba/Retained Earnings	35.950	1.063.084	1.121.429	1.037.836	954.915
Total Ekuitas/Total Equity	**3.559.535**	**4.536.235**	**4.587.111**	**4.507.912**	**4.424.389**
Total Liabilitas dan Ekuitas/Total Liabilities and Equity	**30.526.965**	**25.532.041**	**26.025.188**	**27.727.008**	**26.219.938**

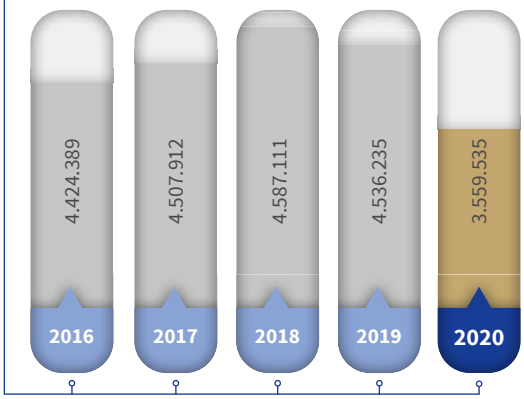
Total Aset (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million IDR)
Total Assets



Total Liabilitas (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million IDR)
Total Liabilities



Total Ekuitas (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million IDR)
Total Equity

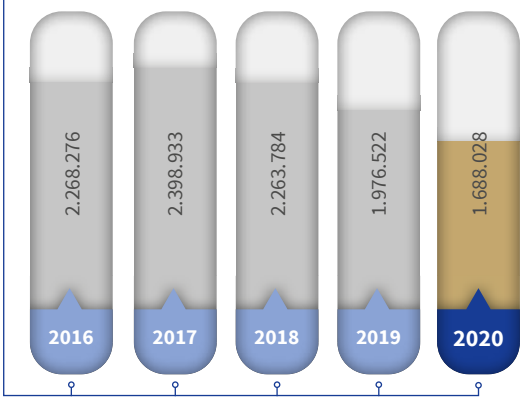


Laporan Laba (Rugi) dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain
Statement of Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income

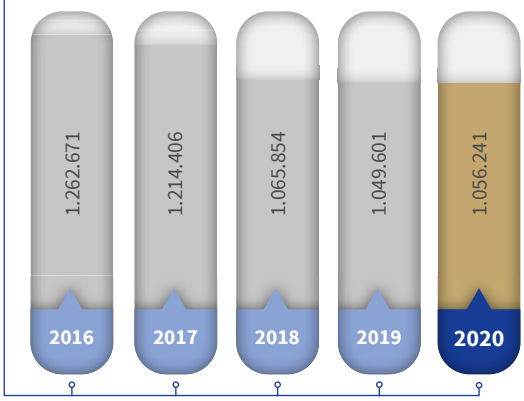
dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

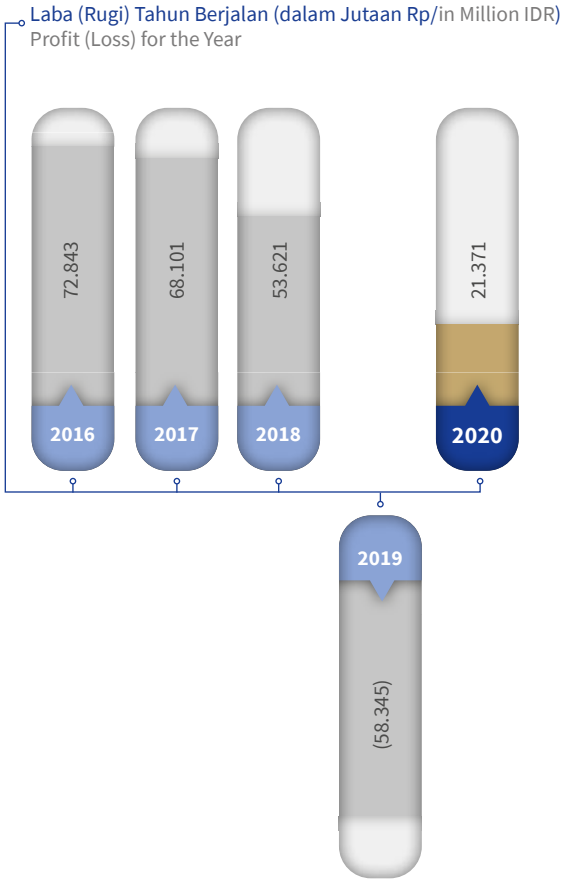
Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Pendapatan dan Beban Operasional/ Operational Income and Expenses					
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.688.028	1.976.522	2.263.784	2.398.933	2.268.276
Beban Bunga/Interest Expenses	(1.056.241)	(1.049.601)	(1.065.854)	(1.214.406)	(1.262.671)
Pendapatan Bunga-Bersih/Net Interest Income	631.787	926.921	1.197.930	1.184.527	1.005.605
Pendapatan dan Beban Operasional Lainnya/ Other Operational Income and Expenses					
Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya/ Other Operational Income	115.873	106.777	73.830	88.979	120.860
Beban Operasional Lainnya/ Other Operational Expenses	(704.784)	(1.105.713)	(1.185.646)	(1.170.829)	(1.025.364)
Laba Operasional/Income from Operations	42.876	(72.015)	86.114	102.677	101.101
Beban Non Operasional - Bersih/ Non Operating Expense - Net	(12.454)	(4.324)	(11.778)	(15.751)	(8.677)
Laba (Rugi) sebelum Pajak Penghasilan/ Profit (loss) before Income Tax	30.422	(76.339)	74.336	86.926	92.424
Manfaat (Beban) Pajak Penghasilan/ Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	(9.051)	17.994	(20.715)	(18.825)	(19.581)
Laba (Rugi) Tahun Berjalan/ Profit (Loss) for the Year	21.371	(58.345)	53.621	68.101	72.843
Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Other Comprehensive Income	50.434	7.469	25.578	14.836	1.288.277
Jumlah Penghasilan Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan/ Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	71.805	(50.876)	79.199	82.937	1.361.120
Laba (Rugi) per Saham Dasar (Rupiah Penuh)/ Earnings (Loss) per Share (Full Rupiah)	1,35	(3,69)	3,39	4,31	5,47

Pendapatan Bunga (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million IDR)
Interest Income



Beban Bunga (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million IDR)
Interest Expenses





Laporan Arus Kas
Statement of Cash Flow

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi/ Cash Flow from Operational Activities	5.121.893	588.905	1.168.947	974.511	(1.643.522)
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi/ Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(6.276.573)	(950.763)	431.094	(1.038.044)	(315.773)
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan/ Cash Flow from Financing Activities	200.000	(101.955)	(101.955)	(101.955)	195.544
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Kas dan Setara Kas/ Increase (Decrease) of Cash and Cash Equivalents	(954.680)	(463.813)	1.498.086	(165.488)	(1.763.751)
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun/ Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of year	3.816.420	4.294.493	2.773.316	2.930.188	4.706.541
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun/ Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Year	2.869.279	3.816.420	4.294.493	2.773.316	2.930.188

Rasio Keuangan dan Kepatuhan
Financial and Compliance Ratios

dalam %
in%

Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Rasio Permodalan/Capital Ratio					
KPMM dengan Memperhitungkan Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Operasional/CAR by Calculating Credit Risk and Operational Risk	16,66	18,67	19,94	17,58	20,12
KPMM dengan Memperhitungkan Risiko Kredit, Risiko Operasional, dan Risiko Pasar/CAR by Calculating Credit Risk, Operational Risk, and Market Risk	16,37	18,55	19,80	17,44	19,92
Aset Tetap terhadap Modal/Fixed Assets to Capital	69,26	64,18	54,31	54,61	52,04
Aset Produktif/Earning Assets					
Aset Produktif dan Non Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif dan Aset Non Produktif/Non-Performing Earning and Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	6,43	9,72	9,27	8,48	3,72
Aset Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif/ Non-Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets	2,38	4,45	4,70	5,08	2,37
CKPN Aset Keuangan terhadap Aset Produktif/ Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets to Earning Asset	1,92	1,58	2,95	1,79	1,27
Pemenuhan CKPN Kredit yang Diberikan/ Fulfillment of CKPN of Loans Disbursed	58,46	26,51	60,95	39,57	42,09
NPL Bruto/Gross Non Performing Loan	4,58	5,71	5,99	6,11	2,77
NPL Neto/Net Non Performing Loan	3,14	4,25	3,33	4,30	1,44
Rasio Rentabilitas/Profitability Ratio					
Return on Assets (ROA)/ Return on Assets (ROA)	0,11	(0,30)	0,27	0,31	0,35
Return on Equity (ROE)/Return on Equity (ROE)	0,81	(1,63)	1,43	1,71	2,11
Net Interest Margin (NIM)/Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2,99	4,77	5,39	5,15	4,65
Beban Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO)/ Operational Expenses to Operational Income	97,75	105,11	97,12	96,55	96,17
Liabilitas terhadap Aset/Liabilities to Assets	88,34	82,23	82,37	83,74	83,13
Liabilitas terhadap Ekuitas/Liabilities to Equity	757,61	462,85	467,35	515,07	492,62
Rasio Likuiditas/Liquidity Ratios					
Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM)/ Macroprudential Intermediation Ratios	49,60	68,29	77,18	82,89	86,39
Current Account Savings Account (CASA)	24,72	30,07	27,72	23,98	21,44
Rasio Kepatuhan/Compliance Ratios					
Persentase Pelanggaran BMPK/ Percentage of LLL Violation	-	-	-	-	-
Pihak Terkait/Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-
Pihak Tidak Terkait/Non-Related Parties	-		-	-	-
Persentase Pelampauan BMPK/ Percentage of LLL Excess	-	-	-	-	-
Pihak Terkait/Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-
Pihak Tidak Terkait/Non-Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)/Minimum Statutory Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
GWM Utama - Rupiah/Main GWM - Rupiah	3,52	7,02	6,50	6,53	6,66
GWM Valuta Asing/GWM Foreign Currencies	5,13	8,32	9,04	8,37	8,38
Posisi Devisa Neto/Net Open Position	0,63	0,86	1,23	1,98	1,87

Ikhtisar Operasional

Operational Highlights

Kinerja Operasional
Operational Performance

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

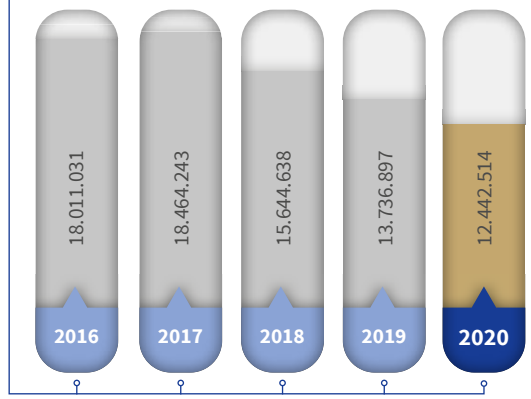
Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Dana Pihak Ketiga/Third Party Funds					
Tabungan/Savings	1.513.106	1.593.985	1.581.992	1.641.627	1.539.688
Giro/Demand Deposits	4.791.305	4.495.854	4.087.800	3.700.786	2.931.057
Deposito/Time Deposits	19.195.918	14.159.953	14.785.261	16.933.823	16.378.058
Total Dana Pihak Ketiga/Third Party Funds	**25.500.329**	**20.249.792**	**20.455.053**	**22.276.236**	**20.848.803**
Kredit/Loans					
Kredit Produktif/Productive Loans	9.451.985	10.800.417	12.983.164	16.102.920	16.107.840
Kredit Konsumtif/Consumptive Loans	2.990.529	2.936.480	2.681.474	2.361.323	1.903.191
Total Kredit/Total Loans	**12.442.514**	**13.736.897**	**15.664.638**	**18.464.243**	**18.011.031**

Informasi Lainnya
Other Information

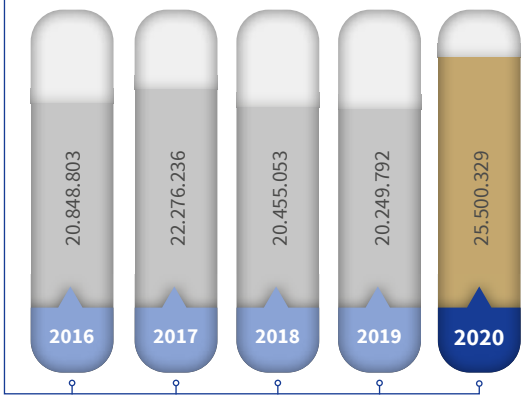
dalam satuan
in unit

Uraian Description	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total Kantor Cabang/Total Branch Offices	32	33	34	39	39
Total Kantor Cabang Pembantu/Total Sub-Branch Offices	40	54	58	63	64
Total Kantor Kas/Total Cash Offices	2	4	8	10	14
Total ATM/Total ATM	124	147	149	159	174
Total *Payment Point*/Total Payment Points	6	7	9	10	12
Total Karyawan (orang)/Total Employees (people)	1.787	1.993	2.386	2.741	3.051

Kredit (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million Rupiah)
Loans



Dana Pihak Ketiga (dalam Jutaan Rp/in Million Rupiah)
Third Party Funds



Ikhtisar Saham

Share Highlights

Tabel Harga, Volume dan Kapitalisasi Saham PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk 2019-2020
Table of Price, Volume and Stock Capitalization of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk 2019-2020

Periode 2020 Period of 2020	**Harga Saham (Rp)** Share Price (IDR)			**Volume Perdagangan di Pasar Reguler (lembar saham)** Trading Volume in the Regular Market (in shares)	**Jumlah Saham Beredar (lembar saham)** Number of Outstanding Shares (in shares)	**Kapitalisasi Pasar (Rp)** Market Capitalization (IDR)
	Tertinggi Highest	**Terendah** Lowest	**Penutupan** Closing			
Triwulan I 1st Quarter	63	50	50	16.152.000	15.796.195.197	789.809.754.850
Triwulan II 2nd Quarter	58	50	50	13.964.000	15.796.195.197	789.809.754.850
Triwulan III 3rd Quarter	54	50	50	9.866.000	15.796.195.197	789.809.754.850
Triwulan IV 4th Quarter	78	50	69	140.269.000	15.796.195.197	1.089.937.461.693

Periode 2019 Period of 2019	**Harga Saham (Rp)** Share Price (IDR)			**Volume Perdagangan di Pasar Reguler (lembar saham)** Trading Volume in the Regular Market (in shares)	**Jumlah Saham Beredar (lembar saham)** Number of Outstanding Shares (in shares)	**Kapitalisasi Pasar (Rp)** Market Capitalization (IDR)
	Tertinggi Highest	**Terendah** Lowest	**Penutupan** Closing			
Triwulan I 1st Quarter	82	62	74	117.296.600	15.796.200.000	1.168.918.437.178
Triwulan II 2nd Quarter	74	68	70	48.543.500	15.796.200.000	1.105.733.656.790
Triwulan III 3rd Quarter	71	67	68	37.873.400	15.796.200.000	1.074.141.266.596
Triwulan IV 4th Quarter	69	61	61	16.982.900	15.796.200.000	963.567.900.917

Aksi Korporasi

Pada tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak melakukan aksi korporasi seperti:

1. Pemecahan saham (*stock split*);
2. Penggabungan saham (*reverse stock*);
3. Dividen saham;
4. Saham Bonus; dan
5. Perubahan nilai nominal saham.

Penghentian Sementara Perdagangan Saham (*Suspension*), dan/atau Penghapusan Pencatatan Saham (*Delisting*)

Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak pernah dikenakan sanksi penghentian sementara perdagangan saham (*suspension*) dan/atau penghapusan pencatatan saham (*delisting*).

Corporate Actions

In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not take corporate actions such as:

1. Stock split;
2. Reverse stock;
3. Stock Dividend;
4. Stock Bonus; and
5. Change in par value of stock.

Suspension of Stock Trading, and/or Delisting

As of December 31, 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has never been penalized to a suspension of share trading (suspension) and/or delisting.

Ikhtisar Efek Lainnya

Summary of Other Securities

Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordinasi I Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tahap I Tahun 2020

Dalam rangka memperkuat permodalan dan mendukung ekspansi usaha Perseroan menerbitkan *Long-term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") No. 30/POJK.04/2019 tentang Penerbitan Efek Bersifat Utang dan/atau Sukuk yang dilakukan tanpa melalui Penawaran umum, Perseroan menerbitkan *Long-term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I sebesar Rp500.000.000.000 (Lima Ratus Miliar Rupiah) yang terbagi dalam 2 tahap yakni Tahap I di tahun 2020 sebesar Rp200.000.000.000 (Dua Ratus Miliar Rupiah) dan Tahap II di tahun 2021 sebesar Rp300.000.000.000 (Tiga Ratus Miliar Rupiah). LTN Subordinasi I terbitkan tanpa warkat, kecuali Sertifikat Jumbo LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I yang diterbitkan oleh Perseroan atas nama PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("KSEI") sebagai bukti utang untuk kepentingan Pemegang LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I. Tingkat bunga LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I adalah sebesar 9,50% (sembilan koma lima nol persen) per tahun dengan jangka waktu LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I adalah 7 (tujuh) tahun, dan hanya dapat dilunasi setelah memperoleh persetujuan dari OJK. Pembayaran LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I dilakukan secara penuh (*bullet payment*) sebesar 100% (seratus persen) dari Nilai Pokok LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I pada saat tanggal jatuh tempo yaitu tanggal 30 Desember 2027. Informasi mengenai tabel kronologi penerbitan LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I tahun 2020 Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat dilihat di bab Profil Perusahaan pada Laporan Tahunan ini.

Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordination I of Bank Artha Graha Internasional Phase I of 2020

In order to strengthen capital and support business expansion, the Company issues Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordination I as stipulated in the Regulation of Financial Services Authority (FSA) No. 30/POJK.04/2019 on Issuance of Debt Securities and/or Sukuk which made without going through a public offering. The Company issued Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordination I amounting IDR500,000,000,000 (Five Hundred Billion Rupiah) which is divided into 2 phases, namely Phase I in 2020 amounting to IDR200,000,000,000 (Two Hundred Billion Rupiah) and Phase II in 2021 amounting to IDR300,000,000,000 (Three Hundred Billion Rupiah). LTN Subordination I is issued scrip-less, except for the LTN Subordinated I - Phase I Jumbo Certificate issued by the Company on behalf of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("KSEI") as evidence of debt for the benefit of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I holders. The interest rate for LTN Subordinated I - Phase I is 9.50% (nine point five zero percent) per year with a term of 7 (seven) years, and can only be paid after obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority (FSA). Payment of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I will be made in full(bullet payment) of 100% (one hundred percent) of the Principal Value of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I on the due date, which is December 30, 2027. Information regarding the chronology table for the issuance of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I 2020 of Bank Artha Graha Internasional can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Penghargaan

Awards

12 September 2020
September 12, 2020



Pemerintahan Kota Banjarmasin
Banjarmasin City Government

Apresiasi Kegiatan *Corporate Social Safety Responsibility* (CSSR) PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin.

Appreciation of Corporate Social Safety Responsibility (CSSR) Activities of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Banjarmasin Branch Office.

3 Desember 2020
December 3, 2020



Bank Indonesia Provinsi Maluku
Bank Indonesia Maluku Province

Bank Terbaik di Provinsi Maluku dalam kategori tingkat kepatuhan pada standard dan ketentuan Bank Indonesia dalam pengelolaan peredaran uang kas.

Best Bank in Maluku Province in the category of compliance level with Bank Indonesia standards and regulations in managing cash circulation.

Peristiwa Penting 2020

Important Events in 2020

2 Juli 2020
July 2, 2020



Penyerahan Bantuan Obat-Obatan dan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD)
Sesko TNI, Bandung

Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan Yayasan Artha Graha Peduli melakukan kegiatan penyerahan bantuan obat-obatan dan APD kepada Siswa Sesko TNI di Bandung. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi penyebaran Covid-19 di lingkungan Sesko TNI AD.

Delivery of Medicines and Personal Protective Equipment Aid
Sesko TNI, Bandung

Bank Artha Graha Internasional and the Artha Graha Peduli Foundation carried out activities to hand over medical aid and PPE to Sesko TNI students in Bandung. This activity aims to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the Sesko TNI AD environment.

12 September 2020
September 12, 2020



Pemberian Penghargaan kepada Bank Artha Graha Internasional Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin
Banjarmasin

Sebagai apresiasi yang telah dilakukan melalui kegiatan CSSR PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin. Pemerintahan Kota Banjarmasin memberikan penghargaan kepada Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin atas kegiatan CSSR yang sudah dilaksanakannya.

Giving Award to Bank Artha Graha Internasional Banjarmasin Branch Office
Banjarmasin

As an appreciation that has been done through the CSSR activities of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Banjarmasin Branch Office. The Banjarmasin City Government gave an award to the Banjarmasin Branch Office for the CSSR activities it had carried out.

25 September 2020
September 25, 2020



RUPST & RUPSLB
Jakarta– Flores Room, Hotel Borobudur

Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) dan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPSLB) di Flores Ballroom, Hotel Borobudur Jakarta yang dihadiri oleh jajaran Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Pemegang Saham Bank, serta Paparan Publik yang dihadiri oleh wartawan/media pers.

AGMS & EGMS
Jakarta– Flores Room, Borobudur Hotel

Bank Artha Graha Internasional held an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) and an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) at the Flores Ballroom, Borobudur Hotel, Jakarta, which was attended by Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Bank Shareholders as well as Public Expose attended by journalists/press media.

28 September 2020
September 28, 2020



Relokasi Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional Kendari
Kendari– Sulawesi Tenggara

Bank Artha Graha Internasional bersinergi dan kolaborasi untuk menciptakan sebuah inovasi serta pengalaman baru bagi nasabah dalam bertransaksi dan berbelanja di Electronic City yang berada di kota Kendari–Sulawesi Tenggara.

Relocation of the Bank Artha Graha Internasional Kendari branch
Kendari - South East Sulawesi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional synergizes and collaborates to create an innovation and new experience for customers in transacting and shopping at Electronic City in Kendari city - South East Sulawesi.

3 Desember 2020
December 3, 2020



Pemberian Penghargaan kepada Bank Artha Graha Internasional Cabang Ambon
Pertemuan Tahunan Bank Indonesia, Ambon

Bank Artha Graha Internasional Cabang Ambon, mendapatkan penghargaan menjadi BANK TERBAIK di Provinsi Maluku dalam kategori tingkat kepatuhan pada standard dan ketentuan Bank Indonesia dalam pengelolaan peredaran uang kas. Penghargaan tersebut diberikan dalam acara Pertemuan Tahunan Bank Indonesia di Ambon yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 3 Desember 2020. Acara dihadiri oleh Gubernur Maluku yang juga memberikan selamat kepada Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Giving Award to Bank Artha Graha Internasional Ambon Branch

Bank Indonesia Annual Meeting, Ambon

Bank Artha Graha Internasional Ambon Branch, was awarded the BEST BANK in Maluku Province in the category of compliance level with Bank Indonesia standards and regulations in managing cash circulation. The award was presented at the Annual Meeting of Bank Indonesia in Ambon which was held on December 3, 2020. The event was attended by the Governor of Maluku, who also congratulated Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

12 Desember 2020
December 12, 2020



Peluncuran BAGI MONEY
Media Sosial

Bertepatan dengan HARBOLNAS (Hari Belanja *Online* Nasional) Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah mengimplementasikan layanan uang elektronik berbasis *server*, yaitu BAGI Money di mana menjadi satu kesatuan sebagai *source of funds* transaksi di layanan AGI *Mobile*. Dengan adanya BAGI *money* dapat mempermudah akuisisi user AGI *Mobile* untuk bertransaksi dengan cara registrasi yang jauh lebih mudah dan cepat.

The Launching of BAGI MONEY
Social Media

Coincide with HARBOLNAS (National Online Shopping Day), Bank Artha Graha Internasional implemented a server-based electronic money service, namely BAGI Money, which became a single unit as a source of funds transactions on AGI Mobile services. With the existence of BAGI money, it can facilitate the acquisition of AGI Mobile users for transactions by way of registration which is much easier and faster.

29 Desember 2020
December 29, 2020



Relokasi Bank Artha Graha Internasional Cabang BOGOR dan Kolaborasi dengan ECI
Bogor

Bank Artha Graha Internasional bersinergi dan kolaborasi untuk menciptakan sebuah inovasi serta pengalaman baru bagi nasabah dalam bertransaksi dan berbelanja di Electronic City.

Relocation of Bank Artha Graha Internasional BOGOR Branch and Collaboration with ECI
Bogor

Bank Artha Graha Internasional synergizes and collaborates to create an innovation and new experience for customers in transacting and shopping in Electronic City.

Laporan Manajemen

Management Report





Di tengah kondisi ekonomi dan bisnis yang sangat menantang di tahun 2020, Manajemen Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan peningkatan layanan yang mampu membawa Bank meraih kinerja yang positif.

In the midst of very challenging economic and business conditions in 2020, the Management of Bank Artha Graha Internasional has made service improvements that are able to bring the Bank to achieve positive performance.

Laporan Dewan Komisaris

Board of Commissioners Report



Kiki Syahnakri
Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen
President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner

"Kami mengapresiasi kinerja Direksi, namun tetap mendorong bentuk-bentuk pengelolaan yang lebih optimal dengan pengembangan ide-ide dan inovasi yang lebih kreatif."
"We appreciate the performance of the Board of Directors, while encouraging more optimal forms of management through development of more creative ideas and innovations."

Para Pemegang Saham dan Pemangku Kepentingan yang Terhormat,
Puji dan syukur marilah kita panjatkan kehadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas limpahan nikmat dan karunia-Nya kepada kita semua, sehingga upaya yang dilakukan oleh PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk untuk terus meraih pertumbuhan bisnis dapat tetap berjalan dengan baik. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, Dewan Komisaris menjalankan pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat, serta koordinasi yang intens dengan Direksi. Adapun pokok-pokok laporan pengawasan yang kami lakukan sepanjang tahun 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

Penilaian Kinerja Direksi
Pandemi Covid-19 menjadi tantangan utama yang dihadapi seluruh pelaku usaha di tahun 2020. Kinerja perekonomian global dan nasional mengalami penurunan yang cukup tajam dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya, terlebih pada kuartal kedua hingga ketiga di tahun 2020. Kondisi tersebut juga memberikan dampak yang sangat besar terhadap kinerja Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Dear Shareholders and Stakeholders,

Praise and gratitude, let us pray the presence of God Almighty for the abundance of His favors and gifts to all of us, so that the efforts made by PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk to continue to achieve business growth can continue to run well. To achieve this goal, the Board of Commissioners carries out supervision and provision of advice, as well as intense coordination with the Board of Directors. The main points of the monitoring report that we carried out throughout 2020 are as follows:

Assessment of the Board of Directors' Performance
The Covid-19 pandemic is the main challenge faced by all businesses in 2020. The performance of the global and national economy has decreased quite sharply compared to the previous year, especially in the second to third quarters of 2020. This condition also has a very large impact on performance of Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Dewan Komisaris mengapresiasi langkah-langkah Direksi dalam menjaga operasional Bank agar tetap berjalan dengan baik, meskipun ditengah kondisi pandemi dengan tetap mengedepankan kesehatan dan keselamatan karyawan dan juga nasabah Bank.

Dari sisi pencapaian kinerja, Bank memang belum dapat meraih kinerja yang optimal. Namun hal tersebut sangat dipengaruhi oleh kondisi eksternal yang sangat menantang. Meskipun demikian, kami memandang bahwa Direksi telah mengupayakan strategi terbaik yang memungkinkan bagi Bank untuk tetap memperoleh hasil kinerja yang positif. Kami mengapresiasi kinerja Direksi tersebut, namun tetap mendorong bentuk-bentuk pengelolaan yang lebih optimal dengan pengembangan ide-ide dan inovasi yang lebih kreatif.

Pengawasan terhadap Implementasi Strategi

Dewan Komisaris memandang bahwa kebijakan dan strategi yang dijalankan telah sesuai dengan visi misi Bank, seiring dengan peningkatan pelayanan nasabah di bidang digitalisasi. Layanan digital yang dapat dinikmati oleh masyararakat antara lain: ATM, *Mobile Banking*, QRIS.

Kami tetap meyakini bahwa strategi tersebut akan mendukung pencapaian hasil yang diharapkan di periode selanjutnya, seiring dengan langkah Bank untuk melakukan penyempurnaan pada berbagai aspek. Dorongan tersebut kami imbangi dengan peningkatan kualitas pengawasan yang lebih komprehensif dan pemberian nasihat yang meliputi seluruh aspek pengelolaan.

Mekanisme dan Frekuensi Pengawasan

Dewan Komisaris melaksanakan fungsi pengawasan dengan melakukan evaluasi kinerja Bank secara rutin setiap bulannya, pelaksanaan pengawasan Dewan Komisaris sesuai pedoman kerja dan tata tertib Dewan Komisaris, kebijakan pengelolaan yang telah dijalankan manajemen, praktik GCG dan memastikan penerapannya berjalan dengan baik pada semua tingkat dalam Bank serta meminta manajemen melalukan penyesuaian bila diperlukan.

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Dewan Komisaris telah melakukan rapat bersama Direksi sebanyak 10 (sepuluh) kali. Selain itu, pengawasan Dewan Komisaris dilakukan melalui kinerja komite audit dan komite lainnya. Laporan hasil pengawasan Dewan Komisaris telah disampaikan ke regulator sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.

The Board of Commissioners appreciates the steps taken by the Board of Directors in maintaining the Bank's operations in order to keep running well, even in the midst of a pandemic condition by maintaining the health and safety of employees and customers of the Bank.

In terms of performance achievement, the Bank has not been able to achieve optimal performance. However, it is very much influenced by external conditions which are very challenging. Nonetheless, we view that the Board of Directors has made the best possible strategy for the Bank to continue to obtain positive performance results. We appreciate the performance of the Board of Directors, but still encourage more optimal forms of management by developing more creative ideas and innovations.

Supervision on Strategy Implementation

The Board of Commissioners views that the policies and strategies implemented are in accordance with the vision and mission of the Bank, along with improving customer service in the field of digitization. Digital services that can be enjoyed by the community, including: ATM, Mobile Banking, QRIS.

We continue to believe that this strategy will support the achievement of expected results in the next period, along with the Bank's steps to make improvements in various aspects. This encouragement is balanced by improving the quality of a more comprehensive supervision and providing advice covering all aspects of management.

Monitoring Mechanism and Frequency

The Board of Commissioners carries out its supervisory function by evaluating the Bank's performance regularly every month, implementing supervision of the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the work guidelines and rules of the Board of Commissioners, management policies that have been implemented by management, GCG practices and ensuring that their implementation runs well at all levels within the Bank and requests management makes adjustments when necessary.

Throughout 2020, the Board of Commissioners held 10 (ten) meetings with the Board of Directors. In addition, the supervision of the Board of Commissioners is carried out through the performance of the audit committee and other committees. Reports on the results of supervision by the Board of Commissioners have been submitted to regulators in accordance with applicable regulations.

Pandangan atas Prospek Usaha

Tahun 2021 masih akan menjadi tahun yang menantang. Program vaksinasi terus dijalankan oleh Pemerintah akan menjadi bagian yang sangat berpengaruh terhadap kinerja perekonomian di tahun 2021. Dewan Komisaris akan terus meningkatkan pengawasan, khususnya dalam meningkatkan peran aspek manajemen risiko yang dijalankan oleh manajemen dalam meningkatkan efisiensi biaya, meminimalkan dampak negatif, sekaligus mengupayakan tercapainya tujuan Bank.

Dewan Komisaris juga mendukung upaya pencapaian target yang dituangkan dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) 2021 yang telah disusun dan disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dengan tepat waktu.

Views on Business Prospects

In 2021 will still be a challenging year. The vaccination program continues to be carried out by the Government and will be a very influential part of the economic performance in 2021. The Board of Commissioners will continue to improve supervision, particularly in enhancing the role of risk management aspects carried out by management in increasing cost efficiency, minimizing negative impacts, while at the same time achieving Bank's goal.

The Board of Commissioners also supports efforts to achieve the targets set out in the 2021 Bank Business Plan (RBB) which has been compiled and submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in a timely manner.

Pandangan terhadap Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memperoleh manfaat yang sangat besar dari penerapan prinsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik. Manfaat langsung yang dirasakan adalah meningkatnya produktivitas dan efisiensi serta kemampuan operasional dan pertanggungjawaban kepada publik. Karena itu, Bank akan terus meningkatkan kualitas penerapan tata kelola pada seluruh aspek, yaitu Transparansi (menyediakan informasi yang relevan, yang mudah diakses dan dipahami *stakeholder*), Akuntabilitas (mempertanggung jawabkan kinerja secara transparan dan wajar, Tanggung Jawab (penerapan ketentuan yang berlaku), Independensi (menjalankan GCG secara independen), Kewajaran dan Kesetaraan (memperhatikan kepentingan pemegang saham dan *stakeholder* lain berdasarkan asas kewajaran dan kesetaraan).

Salah satu upaya peningkatan kualitas penerapan tata kelola perusahaan adalah dengan menerapkan sistem pelaporan *Whistleblowing System* (WBS) sebagai bentuk pengendalian internal melalui tersedianya cara penyampaian informasi penting dan kritis kepada pihak yang harus segera menanganinya secara aman dan tersedianya mekanisme deteksi dini (*early warning system*). Upaya tersebut dijalankan melalui 4 (empat) pilar yaitu: 1. Pencegahan; 2. Deteksi; 3. Investigasi; pelaporan dan sanksi; 4. Pemantauan, evaluasi dan tindak lanjut. Peran Dewan Komisaris melalui sarana yang ada memperhatikan laporan pengaduan *fraud* dari pegawai maupun pihak ketiga dengan menitikberatkan pada pengungkapan berdasarkan pengaduan.

Views on the Implementation of Corporate Governance

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has benefited greatly from the application of the principles of good corporate governance. The direct benefits that are felt are increased productivity and efficiency as well as operational capability and accountability to the public. Therefore, the Bank will continue to improve the quality of governance implementation in all aspects, namely Transparency (providing relevant information that is easily accessible and understood by stakeholders), Accountability (being accountable for performance in a transparent and fair manner, Responsibility (implementing applicable regulations), Independence (running GCG independently), Fairness and Equality (paying attention to the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders based on the principles of fairness and equality).

One of the efforts to improve the quality of the implementation of corporate governance is by implementing a customer reporting system (Whistleblowing System) as a form of internal control through the provision of important and critical information delivery methods to parties who must immediately handle it safely and the availability of an early warning system. These efforts are carried out through 4 (four) pillars, namely: 1. Prevention; 2. Detection; 3. Investigation; reporting and sanctions; 4. Monitoring, evaluation and follow-up. The role of the Board of Commissioners through existing facilities is to pay attention to reports of fraud complaints from employees and third parties with an emphasis on disclosure based on complaints.

Penilaian atas Kinerja Komite di Bawah Dewan Komisaris

Dalam rangka meningkatkan peran Dewan Komisaris, dalam menjalankan fungsi pengawasan, Dewan Komisaris telah membentuk 3 (tiga) komite yaitu: Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, dan Komite Pemantau Risiko. Sepanjang tahun 2020, komite dimaksud telah menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya dengan baik dan cukup efektif dilihat dari pencapaian *Key Performance Indicator* (KPI) masing-masing Komite.

Assessment of the Performance of Committees Under the Board of Commissioners

In order to enhance the role of the Board of Commissioners, in carrying out its supervisory function, the Board of Commissioners has formed 3 (three) committees, namely: the Audit Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and the Risk Monitoring Committee. Throughout 2020, these committees have carried out their duties and responsibilities quite effectively, seen from the achievement of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of each Committee.

Pandangan terhadap Penerapan Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Berkelanjutan

Dewan Komisaris mengapresiasi langkah Direksi yang menunjukan kepedulian yang besar dalam membantu masyarakat di tengah masa pandemi Covid-19 melalui program tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan. Pada saat yang bersamaan, Bank juga terus meningkatkan implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan agar memberikan manfaat yang semakin besar bagi bisnis Bank, serta bagi perbaikan lingkungan dan pengembangan kehidupan sosial.

Perubahan Komposisi Anggota Dewan Komisaris

Tahun 2020, komposisi anggota Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak mengalami perubahan, yaitu:

Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen	:	Kiki Syahnakri
Wakil Komisaris Utama	:	Tomy Winata
Wakil Komisaris Utama	:	Sugianto Kusuma
Komisaris Independen	:	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto
Komisaris Independen	:	Elizawatie Simon*)

*) Dalam masa *cooling off*

Penutup

Tantangan demi tantangan telah berhasil kita lalui dan membuat Bank menjadi semakin kuat. Kami mengapresiasi upaya yang dijalankan Direksi dan kerja keras dari seluruh karyawan Bank yang telah membantu Bank mewujudkan tujuannya. Kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Pemegang Saham yang terus memberikan kepercayaan kepada kami untuk melakukan pengawasan terhadap pengelolaan Bank. Kepercayaan dan dukungan tersebut menjadi motivasi bagi kami untuk meningkatkan kualitas pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat pada periode selanjutnya, sehingga Bank dapat meraih kinerja yang lebih baik.

Views on the Implementation of Sustainable Social and Environmental Responsibility

The Board of Commissioners appreciates the steps of the Board of Directors who show great concern in helping the community in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic through corporate social responsibility programs. At the same time, the Bank also continues to improve the implementation of sustainable finance in order to provide greater benefits for the Bank's business, as well as for environmental improvement and development of social life.

Changes in the Composition of Members of the Board of Commissioners

In 2020, the composition of the members of the Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not change, namely:

President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	:	Kiki Syahnakri
Vice President Commissioner	:	Tomy Winata
Deputy President Commissioner	:	Sugianto Kusuma
Independent Commissioner	:	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto
Independent Commissioner	:	Elizawatie Simon*)

*) During the cooling off period

Closing

We have successfully passed through challenges and made the Bank even stronger. We appreciate the efforts made by the Board of Directors and the hard work of all Bank employees who have helped the Bank achieve its goals. We also express our gratitude to the Shareholders who continue to give us confidence to supervise the management of the Bank. This trust and support is a motivation for us to improve the quality of supervision and provision of advice in the next period, enabling the Bank to achieve better performance.

Jakarta, 28 Mei 2021
Jakarta, May 28, 2021

Atas nama Dewan Komisaris,
On behalf of the Board of Commissioners,



Kiki Syahnakri
Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen
President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner

Laporan Direksi

Board of Directors Report



Andy Kasih
Direktur Utama
President Director

"Dalam menghadapi tantangan ekonomi dan industri perbankan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menempuh strategi pengembangan produk dan bisnis yang difokuskan ke arah perbankan digital (*digital banking*)."
"In facing the challenge of the economy and banking industry, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has adopted a strategy for development of products and businesses focused on (digital banking)."

Para Pemegang Saham dan Pemangku Kepentingan yang Terhormat,

Tahun 2020 menjadi tahun yang sangat menantang bagi PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk. Di tengah pandemi Covid-19 yang telah membuat perekonomian global dan nasional mengalami keterpurukan, Bank terus berupaya mewujudkan pertumbuhan usaha yang berkelanjutan.

Tantangan Kondisi Ekonomi dan Industri Perbankan

Perekonomian Indonesia mengalami kontraksi 2,07% di tahun 2020. Kondisi tersebut terutama disebabkan oleh pandemi Covid-19 yang telah membuat sebagian besar aktivitas ekonomi mengalami hambatan. Hal yang sama juga terjadi di industri perbankan yang pada tahun 2020 mengalami pertumbuhan negatif.

Merebaknya pandemi Covid-19 juga membuat Bank harus melakukan penyesuaian yang dilakukan dalam operasional sesuai pedoman protokol kesehatan. Selain itu, Bank juga harus meredam dampak terhadap debitur, merelaksasi dan

Dear Shareholders and Stakeholders,

2020 has been a deeply challenging year for PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk. With the Covid-19 pandemic making the global and national economies experience a downturn, the Bank continues to strive to realize sustainable business growth.

Challenges of Economic Conditions and the Banking Industry

The Indonesian economy contracted 2.07% in 2020. This condition was mainly caused by the Covid-19 pandemic which had hampered most economic activities. The same thing happened in the banking industry, which in 2020 experienced negative growth.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has also forced banks to make adjustments made in operations according to health protocol guidelines. In addition, Banks must also reduce the impact on debtors, relax and restructure credit to

merestrukturisasi kredit kepada debitur yang terdampak Covid-19, baik perorangan, UMKM, maupun korporasi sesuai kebutuhan dan kemampuan debitur dengan tetap memperhatikan prinsip kehati-hatian sesuai POJK 11/ POJK.03/2020.

Tantangan selain pelemahan ekonomi sebagai dampak pandemi, yaitu akselerasi digitalisasi sesuai *road map* inovasi keuangan digital 2020-2024 berupa perkembangan produk digital agar kebutuhan masyarakat terlindungi dan masyarakat mendapatkan kemudahan dari penerapan produk digital tersebut. Selanjutnya memberikan kontribusi UMKM dan masyarakat luas melalui digital dan inklusi keuangan.

Strategi yang Ditempuh Bank

Di tengah berbagai tantangan yang dihadapi, Bank tetap fokus pada strategi pengembangan bisnis untuk meningkatkan profitabilitas Bank yang berkelanjutan. Salah satu langkah yang dijalankan Bank adalah melakukan efisiensi untuk menekan biaya operasi sehingga dapat menekan BOPO Bank dan meningkatkan komposisi *Current Account Saving Account* (CASA), sehingga profitabilitas Bank dapat terjaga.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional juga terus melakukan pengembangan perbankan digital (*digital banking*) untuk meningkatkan daya saing Bank di tengah persaingan di industri perbankan yang semakin ketat.

Tahun 2020, Bank juga telah menyusun rencana untuk dapat memenuhi kewajiban Modal Inti minimum sebagaimana diatur dalam POJK 12/03/2020 tentang Konsolidasi Bank Umum, yang mengatur bahwa Bank Umum wajib memenuhi Modal Inti minimum sebesar Rp2 triliun per tahun 2021 dan Rp3 triliun per tahun 2022, salah satunya untuk memperkuat permodalan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menerbitkan *Long-Term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I tahap I sebesar Rp200 miliar dan akan disusul dengan Tahap 2 sebesar Rp300 miliar di tahun 2021.

Selain itu, juga perbaikan prosentase biaya operasional (BOPO) secara bertahap dengan berbagai upaya peningkatan pendapatan Bank, dan melakukan efisiensi dan pengendalian beban operasional, Penyelesaian AYDA yang diproyeksikan tahun 2021 sebesar Rp1,2 triliun.

Pencapaian Kinerja Perusahaan

Melalui berbagai strategi yang dijalankan tahun 2020, Bank dapat membukukan kinerja yang baik. Total kredit yang disalurkan mencapai Rp12,44 triliun, turun (9,42%) dari tahun sebelumnya Rp13,74 triliun. Sementara itu,

debtors affected by Covid-19, both individuals, MSMEs, and corporations according to the needs and abilities of debtors while still paying attention to the principles of prudence in accordance with POJK 11/POJK.03/2020.

Challenges other than the economic downturn as a result of the pandemic, namely the acceleration of digitalization acceleration according to the 2020-2024 digital financial innovation road map in the form of the development of digital products so that people's needs are protected and the public will get the convenience of implementing these digital products. Furthermore, it contributes to MSMEs and the wider community through digital and financial inclusion.

Strategies Taken by the Bank

In the midst of various challenges faced, the Bank remains focused on a business development strategy to increase the Bank's sustainable profitability. One of the steps carried out by the Bank is to make efficiency to reduce operating costs so as to reduce the Bank's OEOI and increase the composition of the current account and saving account (CASA), so that the Bank's profitability can be maintained.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional also continues to develop digital banking to increase the competitiveness of the Bank in the midst of increasingly fierce competition in the banking industry.

In 2020, the Bank has also drawn up a plan to be able to meet the minimum Core Capital obligations as stipulated in POJK 12/03/2020 concerning Commercial Bank Consolidation, which stipulates that Commercial Banks are required to meet a minimum Core Capital of IDR2 trillion per 2021 and IDR3 trillion per 2022, one of which is to strengthening capital, Bank Artha Graha Internasional issuing Phase I Subordinated Long-term Notes (LTN) of IDR200 billion and will be followed by Phase 2 of IDR300 billion in 2021.

Futhermore, increasing the percentage of operating costs (BOPO) gradually with various efforts to increase the Bank's revenue, and to carry out efficiency and control operating expenses, The completion of AYDA projected in 2021 is IDR1.2 trillion.

Achievement of Company Performance

Through various strategies implemented in 2020, the Bank can record good performance. Total loans disbursed reached IDR12.44 trillion, decrease (9.42)% from IDR13.74 trillion in the previous year. Meanwhile, third party funds

dana pihak ketiga yang dihimpun Bank meningkat 25,93% menjadi Rp25,5 triliun. Bank berhasil membukukan Pendapatan Operasional Bruto sebesar Rp1,80 triliun atau turun sebesar (13,41)% di banding tahun 2019 dan sedikit di bawah target RBB sebesar (1,69)%.

collected by the Bank increased 25.93% to IDR25.5 trillion. The Bank managed to book a Gross Operating Income of IDR1.80 trillion or decrease by (13.41)% compared to 2019 and slightly below the RBB target of (1.69)%.

Laba Bersih pada 31 Desember 2020 dibukukan sebesar Rp21,37 miliar atau meningkat sebesar 136,63%, sedangkan aset Bank tumbuh 19,56% menjadi Rp30,53 triliun dan liabilitas Bank meningkat 28,44% menjadi Rp26,97 triliun.

Net Profit as of December 31, 2020 was booked at IDR21.37 billion or an increase of 136.63%, while the Bank's assets grew 19.56% to IDR30.53 trillion and the Bank's liabilities increased 28.44% to IDR26.97 trillion.

Prospek Usaha

Kondisi perekonomian global dan nasional di tahun 2021 masih akan menantang. Pandami Covid-19 diprediksi masih akan menjadi tantangan bagi perekonomian di tahun 2021. Pelaksanaan vaksinasi yang dilakukan pemerintah secara masif menjadi *game changer*, karena program ini akan meningkatkan *confident* masyarakat sehingga aktivitas ekonomi akan berjalan dengan lebih baik.

Business Prospect

Global and national economic conditions in 2021 will still be challenging. Pandami Covid-19 is predicted to still be a challenge for the economy in 2021. The massive government vaccination has become a game changer, because this program will improve people's confidence so that economic activity will run better.

Dengan kondisi tersebut, Bank berharap rencana kerja yang dituangkan dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) 2021 dapat berjalan sesuai harapan dan Bank dapat kembali membukukan kinerja yang positif dengan menerapkan strategi pertumbuhan kredit yang pruden agar dapat memperbaiki komposisi *Non-performing Loan* (NPL), menurunkan aset yang diambil alih (AYDA), dan meningkatkan pertumbuhan *fee based income*.

Under these conditions, the Bank hopes that the work plan outlined in the 2021 Bank Business Plan (RBB) can run as expected and the Bank can return to positive performance by implementing prudent credit growth strategies in order to improve the composition of Non-performing Loans (NPL), reduce foreclosed assets (AYDA), and increase fee-based income growth.

Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus berupaya untuk meningkatkan kualitas penerapan prinsip tata kelola perusahaan (GCG). Bank meyakini bahwa penerapan GCG dapat memaksimalkan nilai perusahaan, meningkatkan kinerja dan kontribusi secara keberlanjutan dalam jangka panjang. Selain itu Bank terus melakukan perbaikan dan penyempurnaan pada seluruh aspek penerapan GCG yang meliputi *governance* struktur, *governance* proses, *governance outcome*.

Implementation of Good Corporate Governance

Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to strive to improve the quality of the implementation of corporate governance principles (GCG). The Bank believes that the implementation of GCG can maximize corporate value, improve performance and contribute sustainably in the long term. In addition, the Bank continues to make improvements and refinements in all aspects of the implementation of GCG, including structure governance, process governance, governance outcomes.

Terkait upaya peningkatan kualitas GCG, yaitu menerapkan prinsip keterbukaan, akuntabilitas, tanggung jawab, independensi, kewajaran dan kehati-hatian dalam pengelolaan Bank, Aspek manajemen Risiko melalui metode-metode untuk menganalisa tingkat risiko yang berkala telah disampaikan dalam Laporan Profil Risiko Bank. Selain itu aspek sistem pengendalian internal dengan pemenuhan kebijakan, prosedur, dan pakta integritas, *assessment* GCG 2020, dalam laporan GCG yang masing-masing telah disampaikan kepada OJK secara periodik.

Regarding efforts to improve the quality of GCG, namely applying the principles of openness, accountability, responsibility, independence, fairness and prudence in the management of the Bank, Risk management aspects through methods to analyze the level of risk have been periodically presented in the Bank's Risk Profile Report. In addition, aspects of the internal control system include compliance with policies, procedures, and integrity pacts, assessment of GCG 2020, in the GCG reports, each of which has been submitted to OJK periodically.

Penerapan Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Berkelanjutan

Bank sangat menyadari bahwa perkembangan usahanya selama ini tidak terlepas dari masyarakat dan lingkungan disekitarnya. Berlandaskan pada kesadaran tersebut Bank menjalankan program tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan kepada masyarakat, khususnya yang berada di sekitar wilayah operasional Bank. Bank melalukan kegiatan yang dapat meningkatkan kesejateraan masyarakat, membantu masyarakat sekitar yang sedang mengalami musibah, berkontribusi dalam pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan dengan bekerja sama dengan lingkungan setempat dalam rangka perbaikan kualitas lingkungan.

Perubahan Komposisi Anggota Direksi

Sepanjang tahun 2020, komposisi anggota Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak mengalami perubahan, yaitu:

Direktur Utama	: Andy Kasih
Wakil Direktur Utama	: Christina Harapan
Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen	: Anas Latief
Direktur	: Indra Sintung Budianto
Direktur	: Indrastomo Nugroho

Penutup

Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus berupaya untuk mewujudkan visi "Menjadi institusi keuangan terkemuka dengan kinerja prima yang berkontribusi dalam pembangunan Indonesia." Berbagai perkembangan yang telah dilalui Bank semakin menambah keyakinan bahwa Bank akan mampu mewujudkan visi tersebut. Untuk itu, kami menyampaikan terima kasih kepada seluruh karyawan yang telah bekerja dengan dedikasi yang tinggi dan mengantarkan Bank meraih prestasi seperti saat ini. Kami juga menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasih kepada Pemegang Saham atas kepercayaan yang diberikan kepada kami untuk mengelola Bank. Terima kasih juga kami sampaikan kepada regulator, mitra strategis, dan nasabah atas dukungan dan kepercayaan kepada Bank sehingga dapat mempertahankan eksistensi sampai saat ini.

Implementation of Sustainable Social and Environmental Responsibility

The Bank is very aware that the development of its business so far cannot be separated from the community and the environment around it. Based on this awareness, the Bank carries out social and environmental responsibility programs to the community, especially those around the Bank's operational areas. The Bank carries out activities that can improve the welfare of the community, help local communities who are experiencing disasters, contribute to sustainable economic development by working with the local environment in order to improve environmental quality.

Changes in the Composition of the Board of Directors

Throughout 2020, the composition of the members of the Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not change, namely:

President Director	: Andy Kasih
Vice President Director	: Christina Harapan
Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	: Anas Latief
Director	: Indra Sintung Budianto
Director	: Indrastomo Nugroho

Closing

Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to strive to realize the vision of "Becoming a leading financial institution with excellent performance that contributes to Indonesia's development." The various developments that have been passed by the Bank have further added to the confidence that the Bank will be able to realize this vision. For that, we would like to express our gratitude to all employees who have worked with high dedication and led the Bank to achieve the achievements it has today. We also express our appreciation and gratitude to the Shareholders for the trust given to us in managing the Bank. We also thank regulators, strategic partners and customers for their support and trust in the Bank so that it can maintain its existence to date.

Jakarta, 28 Mei 2021
Jakarta, May 28, 2021

Atas nama Direksi,
On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Andy Kasih
Direktur Utama
President Director



Profil Perusahaan

Company Profile

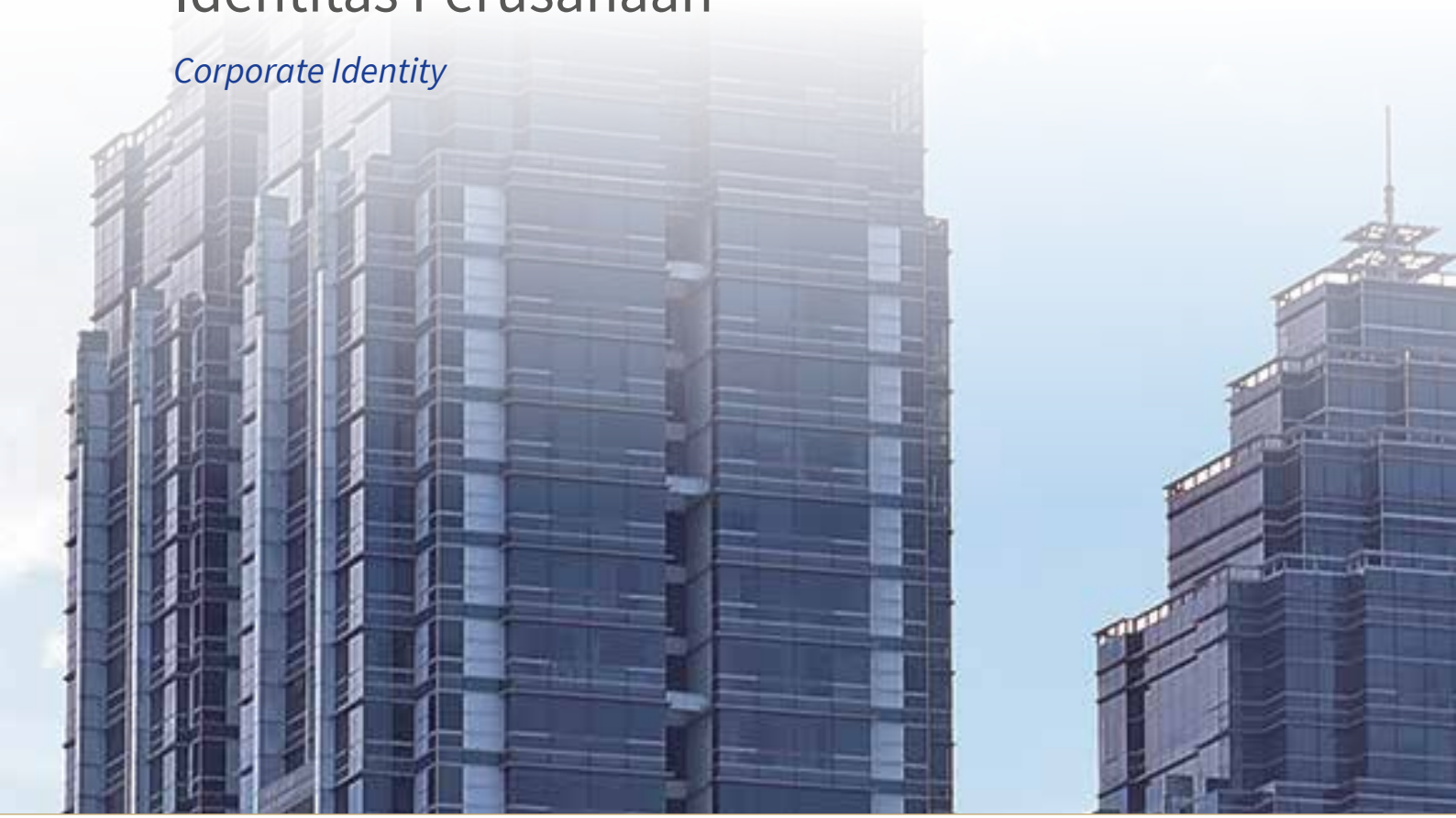


Sebagai organisasi yang adaptis dan dinamis, Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus melakukan kebaikan di segala aspek, termasuk dengan melakukan perbaikan dan penyempurnaan terhadap organisasi, produk dan layanan.

As an adaptable and dynamic organization, Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to do good in all aspects, including by making improvements and enhancements to the organization, products and services.

Identitas Perusahaan

Corporate Identity



Nama/Name	:	**PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk**
Status Perusahaan/Company Status	:	Perusahaan Terbuka Public Company
Alamat/Address	:	Gedung Artha Graha Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman Sudirman Central Business District (SCBD) Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta Selatan, 12190
Telepon/Telephone	:	+62 21 515 2168 (H)
Faksimile/Facsimile	:	+62 21 515 3892
Email/E-mail	:	co_secretary@ag.co.id
Situs Perusahaan/Website	:	www.arthagraha.com
Kode SWIFT/SWIFT Code	:	ARTGIDJA
Bidang Usaha/Line of Business	:	Jasa Perbankan/Banking Services
Tanggal Pendirian/ Date of Incorporation	:	7 September 1973/September 7, 1973
Dasar Hukum Pendirian/ Legal Basis of Incorporation	:	Akta Pendirian Bank No. 12 tanggal 7 September 1973 oleh Bagjo, S.H., notaris pengganti dari Eliza Pondaag, S.H., notaris di Jakarta, yang telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman (sekarang menjadi Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia) melalui Surat Keputusan No. Y.A.5/2/12 tanggal 3 Januari 1975. Deed of establishment of bank number 12 dated September 7, 1973 by Bagjo, S.H., a substitute notary for Eliza Pondaag, S.H., a notary in Jakarta, which was approved by the Minister of Justice (nom Minister of Law and Human Rights) through decree No. YA5/2/12 dated January 3, 1975.
Modal Dasar/Authorized Capital	:	Rp5.800.132.800.000



Modal Ditempatkan/Issued Capital	:	Rp1.751.482.112.355,36
Kepemilikan Saham/Share Ownership	:	PT Cakra Inti Utama 15,62% PT Cerana Arthaputra 8,37% PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya 5,26% PT Pirus Platinum Murni 5,23% PT Puspita Bisnispuri 5,23% PT Karya Nusantara Permai 4,51% Masyarakat/Public 55,78%
Tanggal Pencatatan Saham/ Share Listing Date	:	23 Agustus 1990/August 23, 1990
Nama Bursa/Stock Exchange	:	Bursa Efek Indonesia
Kode Saham/Ticker Code	:	INPC
Jumlah Karyawan/Total Employees	:	1.787 orang /people
Jaringan Kantor/Office Network	:	Kantor Pusat/Head Office : 1 Kantor Cabang/Branch Office : 31 Kantor Cabang Pembantu/Sub-Branch Office : 40 Kantor Kas/Cash Office : 2 Payment Point : 6 ATM on Premises : 80 ATM off Premises : 44 ATM ALTO : 45.200 ATM Prima : 101.008 EDC Prima : 705.185
Media Sosial/Social Media	:	Instagram : @bagikabarbaik YouTube : Bagi Kabar Baik Facebook : PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Riwayat Singkat Perusahaan

Brief History

PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk didirikan berdasarkan Akta No. 12 tanggal 7 September 1973 yang dibuat di hadapan Bagjo, S.H., notaris pengganti dari Eliza Pondaag, S.H., notaris di Jakarta dengan nama PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation yang pada awalnya beroperasi secara komersial sebagai lembaga keuangan bukan bank.

Pada 23 Agustus 1990, PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation mencatatkan saham di Bursa Efek Indonesia (d/h Bursa Efek Jakarta dan Surabaya). Selanjutnya, berdasarkan Akta No. 67 tanggal 19 Mei 1992 PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation berubah nama menjadi PT Inter-Pacific Bank Tbk. Perubahan nama ini mengawali langkah Bank untuk memasuki industri perbankan. Bank mulai menjalankan kegiatan usaha sebagai bank umum pada tanggal 24 Februari 1993, setelah mendapat izin usaha melalui Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993.

Berdasarkan Akta No. 44 tanggal 13 Juni 1997, Bank berubah nama kembali menjadi PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk, dan pada tahun 2005, PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk kembali berubah nama menjadi PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk hingga saat ini. Perubahan nama ini dilakukan setelah PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk melakukan *merger* dengan PT Bank Artha Graha. Aksi tersebut telah mendapatkan pernyataan efektif dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam dan LK) berdasarkan Surat Ketua Bapepam dan LK No. S-769/PM/2005 tanggal 13 April 2005, serta telah memperoleh persetujuan Bank Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 7/32/KEP.GBI/2005 tanggal 15 Juni 2005 tentang Pemberian Izin Penggabungan Usaha (*Merger*) PT Bank Artha Graha ke dalam PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk. Dengan demikian, izin usaha PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk diubah berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005 tanggal 16 Agustus 2005 tentang Perubahan Izin Usaha atas Nama PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk menjadi Izin Usaha atas Nama PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

Dalam perjalanannya, Bank telah beberapa kali melakukan penawaran umum terbatas, yaitu pada tahun 1999, 2007, 2008, 2012, dan 2016. Jumlah saham Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang beredar sampai dengan akhir tahun 2020 tercatat sejumlah 15.796.195.097 saham dengan jumlah modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebesar Rp1.751.482.112.355,36-.

PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk was established based on Deed No. 12 dated September 7, 1973, made before Bagjo, S.H., replacing notary for Eliza Pondaag, S.H., a notary in Jakarta under the name PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation which was originally operating commercially as a non-bank financial institution.

On August 23, 1990, PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation listed its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (formerly the Jakarta and Surabaya Stock Exchanges). Furthermore, based on Deed No. 67 dated May 19, 1992 PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation changed its name to PT Inter-Pacific Bank Tbk. This change initiated the Bank's further steps to enter the banking industry. The Bank began to operate as a commercial bank on February 24, 1993, after obtaining a business license through the Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993.

Based on Deed No. 44 dated June 13, 1997, the Bank changed its name again to PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk, and in 2005, PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk again changed its name for another time, this time to PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk which remains to date. This last change of the name was made after PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk merged with PT Bank Artha Graha. This action has received an effective statement from the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam and LK) based on the Letter of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK No. S-769/PM/2005 dated April 13, 2005, and was approved by Bank Indonesia based on the Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 7/32/KEP.GBI/2005 dated June 15, 2005 concerning the Granting of the Permit for a Merger of PT Bank Artha Graha into PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk. Accordingly, the business license of PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk was amended based on the Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005 dated August 16, 2005 concerning Change of Business License on behalf of PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk to Business License on behalf of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

Along its journey, the Bank has made several limited public offerings, including in 1999, 2007, 2008, 2012, and 2016. The number of shares of Bank Artha Graha Internasional circulating until the end of 2020 was recorded at 15,796,195,097 shares, with the total issued capital and paid up in full amounting to IDR1,751,482,112,355.36.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk merupakan bank yang bergerak di bidang perbankan dengan menyediakan berbagai produk dan layanan bagi nasabah. Produk yang disediakan Bank mulai dari produk dasar perbankan yaitu tabungan, giro, dan deposito serta fitur dan layanan *digital banking* yang memudahkan nasabah melakukan aktivitas perbankan. Tidak hanya itu, Bank terus berinovasi untuk meningkatkan layanan *digital* melalui *channel internal bank* seperti ATM *Grahacash*, *Mobile Banking, Corporate Internet Banking*, dan *Retail Internet Banking*. Serta, guna mendukung digitalisasi keuangan, bank melalui layanan API (*Application Programing Interface*) *Management* memungkinkan kemudahan integrasi sistem antara Bank dengan mitra dan dalam rangka dukungan menuju *Open Banking Platform*.

Di tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional juga telah memperoleh izin untuk meluncurkan layanan Uang Elektronik berbasis aplikasi yang menjadi satu kesatuan pada layanan *mobile banking*. Di mana diharapkan dengan adanya Uang Elektronik dapat menjadi alat bank dalam rangka akuisisi nasabah baru yang menawarkan kemudahan bertransaksi.

Dalam menjalankan kegiatan usahanya, Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus melakukan perbaikan dan peningkatan kualitas layanan melalui kantor pusat, kantor cabang, kantor cabang pembantu, kantor kas, *payment point*, dan anjungan tunai mandiri yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia yaitu di Jakarta, Karawang, Bekasi, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Ambon, Bali, Balikpapan, Bandung, Banjarmasin, Batam, Bitung, Cirebon, Cikarang, Jambi, Kendari, Kupang, Bandar Lampung, Makassar, Manado, Medan, Palembang, Pangkal Pinang, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Samarinda, Semarang, Solo, Surabaya, Subang, dan Ternate. Guna mengoptimalkan jasa layanan, kantor-kantor tersebut beroperasi hingga hari Sabtu.

Seiring dengan itu, kepercayaan terhadap Bank Artha Graha Internasional pun terus meningkat, baik dari regulator, mitra usaha, maupun nasabah. Hal ini menjadi motivasi dan semangat bagi seluruh insan Bank untuk terus berkarya dan berinovasi untuk "Menjadi Institusi Keuangan Terkemuka Dengan Kinerja Prima yang Berkelanjutan dan Berkontribusi dalam Pembangunan Indonesia".

Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk is a Bank that engaged in banking by providing various products and services for customers. The products provided by the Bank's range from basic banking products, namely savings, demand deposits, and time deposits as well as digital banking features and services that make it easier for customers to carry out banking activities. Other than that, the Bank continues to innovate to improve digital services through the Bank's internal channels such as Grahacash ATMs, Mobile Banking, Corporate Internet Banking, and Retail Internet Banking. In addition, to support financial digitization, the bank through API (Application Programing Interface) Management services allows easy system integration between the Bank and partners and in support of the Open Banking Platform.

In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has also obtained a license to launch an application-based Electronic Money service that is an integral part of the mobile banking service. Where it is hoped that the existence of Electronic Money can be the bank's pawn in the context of acquiring new customers with offering ease of transactions.

In carrying out its business activities, Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to make improvements and improve service quality through the head office, branch offices, sub-branch offices, cash offices, payment points, and automated teller machines throughout Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Karawang, Bekasi, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Ambon, Bali, Balikpapan, Bandung, Banjarmasin, Batam, Bitung, Cirebon, Cikarang, Jambi, Kendari, Kupang, Bandar Lampung, Makassar, Manado, Medan, Palembang, Pangkal Pinang, Pekanbaru, Pontianak, Samarinda, Semarang, Solo, Surabaya, Subang, and Ternate. In order to optimize its services, the offices operate until Saturday.

Along with that, the trust of Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to increase, both from regulators, business partners, and customers. This can be motivation and enthusiasm for all Bank personnel to continue their work and innovate to "Become a Leading Financial Institution with Sustainable Prime Performance and Contribute to Indonesia's Development".

Jejak Langkah Perusahaan

Company's Milestones

1973

7 September
September 7

Mendirikan dan mengawali kiprah dalam industri keuangan sebagai lembaga keuangan bukan bank dengan nama PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation.

Established and initiated its involvement in the financial industry as a non-bank financial institution under the name PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation.

1990

23 Agustus
August 23

Mencatatkan Saham pada Bursa Efek Jakarta dan Surabaya.

Listed Shares on the Jakarta and Surabaya Stock Exchanges.

1992

19 Mei
May 19

Merubah nama dari PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation menjadi PT Inter-Pacific Bank Tbk.

Change its name from PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation to PT Inter-Pacific Bank Tbk.

1993

24 Februari
February 24

24 Februari 1993 Mendapatkan izin usaha sebagai bank umum dengan Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993.

On February 24, 1993 obtained a business license as a commercial bank with the Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993.

2005

16 Agustus
August 16

Melakukan perubahan nama menjadi PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk setelah merger dengan PT Bank Artha Graha berdasarkan izin dari Bank Indonesia dengan Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005.

The Bank changed its name to PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk after the merger with PT Bank Artha Graha based on a license from Bank Indonesia with the Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005.

2007

17 April
April 17

Memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam dan LK) berdasarkan Surat No. S-1746/BL/2007 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas (PUT) II.

Obtained effective statement from the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam dan LK) based on Letter No. S-1746/BL/2007 to conduct a Limited Public Offering (LPO) II.

2008

1 Desember
December 1

Memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam dan LK berdasarkan Surat No. S-8684/BL/2008 untuk melakukan PUT III.

Obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam and LK based on Letter No. S-8684/BL/2008 to conduct LPO III.

1997

13 Juni
June 13

Merubah nama menjadi PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk.

Changed its name to PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk.

1999

9 April
April 9

Mengajukan permohonan pembatalan pencatatan (*delisting*) saham di Bursa Efek Surabaya yang direalisasikan 10 hari kemudian melalui pemberian persetujuan atas permohonan tersebut.

Filed an application for the cancellation of shares delisting on the Surabaya Stock Exchange which would be realized 10 days later by granting approval to the said application.

27 September
September 27

Memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam berdasarkan Surat No. S-1761/PM/1999 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas (PUT) I.

Obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam based on Letter No. S-1761/PM/1999 to conduct a Limited Public Offering (LPO) I.

2012

5 Desember
December 5

Memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam dan LK berdasarkan Surat No. S-13878/BL/2012 untuk melakukan PUT IV.

Obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam and LK based on Letter No. S-13878/BL/2012 to conduct LPO IV.

2016

23 November
November 23

Memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Pasar Modal Otoritas Jasa Keuangan berdasarkan Surat No. S-682/D.04/2016 untuk melakukan PUT V.

Obtained an effective statement from the Chief Executive of the Capital Market Supervision of the Financial Services Authority based on Letter No. S-682/D.04/2016 to conduct LPO V.

2017

26 Oktober
October 26

Melakukan perubahan logo sebagai wujud perubahan Bank yang dinamis dengan dilandasi filosofi dan semangat baru.

Made a logo change as a form of dynamic Bank changes based on a new philosophy and spirit.

2018

3 Mei
May 3

Meluncurkan kartu berlogo Gerbang Pembayaran Nasional (GPN) sebagai salah satu wujud interoperabilitas dalam mendukung kemudahan bertransaksi oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan Perbankan Indonesia. Bank Artha Graha Internasional merupakan salah satu dari bank peserta pilot project GPN bersama Bank Mandiri, BNI, BRI, BCA, CIMB Niaga, dan Bank Permata.

Launched a card with the National Payment Gateway (GPN) logo as a form of interoperability in supporting transactions by Bank Artha Graha Internasional and Indonesian Banking. Bank Artha Graha Internasional is one of the participating banks in the GPN pilot project with Bank Mandiri, BNI, BRI, BCA, CIMB Niaga, and Bank Permata.

28 Mei
May 28

Mobile Banking Bank Artha Graha Internasional resmi diluncurkan pada tanggal 28 Mei 2018 guna memberikan layanan terbaik dan kemudahan transaksi kepada Nasabah. AGI *Mobile*, dilengkapi dengan berbagai fitur transaksi transfer, pembelian dan pembayaran sebagai fitur utamanya.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional Mobile Banking was officially launched on May 28, 2018 in order to provide the best services and ease of transactions for customers. AGI Mobile has many features such as funds transfer, bill purchase and bill payment transactions.

2019

10 Oktober
October 10

Pada Tahun 2019, Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki visi untuk meningkatkan pelayanan dan kenyamanan kepada nasabah. Untuk itu, Bank meluncurkan pembukaan rekening online dimana nasabah dapat melakukan pembukaan rekening tanpa harus datang ke cabang.

Selain itu, Bank telah meluncurkan inovasi baru dengan membuka *Cafe Banking* untuk melakukan pendekatan yang lebih sesuai untuk gaya hidup nasabah kami. Inovasi *Cafe Banking* ini merupakan sinergi Bank dengan *Coffee Shop* untuk memberikan layanan perbankan berbasis digital dengan suasana yang nyaman kepada nasabah. Di samping itu, nasabah dapat melakukan aktivitas bisnis dan menjalin relasi sekaligus melakukan transaksi perbankan dengan dukungan fasilitas berupa *coffee lounge, free wifi,* dan ruang *meeting.*

In 2019, Bank Artha Graha Internasional had the vision to improve services and extend convenience for our customers. For such reason, the Bank had launched a new online account opening feature to allow customers to open a bank account through its mobile application, without having to physically come to a branch.

In addition, the Bank had launched an innovation through its Cafe Banking in order to refresh its approach and adapt to the lifestyles of our customers. This Cafe Banking innovation is a synergy between the Bank and the Coffee Shop to provide digital-based banking services in a comfortable atmosphere to customers. In addition, customers can carry out business activities and establish relationships as well as conduct banking transactions with the support of facilities in the form of a coffee lounge, free wi-fi, and meeting rooms.

2020

12 Desember
December 12

19 Mei 2020 Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah mendapat izin Otoritas Jasa Keuangan atas layanan API *Management*. Melalui API, bank menyediakan sistem integrasi yang dapat diakses oleh mitra secara *real time* sesuai dengan layanan yang dikerjasamakan. API yang dimiliki BAGI sampai saat ini adalah API Cek Saldo, API Cek Mutasi, API Info Kurs, API Pemindah bukuan, API Transfer Dana, dan API SKN.

12 Desember 2020 Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah mengimplementasikan layanan uang elektronik berbasis *server*, yaitu BAGI *Money* dimana menjadi satu kesatuan sebagai *source of funds* transaksi di layanan AGI *Mobile*. Dengan adanya BAGI *money* dapat mempermudah akuisisi *user* AGI *Mobile* untuk bertransaksi dengan cara registrasi yang jauh lebih mudah dan cepat.

On May 19, 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has received permission from the Financial Services Authority for API Management services. Through API, the bank provides an integrated system that can be accessed by its partners in real time accordance with the cooperated services. The APIs owned by BAGI are Balance Check API, Mutation Check API, Currency Info API, Transfer API, Fund Transfer API, and SKN API.

On December 12, 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has implemented a server-based electronic money service, namely BAGI Money, that becomes a single unit as a source of funds for transactions in AGI Mobile services. With BAGI money, it is easier the acquisition of AGI Mobile users to do transaction by registration, that easier and faster.

Logo Perusahaan

Company's Logo

Logo Bank Artha Graha Internasional mencerminkan karakter bisnis perusahaan yang menggambarkan semangat dan optimisme Bank yang selalu dinamis. Logo Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dua warna dan tiga jenis huruf yang menggambarkan huruf A, G, dan I berwarna keemasan dengan teks BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL berwarna hitam, kedua hal tersebut merupakan satu kesatuan sehingga memudahkan masyarakat dalam mengenali PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

Makna Logo Perusahaan

Huruf A, G, dan I diartikan sebagai simbol kesatuan yang utuh dalam wujud yang dinamis, melambangkan gerak laju usaha menuju perubahan yang dilandasi: komitmen teguh, bersatu hati dan bersama membangun, serta meraih keberhasilan untuk semua, dengan didasarkan pada nilai-nilai profesionalisme, orientasi kepada nasabah dan hasil, loyalitas, integritas, tanggung jawab, inovasi, kerja sama - jiwa korsa, dan kepedulian.

The Bank Artha Graha Internasional logo reflects the company's business character, which reflects the spirit and optimism of the Bank which is always dynamic. The logo of Bank Artha Graha Internasional consists of two colors and three types of letters depicting the letters A, G, and I in golden color with the text BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL in black, together as one unit, making it easier for the public to recognize PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

The Meaning of Company's Logo

The letters A, G, and I are defined as a whole symbol of unity in a dynamic form, representing the direction of business towards changes that are based on: a firm commitment, united passion to develop together, and achievement of success for all, which are based on professional values, orientation towards customers and end-results, loyalty, integrity, responsibility, innovation, team work–esprit de Corps, and care.

Bidang Usaha

Line of Business

Kegiatan Usaha Menurut Anggaran Dasar

Berdasarkan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan yang tertuang dalam Akta No. 16 tanggal 13 November 2020, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah menjalankan usaha sebagai bank umum. Dengan demikian, Bank dapat melaksanakan kegiatan usaha sebagai berikut:

Kegiatan Usaha Utama

1. Menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dalam bentuk simpanan giro, deposito berjangka, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu;
2. Memberikan kredit baik kredit jangka menengah, panjang atau pendek maupun jenis lainnya yang lazim dalam dunia perbankan;
3. Menerbitkan surat pengakuan hutang;
4. Membeli, menjual, atau menjaminkan atas risiko sendiri maupun untuk kepentingan dan atas perintah nasabahnya:
   - Surat-surat wesel, termasuk wesel yang di akseptasi oleh bank yang masa berlakunya tidak lebih lama dari kebiasaan dalam perdagangan surat-surat tersebut;
   - Surat pengakuan hutang dan kertas dagang lainnya yang masa berlakunya tidak lebih lama dari kebiasaan dalam perdagangan surat-surat tersebut;
   - Kertas Perbendaharaan Negara dan Surat Jaminan Pemerintah;
   - Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI);
   - Obligasi;
   - Surat promes yang dapat diperdagangkan dengan berjangka waktu sampai dengan 1 (satu) tahun; dan
   - Surat berharga lain yang berjangka waktu sampai dengan 1 (satu) tahun.
5. Memindahkan uang, baik untuk kepentingan sendiri maupun untuk kepentingan nasabah;
6. Menempatkan dana, meminjam dana dari, atau meminjamkan dana kepada bank lain, baik dengan menggunakan surat, sarana telekomunikasi maupun dengan wesel unjuk, cek atau sarana lainnya;
7. Menerima pembayaran dari tagihan atas surat berharga dan melakukan perhitungan dengan atau antara pihak ketiga;
8. Melakukan penempatan dana dari nasabah kepada nasabah lainnya dalam bentuk surat berharga yang tercatat di bursa efek;
9. Melakukan kegiatan dalam valuta asing dengan memenuhi ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia;
10. Menyediakan pembiayaan dan/atau melakukan kegiatan lain sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan Bank Indonesia.

Business Activities by Articles of Association

Based on the Articles of Association, Article 3 as mentioned in Deed No. 16 dated November 13, 2020, the scope of the Bank's activities is to run business as a commercial bank. Therefore, the Bank may perform business activities as follows:

Main Business Activities

1. Collecting funds from the community in the form of savings, current accounts, time deposits, certificate deposits, savings, and/or other similar forms;
2. Providing short- and long-term, or other types of loans common in the banking industry;
3. Issuing debt certificates;
4. Buying, selling, or guaranteeing on its own risk or for the interest and upon its customer's instruction:
   - Money orders, including accredited money orders by the bank in which the validity period is not longer than the custom of the trade of such papers;
   - Debt certificates and other trade papers in which the validity period is not longer than the custom of the trade of such papers;
   - State Treasury Bills and Government Guarantee Letter;
   - Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI);
   - Bonds;
   - Commercial papers with maturities of up to 1 (one) year; and
   - Other marketable securities with validity period of up to 1 (one) year.
5. Transferring money, both for own interest and for the customers' interest;
6. Placing funds, borrowing funds from, or lending funds to other banks, either by mail, telecommunication means, or by sight draft, check, or other means;
7. Receiving payments and claims or securities and performing calculations with or between third parties;
8. Placing funds from one customer to another in the form of securities listed on the stock exchange;
9. Conducting activities in foreign currency by complying with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia;
10. Provide financing and/or carry out other activities in accordance with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia.

Kegiatan Usaha Penunjang

1. Menyediakan tempat untuk menyimpan barang dan surat berharga;
2. Melakukan kegiatan penitipan untuk kepentingan pihak lain berdasarkan suatu kontrak;
3. Membeli agunan baik semua maupun sebagian melalui pelelangan dalam hal debitur tidak memenuhi kewajibannya kepada Perseroan dengan ketentuan agunan yang dibeli tersebut wajib dicairkan secepatnya;
4. Melakukan kegiatan anjak piutang, usaha kredit dan kegiatan wali amanat;
5. Melakukan kegiatan sebagai penyelenggara dana pensiun sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, baik selaku pendiri dana pensiun pemberi kerja maupun selaku pendiri dan/atau peserta dana pensiun lembaga keuangan;
6. Melakukan kegiatan penyertaan modal pada bank atau perusahaan lain di bidang keuangan sewa guna usaha, perusahaan modal ventura, perusahaan efek, perusahaan asuransi, lembaga kliring dan penjamin serta lembaga penyimpan dan penyelesaian, dengan memenuhi ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh instansi yang berwenang;
7. Melakukan kegiatan penyertaan modal sementara untuk mengatasi kredit macet, dengan syarat harus menarik kembali penyertaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan Bank Indonesia;
8. Mengusahakan usaha-usaha lain yang berhubungan langsung atau tidak langsung dengan maksud di atas yang pelaksanaannya tidak bertentangan dengan Undang-Undang yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Kegiatan Usaha yang Dijalankan

Bank menjalankan kegiatan usaha sebagai bank umum sesuai izin usaha bank umum pada 24 Februari 1993 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993. Izin usaha tersebut kemudian diubah dengan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005 tanggal 16 Agustus 2005 tentang Perubahan Izin Usaha atas Nama PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk. menjadi Izin Usaha atas Nama PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk. Kegiatan usaha yang dijalankan oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional meliputi:

1. Menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dalam bentuk simpanan giro, deposito berjangka, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu;

Supporting Business Activities

1. Providing place for storing valuables and securities;
2. Conducting custodial activities for the benefits of others under a contract;
3. Buying collateral either all or in part through an auction in the event that the debtor does not fulfill the obligations to the Company, provided that the collateral purchased must be disbursed as soon as possible;
4. Performing factoring activities, credit business, and trustee activities;
5. Acting as the founder and administrator of a pension fund in accordance with the provisions in the applicable laws and regulations of pension fund, either as the founder of employer's pension fund or as the founder and/or participants of a pension fund institution;
6. Conducting equity participation in the Bank or other company in the field of finance, such as leasing companies, venture capital firms, securities companies, insurance companies, as well as clearing institutions of depository and settlement by complying with the provisions stipulated by the authority;
7. Conducting temporary investment to overcome loan defaults, provided that the temporary investment shall be withdrawn later, by complying with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia;
8. Undertaking other businesses that are directly or indirectly related to the above purposes, the implementation of which is not contrary to the Law applicable in Indonesia.

Business Activities Engaged

The Bank carries out business activities as a commercial bank in accordance with commercial bank business licenses dated February 24, 1993 based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993. The business license was later amended by Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005 dated August 16, 2005 regarding the Change from Business License under the Name of PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk to Business License under the Name of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk. Business activities operated by Bank Artha Graha Internasional include:

1. Collecting funds from the community in the form of savings, current accounts, time deposits, certificate of deposits, savings, and/or other similar forms;

2. Memberikan kredit baik kredit jangka menengah, panjang atau pendek maupun jenis lainnya yang lazim dalam dunia perbankan;
3. Menerbitkan surat pengakuan hutang;
4. Membeli, menjual, atau menjamin atas risiko sendiri maupun untuk kepentingan dan atas perintah nasabahnya:
   - Surat-surat wesel termasuk wesel yang di akseptasi oleh bank yang masa berlakunya tidak lebih lama dari kebiasaan dalam perdagangan surat-surat tersebut;
   - Surat pengakuan hutang dan kertas dagang lainnya yang masa berlakunya tidak lebih lama dari kebiasaan dalam perdagangan surat-surat tersebut;
   - Kertas Perbendaharaan Negara dan Surat Jaminan Pemerintah;
   - Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI);
   - Obligasi;
   - Surat promes yang dapat diperdagangkan dengan berjangka waktu sampai dengan 1 (satu) tahun; dan
   - Surat berharga lain yang berjangka waktu sampai dengan 1 (satu) tahun.
5. Memindahkan uang baik untuk kepentingan sendiri maupun untuk kepentingan nasabah;
6. Menempatkan dana pada, meminjam dana dari, atau meminjam dana kepada bank lain baik dengan menggunakan surat, sarana telekomunikasi maupun dengan wesel unjuk, cek atau sarananya;
7. Menerima pembayaran dari tagihan atas surat berharga dan melakukan perhitungan dengan atau antara pihak ketiga;
8. Menyediakan tempat untuk menyimpan barang dan surat berharga;
9. Melakukan kegiatan penitipan untuk kepentingan pihak lain berdasarkan suatu kontrak;
10. Melakukan penempatan dana dari nasabah kepada nasabah lainnya dalam bentuk surat berharga yang tercatat di bursa efek;
11. Membeli agunan baik semua maupun sebagian melalui pelelangan dalam hal debitur tidak memenuhi kewajibannya kepada Perseroan dengan ketentuan agunan yang dibeli tersebut wajib dicairkan secepatnya;
12. Melakukan kegiatan anjak piutang, usaha kredit dan kegiatan wali amanat;
13. Melakukan kegiatan dalam valuta asing dengan memenuhi ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia;
14. Melakukan kegiatan sebagai penyelenggara dana pensiun sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, baik selaku pendiri dana pensiun pemberi kerja maupun selaku pendiri dan/atau peserta dana pensiun lembaga keuangan;

2. Providing credit, either medium, long- and short-term credit or other types common in the banking world;
3. Issuing a debt acknowledgment;
4. Buying, selling, or guaranteeing on its own risk or for the interest and upon its customer's instruction:
   - Money orders including accredited money orders by the bank in which the validity period is not longer than the custom of the trade of such papers;
   - Debt certificates and other trade papers in which the validity period is not longer than the custom of the trade of such papers;
   - State Treasury Bills and Government Guarantee Letter;
   - Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI);
   - Bonds;
   - Commercial papers with maturities of up to 1 (one) year; and
   - Other marketable securities with validity period of up to 1 (one) year.
5. Transferring money both for own interest and for the customers' interest;
6. Placing funds in, borrowing funds from, or lending funds to other banks either by mail, telecommunication means, or by sight draft, check, or other means;
7. Receiving payment of invoices for securities and calculating with or between third parties;
8. Providing a place to storing goods and securities;
9. Carrying out custodian activities for the benefit of other parties based on a contract;
10. Placing funds from customer to another customer in the form of securities listed on the stock exchange;
11. Purchasing collateral, either in whole or in part, through an auction in the event that the debtor does not fulfill his obligations to the company, provided that the purchased collateral must be disbursed immediately;
12. Carrying out factory activities, credit business and trustee activities;
13. Conducting activities in foreign currencies by complying the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia;
14. Carrying out activities as a pension fund organizer in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, either as the founder of an employer pension fund or as a founder and/or participant of a financial institution pension fund;

15. Melakukan kegiatan penyetoran modal pada Bank atau perusahaan lain di bidang keuangan, sewa guna usaha, perusahaan modal ventura, perusahaan efek, perusahaan asuransi, lembaga kliring dan menjamin serta lembaga penyimpanan dan penyelesaian, dengan memenuhi ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh instansi yang berwenang;
16. Melakukan kegiatan penyertaan modal sementara untuk mengatasi kredit macet, dengan syarat harus menarik kembali penyertaannya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia;
17. Menyediakan pembiayaan dan atau melakukan kegiatan lain sesuai dengan ditetapkan Bank Indonesia;
18. Mengusahakan usaha-usaha lain yang berhubungan langsung atau tidak langsung dengan maksud tersebut di atas yang pelaksanaannya tidak bertentangan dengan Undang-Undang yang berlaku di Indonesia.

15. Conducting activities of paying capital in a bank or other company in the financial sector, leasing companies, venture capital companies, securities companies, insurance companies, clearing and guarantee agencies and depository and settlement agencies, by complying with the provisions stipulated by the competent authority;
16. Conducting temporary equity participation activities to overcome bad credit, provided that the participation must be withdrawn in accordance with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia;
17. Provide financing and/or carry out other activities as stipulated by Bank Indonesia;
18. Undertake other businesses that are directly or indirectly related to the aforementioned purposes, that is not contrary to the Indonesia' laws.

Produk dan Jasa

Products and Services

Produk Pendanaan Funding Products	
Tabungan Icon Icon Savings	
Buka rekening kapan pun dan di mana pun tanpa harus datang ke cabang cukup menggunakan *smartphone* berbasis Android dan IOS. Tabungan *Icon* dilengkapi juga dengan berbagai fasilitas seperti kartu debit GPN, AGI *Mobile Banking, retail internet banking* dan notifikasi transaksi melalui *email* atau SMS.	Open an account anytime and anywhere without having to come to the branch by simply using an Android and IOS-based smartphone. Icon Savings also provides other features such as GPN debit card, AGI Mobile Banking, retail internet banking and transaction notifications via email or SMS.
Tabungan Artha Artha Savings	**Tabungan Wira** Wira Savings
Tabungan Artha adalah produk tabungan sehari-hari dalam mata uang Rupiah dengan setoran terjangkau yang dilengkapi banyak fasilitas seperti kartu debit GPN, AGI *Mobile Banking*, *retail internet banking* dan notifikasi transaksi melalui *email* atau SMS.	Produk tabungan dengan fleksibilitas transaksi dan beragam fasilitas, seperti bebas biaya tarik tunai, akses AGI *Mobile*, serta suku bunga optimal dalam meraih keuntungan maksimum.
Artha Savings is a daily savings product in Rupiah with affordable deposits that are equipped with many facilities, such as GPN debit card, AGI Mobile Banking, retail internet banking and transaction notifications via email or SMS.	A savings product with transaction flexibility and a variety of facilities, such as free cash withdrawal fees, AGI Mobile access, and optimal interest rates in achieving maximum profits.
Tabungan Pintar Pintar Savings	**Tabungan Prega** Prega Savings
Persiapan dana untuk mewujudkan berbagai rencana masa depan Anda dengan menabung rutin setiap bulan. Anda dapat memonitor saldo Tabungan Pintar melalui AGI *Mobile* dan *e-statement*.	Pentingnya pengetahuan pengelolaan keuangan ditanamkan kepada buah hati sejak usia dini. Tabungan Prega hadir untuk mengajarkan buah hati terbiasa menabung yang merupakan hal penting dalam kehidupan mereka.
Prepare funds for your various future plans through regular savings every month. Pintar Savings provides AGI Mobile and e-statement feature to monitor your savings.	The importance of financial education must be instilled in children. Prega Savings is here to provide children with bank account to develop saving habit from early age, which is important in their life.
Tabungan Simpanan Pelajar (Simpel) Savings for Students	**TabunganKu** TabunganKu
Tabungan dengan persyaratan yang mudah bagi siswa/pelajar untuk mengedukasi pelajar agar gemar menabung, sekaligus memperkenalkan dunia perbankan sejak usia dini.	TabunganKu adalah tabungan dengan persyaratan mudah dan ringan yang diluncurkan bank-bank di Indonesia sebagai wujud kepedulian bagi masyarakat Indonesia dalam melaksanakan budaya menabung untuk kesejahteraan masyarakat.
Savings with easy requirements for students to educate them to enjoy saving, and at the same time introduce the world of banking from an early age.	TabunganKu is a savings account with easy and lightweight requirements launched by banks in Indonesia as a form of concern for the Indonesian people in implementing savings programs for the welfare of society.
Giro Demand Deposits	**Deposito** Time Deposits
Rekening yang memberikan kenyamanan dan kemudahan bertransaksi bisnis. Layanan ini dapat digunakan oleh perusahaan dan perorangan, serta tersedia dalam 6 pilihan mata uang dan dilengkapi dengan fasilitas *retail* maupun *corporate internet banking*, fasilitas *virtual account/billing system* dan notifikasi transaksi melalui *email* atau SMS.	Produk pilihan bagi investasi dana nasabah dengan suku bunga yang kompetitif, serta pilihan mata uang berupa IDRdan valas.
Account that provide comfort and convenience in business transactions. Demand deposit can be used by companies and individuals, and is available in 6 currencies and equipped with retail and corporate internet banking facilities, virtual account/billing system facilities and transaction notification via email or SMS.	The product of choice for investment of customer funds with competitive interest rates, as well as currency options in the form of IDRand foreign exchange.

Produk Pelepasan Dana
Loan Products

Kredit Produktif
Productive Loans

Pinjaman Rekening Koran
Overdraft

Pinjaman yang plafon pinjamannya dicantumkan pada rekening koran debitur, sesuai dengan kesepakatan antara Bank dengan debitur berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit/Pengakuan Utang. Jenis pinjaman ini umumnya digunakan untuk membiayai modal kerja, dengan jangka waktu pinjaman selama 1 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang.

Loans with the credit limit stated in the debtor's current account according to the agreement between the Bank and the Debtor based on the Credit Agreement/Acknowledgment of Indebtedness. This type of loan is generally used to finance working capital, with a loan period of 1 year and can be extended.

Revolving Loan
Revolving Loan

Kredit untuk pembiayaan modal kerja yang bersifat permanen, jumlahnya tercermin dalam *cash flow* perusahaan. Penarikan dana sesuai kebutuhan debitur, dengan menggunakan surat permohonan pencairan (beserta dengan lampiran lainnya). Maksimum jangka waktu pinjaman selama 1 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang.

Credit used to finance permanent working capital with the amount reflected in the company's cash flow. Withdrawals of funds according to debtor needs by using promissory notes. The maximum loan term is 1 year and can be extended.

Kredit Modal Usaha
Working Capital Credit

Menawarkan cara mudah untuk memenuhi likuiditas atau modal kerja bagi nasabah yang membutuhkan, dengan pinjaman jangka pendek 1 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang kembali.

Offering an easy way to meet liquidity or working capital for customers who need it, with a short-term loan of 1 year and can be extended again.

Fixed Loan
Fixed Loans

Fasilitas pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur untuk membiayai investasi (pembelian *fixed asset*) debitur atau modal kerja yang penggunaannya bersifat hanya sekali penggunaan saja. Penarikan dapat dilakukan sekaligus atau secara bertahap atau jadwal pembayaran atau per *batch* dengan jangka waktu pinjaman yang relatif panjang maksimal 15 tahun.

Loan facilities provided to debtors to finance investments (purchase of fixed assets) of debtors or working capital whose use is of only one use. Withdrawals can be made at once with a relatively long loan period of maximum of 15 years.

Kredit Konsumtif
Consumer Loans

BAGI KPR BP2BT

Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) dari Bank Artha Graha Internasional berupa Bantuan Pembiayaan Perumahan Berbasis Tabungan (BP2BT) melalui penyaluran subsidi bantuan uang muka perumahan kepada Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (MBR) yang bekerja sama dengan Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat.

Mortgage Credit (Kredit Kepemilikan Rumah/KPR) from Bank Artha Graha Internasional is in the form of Savings Account-based Housing Financial Assistance (Bantuan Pembiayaan Perumahan Berbasis Tabungan/BP2BT) which is the distribution of down payment subsidy to Low Income Societies (*Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah*/MBR) in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

BAGI KPR Graha

Kredit Pemilikan Rumah atau Apartemen (KPR/KPA) dari Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang diberikan kepada perorangan untuk membeli rumah atau apartemen, melalui *developer* yang telah bekerja sama.

Mortgages used to buy houses or apartments (KPR/KPA) from Bank Artha Graha Internasional are offered to individuals through developers who are in cooperation with the Bank.

BAGI KPR Sejahtera FLPP

Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) dari Bank Artha Graha Internasional berupa Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan kepada Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (MBR) yang bekerja sama dengan Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat dalam rangka pemenuhan Program Satu Juta Rumah.

KPR from Bank Artha Graha Internasional in the form of the Housing Financing Liquidity Facility for MBR in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to attain the goal of One Million Homes Program.

Fasilitas Kredit Lainnya Other Credit Facilities	
Trust Receipt Trust Receipt	**Bank Garansi** Bank Guarantee
Debitur dapat menarik *trust receipt* secara berulang-ulang selama perjanjian kredit masih berlaku dan sesuai dengan jatuh tempo *sight* L/C yang telah dibuka oleh *applicant*. Debtors can withdraw trust receipt repeatedly during the period of the credit agreement's validity and according to the expiry date of L/C at Sight opened by the applicant.	Fasilitas Bank Garansi yang fleksibel sesuai tujuan dan kelancaran usaha nasabah, melalui Bank Garansi yang Bank terbitkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan dalam pelaksanaan proyek/tender maupun transaksi perdagangan. Bank Guarantee facility is flexible according to the objectives and uninterrupted flow of the customer's business; Bank Guarantees are issued by the Bank to meet the requirements in project/tender implementation as well as trade transactions.
Letter of Credit Letter of Credit	
Bank menyediakan fasilitas *letter of credit* (L/C) yang diberikan untuk memperlancar arus barang dalam kegiatan ekspor-impor. Untuk transaksi dalam negeri pun Bank menyediakan L/C dalam negeri atau dikenal dengan nama SKBDN.	The Bank offers Letter of Credit (L/C) to facilitate customers' export and import activities. For domestic transactions, the Bank also provides domestic L/C or known as SKBDN.

Layanan Digital Banking Digital Banking Services	
Mobile Banking Mobile Banking	***Corporate Internet Banking*** Corporate Internet Banking
Layanan perbankan berbasis Android dan iOS untuk menjawab kebutuhan transaksi finansial maupun non-finansial tanpa harus datang ke kantor cabang ataupun melalui ATM. An Android and iOS based banking service to address the need of financial and non-financial transactions without having to go to branch offices or ATMs.	Layanan perbankan yang berbasis *web* yang menawarkan kemudahan pengecekan dana perusahaan serta transaksi pembayaran yang didukung dengan keamanan dalam menjalankan transaksi dengan menggunakan tingkatan *level* otorisasi dalam bertransaksi. *Corporate Internet Banking* Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat diakses melalui *website* https://ib.bankarthagraha.co.id/cib. A web-based banking service that offers easy checking of company funds as well as payment transactions that are supported by security in carrying out transactions using a level of authorization in transactions. Bank Artha Graha Internasional Corporate Internet Banking can be accessed through the website https://ib.bankarthagraha.co.id/cib.
Retail Internet Banking Retail Internet Banking	**Kartu ATM *GrahaCash* GPN** ATM Card GrahaCash GPN
Layanan perbankan berbasis *web* yang ditujukan untuk nasabah perorangan yang aktif dalam melakukan transaksional perbankan melalui *browser* dengan jaminan kemudahan dan keamanan dalam bertransaksi. *Retail Internet Banking* Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat diakses melalui *website* https://ib.bankarthagraha.co.id. A web-based banking service for individual customers who are active in doing banking transactions over the internet using browsers with a guarantee of easy and secure transactions. Retail Internet Banking of Bank Artha Graha Internasional can be accessed on the following website https://ib.bankarthagraha.co.id.	Kartu ATM/Debit Chip sesuai Standar Nasional Teknologi Chip (STNC) yang memberikan kemudahan bertransaksi melalui jaringan ATM serta transaksi debit belanja di seluruh mesin EDC *merchant* yang tergabung dalam Gerbang Pembayaran Nasional (GPN) di seluruh Indonesia. Chip ATM/Debit Card in accordance with the National Standard for Chip Technology (STNC) which provides convenience for transactions through the ATM network as well as shopping debit transactions at all EDC merchant machines that are members of the National Payment Gateway (GPN) throughout Indonesia.

Layanan Digital Banking Digital Banking Services	
Fitur Virtual Account and Billing System Virtual Account and Billing System Feature	**Fitur *Payroll*** Payroll Feature
Layanan yang menjadi solusi dalam rekonsiliasi pembayaran tagihan dari pelanggan yang mudah diakses baik melalui integrasi API maupun *Corporate Internet Banking*, sehingga dapat menerima pembayaran melalui *channel* bank maupun antar bank dan transaksi dapat dilakukan kapan pun dan di mana pun tanpa terbatas dengan jam operasional Bank. A service that becomes the solution for reconciling payment reconciliation from customers that is easily accessible through both API integration and Corporate Internet Banking, so that it can receive payments through the Bank's channels or between banks and transactions can be made anytime and anywhere without being limited to the Bank's operating hours.	Layanan yang menjadi solusi bagi kebutuhan Anda untuk pembayaran gaji karyawan secara cepat, tepat, dan mudah melalui *Corporate Internet Banking*, sehingga transaksi dapat dilakukan kapan pun dan di mana pun tanpa terbatas dengan jam operasional bank. The solution for your need for a fast, accurate, and easy payroll process through Corporate Internet Banking,which makes transactions can be done at any time and place without being limited by the Bank's operating hours.
API *Management* API Management	**Laku Pandai** Laku Pandai
Layanan antarmuka/*interface* yang menyediakan interkoneksi layanan perbankan antara sistem bank dan mitra bisnis dengan tetap memprioritaskan aspek *security* dalam bertransaksi. Interface of banking services which connect the bank system and business partners while still prioritizing security aspects in transactions.	Layanan keuangan tanpa jaringan kantor bank, namun melalui kerja sama dengan pihak lain (agen) dengan didukung sarana teknologi informasi menggunakan *API Management* untuk melayani nasabah. Laku Pandai merupakan salah satu program yang disediakan dalam rangka keuangan inklusif. A financial service without office network that utilizes collaboration with other party (agents) supported by information technology facility using smart phones to provide services for customers. Laku Pandai is one of the programs offered to promote inclusive finance.

Peta Jaringan Bisnis dan Wilayah Operasi

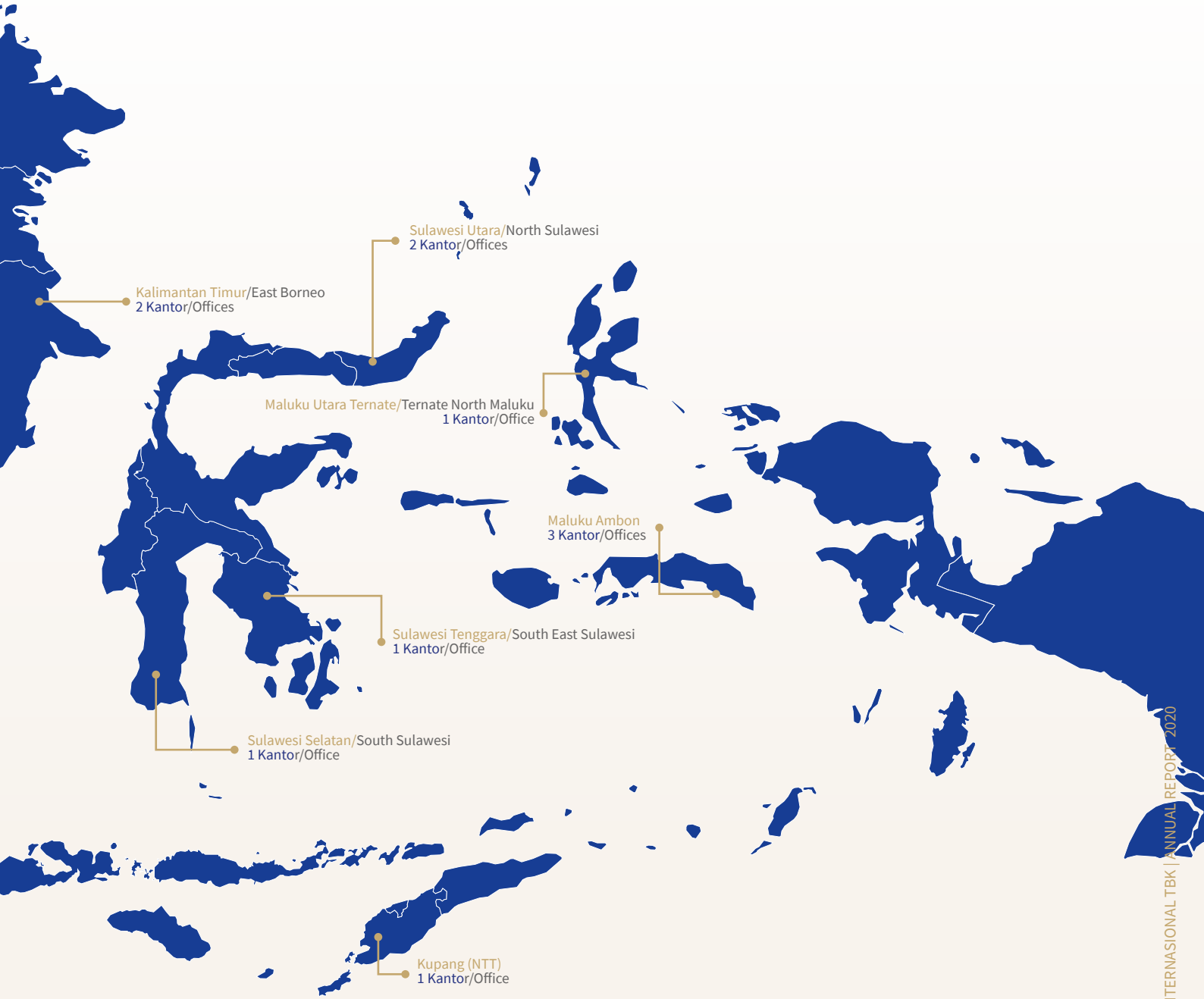
Business Network and Operational Map Area



Jumlah Kantor Berdasarkan Wilayah
Number of Office by Area

74

Kantor/Offices


Sulawesi Utara/North Sulawesi
2 Kantor/Offices
Kalimantan Timur/East Borneo
2 Kantor/Offices
Maluku Utara Ternate/Ternate North Maluku
1 Kantor/Office
Maluku Ambon
3 Kantor/Offices
Sulawesi Tenggara/South East Sulawesi
1 Kantor/Office
Sulawesi Selatan/South Sulawesi
1 Kantor/Office
Kupang (NTT)
1 Kantor/Office

Jumlah Kantor Berdasarkan Wilayah
Number of Office by Area

Area	Kegiatan Pelayanan Kas Cash Services Activity										
	KC	KCP	KK	*Payment Point*	*Mobile* Terminal	ATM					Total
						KC	KCP	KK	PP	OFF	
DKI Jakarta	6	21	2	5	1	7	23	2	1	15	83
Jawa Barat/West Java	4	7	-	1	-	4	7	-	-	10	33
Banten	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	10
Jawa Tengah/Central Java	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5
Jawa Timur/East Java	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Bali	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	8
Sumatera Utara/North Sumatera	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	11
Sumatera Selatan/South Sumatera	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4
Riau	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Kepulauan Riau/Riau Islands	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Jambi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Kepulauan Babel/Babel Islands	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Lampung	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Kalimantan Timur East Kalimantan	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Kalimantan Barat West Kalimantan	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6
Kalimantan Selatan South Kalimantan	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sulawesi Selatan South Sulawesi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sulawesi Utara North Sulawesi	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Sulawesi Tenggara Southeast Sulawesi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Kupang (NTT)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Maluku Utara Ternate Ternate North Maluku	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Maluku Ambon	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Total	**32**	**40**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**34**	**43**	**2**	**1**	**44**	**205**

Jumlah Kantor Berdasarkan Jenis Kantor
Number of Office by Type of Office

Jenis Kantor Type of Office	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Kantor Cabang/Branch Office	32	33	34	39
Kantor Cabang Pembantu/Sub-branch Office	40	54	58	63
Kantor Kas/Cash Offices	2	4	8	10
Kegiatan Pelayanan Kas/Cash Services Activities				
Payment Point	6	7	9	10
Mobile Terminal	1	1	1	1
ATM				
On Premises	80	97	106	117
Off Premises	44	50	43	42
Total ATM	124	147	149	159
Total	**205**	**246**	**259**	**282**

Visi, Misi, dan Nilai-Nilai Perusahaan

Vision, Mission, and Corporate Values

Visi
Vision

Menjadi Institusi Keuangan Terkemuka dengan Kinerja Prima yang Berkelanjutan dan Berkontribusi dalam Pembangunan Indonesia.

To Become a Leading Financial Institution with Excellent Performance that is Sustainable and Contributes to Indonesia's Development.

Penjelasan dari Visi Bank sebagai berikut:

1. Institusi keuangan terkemuka
   Bank akan dikenal luas oleh masyarakat sebagai institusi keuangan yang menyediakan produk & kualitas layanan yang unggul serta komprehensif bagi semua kebutuhan jasa keuangan individu, sesuai dengan siklus hidup, usaha, serta siklus pertumbuhan usaha.
2. Dengan kinerja prima
   Bank akan memiliki kinerja finansial dan operasional yang tumbuh berkesinambungan, unggul di banding *peer group* sejenis, sehingga memberikan kepuasan dan menjadi kebanggaan bagi pemegang saham maupun nasabahnya dan menjadi salah satu pilar sistem perbankan Indonesia yang disegani.
3. Yang berkelanjutan
   Kepedulian mengenai keuangan berkelanjutan, penyesuaian proses bisnis dengan mengintegrasikan pengelolaan risiko sosial dan lingkungan ke dalam aktivitas bisnis serta pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan.
4. Yang berkontribusi dalam pembangunan Indonesia
   Tidak hanya berorientasi kepada kinerja keuangan, BAGI akan hadir sebagai perusahaan dengan solusi yang menjadi bagian dari kontributor pertumbuhan ekonomi dan program-program dalam pembangunan Indonesia.

The Explanation of the Bank's Vision are as follows:

1. Becoming a leading financial institution
   Bank will be widely recognized by the public as a financial institution that provides excellent and comprehensive products & service quality for all individual financial service needs, in accordance with the life cycle, business, and business growth cycle.
2. With excellent performance
   Bank will have financial and operational performance that grow sustainably, superior to peer groups, thereby providing satisfaction and pride for shareholders and customers and becoming one of the respected pillars of the Indonesian banking system.
3. Sustainable
   Concern about sustainable finance, adjusting business processes by integrating social and environmental risk management into business activities as well as growing the financing portfolio for environmentally sound business activities.
4. Contributing to the development of Indonesia
   Not only oriented to financial performance, BAGI will be present as a company with solutions that are part of contributors to economic growth and programs in the development of Indonesia.

Misi
Mission

- Memberikan solusi keuangan berkelanjutan yang komprehensif dan inovatif.
  Provide comprehensive and innovative sustainable finance solutions.
- Meningkatkan jangkauan serta kualitas pelayanan melalui digitalisasi dan inklusi keuangan.
  Increasing the reach and quality of services through digitalization and financial inclusion.
- Mengembangkan sumber daya manusia yang handal dan berdedikasi.
  Developing reliable and dedicated human capital.
- Menjalankan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik serta peduli terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungan.
  Implement good corporate governance and care for the community and the environment the stakeholders.

Penjelasan dari Misi Bank:

1. Bank memiliki misi utama untuk memperluas dan memperkuat bisnis nasabah pada segmen korporasi, komersil dan konsumer sebagai realisasi mencapai visi memajukan kesejahteraan masyrakat Indonesia. Aktif dalam melakukan penetrasi pasar melalui pemetaan dan analisa yang tajam yang dapat memberikan nilai tambah bagi perusahaan, serta melalui pengembangan produk yang unggul demi memenuhi kebutuhan nasabah dengan fitur dan manfaat yang kompetitif.
2. Aktif dalam memperluas jaringan mitra kerja sama strategis dalam rangka mendapatkan bisnis baru yang bermanfaat bagi keuntungan perusahaan. Inovasi dan teknologi digunakan untuk menghasilkan proses yang lebih efektif dan efisien. Oleh karena itu, perusahaan dituntut untuk menghasilkan inovasi dan teknologi guna menunjang proses menjadi lebih efektif dan efisien. Selain itu dalam menjawab perubahan *digital finance* ke depan, perusahaan dituntut harus menciptakan kapabilitas tersebut baik secara teknologi maupun *mindset* dari seluruh pegawainya. Yang semua itu bertujuan agar dapat memberikan layanan unggul kepada nasabahnya dalam prinsip cepat, mudah dan murah.
3. *Key success factor* utama dalam industri keuangan adalah sumber daya manusia yang handal. Oleh karena itu, dalam pengembangan SDM-nya perusahaan melihat pengembangan dari sisi peningkatan kapabilitas dan kompetensinya serta kenyamanan nya agar setiap insan menjadi produktif bagi perusahaan.
4. Sebagai lembaga keuangan tentunya diwajibkan memenuhi tata kelola yang sudah diatur oleh regulator. Untuk itu tata kelola yang sesuai dengan prinsip kehati-hatian dan *Good Corporate Governance* harus tertanam di seluruh sendi unit dan pelaksana kerja di perusahaan.

Nilai-Nilai Perusahaan

Nilai-nilai perusahaan yang menjadi pedoman bagi para karyawan Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam mewujudkan Visi dan Misi adalah:

1. *Agility*
   Mampu untuk berpikir dan bertindak cepat dalam mengevaluasi dan merespon dinamika perubahan industri yang berdampak kepada keberlangsungan perusahaan.
2. *Collaboration*
   Senantiasa membuka kesempatan untuk berkolaborasi dengan mitra strategis yang kompeten dalam menciptakan peluang baru demi kemajuan perusahaan.
3. *Innovation*
   Konsisten dalam mencapai upaya terbaik berupa usulan atau tindakan perbaikan bertahap atau signifikan guna menciptakan efisiensi, efektivitas dan nilai tambah di bidang produk, proses, pelayanan, dan/atau teknologi untuk memajukan perusahaan.

Tinjauan Visi, Misi, dan Nilai-Nilai Perusahaan oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Pada tahun 2020, Bank telah melakukan *review* dan menganggap visi dan misi yang dimiliki Bank saat ini sesuai dengan kondisi dan tantangan industri perbankan.

The Explanation of the Bank's Mission are as follows:

1. Bank has a main mission to expand and strengthen its customers' business in the corporate, commercial and consumer segments as a realization of achieving its vision of advancing the welfare of the Indonesian people. Active in penetrating the market through sharp mapping and analysis which can provide added value to the company, as well as through superior product development to meet customer needs with competitive features and benefits.
2. To be active in expanding the network of strategic partnerships in order to get new business that will benefit the company. Innovation and technology are used to produce processes that are more effective and efficient. Therefore, companies are required to produce innovation and technology in order to support the process to be more effective and efficient. In addition, as a respond to the changes in digital finance future, companies are required to create these capabilities both technologically and in the mindset of all employees. All of which are aimed at providing superior service to customers in the principle of being fast, easy and affordable.
3. The main key success factor in the financial industry is reliable human capital. Therefore, in developing its Human Capital, the company looks at the development in terms of increasing its capabilities and competencies as well as its comfort so that everyone becomes productive for the company.
4. As a financial institution, of course, the Bank is obliged to comply with governance that has been regulated by the regulator. Therefore, governance in accordance with the principles of prudence and Good Corporate Governance must be embedded in all lines of unit and task executors in the company.

Corporate Values

Corporate values that serve as guidelines for employees of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in realizing the Vision and Mission are as follows:

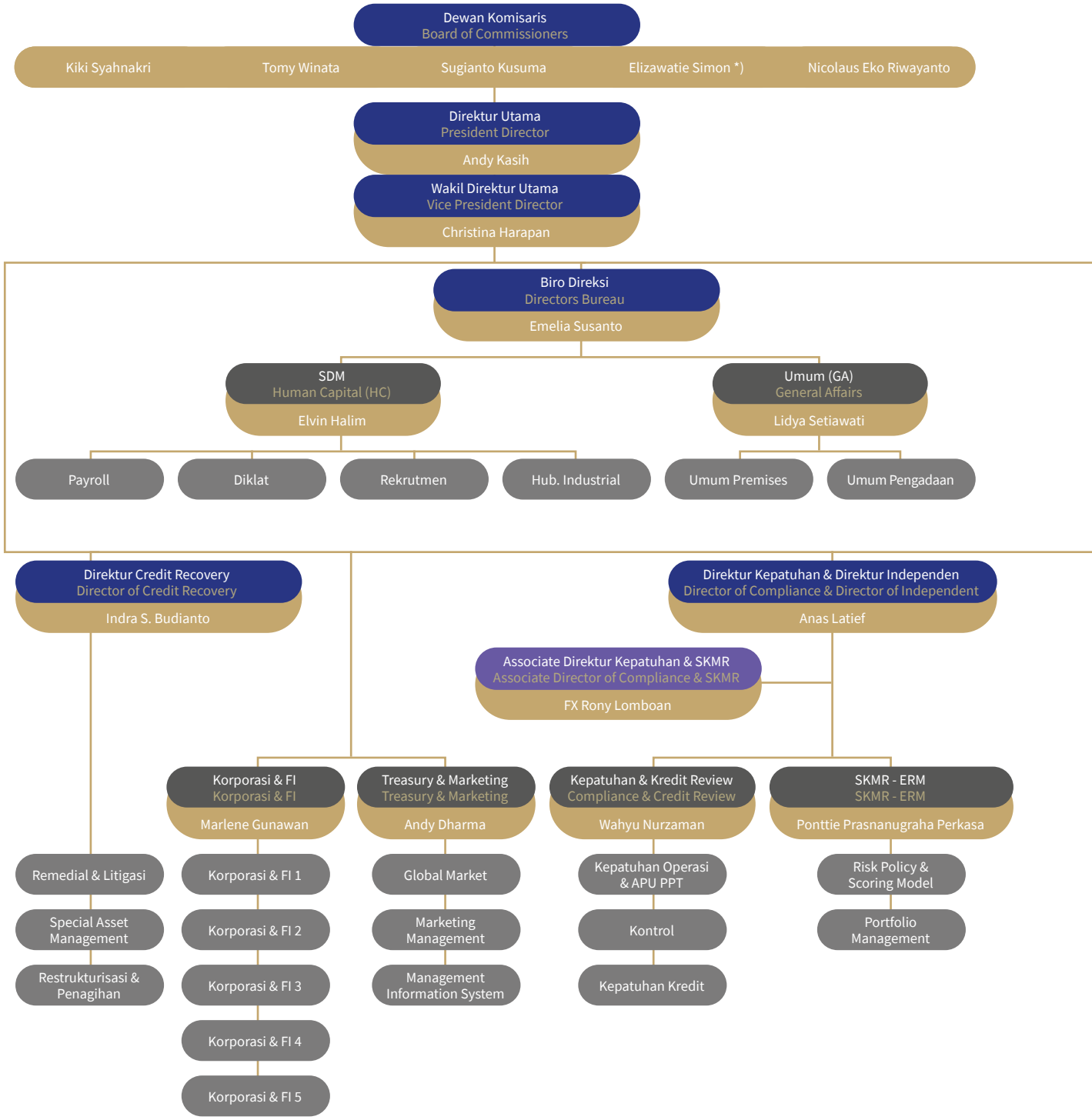
1. Agility
   Able to think and act quickly in evaluating and responding to the dynamics of the industry which may impact the sustainability of the company.
2. Collaboration
   Always open up opportunities to collaborate with strategic partners who are competent in creating new opportunities for the advancement of the company.
3. Innovation
   Be consistent in achieving the best efforts in the form of proposals or actions for gradual or significant improvements in order to create efficiency, effectiveness and added value in the fields of products, processes, services and/or technology to advance the company.

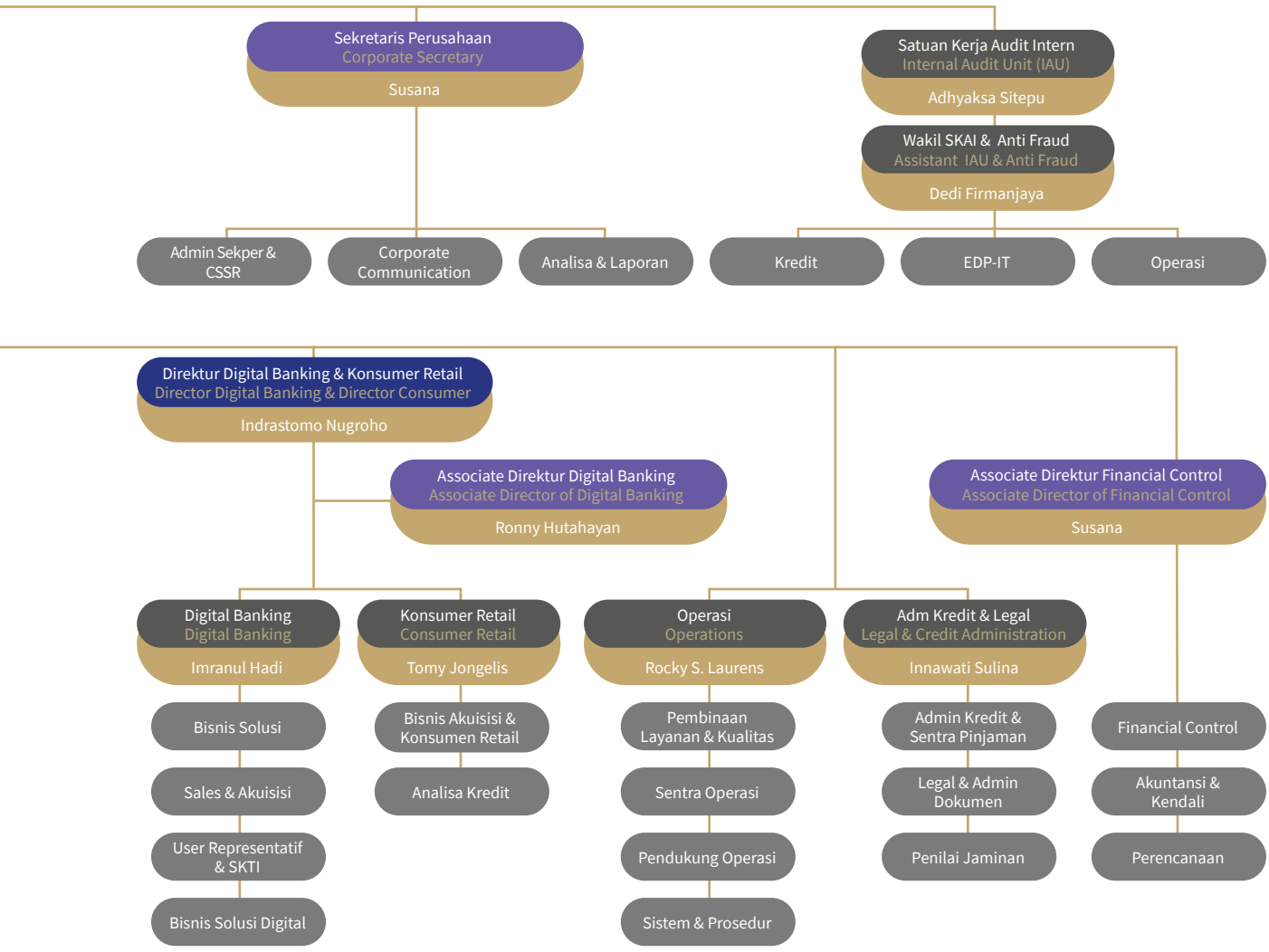
Review of the Company's Vision, Mission and Values by the Board of Commissioners and Directors

In 2020, the Bank has conducted a review and considers that the current vision and mission of the Bank are still in accordance with the conditions and challenges of the banking industry.

Struktur Organisasi

Organization Structure





keterangan: *)dalam masa *cooling off*

Profil Dewan Komisaris

Board of Commissioners Profile



Kiki Syahnakri

Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen
President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner

Warga Negara Indonesia, 73 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Komisaris Utama Bank periode 2005 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 26 tanggal 12 Juni 2005, diangkat kembali untuk periode 2014-2017 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 8 tanggal 3 Juni 2014 dan merangkap sebagai Komisaris Independen periode 2014-2017. Beliau kembali diangkat sebagai Komisaris Utama merangkap Komisaris Indepeden untuk periode 2017-2020 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017 dan diangkat kembali periode 2020-2023 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.

Beliau lulus dari Akademi Militer Nasional pada tahun 1971 dan memiliki pengalaman karier pada berbagai jabatan penting kemiliteran, yaitu sebagai Asisten Operasi KASAD (1998-1999), Panglima Darurat Militer Timor Timur (September-November 1999), Panglima Daerah Militer IX Udayana (November 1999-November 2000), dan Wakil Kepala Staf TNI Angkatan Darat (November 2000-Mei 2002). Beliau tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 73 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He serves as the Bank's President Commissioner for the period of 2005 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 26 dated June 12, 2005, reappointed for the 2014-2017 period based on the Deed No. 8 dated 3 June 2014 and concurrently as Independent Commissioner for the 2014-2017 period. He was reappointed as President Commissioner and concurrently Independent Commissioner for the 2017-2020 period based on the Deed No. 20 dated 16 June 2017 and returned to concurrently serving as an Independent Commissioner for the 2017-2020 period based on the Deed No. 20 dated June 16, 2017 and reappointed for the period 2020-2023 based on the Deed No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.

He graduated from the National Military Academy in 1971. He has experiences in various important military positions, namely as the Operational Assistant of Chief of Staff of Indonesian Army (1998–1999), East Timor Military Emergency Commander-in Chief (September–November 1999), Udayana IX Military Area Commander-in-Chief (November 1999–November 2000), and Army Deputy Chief of Staff (November 2000–May 2002). He is not concurrently serving in another company.



Tomy Winata

Wakil Komisaris Utama
Vice President Commissioner

Warga Negara Indonesia, 62 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Sepanjang karier, beliau telah berhasil mengembangkan berbagai usaha di Indonesia. Beliau menjabat sebagai Wakil Komisaris Utama Bank periode 2005 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 26 tanggal 12 Juni 2005, periode 2014-2017 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 8 tanggal 3 Juni 2014, diangkat kembali pada periode 2017-2020 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017 dan diangkat kembali pada periode 2020-2023 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.

Indonesian citizen, 62 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. Throughout his career, he has successfully developed various businesses in Indonesia. He served as the Bank's Vice President Commissioner for the period of 2005 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 26 dated June 12, 2005 period of 2014-2017, based Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 8 dated June 3, 2014 and reappointed in the 2017-2020 period based on the Deed No. 20 dated June 16, 2017 and reappointed in the period 2020-2023 based on the Deed No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.



Sugianto Kusuma

Wakil Komisaris Utama
Vice President Commissioner

Warga Negara Indonesia, 69 tahun, berdomisili Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Wakil Komisaris Utama PT Bank Artha Graha tahun 1990-1999. Pada tahun 2004, bergabung dengan PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk, beliau menjabat sebagai Wakil Komisaris Utama Bank untuk periode pertama kali berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 26 tanggal 12 Juni 2005, periode 2014-2017 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 8 tanggal 3 Juni 2014, diangkat kembali periode 2017-2020 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017, dan diangkat kembali periode 2020-2023 berdasarkan Akta Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.

Indonesian citizen, 69 years old, he domiciled in Jakarta. He serves as Vice President Commissioner of PT Bank Artha Graha 1990-1999. In 2004, joined with PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk, he served as Vice President Commissioner of the Bank for the first term based on the Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolutions No. 26 dated 12 June 2005, for the period 2014-2017 based on the Deed Statement of Meeting Resolutions No. 8 dated 3 June 2014, reappointed for the period 2020-2023 based on the Deed Meeting Resolution No. 7 dated 5 October 2020.



Elizawatie Simon*)

Komisaris Independen
Independent Commissioner

Warga Negara Indonesia, 59 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Komisaris Bank sejak tahun 2013 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2018 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 17 Juli 2018. Beliau menjabat sebagai Komisaris Independen tahun 2019 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 4 Juli 2019.

Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Hukum bidang Hukum Perdata dari Universitas Trisakti pada tahun 1985. Sebelumnya, beliau berkarier sebagai Kepala Biro Hukum Bank Danamon (1985-1990), Kepala Biro Hukum PT Danayasa Arthatama (1990-1999), Kepala Biro Hukum Bank Artha Graha Internasional (1999), dan diangkat menjadi Direktur Bank Artha Graha Internasional pada November 2013. Saat ini tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 59 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. She has been a Commissioner of the Bank since 2013 and was reappointed in 2018 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9, dated July 17, 2018. She served as Independent Commissioner in 2019 based on the Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9 dated July 4, 2019.

She earned her Bachelor's degree in Law majoring in Civil Law from Trisakti University in 1985. Previously, she worked as Head of the Legal Bureau of Bank Danamon (1985–1990), Head of the Legal Bureau of PT Danayasa Arthatama (1990–1999), Head of the Legal Bureau of Bank Artha Graha Internasional (1999), and was appointed as Director of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in November 2013. She is not concurrently serving in another company.

*)dalam masa tunggu *Cooling Off*
*)*in Cooling Off period*



Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto

Komisaris Independen
Independent Commissioner

Warga Negara Indonesia, 61 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Komisaris Independen Bank periode 2018 - 2021 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 17 Juli 2018.

Beliau menjadi praktisi di bidang *Organization Development* (OD) dan memperoleh beasiswa dari Pemerintah Inggris untuk mengikuti Pelatihan Konsultan OD di bawah bimbingan tenaga ahli dari Inggris hingga mengikuti Pendidikan Program Diploma dan Master di bidang OD di Sheffield Hallam University (UK) dan lulus tahun 1995. Selama 5 tahun, beliau menjadi bagian Tim Konsultan Manajemen Polri, yang lebih dikenal dengan Konsultan OD Polri.

Berkaitan dengan bidang keahlian yang dimiliki, beberapa penugasan resmi yang pernah dijalani beliau di luar organisasi Polri, di antaranya Dosen Pascasarjana Universitas Indonesia, Konsultan Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN), hingga memangku jabatan di lingkungan BNN sebagai Kepala Biro Perencanaan BNN serta Sekretaris Utama BNN. Beliau terakhir menjabat sebagai Asisten Staf Khusus Presiden dan saat ini tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 61 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He serves as the Bank's Independent Commissioner for the period of 2018 - 2021 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9 dated July 17, 2018.

He became a practitioner in Organization Development (OD) and obtained a scholarship from the UK Government to participate in the OD Consultant Training under the tutelage of experts from the UK and to complete the Diploma and Master's Programs in OD at Sheffield Hallam University (UK), graduated in 1995. For five years he was part of the Indonesian Police Management Consultancy Team, also known as the Consultant OD Polri.

In relation to his expertise, he was assigned to various official positions outside of the Police Force organization, among others postgraduate lecturer at the University of Indonesia, Consultant for the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), as well as BNN's Head of Planning Bureau and General Secretary. His final position was as Presidential Expert Staff Assistant. He is not concurrently serving in another company.

Profil Direksi

Board of Directors Profile



Andy Kasih
Direktur Utama
President Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, 65 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama Bank sejak tahun 2008, diangkat kembali pada tahun 2017 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017 dan diangkat kembali 2020 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.

Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala pada tahun 1984. Sebelumnya, beliau berkarier sebagai Kepala Akuntan PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Animal Feedmill (1979-1981), Kepala Akuntan dan Keuangan PT Impex Megah Surabaya (1981-1983), *Executive Trainee* Citibank (1982), Wakil Presiden Citibank (1994), Kepala Divisi Kontrol Bank Internasional Indonesia, Direktur Operasi Bank Subentra (1994), Direktur Operasi Bank (1996), Direktur IT dan Fincon Bank (1999-2001), Direktur IT dan Kepatuhan Bank (2001-2005), serta Direktur IT, Direktur Kepatuhan, dan *Risk Management* Bank (2005-2008) dan saat ini tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 65 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He has been the President Director of the Bank since 2008 and was reappointed in 2017 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017 and reappointed for the 2020 based on the Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.

He earned his Bachelor's degree in Economics from Widya Mandala Catholic University in 1984. Previously, he worked as Head of Accountant of PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Animal Feedmill (1979–1981), Head of Accountant and Finance of PT Impex Megah Surabaya (1981–1983), Executive Trainee of Citibank (1982), Vice President of Citibank (1994), Head of Control Division of Bank Internasional Indonesia, Director of Operations of Bank Subentra (1994), Director of Operations of the Bank (1996), Director of IT and Fincon of the Bank (1999–2001), Director of IT and Compliance of the Bank (2001–2005), as well as Director of IT, Compliance, and Risk Management of the Bank (2005–2008). He is not concurrently serving in another company.



Christina Harapan

Wakil Direktur Utama
Vice President Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 42 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Wakil Direktur Utama Bank sejak tahun 2018 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 17 Juli 2018.

Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Bisnis dari Universitas San Diego pada tahun 1999 dan Master bidang Bisnis Administrasi dari San Diego State University pada tahun 2000. Beliau memperoleh Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 5 dari Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan (2013) dan mengikuti *Refreshment* (2017). Pelatihan lainnya antara lain partisipasi pada *Befriending* with the Boom and Bust Cycle Jakarta (2014), *Leadership Development for High Performing Teams* oleh University of Southern California pada (2017), dan *Enchancing Good Corporate Governance Framework and Practices* oleh DSG (2017).

Perjalanan karier beliau dimulai di PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk sebagai Pemimpin Tim Pengawasan Bisnis di Internal Audit (2008-2012). Selanjutnya, beliau dipromosikan menjadi Kepala Divisi Pengendalian Internal (2012-2014) yang bertugas dalam mengelola risiko kredit dan operasional, Kepala Biro Direksi (2014-2016), dan Komisaris Independen PT Bank ICBC Indonesia (Februari 2016-Mei 2018) dan saat ini tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. She serves as the Bank's Vice President Director since 2018 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9, dated July 17, 2018.

She graduated with a Bachelor of Business from University of San Diego in 1999 and Master of Business Administration from San Diego State University in 2000. She obtained Risk Management Certification Level 5 from the Banking Professional Certification Institution in (2013) and participated in the Refreshment in (2017). Other training programs that she attended included the Befriending with the Boom and Bust Cycle in Jakarta (2014), Leadership Development for High Performing Teams held by the University of Southern California (2017), and Enhancing Good Corporate Governance Framework and Practices held by DSG (2017).

She started her career at PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk as Head of Business Supervision Team under Internal Audit (2008–2012). Then, she was promoted to Head of Internal Control Division (2012–2014), responsible for managing credit risk and operational risk, Head of the Directors Bureau (2014–2016), and Independent Commissioner of PT Bank ICBC Indonesia (February 2016–May 2018). She is not concurrently serving in another company.



Indra S. Budianto

Direktur
Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 58 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Bank sejak tahun 2014 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2017 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2020 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.

Beliau meraih gelar Diploma Pendidikan Bisnis dari Ngee Ann Polytechnic, Singapura pada tahun 1982, Sarjana Administrasi Bisnis dari University of La Verne, Claremont, Los Angeles, USA pada tahun 1990, dan Master di bidang Pertahanan dari Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia pada tahun 2012. Beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Manajer Umum PT Putra Kalimantan Group yang bertanggung jawab untuk wilayah Medan, Dumai, Palembang, Samarinda, Balikpapan, dan Makassar (1995) dan pernah menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk pada tahun 2015-2019, saat ini beliau tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 58 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He has been the Director of the Bank since 2014 and was reappointed in 2017 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017 and was reappointed in 2020 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.

He graduated with a Diploma in Business Studies from Ngee Ann Polytechnic Singapore in 1982, Bachelor of Business Administration from University of La Verne, Claremont, Los Angeles, USA in 1990, and Master of Defense from Indonesian Defense University in 2012. He had served as General Manager at Putra Kalimantan Group, responsible for Medan, Dumai, Palembang, Samarinda, Balikpapan, and Makassar regions (1995) and has served as Corporate Secretary of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk in 2015-2019, currently he is not currently holding concurrent positions at other companies.



Anas Latief

Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen
Director of Compliance & Director of Independent

Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 59 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Bank sejak tahun 2014, diangkat kembali pada tahun 2017 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017. Beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Bank berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 04 Juli 2019 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2020 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.

Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi bidang Manajemen dari Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar pada tahun 1986. Sebelumnya, beliau berkarier sebagai *Account Officer Bank* (1988), Direktur Utama Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tenggara (2004-2009), dan Sekretaris Perusahaan Bank (2016) dan saat ini tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 59 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He has been the Director of the Bank since 2014 and was reappointed in 2017 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017. He served as Director of Compliance & Director of Independent of the Bank based on the Deed Meeting Decision Statement No. 9 dated 04 July 2019 and reappointed in 2020 based on the Deed Meeting Decision Statement No. 7 dated 5 October 2020.

He earned his Bachelor's degree in Economics majoring in Management from Hasanuddin University, Makassar, in 1986. Previously, he worked as Account Officer of the Bank (1988), President Director of Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tenggara (2004–2009), and Corporate Secretary of the Bank (2016). He is not concurrently serving in another company.



Indrastomo Nugroho

Direktur
Director

Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 46 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Bank periode 2018-2021 berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 17 Juli 2018.

Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Trisakti pada tahun 1996. Beliau memulai kariernya di dunia perbankan sebagai *Senior Manager Product* Bank Niaga (1996-2005), *Head of Liabilities Product* Bank Danamon (2005-2008), *Head of Centralize Processing* BTPN (2008-2009), *Head of Consumer Lending Product Development* Bank Negara Indonesia (2009-2013). Beliau juga pernah menjabat pada beberapa posisi di Bank sebagai Kepala Divisi Pengembangan Produk dan Servis, Kepala Divisi Pengembangan Produk (2013), Deputi Direktur *Credit Commercial* (2017), dan Deputi Direktur Pengembangan Produk dan Bisnis (2017) dan saat ini tidak sedang merangkap jabatan di perusahaan lain.

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He serves as the Bank's Director for the period of 2018-2021 based on Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9 dated July 17, 2018.

He earned his Bachelor's degree in Economics from Trisakti University in 1996. He began his career in banking as Senior Manager Product of Bank Niaga (1996–2005), Head of Liabilities Product of Bank Danamon (2005–2008), Head of Centralized Processing of BTPN (2008–2009), Head of Consumer Lending Product Development of Bank Negara Indonesia (2009–2013). He also served at various positions at the Bank, among others as Head of Product Development & Service Division, Head of Product Development Division (2013), Deputy Director of Credit Commercial (2017), and Deputy Director of Product and Business Development (2017). He is not concurrently serving in another company.

Profil Pejabat Eksekutif

Profile of Executive Officials

Ronny Hutahayan

Associate Direktur *Digital Banking*
Associate Director of Digital Banking

Warga Negara Indonesia, 42 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau diangkat menjadi *Associate* Direktur *Digital Banking* berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0957/X/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Bachelor of Computing dari National University of Singapore (NUS) (1999–2002), Master of Science in Strategic Studies dari S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University (2005-2006), Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Executive Education. Creating Collaborative Solutions: Innovations in Governance program (2009). P2H Pte Ltd, Singapore, Senior Business Manager (2002–2006), PT Gema Laksanajaya and PT Suryamuk; Trans Samudera, Director (2007–2009), PT Sembada Manis Nusantara, affiliated with Salim Group, Indonesia, Director (2008–2009), Ministry of Defense, Directorate General for Defense Strategy, External Consultant (2008–2009), Ancora Group, Special Advisor to the Chairman (2009–2011), BlackBerry Indonesia, Senior Carrier Sales & Relationship Manager (2010–2014), Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), Advisor to the Chairman (2015–2016), PT Elang Mahkota Teknologi Tbk (EMTEK Group), Senior VP for Corporate Affairs (2015-2018).

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He was appointed as Associate Director for Digital Banking based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0957/X/2020. He got degree in Bachelor of Computing from the National University of Singapore (NUS) (1999-2002), Master of Science in Strategic in Stuides from S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University (2005-2006), Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Executive Education, Creating Collaborative Solutions: Innovations in Governance Program (2009). P2H Pte Ltd, Singapore, Senior Business Manager (2002-2006), PT Gema Laksanajaya and PT Suryamuk; Trans Samudera, Director (2007-2009), PT Sembada Manis Nusantara, affiliated with Salim Group, Indonesia, Director (2008-2009), Ministry of Defense, Directorate General for Defense Strategy, External Consultant (2008-2009), Ancora Group, Special Advisor to the Chairman (2009-2011), BlackBerry Indonesia, Senior Carrier Sales and Relationship Manager (2010-2014). Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), Advisor to the Chairman (2015-2016), PT Elang Mahkota Teknologi Tbk (EMTEK Group), Senior VP for Corporate Affairs (2015-2018).

FX Rony Lomboan

Associate Direktur Kepatuhan & SKMR
Associate Director of Compliance & SKMR

Warga Negara Indonesia, 51 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau diangkat menjadi *Associate* Direktur Kepatuhan & SKMR berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0873/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Teknik Elektro Universitas Trisakti pada tahun 1996. Sebelumnya berkarier di Bank sebagai *Account Officer* Cabang Suryopranoto (1997), *Team Leader Marketing* Cabang Suryopranoto (2000), Pejabat Sementara Pimpinan Cabang Manado (2002), *Team Leader Corporate Banking* (2005), *Staff Branch Banking* (2005), Kepala Bagian Kredit (2008), Kepala Bagian Kredit Komersial dan Korporasi (2012), Kepala Divisi Manajemen Risiko (2013), dan Deputi Direktur Kredit Korporasi (2017), Deputi Direktur Bisnis 1 (2018-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He was appointed as Associate Director of Compliance & SKMR based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0873/XI/2020. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Trisakti University in 1996. Previously worked at the Bank as an Account Officer for the Suryopranoto Branch (1997), Team Leader Marketing for the Suryopranoto Branch (2000), Temporary Officer at the Manado Branch (2002), Team Leader for Corporate Banking (2005), Branch Banking Staff (2005), Head of Credit (2008), Head of Commercial and Corporate Credit (2012), Head of the Risk Management Division (2013), and Deputy Director of Corporate Credit (2017), Deputy Director of Business 1 (2018-2020).

Susana

- *Associate* Direktur *Financial Control*
- Associate Director of Financial Control

- *Sekretaris Perusahaan*
- Corporate Secretary

Warga Negara Indonesia, 48 tahun, berdomisili di Tangerang. Beliau menjabat sebagai *Associate* Direktur *of Financial Control* berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0701/A/X/2020 dan sekaligus menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0962/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Diploma dari Akademi Akuntansi YAI pada tahun 1996, Sarjana Akuntansi dari Universitas Trisakti pada tahun 2013, dan Pendidikan Profesi Akuntansi (PPAK) dari Universitas Trisakti pada tahun 2014. Sebelumnya, beliau berkarier sebagai Manajer Keuangan dan *Accounting* PT Buanagraha Arthaprima (2016) dan Kepala SKAI Bank Artha Graha Internasional pada tahun (2017-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 48 years old, domiciled in Tangerang. She has been as Associate Director of Financial Control based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0701/A/X/2020 and at the same time serves as the Corporate Secretary based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0962/XI/2020. She graduated with a Diploma from the YAI Accounting Academy in 1996, Bachelor's degree in Accounting from University of Trisakti in 2013, and completed Accounting Professional Education Program (PPAK) at University of Trisakti in 2014. Previously, she worked as Finance and Accounting Manager at PT Buanagraha Arthaprima (2016) and Head of Internal Audit Unit (IAU) Bank Artha Graha Internasional (2017-2020).

Elvin Halim

Deputi Direktur SDM
Deputy Director of HC

Warga Negara Indonesia, 40 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau diangkat menjadi Deputi Direktur SDM berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0481/X/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Teknik Elektro di Universitas Unika Atma Jaya Jakarta pada tahun 2003. Karir perbankan dimulai sejak tahun 2006 sebagai *Management Development Program* di PT Bank Sinarmas, Tbk. kemudian berturut-turut menjadi *Account Officer* Cabang Manado (2006) dan *Account Officer* KPNO (2007), *Deputy Branch Manager* Cabang Makassar (2007), *Branch Manager* Cabang Ambon (2007-2011), *Regional Manager* II - Sumatera bagian Selatan (2011-2012) dan *Regional Manager* VI - Jawa Barat (2012-2013). Selanjutnya berkarir di PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Pemimpin Cabang Palembang (2014-2018) dan Pemimpin Cabang Lampung (2018-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 40 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He was appointed Deputy Director of HC based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0481/X/2020. He earned a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering at the University of Atma Jaya Jakarta in 2003. His banking career began in 2006 as a Management Development Program at PT Bank Sinarmas, Tbk. then successively became Account Officer of Manado Branch (2006) and Account Officer of KPNO (2007), Deputy Branch Manager of Makassar Branch (2007), Branch Manager of Ambon Branch (2007-2011), Regional Manager II - Southern Sumatra (2011-2012) and Regional Manager VI - West Java (2012-2013). Subsequently, he had a career at PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk he served as Palembang Branch Manager (2014-2018) and Lampung Branch Manager (2018-2020).

Lidya Setiawati

Deputi Direktur Umum (GA)
Deputy Director of General Affairs

Warga Negara Indonesia, 47 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau diangkat menjadi Deputi Direktur GA berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0718/X/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana *Marketing* di *Arizona State University* dan gelar *Master International Business Management* di Hawaii Pacific *University*. Jabatan beliau sebelumnya di PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk yaitu *Corporate Secretary* (2012), *Staff Premises* (2014), PJs Kabag *Premises* (2014), Pejabat *Cost Control* (2015), dan *Executive Officer Procurement & Premises* (2017-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. She was appointed Deputy Director of GA based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0718/X/2020. She holds a Bachelor of Marketing degree from Arizone State University and a Master's degree in International Business Management at Hawaii Pacific University. Her previous positions at PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk, namely Corporate Secretary (2012), Staff Premises (2014), PJs Head of Premises (2014), Cost Control Officer (2015), and Executive Officer Procurement & Premises (2017-2020).

Wahyu Nurzaman

Deputi Direktur Kepatuhan & Kredit *Review*
Deputy Director of Compliance & Credit Review

Warga Negara Indonesia, 51 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau diangkat menjadi Deputi Direktur Kepatuhan & Kredit *Review* berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0681/X/2020. Beliau mengawali karier sebagai Dosen Tidak Tetap (Luar Biasa) Fakultas Ekonomi Akuntansi Universitas Trisakti (1993-1994), Staff Kontrol dan *Senior Officer* Inspektorat Audit Bank Tiara Asia (1994-2000), *Senior Assisstant Manager Proofing* & Rekonsiliasi Bank Danamon Indonesia (2000). Selanjutnya, beliau berkarier di Bank sebagai Korwil Kontrol KPNO (2000-2001), *Compliance Officer* (2001-2003), *Risk Management Officer* (2003-2009), Kepala Bagian Manajemen Risiko (2009-2013), *Executive Officer* Manajemen Risiko Non Kredit (2013-2017), dan Deputi Direktur SKMR Non Kredit (2018-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He was appointed as Deputy Director of Compliance & Credit Review based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0681/X/2020. He started his career as a Non-Permanent Lecturer (Extraordinary), Faculty of Economics, Accounting, Trisakti University (1993-1994), Control Staff and Senior Officer of the Audit Inspectorate of Bank Tiara Asia (1994-2000), Senior Assistant Manager of Proofing & Reconciliation at Bank Danamon Indonesia (2000). Subsequently, he worked at the Bank as Regional Cordinator Control KPNO (2000-2001), Compliance Officer (2001-2003), Risk Management Officer (2003-2009), Head of Risk Management (2009-2013), Executive Officer of Non-Credit Risk Management (2013-2017), and Deputy Director of Non-Credit SKMR (2018-2020).

Ponttie Prasnanugraha Perkasa

Deputi Direktur SKMR-ERM
Deputy Director of SKMR-ERM

Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 41 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Diangkat menjadi Deputi Direktur SKMR-ERM dengan Surat Keputusan No. SK-MT/SDM/0879/X/2020. Meraih gelar Sarjana Akuntansi dan Master Akuntansi dari Universitas Diponegoro Semarang (2007) dan pernah menjabat sebagai *Staff* Operasi Cabang Harmoni (2003-2004), *Staff* Operasi Cabang Pandanaran Semarang (2004-2010), *Account Officer* Cabang Suryopranoto (2010-2011), *Account Officer* Cabang Pemuda (2011-2013), *Staff* SKMR (2013-2018) dan *Executive Officer* SKMR (2019-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 41 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. Appointed as Deputy Director of SKMR-ERM by Decree No. SK-MT/SDM/0879/X/2020. Obtained a Bachelor of Accounting degree and Masters in Accounting at Diponegoro University Semarang (2007) and served as Operation Staff for Harmoni Branch (2003-2004), Operations Staff for Pandanaran Semarang Branch (2004-2010), Account Officer for the Suryopranoto Branch (2010-2011), Account Officer for the Youth Branch (2011-2013), Staff SKMR (2013-2018) and Executive Officer SKMR (2019-2020).

Imranul Hadi

Deputi Direktur *Digital Banking*
Deputy Director of Digital Banking

Warga Negara Indonesia, 53 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau diangkat menjadi Deputi Direktur *Digital Banking* berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0481/X/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Teknik di Universitas Syiah Kuala, S2 Bisnis & Manajemen di Universitas Prasetya Mulia dan S2 Manajemen Informatika di *George Washington University*. Sebelumnya beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Koordinator SKAI Bagian EDP Audit (2001), Kabag EDP Audit (2007), Kabag Audit Teknologi (2008), *Staff* Khusus *Corporate Secretary* (2012), Kabag EDP *Quality Assurance (*2013), Kabag IT *Security* & QA (2016) dan *Executive Officer* IT Security (2019-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 53 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He was appointed Deputy Director of Digital Banking based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0481/X/2020. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree at Syiah Kuala University, a Masters in Business & Management at Prasetya Mulia University and a Masters in Informatics Management at George Washington University. Previously, he served as Coordinator of IAU for EDP Audit (2001), Head of EDP Audit (2007), Head of Technology Audit (2008), Special Staff for Corporate Secretary (2012), Head of EDP Quality Assurance (2013), Head of IT Security & QA (2016) and Executive Officer of IT Security (2019-2020).

Tomy Jongelis

Deputi Direktur Konsumer Retail
Deputy Director of Consumer Retail

Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 37 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Diangkat menjadi Deputi Direktur Konsumer Retail dengan Surat Keputusan No. SK-MT/SDM/0883/X/2020. Beliau telah memiliki Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 5 dari Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari STIE Trisakti (2004). Memulai karier dalam dunia perbankan di Bank sebagai Staf Kredit MDP IV pada tahun 2005, *Account Officer* Cabang Batam (2007-2008), Pimpinan Tim dan Pemimpin Cabang di Cirebon, Bandung, Roxymas, Cokroaminoto, Koordinator Wilayah Jabar–Jateng (2008-2016), Deputi Direktur Kredit Proses dan *Collection* (2017-2018), Direktur Bank (2018-2019), dan *Associate Director* Bisnis *Retail* (2019-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 37 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He was appointed as Deputy Director of Consumer Retail with Decree No. SK-MT/SDM/0883/X/2020. He has obtained Level 5 Risk Management Certification from the Banking Profession Certification Institute. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Economics from STIE Trisakti (2004). Started his career in banking at the Bank as MDP IV Credit Staff in 2005, Account Officer of Batam Branch (2007–2008), Team Leader and Branch Manager in Cirebon, Bandung, Roxymas, Cokroaminoto, West Java-Central Java Regional Coordinator (2008–2016), and Deputy Director of Credit Process and Collection (2017–2018) Director of the Bank (2018-2019), and Associate Director in Business Retail (2019-2020).

Adhyaksa Sitepu

Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI)
Head of Internal Audit Unit (IAU)

Warga negara Indonesia, 51 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) sejak tahun 2020 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0704/X/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi jurusan Akuntansi dari Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bandung (1993), *Master Business Administration* dari *Newport University* USA (1997) dan *Doctor of Philosophy* bidang Manajemen dari *American World University* (1998). Sebelumnya berkarier sebagai Deputi Kepala Audit Internal PT Jakarta International Hotels & Development Tbk, Deputi Direktur Anti *Fraud*, Kontrol dan APU PPT (2018-2019), dan Deputi Direktur Kepatuhan (2019-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He has hold the position of Head of Internal Audit Unit since 2020 based on the Board of Directors' Decision Letter No. SK-MT/SDM/0704/X/2020. He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Economics majoring in Accounting from Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Bandung (1993), Master's degree in Business Administration from Newport University, USA, (1997), and Doctor of Philosophy in Management from American World University (1998). He previously worked as Internal Audit Deputy Head at PT Jakarta International Hotels & Development Tbk. Deputy Director of Anti Fraud, Control and APU PPT (2018-2019), and Deputy Director of Compliance (2019-2020).

Dedi Firmanjaya

Wakil Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) & Anti Fraud
Assistant Internal Audit Unit (IAU) & Anti Fraud

Warga Negara Indonesia, 45 tahun, berdomisili di Depok. Beliau menjabat sebagai Wakil Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) & *Anti Fraud* sejak tahun 2020 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/1096/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Teknik Elektro *Institute Sains* dan Teknologi Nasional Jakarta (2001). Sebelumnya, beliau menjabat sebagai *Staff Examination Audit* (Unit Supervisi– SKAI) (2004-2005), *Staff* Pendukung Teknis– *Hardware* (IT) (2005-2010), *Staff* Senior Risiko Operasional dan IT (SKMR) (2010-2018), *Executive Officer* Risiko Operasional dan IT (SKMR) (2018-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 45 years old, domiciled in Depok. He has served as Assistant Internal Audit Unit (IAU) & Anti Fraud since 2020 based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/1096/XI/2020. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering at the Jakarta National Institute of Science and Technology (2001). Previously, he served as Examination Audit Staff (Supervision Unit - IAU) (2004-2005), Technical Support Staff - Hardware (IT) (2005-2010), Senior Staff Operational Risk and IT (SKMR) (2010-2018), Executive Officer of Operational Risk and TI (SKMR) (2018-2020).

Marlene Gunawan

Deputi Direktur Korporasi & FI
Deputy Director of Corporation & FI

Warga Negara Indonesia, 35 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Deputi Direktur Korporasi & FI sejak tahun 2020 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0885/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi Akuntansi dari Universitas Tarumanagara (2008) dan *Magister* Manajemen Universitas Tarumanagara (2010). Sebelumnya, beliau menjabat sebagai *Executive Officer* Kredit Korporasi Bank (2017) dan Deputi Direktur Bisnis 3 (2018 -2020).

Indonesian citizen, 35 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. She has served as Deputy Director of Corporations & FI since 2020 based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0885/XI/2020. She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Economics majoring in Accounting from Tarumanagara University (2008) and Master's degree in Management from Tarumanagara University (2010). Previously, she worked as Executive Officer of Corporate Credit of the Bank (2017) and Deputy Director of Business 3 (2018 -2020).

Andy Dharma

Deputi Direktur *Treasury* & Pemasaran
Deputy Director Treasury & Marketing

Warga Negara Indonesia, 46 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Menjabat sebagai Deputi Direktur *Treasury* & Pemasaran berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0887/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar *Bachelor of Commerce* dari Curtin University of Technology (2001) dan *Master Sains* (*Honors*) dari Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia (2012). Sebelumnya, beliau berkarier di Bank sebagai peserta *Management Development* Program (2002), Staff *Forex Dealer* (2003), Staff Tim *Risk Management* (2003), Staff *Fixed Income Dealer* (2004), Wakil Kepala Divisi Pengembangan Produk dan Servis (2009), Wakil Kepala Divisi Kredit II (2010), Kepala Divisi Sekretaris Perusahaan (2012), Kepala Divisi *Financial Institution and Capital Market* (2014), dan Kepala Divisi *International Banking and Market* (2016), Deputi Direktur *Treasury and FI* (2018-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. Serves as Deputy Director of Treasury & Marketing based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0887/XI/2020. He earned his Bachelor of Commerce from Curtin University of Technology (2001) and Master of Science (Honors) from Pertahanan Indonesia University (2012). Previously, he started his career at the Bank as a participant of the Management Development Program (2002), Forex Dealer Staff (2003), Risk Management Team Staff (2003), Fixed Income Dealer Staff (2004), Assistant Deputy of Product & Services Development (2009), Assistant Deputy of Credit II (2010), Head of Corporate Secretary Division (2012), Head of Financial Institution & Capital Market Division (2014), and Head of International Banking & Market Division (2016), Deputy Director of Treasury and FI (2018-2020).

Innawati Sulina

Deputi Direktur Admin Kredit & Legal
Deputy Director of Credit Administration & Legal

Warga Negara Indonesia, 52 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Deputi Direktur Admin Kredit & Legal berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0606/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi Manajemen dari Universitas Tridharma Widya Jakarta. Sebelumnya, beliau menjabat sebagai Staf SKAI (2001), Staf Komisaris (2002), Sekretariat Komisaris & Direksi (2011), Staf Khusus Sekretariat Komisaris (2013), Sekretariat Komisaris (2017-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 52 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. She serves as Deputy Director of Credit Administration & Legal based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0606/XI/2020. She holds a Bachelor of Economics in Management from Tridharma Widya University Jakarta. Previously, She served as Staff of IAU (2001), Staff Commissioner (2002), Secretariat of Commissioners & Directors (2011), Special Staff of Secretariat of Commissioners (2013), Secretariat of Commissioners (2017-2020).

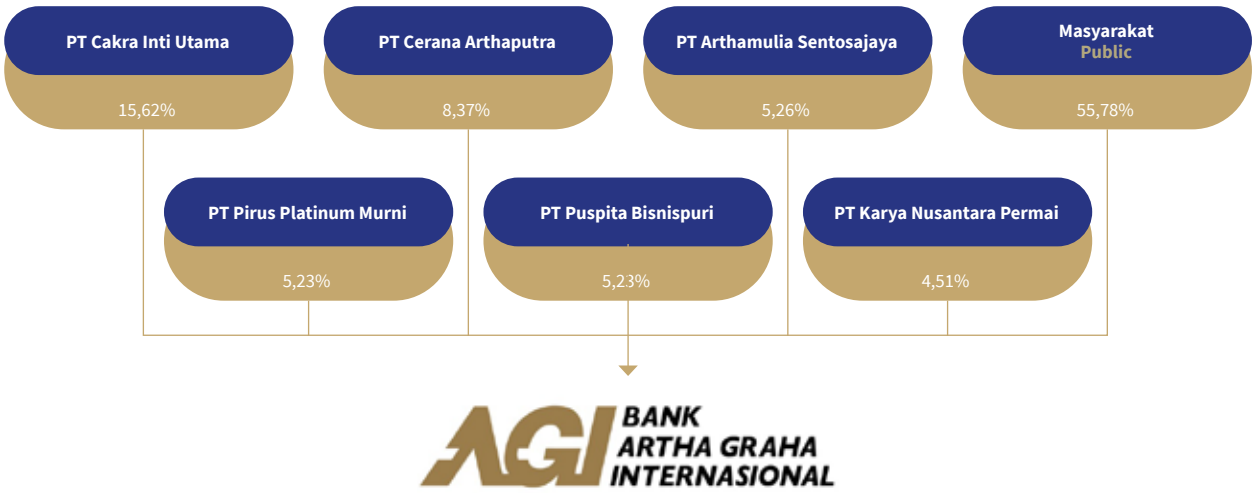
Rocky S. Laurens
Deputi Direktur Operasi
Deputy Director of Operations

Warga Negara Indonesia, 44 tahun, berdomisili di Jakarta. Beliau menjabat sebagai Deputi Direktur Operasi sejak tahun 2020 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/1019/XI/2020. Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Akuntansi dari Universitas Advent Indonesia. Sebelumnya, beliau berkarier sebagai Kepala Bagian Kontrol Keuangan (2014-2016), Deputi Direktur Fincon, *Accounting*, *Budgeting*, Sistem dan Prosedur (2017-2019), Deputi Direktur Sistem dan Prosedur, serta Perwakilan Pengguna (2018-2020).

Indonesian citizen, 44 years old, domiciled in Jakarta. He has served as Deputy Director of Operations since 2020 based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/1019/XI/2020. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Advent Indonesia University. Previously, he worked as Head of Financial Control Department (2014–2016), Deputy Director of Fincon, Accounting, Budgeting, System and Procedure (2017-2019), Deputy Director of System and Procedure, as well as User Representatives (2018-2020).

Struktur dan Komposisi Pemegang Saham

Shareholders Structure and Composition



Pemegang Saham PT Cerana Arthaputra, PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya, PT Pirus Platinum Murni, PT Puspita Bisnispuri dan PT Karya Nusantara Permai adalah Sdr. Tomy Winata dan Sdr. Sugianto Kusuma, sehingga pemegang saham pengendali terakhir Bank Artha Graha Internasional adalah Sdr. Tomy Winata dan Sdr. Sugianto Kusuma.

Shareholders of PT Cerana Arthaputra, PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya, PT Pirus Platinum Murni, PT Puspita Bisnispuri and PT Karya Nusantara Permai are Mr. Tomy Winata and Mr. Sugianto Kusuma, so that the shareholder the last controller of Bank Artha Graha Internasional are Mr. Tomy Winata and Mr. Sugianto Kusuma.

Struktur dan Komposisi Pemegang Saham
Shareholders Structure and Composition

Pemegang Saham Shareholders	**Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham)** Total Shares (Number of Shares)	**Jumlah Modal Disetor** Total Paid in Capital (Rp)	**Kepemilikan (%)** Ownership (%)
Mencapai 5% atau Lebih/5% or More			
PT Cakra Inti Utama	2.467.990.263,00	273.650.760.361,44	15,62
PT Cerana Arthaputra	1.322.157.253,00	146.600.796.212,64	8,37
PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya	830.745.581,00	92.113.070.021,28	5,26
PT Pirus Platinum Murni	825.529.475,00	91.534.708.188,00	5,23
PT Puspita Bisnispuri	825.529.472,00	91.534.707.855,36	5,23
Di Bawah 5%/Below 5%			
PT Karya Nusantara Permai	712.647.774,00	79.018.385.181,12	4,51
Masyarakat/Public	8.811.595.279,00	977.029.684.535,52	55,78
Jumlah Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh **Total Shares Issued and Fully Paid**	**15.796.195.097,00**	**1.751.482.112.355,36**	**100,00**

Komposisi Pemegang Saham Berdasarkan Status Kepemilikan
Shareholders Composition by Ownership Status

Status Kepemilikan Ownership Status	**Jumlah Investor** Number of Investors	**Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham)** Total Shares (Number of Shares)	**Kepemilikan (%)** Ownership (%)
Pemodal Nasional/National Investors			
Perorangan Indonesia/Indonesian Individual	4.598	967.770.010	6,127
Perseroan Terbatas/Limited Liability Company	99	12.504.444.291	79,161
Danareksa	1	14	0,000
Asuransi/Insurance	7	5.332.241	0,034
Yayasan/Foundation	9	3.335.335	0,021
Koperasi/Cooperatives	0	0	0,000
Lain-Lain/Others	1	201	0,000
Pemodal Asing/Foreign Investors			
Perorangan Asing/Foreign Individuals	38	1.638.588	0,010
Badan Usaha Asing/Foreign Business Entity	37	2.313.674.417	14,647
Lain-Lain/Others	0	0	0,000
Total	**4.790**	**15.796.195.097**	**100,000**

Komposisi Saham Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
Share Composition of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Pemegang Saham Shareholders	**Jabatan** Position	**Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham)** Total Paid in Capital (Rp)	**Kepemilikan (%)** Ownership (%)
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama/Vice President Commissioner	450.450.450	2,85
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama/Vice President Director	845.500	0,01

Komposisi 20 Pemegang Saham Terbesar
Composition of Top 20 Shareholders

Pemegang Saham Shareholder	Status Pemegang Saham Shareholders Status	Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham) Total Shares (Number of Shares)	Kepemilikan (%) Ownership (%)
PT Cakra Inti Utama Mangga Dua Raya Gedung Harco Mangga Dua Lt. 4 Sawah Besar Jakarta	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	2.467.990.263	15,62
PT Cerana Arthaputra Gedung Artha Graha Lt. 28 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta, 12190	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	1.322.157.253	8,37
PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya Gedung Artha Graha Lt. 28 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta, 12190	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	830.745.581	5,26
PT Pirus Platinum Murni Gedung Artha Graha Lt. 28 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta, 12190	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	825.529.475	5,23
PT Puspita Bisnispuri Mangga Dua Raya Gedung Harco Mangga Dua Lt. 4 Sawah Besar Jakarta	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	825.529.472	5,23
PT Gemilang Inti Persada Pasir Putih Raya No. 28 Ancol Pademangan, Jakarta	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	784.804.563	4,97
PT Karya Nusantara Permai Mangga Dua Raya Gedung Harco Mangga Dua Lt. 4 Sawah Besar Jakarta	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	712.647.774	4,51
PT Artha Graha Network Mangga Dua Raya Gedung Harco Mangga Dua Lt. 4 Sawah Besar Jakarta	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	575.747.720	3,64
PT Artha Graha Network Mangga Dua Raya Gedung Harco Mangga Dua Lt. 4 Sawah Besar Jakarta	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	558.869.310	3,54
PT Arya Kencana Utama Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt. 7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	537.801.500	3,40
Sugianto Kusuma Pluit Permai Raya No. 20 RT. 001 RW. 004 Pluit Penjaringan	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	450.450.450	2,85
PT Lintas Perdana Karya Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt. 7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	423.000.000	2,68
PT Layar Unggul Utama Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt.7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	423.000.000	2,68
PT Raya Perdana Utama Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt.7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	422.000.000	2,67
PT Persada Indah Raya Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt.7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	402.364.605	2,55
PT Nuansa Indah Raya Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt.7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	402.364.605	2,55

Pemegang Saham Shareholder	**Status Pemegang Saham** Shareholders Status	**Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham)** Total Shares (Number of Shares)	**Kepemilikan (%)** Ownership (%)
PT Indah Raya Sejahtera Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt.7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	402.364.605	2,55
PT Sejati Indah Raya Gedung The Capital Residence Executive Office Lt.7 SCBD Lot. 24	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	402.364.604	2,55
Raffles Place Hotel Limited 35 Telok Blangah Rise#04-285 Singapore, 090035	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	364.864.293	2,31
UOB Kay Hian Pte Ltd UOB Kay Hian Private Limited 8 Anthony Road#01-01, Singapore	Institusi Lokal Local Institution	337.335.399	2,14

Kronologi Penerbitan dan/atau Pencatatan Saham

Chronology of Share Listing

Pada tanggal 10 Juli 1990, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal (Bapepam) berdasarkan Surat No. SI-124/SHM/MK.10/1990 untuk melakukan penawaran umum perdana saham kepada masyarakat sejumlah 5.000.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000,- per saham yang merupakan 20% dari modal yang ditempatkan. Pada tanggal 23 Agustus 1990, saham tersebut dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Jakarta dan Bursa Efek Surabaya. Namun, pada tanggal 19 April 1999, pencatatan saham Bank di Bursa Efek Surabaya dibatalkan sesuai permohonan Bank.

Selanjutnya, Bank melakukan penambahan jumlah saham-saham terdaftar melalui pencatatan saham pendiri, saham bonus, penawaran umum terbatas (PUT) I, II, dan III serta penggabungan usaha (*merger*).

Pada tanggal 24 September 1999, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam berdasarkan Surat No. S-1761/PM/1999 untuk melakukan PUT I kepada para Pemegang Saham dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD) sejumlah 9.625.000.000 saham seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp15,- per saham dan harga penawaran Rp100,- per saham. Pada tanggal 27 September 1999, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Jakarta. Pada tanggal 17 April 2007, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam dan LK) berdasarkan Surat No. S-1746/BL/2007 untuk melakukan PUT II kepada

On July 10, 1990, the Bank obtained effective statement from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) through Letter No. SI-124/SHM/MK.10/1990 to launch an initial public offering of 5,000,000 shares with a nominal value of IDR1,000 per share which was 20% of the issued capital. On August 23, 1990, the shares were listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange. However, on April 19, 1999, the Bank's shares on the Surabaya Stock Exchange were delisted at the Bank's request.

Furthermore, the Bank increased the number of its listed shares through the listing of founders' shares, issuance of bonus shares, rights issues (PUT) I, II and III, as well as a merger.

On September 24, 1999, the Bank obtained effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam based on the Letter No. S-1761/PM/1999 to conduct Limited Public Offering (PUT) I to the Shareholders in the framework of issuance of Preemptive Rights (HMETD) of 9,625,000,000 Series B shares with nominal value of IDR15 per share and offering price of IDR100 per share. On September 27, 1999, these shares were listed on Jakarta Stock Exchange. On April 17, 2007, the Bank obtained effective statement from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) based on the Letter No. S-1746/BL/2007 to conduct Limited Public Offering (PUT) II to the Shareholders in the framework

para Pemegang Saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 840.007.286 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp110,88,- per saham dan harga penawaran Rp115,- per saham.

Pada tanggal 2 Mei 2007, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia. Pada tanggal 1 Desember 2008, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam dan LK berdasarkan Surat No. S-8684/BL/2008 untuk melakukan PUT III kepada para Pemegang Saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 2.695.025.224 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp110,88,- per saham dan harga penawaran Rp111,- per saham. Pada tanggal 7 Januari 2009, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 5 Desember 2012, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam dan LK berdasarkan Surat No. S-13878/BL/2012 untuk melakukan PUT IV kepada para Pemegang Saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 4.513.198.014 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp110,88,- per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp111,- per saham. Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2012, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 23 November 2016, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Pasar Modal Otoritas Jasa Keuangan berdasarkan Surat No. S-682/D.04/2016 untuk melakukan PUT V kepada para Pemegang Saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 2.707.918.808 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp110,88,- per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp111,- per saham. Pada tanggal 2 Desember 2016, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Berikut ini kronologi pencatatan saham Bank Artha Graha Internasional:

of issuance of Preemptive Rights (HMETD) of 840,007,286 shares with nominal value of IDR110.88 per share and offering price of IDR115 per share.

On May 2, 2007, these shares were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange. On December 1, 2008, the Bank obtained effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK under the Letter No. S-8684/BL/2008 to conduct Limited Public Offering (PUT) III to the Shareholders in the framework of issuance of Preemptive Rights (HMETD) of 2,695,025,224 shares with nominal value of IDR110.88 per share and offering price of IDR111 per share. On January 7, 2009, these shares were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On December 5, 2012, the Bank obtained effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK based on the Letter No. S-13878/BL/2012 to conduct Limited Public Offering (PUT) IV in the framework of issuance of Preemptive Rights (HMETD) of 4,513,198,014 shares with nominal value of IDR110.88 per share and offering price was IDR111 per share. On December 21, 2012, these shares were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On November 23, 2016, the Bank obtained effective statement from the Executive Chair of Capital Market Supervisor of Financial Services Authority based on the Letter No. S-682/D.04/2016 to conduct Limited Public Offering (PUT) V in the framework of issuance of Preemptive Rights (HMETD) of 2,707,918,808 shares with nominal value of IDR110.88 per share and offering price was IDR111 per share. On December 2, 2016, these shares were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Below is the chronology of share listings of Bank Artha Graha Internasional:

Tanggal Date	**Jenis Tindakan Korporasi** Type of Corporate Actions	**Nilai Nominal** Nominal Value (IDR)	**Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham)** Total Shares (Number of Shares)	**Jumlah Saham Beredar (Lembar Saham)** Total Outstanding Shares (Number of Shares)
23 Agustus 1990 August 23, 1990	Pencatatan Perdana/Initial Listing	1.000,00	5.000.000	5.000.000
9 Oktober 1990 October 9, 1990	Pencatatan Parsial/Partial Listing	1.000,00	1.500.000	6.500.000
4 Agustus 1993 August 4, 1993	Pencatatan Parsial/Partial Listing	1.000,00	3.042.800	9.542.800
19 November 1993 November 19, 1993	Saham Bonus/Bonus Shares	1.000,00	9.542.800	19.085.600
21 Juli 1997 July 21, 1997	Pencatatan Parsial/Partial Listing	1.000,00	15.914.400	35.000.000
5 Juli 1998 July 5, 1998	Saham Bonus/Bonus Shares	1.000,00	8.750.000	43.750.000
27 September 1999 September 27, 1999	Penawaran Umum Terbatas I/ Limited Public Offering I	15,00	6.737.500.000	6.781.250.000
1 September 2000 September 1, 2000	Partial Delisting (1.00%)/ Partial Delisting (1.00%)	15,00	(96.875.000)	6.684.375.000
5 Januari 2001 January 5, 2001	Pencatatan Saham Pendiri/ Founder's Share Listing	15,00	2.906.250.000	9.590.625.000

Tanggal Date	**Jenis Tindakan Korporasi** Type of Corporate Actions	**Nilai Nominal** Nominal Value (IDR)	**Jumlah Saham (Lembar Saham)** Total Shares (Number of Shares)	**Jumlah Saham Beredar (Lembar Saham)** Total Outstanding Shares (Number of Shares)
13 Juli 2005 July 13, 2005	*Merger* dengan PT Bank Artha Graha	18,48	20.347.234.677	29.937.859.677
5 Januari 2001 January 5, 2001	Pencatatan Saham Tambahan/ Additional Share Listing	18,48	2	29.937.859.679
10 Januari 2007 January 10, 2007	Reverse Stock 6:1 Reverse Stock 6:1/ Reverse Stock 6:1	110,88	(24.948.216.399)	4.989.643.280
2 Mei 2007 May 2, 2007	Penawaran Umum Terbatas II/ Limited Public Offering II	110,88	840.007.286	5.829.650.566
29 Mei 2007 May 29, 2007	Partial Delisting (1,00%)/ Partial Delisting (1.00%)	110,88	(8.400.073)	5.821.250.493
7 Januari 2009, January 7, 2009	Penawaran Umum Terbatas III/ Limited Public Offering III	110,88	2.695.025.224	8.516.275.717
7 Januari 2009, January 7, 2009	Partial Delisting (1,00%)/ Partial Delisting (1.00%)	110,88	(26.950.252)	8.489.325.464
21 Desember 2012 December 21, 2012	Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV/ Limited Public Offering IV	110,88	4.513.198.014	13.002.523.478
21 Desember 2012 December 21, 2012	Partial Delisting (1,00%)/ Partial Delisting (1.00%)	110,88	(45.131.981)	12.957.391.498
21 Desember 2016 December 21, 2016	Penawaran Umum Terbatas V/ Limited Public Offering V	110,88	2.707.918.808	15.796.193.049
21 Desember 2016 December 21, 2016	Partial Delisting (1,00%)/ Partial Delisting (1.00%)	110,88	(157.961.931)	15.638.231.118

Seluruh pelaksanaan penawaran umum saham Bank Artha Graha Internasional dilaksanakan oleh Bursa Efek Indonesia
The entire implementation of the public offering of Bank Artha Graha Internasional shares is carried out by the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Kronologi Penerbitan dan/atau Pencatatan Efek Lainnya

Chronology of Other Securities Listings

***Long-term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tahap I Tahun 2020**

Dalam rangka memperkuat permodalan dan mendukung ekspansi usaha Perseroan menerbitkan *Long-term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan "OJK" No. 30/POJK.04/2019 tentang Penerbitan Efek Bersifat Utang dan/atau Sukuk yang dilakukan tanpa melalui Penawaran umum, Perseroan menerbitkan *Long-term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I sebesar Rp500.000.000.000 (Lima Ratus Miliar Rupiah) yang terbagi dalam 2 tahap, yakni Tahap I di tahun 2020 sebesar Rp200.000.000.000 (Dua Ratus Miliar Rupiah)

Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordination I of Bank Artha Graha Internasional Phase I of 2020

In order to strengthen capital and support business expansion, the Company issues Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordination I as stipulated in the Regulation of Financial Services Authority "FSA" No. 30 /POJK.04/2019 on Issuance of Debt Securities and/or Sukuk which made without going through a public offering. The Company issued Long-term Notes (LTN) Subordination I amounting IDR500,000,000,000 (Five Hundred Billion Rupiah) which is divided into 2 phases, namely Phase I in 2020 amounting to IDR200,000,000,000 (Two Hundred Billion Rupiah) and Phase II in 2021

dan Tahap II di tahun 2021 sebesar Rp300.000.000.000 (Tiga Ratus Miliar Rupiah). LTN Subordinasi I terbitkan tanpa warkat, kecuali Sertifikat Jumbo LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I yang diterbitkan oleh Perseroan atas nama PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) sebagai bukti utang untuk kepentingan Pemegang LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I. Tingkat bunga LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I adalah sebesar 9,50% (sembilan koma lima nol persen) per tahun dengan jangka waktu LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I adalah 7 (tujuh) tahun, dan hanya dapat dilunasi setelah memperoleh persetujuan dari OJK. Pembayaran LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I dilakukan secara penuh (*bullet payment*) sebesar 100% (seratus persen) dari Nilai Pokok LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I pada saat tanggal jatuh tempo yaitu tanggal 30 Desember 2027. Informasi mengenai tabel kronologi penerbitan LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I tahun 2020 PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat dilihat di bab Profil Perusahaan pada Laporan Tahunan ini.

amounting to IDR300,000,000,000 (Three Hundred Billion Rupiah). LTN Subordination I is issued scrip-less, except for the LTN Subordinated I - Phase I Jumbo Certificate issued by the Company on behalf of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) as evidence of debt for the benefit of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I holders. The interest rate for LTN Subordinated I - Phase I is 9.50% (nine point five zero percent) per year with a term of 7 (seven) years, and can only be paid after obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority (FSA). Payment of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I will be made in full(bullet payment) of 100% (one hundred percent) of the Principal Value of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I on the due date which is December 30, 2027. Information regarding the chronology table for the issuance of LTN Subordinated I - Phase I 2020 of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Entitas Anak dan Entitas Asosiasi

Subsidiary and Associate Companies

Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak memiliki Entitas Anak, Entitas Asosiasi, maupun Perusahaan Ventura.

Until the end of 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not have Subsidiary, Associate, and Joint Venture Companies.

Struktur Grup Perusahaan

Group Structure

Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak memiliki grup usaha.

Until the end of 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not have a business group.

Lembaga dan/atau Profesi Penunjang Pasar Modal

Capital Market Supporting Institutions

Lembaga/Profesi Institution/Profession	**Nama & Alamat** Name & Address	**Jasa yang Diberikan** Service Provided	**Periode** Period
Akuntan Publik Public Accountant	Kantor Akuntan Publik Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono Wisma Bumiputera Lt. 12 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 75 Setiabudi Jakarta Pusat, 12910 (021) 522 4581, 522 4582	Audit Laporan Keuangan Financial Statement Audit	2020
Pencatatan Saham Share Listing	Bursa Efek Indonesia Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia, Menara 1 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta, 12190 (021) 515 0515, 515 0330	Pencatatan Saham di Bursa Share Listing in Stock Exchange	2020
Biro Administrasi Efek Share Registrar Bureau	PT Raya Saham Registra Plaza Sentral Lt. 2 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 47-48 Jakarta, 12930 (021) 252 5666, 252 5028	Pencatatan Saham Share Listing	2020
Notaris Notary	M. Nova Faisal Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Blok X-5 No. 13 Jakarta Selatan, 12950 (021) 2902 1312	Penyusunan Akta-Akta Preparation of Deeds	2020
Konsultan Hukum Legal Consultant	Prisma & Co Law Firm Cyber 2 Tower Lt. 22 Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Blok X-5 No. 13 Jakarta Selatan, 12950 (021) 2902 1315 (H) (021) 2902 1318	Konsultan Hukum Legal Consultant	2020

Informasi Website Perusahaan

Information on Company's Website

Penerapan salah satu prinsip GCG dalam perusahaan dan ketaatan perusahaan terhadap peraturan yaitu Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 8/POJK.04/2015 tentang Situs *Web* Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik, Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memiliki situs resmi beralamat di www.arthagraha.com yang berisikan mengenai seluruh kegiatan dan informasi penting mengenai Bank yang disediakan sebagai sarana informasi terbuka kepada seluruh pemegang saham juga masyarakat luas.

Situs web Bank menginformasikan empat bagian utama yang wajib dimuat dalam situs web emiten atau perusahaan publik sesuai Peraturan OJK No. 8/POJK.04/2015 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

The implementation of one of the GCG principles in the company and the company's compliance to regulations, namely the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 8/POJK.04/2015 concerning the Website of Issuers or Public Companies, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has an official website at www.arthagraha.com which contains all important activities and information about the Bank which is provided as a means of open information to all shareholders. also the wider community.

The Bank's website informs the four main parts that must be posted on the website of the issuer or public company in accordance with OJK Regulation No. 8/POJK.04/2015 with the following details:

Uraian Description	**Link Terkait** Related Link
Beranda/Home	http://www.arthagraha.com/
Tentang BAGI/About BAGI	
Visi Misi/Vision Mission	http://www.arthagraha.com/visi-misi
Sejarah/History	http://www.arthagraha.com/sejarah
Struktur Organisasi/Organization Structure	http://www.arthagraha.com/struktur-organisasi
Dewan Komisaris/Board of Commissioners	http://www.arthagraha.com/dewan-komisaris
Direksi/Board of Directors	http://www.arthagraha.com/direksi
CSSR	http://www.arthagraha.com/cssr
Tata Kelola Perusahaan/Good Corporate Governance	
Pedoman Kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Board Manual of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	http://www.arthagraha.com/tata-kelola-perusahaan/pedoman-kerja-dewan-komisaris-dan-direksi
Pedoman Kerja Komite/Committee Charter	
Komite yang Bertanggung Jawab kepada Dewan Komisaris Committee Responsible to the Board of Commissioners	http://www.arthagraha.com/komite-yang-bertanggung-jawab-kepada-dewan-komisaris
Kode Etik/Code of Conduct	http://www.arthagraha.com/kode-etik
Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko/Risk Management Policy	http://www.arthagraha.com/kebijakan-manajemen-risiko
Anggaran Dasar/Articles of Association	http://www.arthagraha.com/anggaran-dasar
Sekretaris Perusahaan/Corporate Secretary	http://www.arthagraha.com/sekretaris-perusahaan
2018	http://www.arthagraha.com/penghargaann/2018
2019	http://www.arthagraha.com/penghargaann/2019
Lembaga Penunjang Profesi Perusahaan Capital Market Supporting Institutions	http://www.arthagraha.com/lembaga-penunjang-profesi-perusahaan
Produk dan Layanan/Products and Services	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk-dan-layanan
Produk Pelepasan Dana/Loan Products	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/categories
Kredit Produktif/Productive Loans	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/category/kredit-produktif
Pinjaman Rekening Koran/Overdraft	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/pinjaman-rekening-koran
Revolving Loan/Revolving Loan	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/revolving-loan
Kredit Modal Usaha/Working Capital Credit	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/kredit-modal-usaha
Fixed Loan/Fixed Loan	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/fixed-loan
Kredit Konsumer/Consumer Loans	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/category/kredit-konsumer
BAGI KPR BP2BT	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/bagi-kpr-bp2bt
BAGI KPR Graha	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/bagi-kpr-graha
BAGI KPR Sejahtera FLPP	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/bagi-kpr-sejahtera-flpp
Fasilitas Kredit Lain Other Loans Facilities	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/category/other-loans-facilities

Uraian Description	**Link Terkait** Related Link
Trust Receipt/Trust Receipt	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/trust-receipt
Bank Garansi/Bank Guarantee	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/bank-garansi
Letter of Credit/Letter of Credit	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pelepasan_dana/post/letter-credit
Produk Pendanaan/Funding Products	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/posts
Tabungan Pintar/Pintar Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-pintar
Giro/Demand Deposits	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/giro
Tabungan Artha/Artha Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-artha
Tabungan Wira/Wira Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-wira
Deposito/Time Deposits	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/deposito
Tabungan Prega/Prega Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-prega
Tabungan Icon/Icon Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-icon
Tabungan Artha *Payroll*/Artha Payroll Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-artha-payroll
Simpanan Pelajar/Students Savings/SimPel	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/simpanan-pelajar
Tabungan *Basic Account*/Basic Account Savings	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_pendanaan/post/tabungan-basic-account
E-Banking	
Mobile Banking/Mobile Banking	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/mobile-banking
Retail Internet Banking/Retail Internet Banking	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/retail-internet-banking
Corporate Internet Banking/Corporate Internet Banking	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/corporate-internet-banking
Fitur *Virtual Account & Billing System* Virtual Account & Billing System Feature	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/fitur-virtual-account-billing-system
Fitur *Payroll*/Payroll Feature	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/fitur-payroll
Kartu ATM *GrahaCash* GPN/ATM Card GrahaCash GPN	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/kartu-atm-grahacash-gpn
Laku Pandai	http://www.arthagraha.com/produk_ebanking/post/laku-pandai
Hubungan Investor/Investor Relations	

Uraian Description	**Link Terkait** Related Link
Laporan Keuangan/Financial Statements	
Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Triwulan Quarterly Publication Financial Statements	http://www.arthagraha.com/laporan-keuangan-publikasi-triwulan
Laporan Keuangan Triwulan/Quarterly Financial Statements	http://www.arthagraha.com/laporan-keuangan-triwulan
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Lokasi ATM *Off Premises*/Location of ATM Off Premises	http://www.arthagraha.com/lokasi-atm-premises
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Alamat Kantor Cabang, Kantor Cabang Pembantu dan Kantor Kas

Address of Branch Offices, Sub-Branch Offices, and Cash Offices

Kantor Cabang Branch Offices			
KC - KPO Sudirman + 2 ATM	**KC - Matraman + ATM**	**KC - Melawai + ATM**	**KC - Bogor + ATM**
Gedung Artha Graha Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta Selatan, 12190	Gedung Artha Graha Matraman Jl. Matraman Raya No. 38 Jakarta, 13150	Jl. Melawai Raya Blok B III No. 194 Jakarta Selatan, 12160	Jl. Raya Pajajaran No. 20 Bogor, 16144
KC - Artha Gading + ATM	**KC - Pangeran Jayakarta + ATM**	**KC - Suryopranoto + ATM**	**KC - Lampung + ATM**
Komplek Rukan Artha Gading Niaga Jl. Boulevard Artha Gading Blok A No. 1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 21 Jakarta Utara, 14240	Jl. Pangeran Jayakarta No. 115 Jakarta, 10730	Jl. Suryopranoto No. 1-9 Jakarta Pusat, 10160	Jl. Laksamana Malahayati E/161 Teluk Betung, Bandar Lampung, 35224
KC - Bandung Asia Afrika + ATM	**KC - Cirebon Kartini + ATM**	**KC - Semarang Pandanaran + ATM**	**KC - Solo + ATM**
Jl. Asia Afrika No. 123 A Bandung, 40112	Jl. Kartini No. 3 Cirebon, 45123	Jl. Pandanaran No. 103 Semarang, 50243	JL. Brigjen Slamet Riyadi No. 202 Timuran, Banjarsari, Solo Jawa Tengah, 57131
KC - Medan Pemuda + 2 ATM	**KC - Batam + ATM**	**KC - Pekanbaru + ATM**	**KC - Palembang + ATM**
Jl. Pemuda No. 3 Medan, 20151	Jl. Raden Patah No. 70 Batam, 29444	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 68 AB Kel. Sago, Senapelan Pekanbaru, 28151	Komplek Ruko Taman Mandiri Blok A3 - A4 Jl. Kapten A Rivai Palembang, 30116
KC - Jambi + ATM	**KC - Pangkal Pinang + ATM**	**KC - Pontianak + ATM**	**KC - Samarinda + ATM**
Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 162 AB Talang Jauh, Jelutung Jambi, 36133	Komplek Bangka Square Jl. Soekarno Hatta (Raya KOBA) KM 5 No. 1 Dul, Pangkalan Baru Bangka Tengah, 33684	Jl. Sultan Abdurrahman No. C 5-6 Parit Tokaya, Pontianak Selatan, Kalimantan Barat, 78121	Ruko Permata Kaltim Jl. Pahlawan No. 20-22, Kalimantan Timur, 75123
KC - Banjarmasin + ATM	**KC - Balikpapan + ATM**	**KC - Surabaya Karet + ATM**	**KC - Diponegoro + ATM**
Jl. Lambung Mangkurat No. 54 Kertak Baru Ilir, Banjar Barat, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70111	JL. Marsma Iswahyudi No. 28 F & G Sungai Nangka, Balikpapan Selatan, Kalimantan Timur 76114	Jl. Karet No. 64 Surabaya, 60161	Komplek Diponegoro Megah Jl. Diponegoro 100 Blok B 18-20 Denpasar, 80113
KC - Kupang + ATM	**KC - Kendari + ATM**	**KC - Makassar Ahmad Yani + ATM**	**KC - Cikarang + ATM**
Jl. Moh Hatta No. 54 Fontein, Kupang, 85112	Jl. H Abdullah Silondae No. 139 Kendari, 93114	Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani No. 35 ABCD Makassar, 90174	Jl. Raya Industri Cikarang Cibarusah No. 78 Blok I/M & I/L Sukaresmi, Cikarang Selatan, Bekasi, 17530
KC - Ternate + ATM	**KC - Manado Sam Ratulangi + ATM**	**KC - Bitung + ATM**	**KC - Diponegoro, Ambon + ATM**
Jl. Pahlawan Revolusi No. 50 Ternate, 97721	Jl. Sam Ratulangi No. 3 Manado, 95111	Jl. Ir Soekarno No. 78 Bitung Timur Bitung, 95522	Jl. Diponegoro SK III/33 Ambon, 97127

Kantor Cabang Pembantu Sub-Branch Offices			
KCP - Kwitang + ATM	**KCP - Roxy Mas + ATM**	**KCP - Kelapa Gading Boulevard + ATM**	**KCP - Pantai Indah Kapuk + ATM**
Jl. Kwitang Raya No. 24-26 Jakarta Pusat, 10420	Pusat Niaga Roxy Mas Blok B-1 No. 14-15 Jl. KH Hasyim Ashari Jakarta Barat, 10150	Jl. Boulevard Raya FY III No. 1-2 Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara, 14240	Galeri Niaga Mediterania Blok A No. 8D Pantai Indah Kapuk Jakarta Utara, 14470
KCP - Mangga Dua Harco + ATM	**KCP - Sunter + ATM**	**KCP - Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) + 2 ATM**	**KCP - Tanah Abang + ATM**
Komplek Mangga Dua Plaza Blok B No. 1 Jl. Mangga Dua Raya Jakarta Pusat, 10730	Jl. Sunter Agung Utara Raya Komplek BAP Blok A 36D No. 55 Sunter Agung Podomoro Jakarta Utara, 14350	Tower 1 Lt. Dasar Unit GF 13 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta Selatan, 12190	Komplek Ruko Tekstil Tanah Abang Bukit Blok D 36 No. 20 Jl. KH Fachrudin Tanah Abang Jakarta Pusat, 10250
KCP - Tangerang + ATM	**KCP - Hotel Borobudur + ATM**	**KCP - Bumi Serpong Damai (BSD) + ATM**	**KCP - Gading Serpong + ATM**
Jl. Daan Mogot No. 16 B Tangerang, 15111	Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No. 1 Jakarta Pusat, 10710	Komplek Ruko Tol Boulevard Blok B No. 22 Jl. Pahlawan Seribu, Rawa Buntu Serpong Tangerang, 15322	Komp Ruko Alexandrite Blok ALX 3/11 Jl. Boulevard Raya Summarecon Serpong, 15180
KCP - Bintaro + ATM	**KCP Menara Global + ATM**	**KCP - Depok + ATM**	**KCP - Cinere + ATM**
Jl. Bintaro Utama III A Blok A No. 12 Bintaro Jaya Sektor III A Pondok Aren Tangerang Selatan, 15225	Gedung Menara Global Jl. Jenderal Gatot Subroto Kav. 27 GF Suite B, Jakarta Selatan, 12950	Jl. Margonda Raya No. 379 Depok, 16423	Jl. Cinere Raya Blok M No. 82 Cinere Limo, Sawangan, Depok Jawa Barat, 16514
KCP - Cipanas + ATM	**KCP - Greenville + ATM**	**KCP Wiladatika + ATM**	**KCP - Kopi + ATM**
Jl. Raya Cipanas KM 81,2 Lobby Palace Hotel Cipanas, Cianjur, Jawa Barat 43252	Jl. Mangga Raya Unit 21 A No. 7 Greenville Jakarta Barat, 11510	Commercial Building The Wiladatika Residence Lt. 1 Jl. Raya Lapangan Tembak RT.003 RW.010 Cibubur Jakarta Timur, 13730	Jl. Kopi No. 2 Jakarta Barat, 11230
KCP - Puri Indah + ATM	**KCP - Cempaka Putih + ATM**	**KCP - Mangga Besar + ATM**	**KCP - Cokroaminoto + ATM**
Komplek Ruko Sentra Niaga Puri Indah Jl. Puri Indah Raya Blok T6 No. 25 Kembangan, Jakarta Barat, 11610	Jl. Cempaka Putih Raya No. 104D Jakarta Pusat, 10510	Jl. Mangga Besar Raya No. 104 Jakarta Barat, 10740	Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto No. 40, Menteng Jakarta Pusat, 10350
KCP - Taman Palem + ATM	**KCP - Mangga Dua Pasar Pagi + ATM**	**KCP - Pluit Kencana + ATM**	**KCP - Karawang + ATM**
Komplek Perumahan Taman Palem Lestari Blok D1 No. 19 Cengkareng Barat, Cengkareng Jakarta Barat, 11790	Gedung Pusat Grosir Pasar Pagi Mangga Dua Lt.3 Blok D No.1A Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya Jakarta Utara, 14430	Jl. Pluit Kencana Raya No. 88 Jakarta Utara, 14450	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 88 Nagasari Karawang Barat, Jawa Barat 41312

Kantor Cabang Pembantu Sub-Branch Offices			
KCP - Bandung BKR + ATM	**KCP - Bandung Raya Sudirman + ATM**	**KCP - Medan Cemara Asri + 2 ATM**	**KCP - Medan Sutomo + ATM**
Jl. BKR No. 52 A-B Kel.Pasirluyu, Kec. Regol Bandung, 40254	Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 57 Bandung, 40241	A Komplek Cemara Asri Jl. Cemara Boulevard Blok H1 No. 111-111A Medan, 20371	Jl. Sutomo No. 27 KLM Medan, 20232
KCP - Pekanbaru Riau + ATM	**KCP Tual + ATM**	**KCP - Surabaya HR Muhammad + ATM**	**KCP - Surabaya Prapen + ATM**
Jl. Riau No. 19 C Kel. Air Hitam, Kec. Payung Sekaki Pekanbaru, Riau, 28296	Jl. Jend Sudirman Ohoi Langgur, Kec Kei Kecil Maluku Tenggara, 97611	Komp. Pertokoan Mayjen Sungkono I/B-6 (Pertokoan Surya Inti) Jl. H.R. Muhammad Pradah Kalikendal, Dukuh Pakis Surabaya, Jawa Timur, 60225	Jl. Raya Prapen No. 61B Surabaya, 60299
KCP Subang + ATM	**KCP - Bali Kuta + ATM**	**KCP - Mardika, Ambon + ATM**	**KCP - Ujung Menteng + ATM**
Perumahan Subang Green City Jl. Raya Cinangsi, Ds Cibogo Kec. Cibogo, Kab. Subang Jawa Barat, 41285	Komplek Pertokoan Discovery Shopping Mall Blok A1, A2, A3 Jl. Kartika Plaza Kuta Bali, 80361	Komplek Pertokoan Mardika Blok D/3 1 & 2 Jl. Pantai Mardika Rijali, Sirimau, Ambon, 97123	Gedung Electronic City Jl Raya Bekasi KM. 26 No.29 RT 006 RW 002 Ujung Menteng, Cakung Jakarta Timur, 13960

Kantor Kas Cash Offices	
KK - City Home + ATM	**KK - Tzu Chi + ATM**
Apartement Gading River View City Home Lt. Dasar No. GF 07A Lobby Utama Jl. Boulevard Raya Kelapa Gading Jakarta Utara, 14240	Gedung Yayasan Budha Tzu Chi Indonesia Jl. Pantai Indah Kapuk, Boulevard Jakarta Utara, 14460

ATM *Off Premises*			
Discovery Kartika Plaza Hotel (DKHP) Kuta Bali (2 ATM)	**Brastagi Supermarket**	**Brastagi Tiara Convention**	**Capital Building**
Lobby Discovery Kartika Plaza Hotel Kuta Jl. Kartika Plaza Kuta, Bali	Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 288 Medan, 20118	Jl. Cut Mutia No. 1 Madras Hulu Medan Polonia	Jl. Putri Hijau No. 1A Medan, 20111
Mitra Aneka Rezeki 1 & 3	**Mitra Aneka Rezeki 2**	**Mitra Aneka Rezeki 4**	**Hollywood Square**
Perkebunan Jl. Lingkar Pendamar Sungai Deras, Kubu, Kubu Raya Pontianak, 78383	PT MAR Distrik Kebun Kampung Estate (KKBE) Jl. Lingkar Ambawang Ds. Sungai, Teluk Pakedai, Kubu Raya Pontianak, 78391	Pabrik Kelapa Sawit Dusun Parit Sembilan Natai Raja Pontianak, 78384	Jl. Saranani, Korumba, Mandonga Kota Kendari, Sulawesi Tenggara, 93111
Electronic City Bintaro	**Angel Product**	**Grand Depok City**	**Taman Buah Mekarsari Cileungsi**
Komersial Bisnis Distric Blok B 7/D 01 Jl. Boulevard Bintaro Jaya Tangerang Selatan	Jl. Raya Bojonegoro KM 7 Bojonegoro Serang Banten, 42454	ATM Center Depok Fantasi Water Park Perumahan Grand Depok City Jl.Boulevard Raya, Grand Depok City Depok	Booth ATM Information Hall Jl. Raya Cileungsi - Jonggol KM 3 Cileungsi, Bogor

ATM *Off Premises*			
PT Karawang Prima Sejahtera Steel Karawang	**Perumahan Galuh Mas Karawang**	**Pesantren Buntet**	**Electronic City**
Jl. Raya Badami Kampung Kereteg RT 01 RW 01 Taman Mekar, Pangkalan, Karawang	Jl. Galuh Mas Raya Karawang Barat, 41361	Buntet Mart Jl. Komplek AKPER Pondok Buntet Pesantren, Mertapada Kulon, Astanajapura, Cirebon Cirebon, 45181	Galery ATM Gedung Electronic City Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman Jl. Jendral Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Lobby Hotel Borobudur	**Gedung Artha Graha B1**	**Tower A Lot 18 SCBD**	**Mall Artha Gading**
Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No. 1 Jakarta Pusat, 10710	SCBD Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta Selatan, 12190	Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Lot. 18	Mall Artha Gading ATM Center Lantai Dasar Jl. Boulevard Artha Gading Jakarta Utara
Discovery Hotel & Convention Center	**Fresh Market - Bukit Golf Mediterania**	**Sport Club PIK FIT**	**Rumah Duka Sentosa Gatot Subroto**
Jl. Lodan Timur No. 7 Taman Impian Jaya Ancol	ATM Center - Fresh Market Jl. Pantai Indah Kapuk Boulevard Jakarta Utara	Jl. Raya Pantai Indah Kapuk Bukit Golf Mediterania Pantai Indah Kapuk, Jakarta Utara	Jl. Abdul Rachman Saleh No. 24 Jakarta Pusat
The Mansion	**Ancol Beach City Mall**	**New Ocarina Batam**	**Revenue Tower**
Tower Jasmine, Capillano ATM Center Apartemen the Mansion at Dukuh Golf Kemayoran Komplek Kemayoran Blok D4-1/2 Pademangan Timur, Pademangan Jakarta Utara, 14410	Taman Impian Jaya Ancol Pantai Carnaval, Kota Tua, Ancol, Pademangan Jakarta Utara, 14430	Mega Wisata New Ocarina Jl. Pasir Putih Kawasan Mega Wisata New Ocarina Batam, 29444	District 8 SCBD (Lot 13) Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta Selatan
RSK Bedah Cinta Kasih Tzu Chi PIK	**Industri Gula Nusantara**	**Metro Indah Mall Bandung**	**Sinar Bangunan Building Center**
Jl. Kamal Raya Outer Ring Road Rusun Bumi Citra Idaman Cengkareng Timur, Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat	Jl. Soekarno Hatta KM 6 Cepiring Kendal Cepiring Timur, Kendal Jawa Tengah, 51352	ATM Center MIM GF No. 2 Kawasan Niaga MTC Jl. Soekarno Hatta 590 Bandung, 40286	Jl. Bundaran PU, Tuak Daun Merah (TDM) Oe Bufu Kupang

Payment Point			
PP - City House	**PP- French Walk**	**PP - Mall Of Indonesia 1**	**PP - Kantor Pemasaran Bukit Golf Mediterania**
Apartement Gading Resort Residences Lt. Dasar Lobby Club House Jl. Boulevard Raya, Kelapa Gading Jakarta Utara	Tower Evian Garden French Walk Apartment Lt. 7 R 09 Jl. Boulevard Raya, Kelapa Gading Jakarta Utara	Mall of Indonesia Lt. Lower Ground Jl. Boulevard Raya, Kelapa Gading Jakarta Utara	Jl. Pantai Indah Barat No. 1 Pantai Indah Kapuk, Jakarta Utara 14470

Aspek Pendukung Bisnis

Business Support Functions

Untuk menciptakan operasi yang efektif dan efisien serta untuk menunjang pencapaian kinerja, Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus meningkatkan kualitas pengelolaan dan pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia dan Teknologi Informasi agar memberikan kontribusi yang optimal bagi peningkatan kinerja Bank.

To create an effective and efficient operation and to support the achievement of performance, Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to improve the quality of management and development of Human Capital and Information Technology in order to make an optimal contribution to improving the Bank's performance.



Sumber Daya Manusia

Human Capital

Komitmen Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Manusia

Bagi Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) merupakan aset yang sangat penting. Karena itu, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tetap berkomitmen untuk melakukan pengembangan SDM berbasis kompetensi, mempertahankan *talent* dan *succession planning* sebagai prioritas Bank di bidang SDM.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak hanya berkomitmen untuk terus meningkatkan kualitas dan kapasitas SDM yang dimilikinya, sejalan dengan itu, Bank juga berupaya untuk terus meningkatkan kesejahteraan karyawan sebagai salah satu upaya untuk mempertahankan talenta terbaik yang dimiliki Bank.

Melalui pencapaian prioritas tersebut, Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan menghasilkan SDM yang bukan saja melekat (*engage*), namun juga bekontribusi aktif secara positif (*enabler*) terhadap kinerja Bank.

Pengelola Sumber Daya Manusia

Pengelolaan SDM Bank Artha Graha Internasional dilaksanakan oleh Deputi Direktur SDM. Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada Profil Pejabat Eksekutif pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini. Struktur organisasi dari SDM ditunjukkan sebagai berikut:

Commitment to Human Capital Management

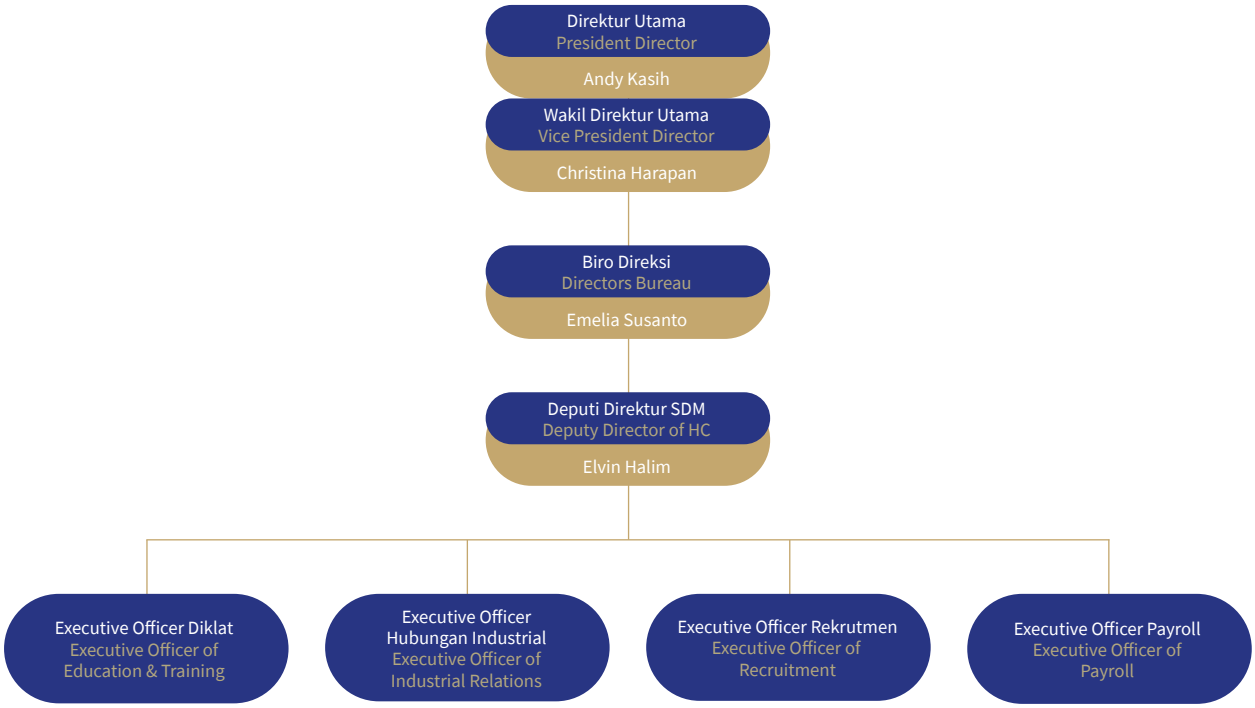
For Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Human Capital (HC) are very important assets. Therefore, Bank Artha Graha Internasional remains committed to developing competency-based HC, retaining talent and succession planning as the Bank's priority in the HC sector.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is not only committed to continuously improving the quality and capacity of its Human Capital, in line with that, the Bank also strives to continue to improve employee welfare as an effort to maintain the Bank's best talents.

Through these priority recommendations, Bank Artha Graha Internasional will produce Human Capital that are not only inherent (engaged), but also contribute positively (enablers) to the Bank's performance.

Human Capital Management

HC management of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is carried out by the Deputy Director of HC. Complete profiles can be seen in the Profiles of Executive Officers in the Company Profile chapter of this Annual Report. The organizational structure of HC is shown as follows:



Deputi Direktur SDM memiliki empat *Executive Officer* yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pengelolaan SDM, yaitu *Executive Officer* Diklat, *Executive Officer* Hubungan Industrial, *Executive Officer* Rekrutmen dan *Executive Officer Payroll*. Keempat *Executive Officer* tersebut memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab yang berbeda namun memiliki kaitan satu dengan lainnya.

Kebijakan Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia

Bank Artha Graha Internasional sepanjang tahun 2020 telah melakukan penyesuaian beberapa Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) SDM antara lain:

1. Perihal ketentuan penggunaan alih daya/*outsourcing* dalam Surat Edaran SDM No. 013.02.0
2. Program Pendidikan Dasar dan Lanjutan dalam Surat Edaran SE SDM No. 048.01.0
3. Kepala Kantor Layanan Development Program dalam Surat Edaran SE SDM No. 050.01.0
4. Program Pelatihan Pembentukan Karakter dalam Surat Edaran SDM SE SDM No. 051.01.0
5. Ketentuan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan dalam Surat Edaran SE SDM No. 053.01.0
6. Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan Perihal Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi di PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam PKP No. 0033.02.1
7. Ketentuan Pelaksanaan Talent Management dalam Surat Edaran SE SDM No. 047.01.0
8. Branch Manager Development Program dalam Surat Edaran SE SDM No. 041.01.0
9. Pendidikan Team Leader Development Program(TLDP) dalam Surat Edaran SE SDM No.031.02.0
10. Disiplin kehadiran karyawan dalam SE SDM No. 037.02.0
11. Ketentuan cuti karyawan dalam SE SDM No. 010.04.1
12. Ketentuan Pengunduran Diri dalam SE SDM No. 007.04.1

Strategi Pengembangan dan Pengelolaan SDM

Strategi pengembangan SDM didasari oleh visi dan misi Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang menitikberatkan pada pengembangan *Human Capital*. Pengembangan SDM difokuskan kepada Implementasi *Human Resources* menjadi *Human Capital*, Perbaikan *Corporate Culture* dan Efisiensi *Overhead Cost*.

Guna mencapai agenda tersebut, Bank akan melanjutkan program–program sebagai berikut:

1. Penyusunan dan pengawasan pemenuhan tenaga kerja berdasarkan *Man Power Planning*
2. Evaluasi dan analisa untuk memperoleh design program rekrutmen yang paling sesuai untuk diterapkan

The Deputy Director of HC has four Executive Officers who are responsible for HC management, namely the Education and Training Executive Officer, the Industrial Relations Executive Officer, the Recruitment Executive Officer and the Payroll Executive Officer. The four Executive Officers have different duties and responsibilities but are related to one another.

Human Capital Management Policy

Throughout 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has made adjustments to several HC Standard Operational Procedure (SOP), including:

1. Regarding the provisions on the use of outsourcing in HC Circular Letter No. 013.02.0
2. Basic and Advanced Education Program in HC Circular Letter No. 048.01.0
3. Head of Development Program Service Office in HC Circular Letter No. 050.01.0
4. Character Building Training Program in HC Circular Letter No. 051.01.0
5. Provisions on Education and Training in HC Circular Letter No. 053.01.0
6. Company Policy Guidelines Regarding Governance in Providing Remuneration at PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional in PKP No. 0033.02.1
7. Provisions on the Implementation of Talent Management in HC Circular Letter No. 047.01.0
8. Branch Manager Development Program in HC Circular Letter No. 041.01.0
9. Team Leader Development Program (TLDP) Education in HC Circular Letter No. 031.02.0
10. Employee attendance discipline in HC Circular Letter No. 037.02.0
11. Provisions on employee leave in HC Circular Letter No. 010.04.1
12. Provisions on Resignation in HC Circular Letter No. 007.04.1

HC Development and Management Strategy

The HC development strategy is based on the vision and mission of Bank Artha Graha Internasional that emphasized the development of Human Capital. HC development is focused on implementing Human Resources to become Human Capital, Improving Corporate Culture and Efficiency of Overhead Costs.

In order to achieve this agenda, the Bank will continue the following programs:

1. Preparation and supervision of workforce fulfillment based on Man Power Planning
2. Evaluation and analysis to obtain the most suitable recruitment program design to be implemented

3. Penerapan uji *instrument assessment* kompetensi
4. Penyempurnaan KPI dan Kamus kompetensi dan kebutuhan kompetensi jabatan
5. Pelaksanaan *talent management*
6. Implementasi *Human Capital Information System* (HCIS) dengan metode *Employee self service*

3. Application of competency assessment instrument test
4. Improvement of KPIs and Competency Dictionary and job competency requirements
5. Implementation of talent management
6. HCIS implementation using the Employee self service method

Fokus Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia 2020

Program Kerja Rutin

Fokus pengembangan SDM Bank Artha Graha Internasional di tahun 2020 adalah menekankan pada program pengembangan kompetensi karyawan.

Guna memastikan pengembangan kompetensi berjalan dengan baik, Deputi Direktur SDM telah membentuk panduan sebagai berikut:

Focus of Human Capital Development 2020

Routine Work Program

The focus of HC development at Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 is to emphasize employee competency development program.

In order to ensure that competence development is carried out properly, the Deputy Director of HC has formed the guidance as follows:

Sasaran Kerja Work Goals	• Memberikan pendidikan dan pelatihan untuk memenuhi kompetensi kerja karyawan; dan • Meningkatkan kompetensi kader Bank Artha Graha Internasional. • Providing education and training to meet employee's work competencies; and • Improving the competence of Bank Artha Graha Internasional's cadres.
Program Kerja Work Program	• Merencanakan dan menyelenggarakan pelatihan yang wajib untuk memenuhi kompetensi kerja karyawan; dan • Memberikan kesempatan pelatihan mayoritas pada kader Bank Artha Graha Internasional. • Planning and organizing mandatory trainings to meet employee's work competencies; and • Providing opportunities of majority training to cadres of Bank Artha Graha Internasional.
Penerapan Implementation	• Melaksanakan pelatihan untuk *marketing* dasar bagi seluruh *Account Officer* atau bagian lain yang ingin menjadi *Account Officer*; dan • Melaksanakan pelatihan CS *Teller* dasar bagi seluruh front liner baru. • Melaksanakan pelatihan *Account Officer Program* (AOP). • Melaksanakan pelatihan sebagai jenjang karier bagi kader: *CS Teller lanjutan* Mengikuti program pelatihan lainnya yang juga perlu diikuti karyawan, seperti: • Melaksanakan Program Pembekalan dan Uji Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 1 hingga Level 5 sesuai jabatan dan tugasnya; • Melaksanakan Program *Refreshment* Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko untuk memenuhi kewajiban memperpanjang sertifikat manajemen risiko yang telah dan akan jatuh tempo; • Pelaksanaan Pembekalan Sertifikasi Audit Internal Bank untuk para Auditor Satuan Kerja Audit Internal. • Conducting training for basic marketing for all Account Officers or other sections who want to become an Account Officer; and • Conducting basic CS Teller training for all new front liners. • Conducting Account Officer Program (AOP) training. • Conducting training as a career path for cadres: Advance CS Teller Participate in other training programs that employees also need to attend, such as: • Conducting Briefing Program and Risk Management Certification Exam from Level 1 to Level 5 according to the position and duties; • Conducting Risk Management Certification Refreshment Program to fulfill the obligation to extend risk management certificates that have expired and will expire; • Implementation of the Bank's Internal Audit Certification Briefing for Auditors of the Internal Audit Unit.

Program Kerja Non Rutin

Bank Artha Graha Internasional juga telah menetapkan sasaran kerja lainnya yaitu:

1. Mendapatkan dan mempertahankan talenta terbaik.
   a. Bank memiliki sistem penerimaan karyawan melalui berbagai cara, seperti *email*/ekspedisi, *pro-hire,* dan *online job portal;*

Non Routine Work Program

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has also set other work including:

1. Recruiting and maintaining the best talents.
   a. The Bank recruits employees through various means, such as email/air mail applications, pro-hire, and online job portals;

b. Proses seleksi dan penerimaan karyawan dilakukan melalui kebijakan dan standar penerimaan yang telah ditentukan, sehingga calon SDM telah memenuhi standar Bank dan mampu mencerminkan nilai-nilai Bank, seperti profesionalisme, orientasi kepada nasabah dan hasil, integritas, loyalitas, jiwa korsa, serta kepedulian;
c. Melakukan *retention* program kepada karyawan potensial (*talent pool*) dengan implementasi program *Nine Grids*, yaitu talent yang diperoleh dengan penilaian kompetensi dan KPI masing-masing (Objektif);
d. Penyelarasan uraian jabatan dan sasaran kerja individu.

2. Peningkatan kenyamanan bekerja dan rasa memiliki *(engagement).*
   a. Melakukan evaluasi dan pengembangan fasilitas perusahaan dalam peningkatan rasa memiliki dan keterikatan dengan Bank;
   b. Meningkatkan peran manajer, tidak hanya sebagai manajer bisnis, namun juga sebagai manajer bagi karyawan;
   c. Meningkatkan peran hubungan industrial dalam menjaga keamanan dan kenyamanan bekerja; dan
   d. Melakukan kajian struktur organisasi dan menata ulang pekerjaan pada fungsi kerja agar efektivitas dan produktivitas karyawan dapat terus ditingkatkan.

b. Employee selection and acceptance process is conducted through predetermined policies and acceptance standards, so that the HC candidates meet the Bank's standards, and can reflect the Bank's values, such as professionalism, customer and results oriented, integrity, loyalty, team spirit, and care;
c. Conducting retention programs for potential employees (talent pool) by implementing the Nine Grids program, namely talents obtained by assessing their respective competencies and KPI (Objective);
d. Alignment of job descriptions and individual work goals.

2. Increased work comfort and sense of belonging (engagement).
   a. Evaluating and developing corporate facilities to increase a sense of belonging and attachment to the Bank;
   b. Increase the manager's role, not only as a business manager, but also as a manager for employees;
   c. Increase the role of industrial relations to maintaining work safety and comfort; and
   d. Reviewing the organizational structure and rearranging work in work functions so that employee effectiveness and productivity can continue to improve.

Manajemen SDM

Bank mengembangkan Manajemen SDM yang komprehensif yang mencakup seluruh proses dalam pengelolaan SDM, mulai dari proses rekrutmen hingga karyawan memasuki masa pensiun. Bank menjalankan seluruh proses tersebut sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku serta *best practices* dalam pengelolaan SDM, khususnya di industri perbankan.

HC Management

Bank develops comprehensive HC Management that includes all processes in HC management, from the recruitment process to employees entering retirement. The Bank carries out the entire process in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations as well as best practices in HC management, particularly in the banking industry.

Perencanaan Kebutuhan SDM (*Man Power Planning*)

Bank secara berkelanjutan melakukan rotasi/mutasi dari karyawan, termasuk karyawan dari *back office* ke *front office* dalam rangka penyegaran dan sesuai kebutuhan cabang. Sebagai perencanaan di awal tahun 2020, Bank menetapkan MPP karyawan sebanyak 1.936 orang.

HC Needs Planning (Man Power Planning)

Bank continuously rotates/transfers employees, including employees from the back office to the front office for refreshment and according to branch needs. As a planning for early 2020, Bank has determined Man Power Planning (MPP) of employees amounting to 1,936 people.

MPP KPNO/MPP of Non-Operational Head Office (KPNO)		**959**
Strategic Process	198	
Core Process	401	
Support Process	338	
Sekretariat/Secretariat	22	
MPP Cabang/MPP of Branches		**977**
Support	134	
Bisnis/Business	399	
Operasional/Operational	444	
Total MPP BAGI 2020/Total MPP in 2020		**1936**

Sesuai dengan kebutuhan dari sektor bisnis unit maka ditahun 2020 fokus rekrutmen diarahkan pada program AOP VIII untuk memenuhi kebutuhan MPP Cabang– Bisnis dan Staf Bisnis Solusi Digital untuk memenuhi kebutuhan MPP KPNO– *Core Process*.

Rekrutmen

Bank melaksanakan rekrutmen dengan menjunjung tinggi prinsip keterbukaan, kewajaran, dan kesetaraan. Proses rekrutmen karyawan dilakukan dengan pemberian kesempatan yang setara bagi setiap orang tanpa memandang jenis kelamin, suku, agama, ras, dan antargolongan.

Metode rekrutmen yang dilakukan oleh Bank yaitu rekrutmen internal dan eksternal. Rekrutmen internal dilakukan untuk mengisi jabatan yang kosong dalam unit kerja melalui proses promosi dan rotasi karyawan. Sedangkan, rekrutmen eksternal dilakukan dengan menggunakan berbagai cara seperti email/ekspedisi, *pro-hire*, dan *online job portal.* Di tahun 2020, Bank telah melakukan rekrutmen sebanyak 43 karyawan baru untuk berbagai posisi.

Sistem Penilaian Kinerja

Bank secara berkala melaksanakan evaluasi penilaian kinerja yang diharapkan dapat menambah motivasi untuk senantiasa memperbaiki kinerja para karyawan. Hasil penilaian kinerja (*performance management evaluation*) ini akan dikombinasikan dengan pemenuhan kompetensi teknis karyawan dengan menggunakan metode *Nine Grids* ini akan menjadi dasar untuk promosi, jenjang karir karyawan dan pemberian *reward and recognition*.

Adapun penilaian kinerja (*performance management evaluation*) yang diterapkan Bank menggunakan metode *Performance Management* yang senantiasa dilakukan setiap semester. Indikator *Performance Management* tersebut adalah adanya ketersediaan indikator yang dapat diukur yaitu:

1. *Key Performance Indicator* (KPI)
   a. Sasaran/Tujuan;
   b. KPI *(Key Performance Indicator)*;
   c. Bobot;
   d. Target;
   e. Aktual (realisasi);
   f. Hasil (perbandingan realisasi dan target); dan
   g. Hasil KPI.
2. Kompetensi
   a. Kompetensi Dasar;
   b. Kompetensi *Socio-Cultural*; dan
   c. Kompetensi Manajerial.
3. Penugasan khusus (sebagai tambahan penilaian bagi karyawan yang mengikuti penugasan terkait kepedulian di luar pekerjaan sehari-hari).
4. Penilaian kedisiplinan

In accordance with the needs of the business unit sector, in 2020, the focus of recruitment is directed at the AOP VIII program to meet the Branches' needs of MPP - Business and Digital Solution Business Staff to meet the KPNO's needs of MPP - Core Process.

Recruitment

Bank recruits employees by upholding the principles of transparency, fairness, and equality. Employee recruitment process is conducted by giving equal opportunity for everyone regardless of their gender, ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-groups.

The recruitment methods used by Bank are internal and external recruitment. Internal recruitment is done to fill the vacant position in work unit through employee promotion and rotation process. Meanwhile, external recruitment is done through various means such as email/air mail applications, pro-hire, and online job portals. In 2020, Bank has recruited 43 new employees for various positions.

Performance Appraisal System

Bank regularly conducts performance appraisal evaluation which is expected to increase motivation to continuously improve employee performance. The results of this performance management evaluation will be combined with the fulfillment of employees' technical competencies using the Nine Grids method, which will be the basis for promotion, employee career path and reward and recognition.

The performance management evaluation implemented by Bank uses the Performance Management method which is always conducted every semester. The Performance Management indicator is the availability of indicators that can be measured, namely:

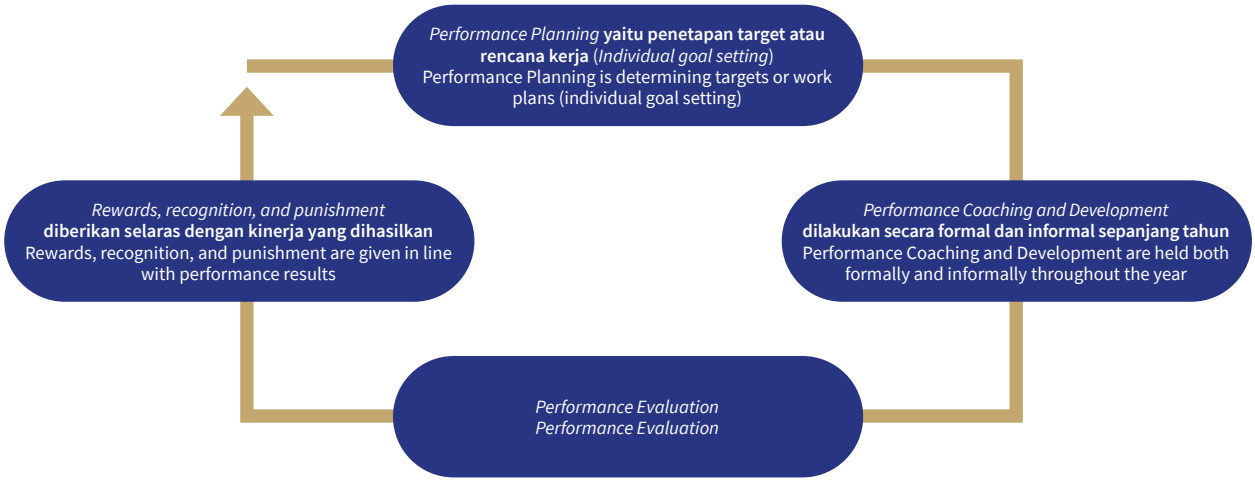
1. Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
   a. Goals/Objectives;
   b. KPI (Key Performance Indicator);
   c. Quality;
   d. Target;
   e. Actualization (realization);
   f. Results (comparison of realization and targets); and
   g. KPI results.
2. Competencies
   a. Basic Competencies;
   b. Socio-Cultural Competency; and
   c. Managerial Competency.
3. Special assignments (as an addition to assessments for employees who attend training related to concerns outside of their daily work).
4. Discipline assessment.

Hasil dari penilaian berbasis kinerja ini akan digunakan untuk rekomendasi pelatihan dan pengembangan karyawan ataupun usulan untuk promosi/mutasi/rotasi/demosi serta *reward and recognation*.

The results of this performance-based assessment will be used for employee training and development recommendations or be used for proposals regarding promotion/transfer/rotation/demotion as well as reward and recognition.

Metode *Performance Management* memiliki tahapan siklus sebagai berikut:

The Performance Management method has the following cycle stages:



Pengembangan Karir

Bank menyadari bahwa pengembangan karier dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kepuasan karyawan. Dengan demikian, Bank telah menerapkan kebijakan pengembangan karier yang diatur dalam Surat Edaran SDM No. 003.02.0 tentang Ketentuan Promosi dan Demosi.

Berdasarkan kebijakan tersebut, Bank memberikan peluang atau kesempatan yang sama kepada seluruh karyawan untuk mengembangkan karier berdasarkan kompetensi dan kebutuhan. Pada tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah melaksanakan pengembangan karier bagi 766 karyawan dengan berbagai posisi.

Career Development

Bank ealizes that career development could affect employee satisfaction levels. Therefore, the Bank has implemented a career development policy stipulated in HC Circular Letter No. 003.02.0 regarding Terms of Promotion and Demotion.

Based on this policy, the Bank provides equal opportunities or chance for all employees to develop careers based on competence and needs. In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has carried out career development for 766 employees in various positions.

Pengembangan Kompetensi Karyawan

Agar kualitas dan kapasitas SDM terus meningkat, Bank menjalankan program pengembangan kompetensi karyawan. Program ini tidak hanya ditujukan untuk mendukung pelaksanaan strategi jangka pendek, tapi juga untuk menunjang keberlangsungan usaha Bank secara jangka panjang. Selain itu, pelaksanaan program pengembangan kompetensi juga berlandaskan pada kesadaran Bank bahwa karyawan memiliki hak untuk mengikuti program pembinaan serta pengembangan kompetensi yang disediakan Bank. Namun untuk tahun 2020, fokus pelatihan yang diberikan adalah kepada kader-kader yang akan dibentuk menjadi calon pimpinan Bank.

Employee Competency Development

In order to improve the quality and capacity of Human Capital, the Bank has implemented employee competency development programs. This program is not only intended to support the implementation of short-term strategies, but also to support the long-term sustainability of the Bank's business. In addition, the implementation of the competency development program is also based on the Bank's awareness that employees have the right to participate in the coaching and competency development programs provided by the Bank. However, for 2020, the focus of the training is for cadres who will be molded as candidates for the leadership of the Bank.

Implementasi pengembangan kompetensi ini dikoordinasikan langsung oleh *Executive Officer Diklat* dilakukan dengan memperhatikan kinerja, pengalaman, kebutuhan, dan kriteria lainnya dari masing-masing karyawan.

The implementation of this competency development is coordinated directly by the Executive Officer of the Education and Training Program by taking into account the performance, experience, necessity, and other criteria of each employee.

Jenis dan Tujuan Pengembangan Kompetensi
Berikut merupakan jenis dan tujuan pengembangan kompetensi yang dilaksanakan oleh Bank:

Types and Objectives of Competency Development
The following are the types and objectives of competency development carried out by the Bank:

Jenis Pelatihan Training Types	**Tujuan Pelatihan** Training Objectives
Pelatihan Internal/Internal Training	
Operasional/ Operational	Memberikan dan meningkatkan pengetahuan serta keterampilan para peserta terkait pengelolaan operasional perbankan, sehingga dapat meningkatkan kinerjanya. Providing and enhancing participants' knowledge and skills related to the management of banking operations, so as to improve their performance.
Kredit/ Credit	Membekali dan meningkatkan pengetahuan serta keterampilan para peserta terkait pengelolaan kredit dan *marketing*. Equiping and improving the knowledge and skills of the participants related to credit management and marketing.
Manajerial/ Managerial	Membekali pengetahuan serta keterampilan para peserta terkait bidang manajerial/*soft skill* (*leadership* dan keterampilan mengelola karyawan/pekerjaan). Equiping participants with knowledge and skills related to managerial/soft skills (leadership and skills in managing employees/work).
Pengembangan Karakter/ Character Development	• Membentuk sikap dan perilaku (mental, spiritual, ideologi, wawasan kebangsaan, dan toleransi antar umat beragama) sebagai karyawan sesuai dengan budaya Bank dan nilai-nilai perusahaan yang berlaku; dan • Membentuk mental kejuangan, ketahanan pribadi, dan kepemimpinan yang sesuai dengan profil kompetensi yang diharapkan sesuai bidang pekerjaan. • Establishing attitudes and behaviors (mental, spiritual, ideological, national insight, and tolerance among religious communities) as employees in accordance with the Bank's culture and prevailing corporate values; and • Forming a mental struggle, personal resilience, and leadership in accordance with the expected competency profile according to the field of work.
Lainnya/ Others	Membekali dan meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan peserta di luar pengetahuan perbankan, tetapi masih ada kaitan dengan pengelolaan perbankan (IT, legal, dan bahasa inggris). Equiping and improving participants' knowledge and skills beyond banking knowledge, but still related with banking management (IT, legal, and English).
Pelatihan Eksternal/ External Training	Membekali dan meningkatkan pengetahuan, wawasan dan keterampilan peserta yang diselenggarakan oleh Bank Indonesia atau vendor pelatihan serta dilaksanakan di luar Bank. Equiping and improving the knowledge, insights and skills of participants held by Bank Indonesia or training vendors and carried out outside the Bank.

Pelaksanaan Pengembangan Kompetensi
Tahun 2020, di tengah masa pandemi Covid-19, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tetap menjalankan program pengembangan kompetensi. Sebagian besar program pengembangan kompetensi yang dijalankan Bank tahun 2020 menggunakan metode webinar. Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank menyelenggarakan 194 program pengembangan kompetensi baik internal maupun eksternal yang diikuti oleh 4.255 peserta.

Implementation of Competency Development
In 2020, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to carry out a competency development program. Most of the competency development programs implemented by the Bank in 2020 use the webinar method. Throughout 2020, the Bank conducted 194 internal and external competency development programs which were attended by 4,255 participants.

Uraian pengembangan kompetensi ditunjukan pada tabel berikut:

Description of competency development is shown in the following table:

Pengembangan Kompetensi Karyawan Berdasarkan Strata Jabatan
Employee Competency Development Based on Position Level

Strata Jabatan Position Level	Pelatihan Internal Internal Training				Pelatihan Eksternal External Training	Total	%
	Operasional Operations	Kredit Credit	Manajerial Managerial	Lainnya Others			
Penata Laksana/Organizers	85	0	0	0	0	85	2,00
Penata Usaha/Administration	301	108	14	582	2	1.006	23,64
Pejabat Muda/Junior Officer	497	291	303	1.318	11	2.420	56,87
Pejabat Madya/Intermediate Officer	36	40	59	140	3	278	6,53
Pejabat Utama/Head Officer	2	7	14	17	1	41	0,96
Manajemen *Trainee*/Management Trainee	108	181	9	27	0	325	7,64
Direksi/Board of Directors	0	0	1	6	4	11	0,26
Dewan Komisaris/Board of Commissioners	0	0	0	2	7	10	0,24
Lainnya/Others	0	0	0	79	0	79	1,86
Total	**1.029**	**627**	**400**	**2.171**	**28**	**4.225**	**100**
%	**24,18**	**14,74**	**9,40**	**51,02**	**0,66**	**100**	

Pengembangan Kompetensi Karyawan Berdasarkan Fungsi/Bidang
Employee Competency Development Based on Functions/Fields

Fungsi/Bidang Tugas Work Function/Field	Pelatihan Internal Internal Training				Pelatihan Eksternal External Training	Total	%
	Operasional Operations	Kredit Credit	Manajerial Managerial	Lainnya Others			
Front Liner/Front Liner	185	32	5	237	0	459	10,79
Kredit/Credit	351	404	161	403	2	1.321	31,05
Operasional/Operations	82	3	72	215	3	375	8,81
Treasury, Trade Financial/Treasury, Trade Financial	0	0	6	9	3	18	0,42
Information Technology/Information Technology	23	0	10	6	0	39	0,92
Audit Kontrol Audit Control	105	0	46	116	7	274	6,44
Management Trainee/Management Trainee	108	180	9	35	0	332	7,80
Lainnya/Others	175	8	91	1.150	13	1.437	33,77
Total	**1.029**	**627**	**400**	**2.171**	**28**	**4.255**	**100**
%	**24,18**	**14,74**	**9,40**	**51,02**	**0,66**	**100**	

Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Pengembangan Kompetensi

Untuk mengetahui efektifnya pengembangan kompetensi bagi karyawan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengadakan evaluasi pelatihan dengan cara:

1. Evaluasi dilakukan dengan mengisi kuesioner yang disediakan oleh *Executive Officer* Diklat pada akhir

Evaluation of the Implementation of Competency Development Program

To find out the effectiveness of competency development for employees, Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducts training evaluations by:

1. Evaluation is done by filling out a questionnaire provided by the Executive Officer of the Training and Education

program pelatihan (*level reaction*). Kuesioner yang diisi oleh para peserta tersebut antara lain berkaitan dengan pengajar, materi yang disampaikan, serta sarana dan prasarana kegiatan;
2. Evaluasi dengan memberikan *pre-test* pada awal program dan *post-test* pada akhir program *(Level Learning)*; dan
3. Evaluasi dilaksanakan dengan meminta peserta untuk memberikan sosialisasi atas pelatihan yang sudah didapat kepada rekan dalam unit kerjanya. Selain itu, penilaian dapat dilakukan dengan meminta evaluasi secara berkala atas perubahan kinerja/*behaviour* karyawan (peserta) tersebut setelah mengikuti suatu pelatihan tertentu (*level behaviour*).

Pada tahun 2020, rata-rata hasil evaluasi pengembangan pelatihan menunjukkan pelaksanaan pengembangan pelatihan telah berjalan dengan baik, efektif dan disertai dengan beberapa rekomendasi. Rekomendasi tersebut telah ditindaklanjuti dan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan penyelenggaraan pelatihan untuk kedepannya.

Hubungan Industrial

Bank Artha Graha Internasional berkomitmen untuk membangun dan memelihara hubungan industrial yang sehat dan harmonis dengan seluruh karyawan. Salah satu langkah yang dilakukan Bank adalah dengan memberikan kebebasan kepada seluruh karyawan untuk mendapatkan haknya dengan bergabung dalam Serikat Pekerja sebagai mana yang tertuang dalam Undang-Undang No. 13 tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan.

Saat ini, karyawan Bank telah memiliki Serikat Pekerja dengan nama IKAJIH Unit Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang diikuti oleh karyawan Bank. Bank telah menyusun Kepengurusan yang telah disahkan oleh seluruh anggotanya, di mana Kepengurusan tersebut telah menghasilkan peraturan/ketentuan yang telah disepakati antara pengusaha dan karyawan dalam bentuk Perjanjian Kerja Bersama (PKB), yang berisikan hak dan kewajiban baik oleh karyawan kepada Bank maupun Bank kepada karyawan.

Human Capital Engagement

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah melaksanakan pengukuran rasa kedekatan karyawan terhadap perusahaan selama bekerja di Bank melalui survei *engagement* karyawan. Survei ini bertujuan untuk membentuk lingkungan dan proses kerja yang seimbang antara Bank dan karyawan. Pada tahun 2020, survei *engagement* pegawai mencapai indeks sebesar 72,35% dari target 80,00%. Hasil survei ini menunjukkan peningkatan dari tahun 2019 sebesar 71,14%.

Rencana Pengembangan SDM Tahun 2021

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyadari bahwa kemampuan untuk mendapatkan, mengembangkan, serta mempertahankan karyawan yang berkompeten merupakan faktor penting dalam rangka mendukung pertumbuhan dan kemajuan bisnis Bank.

Program at the end of the training program (level reaction). The questionnaires filled out by the participants included, among other things, the mentors, the material presented, and the facilities and infrastructure for activities;
2. Evaluation by giving a pre-test at the beginning of the program and a post-test at the end of the program (Level Learning); and
3. The evaluation is carried out by asking participants to provide outreach on the training they have received to colleagues in their work unit. In addition, the assessment can be done by requesting regular evaluation of changes in the performance/behavior of the employee (participant) after attending a certain training (behavioral level).

In 2020, the average training development evaluation results show that the implementation of training development went well, is effective and is accompanied by several recommendations. These recommendations have been followed up and are expected to improve training delivery in the future.

Industrial Relations

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is committed to build and maintaining healthy and harmonious industrial relations with all employees. One of the steps taken by the Bank is to give freedom to all employees to obtain their rights by joining a Worker Union as stipulated in Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower.

Currently, the Bank's employees have a Workers Union with the name IKAJIH Unit of Bank Artha Graha Internasional, which are participated by Bank employees. The Bank has compiled a Management that has been approved by all its members, where said Management has produced rules/regulations that have been agreed upon between employers and employees in the form of Collective Labor Agreement (PKB), which contains the rights and obligations of both the employee to the Bank and vice versa.

Human Capital Engagement

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has carried out measurements of employee intimacy to the company while working at the Bank through employee engagement surveys. This survey aims to establish a balanced work environment and process between the Bank and employees. In 2020, the employee engagement survey reached an index of 72.35% from the target of 80.00%. The results of this survey shows an increment from 2019 which 71.14%.

HC Development Plan for 2021

Bank Artha Graha Internasional realizes that the ability to acquire, develop and retain competent employees is an important factor in supporting the growth and progress of the Bank's business.

Oleh karena itu, Bank telah menyiapkan rencana pengembangan SDM untuk tahun 2021 yaitu mencanangkan 3 sasaran strategis dalam rangka transformasi budaya kerja atau digitalisasi budaya kerja untuk mendapatkan kader baru dan mempertahankan kader terbaik Bank yaitu:

1. Pelaksanaan *Man Power Planning* yang sesuai dengan Visi Misi Bank
2. Implementasi *Human Capital Information System* dengan metode *Employee dan Manajer Self Service*
3. Fokus pemberian pelatihan pada Kader terpilih

Statistik SDM

Pada akhir tahun 2020, jumlah karyawan Bank Artha Graha Internasional mencapai 1.787 orang. Jumlah tersebut lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya yang mencapai 1.993 orang.

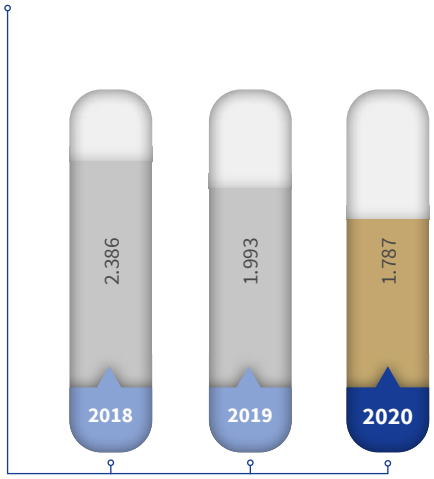
Therefore, the Bank has prepared a Human Capital development plan for 2021, namely launching 3 strategic goals in order to transforming work culture or digitizing work culture to get new cadres and retain the best cadres of the Bank, namely:

1. Implementation of Man Power Planning in accordance with the Bank's Vision and Mission
2. Implementation of the Human Capital Information System using the Employee and Manager Self Service methods
3. Focus on providing training to selected cadres

HC Statistics

At the end of 2020, the number of employees of Bank Artha Graha Internasional reached 1,787 people. This number is lower than the previous year which reached 1,993 people.

Jumlah Karyawan Bank Artha Graha Tahun 2018 - 2020
Number of Bank Artha Graha Employees 2018 - 2020



Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Jenjang Pendidikan
Employee Composition Based on Education Level

Jenjang Pendidikan Education Level	2020		2019	
	Orang Person	%	Orang Person	%
S3/Doctoral	1	0,06%	1	0,03%
S2/Master	57	3,19%	61	3,06%
S1/Bachelor	1.221	68,33%	1.344	67,44%
D3/Diploma	287	16,06%	330	16,56%
SMA atau Sederajat/High School or Equivalent	191	10,69%	221	11,09%
< SMA/Below High School	30	1,67%	36	1,82%
Jumlah/Total	**1.787**	**100%**	**1.993**	**100%**

Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Rentang Usia
Composition of Employees Based on Organization Level

Rentang Usia Age	2020		2019	
	Orang/Person	%	**Orang**/Person	%
18-24 tahun/year	39	2,18%	80	4,01%
25-45 tahun/year	1.129	63,18%	1.252	62,82%
46-50 tahun/year	284	15,89%	329	16,51%
>50 tahun/year	335	18,75%	332	16,66%
Jumlah/Total	**1.787**	**100%**	**1.993**	**100%**

Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Level Organisasi
Composition of Employees Based on Organization Level

Level Organisasi Organizational Level	2020		2019	
	Orang/Person	%	**Orang**/Person	%
Senior Vice President	5	0,28%	5	0,25%
Vice president	4	0,22%	4	0,20%
Assistant Vice President	13	0,73%	15	0,75%
Senior Manager	17	0,95%	18	0,90%
Manager	27	1,51%	34	1,71%
Senior Assistant Manager	78	4,36%	86	4,32%
Assistant Manager	103	5,76%	101	5,07%
Junior Assistant Manager	198	11,08%	223	11,19%
First Officer	712	39,84%	764	38,33%
Staff	530	29,67%	624	31,31%
Non Staff	100	5,60%	119	5,97%
Jumlah	**1.787**	**100%**	**1.993**	**100%**

Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Status Kepegawaian
Employee Composition Based on Employment Status

Status Kepegawaian Employment Status	2020		2019	
	Orang/ Person	%	**Orang**/ Person	%
Pegawai Tetap Permanent Employee	1.661	92,95%	1.815	91,07%
Pegawai Kontrak Contract Employee	126	7,05%	178	8,93%
Jumlah Total	**1.787**	**100%**	**1.993**	**100%**

Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin
Employee Composition Based on Gender

Jenis Kelamin Gender	2020		2019	
	Orang/ Person	%	**Orang**/ Person	%
Pria Male	909	50,87%	1.011	50,73%
Wanita Female	878	49,13%	982	49,27%
Jumlah Total	**1.787**	**100%**	**1.993**	**100%**

Teknologi Informasi & Perbankan Digital

Information Technology & Digital Banking

Saat ini, dukungan Teknologi Informasi (TI) bagi industri perbankan merupakan sebuah keniscayaan. Tuntutan nasabah akan layanan perbankan yang cepat, nyaman dan aman hanya dapat diwujudkan dengan dukungan TI yang kuat. Terlebih, tren pengembangan industri perbankan saat ini mengarah pada *digital banking* yang menuntut kualitas dan kapasitas TI yang lebih tinggi lagi.

Kebijakan Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi

Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 38/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dalam Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dalam Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum merupakan landasan bagi Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam menyusun kebijakan dan prosedur penggunaan TI.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menjadikan TI bukan hanya sebagai *supporting*, namun juga untuk mengoptimalkan pendapatan Bank, khususnya *fee based income*.

Pengelola Teknologi Informasi & *Digital Banking*

Penanggung jawab pengelolaan dan pengembangan TI & *Digital Banking* di Bank Artha Graha Internasional berada di bawah Deputi Direktur *Digital Banking* yang disupervisi oleh Direktur *Digital Banking* & Konsumer Retail.

Today, Information Technology (IT) support for the banking industry is a necessity. Customer demands for fast, convenient and secure banking services can only be realized with strong IT support. Moreover, the current development trend of the banking industry is leading to digital banking, which demands the quality and capacity of even more sophisticated IT capacity.

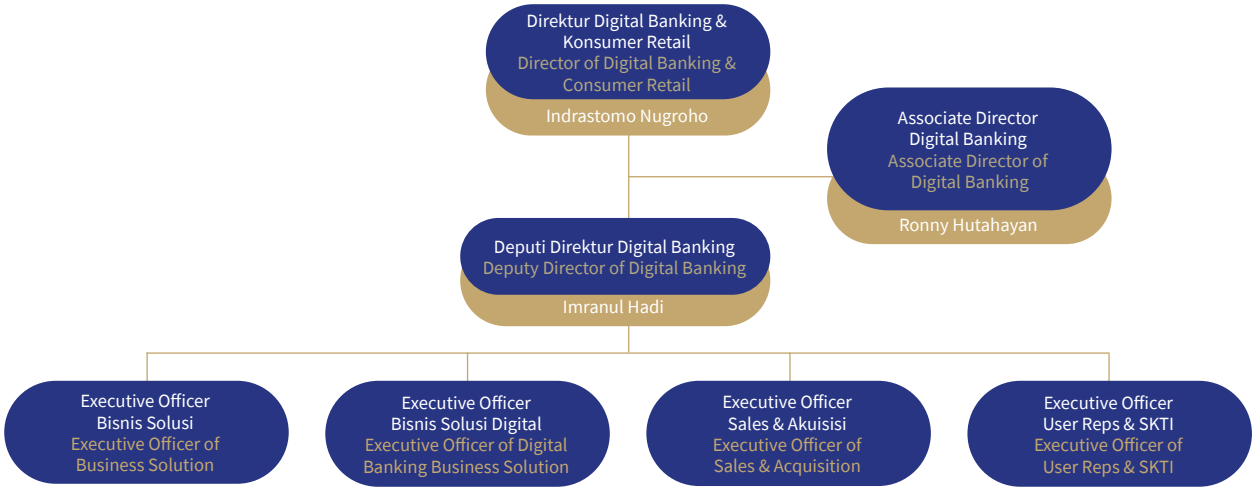
Policy to Use Information Technology

Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Risk Management in Information Technology for Commercial Banks and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 on Implementation of Risk Management in Information Technology for Commercial Banks are the basis for Bank Artha Graha Internasional in formulating policies and procedures for the use of IT.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional makes IT not only as a support, but also to optimize the Bank's revenue, particularly fee-based income.

Information Technology & Digital Banking Manager

The person in charge of IT & Digital Banking management and development at Bank Artha Graha Internasional is under the Deputy Director of Digital Banking who is supervised by the Director of Digital Banking & Consumer Retail.



Deputi Direktur Digital Banking memiliki empat *Executive Officer*, yaitu *Executive Officer* Bisnis Solusi, *Executive Officer* Sales & Akuisisi, *Executive Officer* User Rep & SKTI, dan *Executive Officer* Bisnis Solusi Digital. Adapun tugas dari masing-masing adalah sebagai berikut:

The Deputy Director of Digital Banking has four Executive Officers, namely the Executive Officer of the Solution Business, the Executive Officer of the Sales & Acquisition, the Executive Officer of the User Rep & SKTI, and the Executive Officer of Digital Solution Business. The duties of each are as follows:

1. Deputi Direktur *Digital Banking*
   Memastikan rencana pengembangan produk–produk *digital bank* dapat mengakomodir kebutuhan nasabah maupun mitra bisnis yang bekerjasama. Dengan tetap melakukan sinergi berkelanjutan sesuai rencana strategis di bidang TI dalam penyediaan sistem TI yang handal, efektif, dan efisien sehingga dapat memenuhi tujuan bisnis Bank sesuai dengan standar keamanan dengan tetap menjunjung tinggi visi, misi, dan nilai perusahaan.

2. *Executive Officer* Bisnis Solusi
   Melakukan perancangan dan pengembangan produk layanan *digital banking* serta bekerjasama dengan pihak ketiga guna mendukung peningkatan transaksi pada layanan produk digital ataupun layanan lainnya yang berpengaruh langsung terhadap peningkatan *fee base income* Bank.

3. *Executive Officer* Sales & Akuisisi
   Melakukan kerjasama guna meningkatkan pertumbuhan mitra bisnis baru dalam bisnis *Digital Banking* yang akan membuat bertambahnya potensi *customer base* serta transaksi keuangan yang berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan *fee base income* Bank.

4. *Executive Officer* Bisnis Solusi Digital
   Melakukan pengembangan produk/layanan melalui kolaborasi Bank dengan *Fintech* serta kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga lainnya guna mendukung peningkatan transaksi serta inovasi layanan keuangan yang berpengaruh, baik secara *direct* maupun *indirect*, terhadap pendapatan Bank.

5. *Executive Officer User* Rep & SKTI
   Memastikan ketersediaan *hardware* TI guna mendukung kegiatan operasional sesuai dengan kebutuhan bisnis Bank, serta memastikan kebutuhan sistem aplikasi dan penanganan masalah terkait sistem TI yang ditangani oleh *vendor* sesuai dengan *Service Level Agreement* (SLA) dan *Software Development Life Cycle* (SDLC) yang jelas dengan tetap memperhatikan aspek keamanan atau *security* terhadap sistem dan database yang dikelola oleh Bank.

1. Deputy Director of Digital Banking
   Ensuring that the bank's digital product development plan can be accommodated with the needs of customers and business partners who work together. By continuing to carry out continuous synergy in accordance with the strategic plan in the IT sector in providing reliable, effective and efficient IT systems so as to meet the Bank's business objectives in accordance with security standards while upholding the company's vision, mission and values.

2. Executive Officer of Business Solutions
   Designing and developing digital banking service products and collaborating with third parties to support increased transactions in digital product services or other services that have a direct effect on increasing the bank's fee base income.

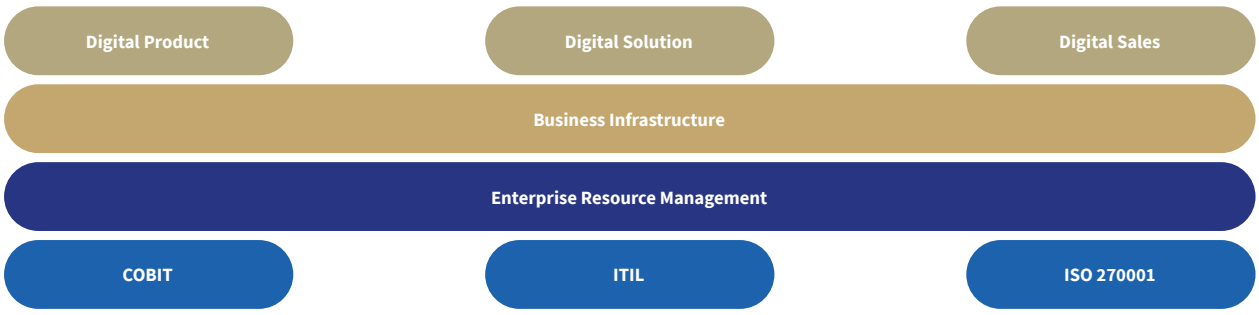
3. Executive Officer of Sales & Acquisition
   Collaborating to increase the growth of new business partners in the Digital Banking business which will increase the customer base and financial transactions that will affect the increase in the Bank's fee-based income.

4. Executive Officer of Digital Solutions Business
   Developing products/services through the Bank's collaboration with Fintech as well as collaboration with other third parties to support the increase in transactions and financial service innovations that have an effect, both directly and indirectly, on the Bank's income.

5. Executive Officer of User Rep & SKTI
   Ensuring the availability of IT hardware to support operational activities in accordance with the Bank's business needs, as well as ensuring the application system requirements and handling problems related to IT systems handled by vendors in accordance with a clear Service Level Agreement (SLA) and SDLC while still paying attention to the security or security aspects of the system and databases managed by the Bank.

Kerangka Kerja Teknologi Informasi & Perbankan Digital

Information Technology & Digital Banking Framework



Dalam kerangka kerja Teknologi Informasi (TI) dan Perbankan Digital terdapat pemisahan tugas dan tanggung jawab guna lebih efektif dalam mendukung target finansial bisnis serta operasional TI sehari-hari. Bagian yang bertugas dalam mendukung kinerja dari sisi target finasial bisnis antara lain, *Digital Product, Digital Solution*, serta *Digital Sales. Digital Product* di mana dalam hal ini dipegang oleh Sub Direktorat Bisnis Solusi, merupakan bagian yang fokus terhadap bisnis proses pengembangan produk perbankan *digital*, baik eksisting maupun baru, seperti fitur yang terdapat pada aplikasi *mobile banking, internet banking*, serta ATM. *Digital Solution* di mana dalam hal ini dipegang oleh Sub Direktorat Bisnis Solusi Digital merupakan bagian yang membantu dalam akuisisi mitra bisnis baru dengan memanfaatkan kolaborasi produk bank serta *Fintech*. *Digital Sales* di mana dalam hal ini dipegang oleh Sub Direktorat Sales & Akuisisi, fokus terhadap akuisisi *customer* serta mitra bisnis baru dengan memanfaatkan layanan produk perbankan *digital* milik Bank dengan tujuan mendatangkan transaksi dan *fee base income* bagi Bank.

Seluruh bisnis yang dilakukan melalui perbankan digital didukung dengan Infrastruktur IT yang memungkinkan untuk mitra bisnis terkoneksi dengan layanan bank, melalui implementasi layanan API (*Application Programming Interface*) yang terkoneksi dengan beberapa *service*, antara lain transfer dana *virtual account*, API *Biller*, API *Card*, serta API Cek saldo, dan mutasi nasabah. Selain dari aspek penguatan infrastruktur yang mendukung bisnis, penguatan juga dilakukan dari sisi *Security* dengan tetap rutin melakukan *upgrade*.

Teknologi informasi dalam menjalankan kinerja tetap berpedoman pada informasi yang akurat, cepat, dan mudah sehingga dapat membantu dalam sisi bisnis dan operasional untuk akuisisi mitra bisnis baru sehingga membantu tercapainya target yang telah ditentukan bank.

Governance TI yang dimiliki Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada:
1. *Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology* (COBIT);
2. *Information Technology Infrastructure Library* (ITIL); dan
3. *The International Organization for Standardization* (ISO) 27001.

Pemilihan kerangka kerja ini berdasar pada informasi yang akurat, cepat, dan mudah. Hal tersebut sangat dibutuhkan Bank dalam memantau perkembangan bisnis dan kondisi pasar yang ada.

Within the framework of Information Technology (IT) and Digital Banking, there is a separation of duties and responsibilities in order to be more effective in supporting business financial targets and day-to-day IT operations. The division in charge of supporting performance in terms of business financial targets, among others, is Digital Product, Digital Solution, and Digital Sales. Digital Product, which in this case is held by the Solution Business Sub Directorate, is a part that focuses on the business process of developing digital banking products, both existing and new, such as features found in mobile banking applications, internet banking, and ATMs. Digital Solution, which in this case is held by the Sub Directorate of Digital Solution Business, is a part that assists in the acquisition of new business partners by utilizing the collaboration of Bank and Fintech products. Digital Sales, which in this case is held by the Sales & Acquisition Sub Directorate, focuses on customer acquisition and new business partners by utilizing the Bank's digital banking product services with the aim of bringing in transactions and fee base income for the Bank.

All business carried out through digital banking is supported by an IT infrastructure that allows business partners to be connected to bank services, through the implementation of API (Application Programming Interface) services that are connected to several services, including virtual account fund transfers, API Billers, API Cards, and API Check balances, and customer mutations. Apart from the aspect of strengthening the infrastructure that supports the business, strengthening is also carried out from the security side by continuing to carry out regular upgrades

Information technology in carrying out performance is still guided by accurate, fast, and easy information so that it can assist in the business and operational side of acquiring new business partners so as to help achieve the targets set by the bank.

The IT Governance that is owned by Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to:
1. Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT);
2. Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL); and
3. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 27001.

The selection of this framework is based on accurate, fast, and easy information. This is very much needed by the Bank in monitoring business developments and existing market conditions.

Program Strategis Teknologi Informasi dan Perbankan Digital Tahun 2020

Dengan telah dimulainya era *digital* maka Bank telah mempersiapkan untuk dapat terus bersaing dan melakukan transformasi ke arah *digital*. Perkembangan teknologi *digital* semakin penting, terlebih dengan maraknya pertumbuhan model bisnis *fintech* yang berpengaruh pada bisnis perbankan. Oleh karena itu, Bank terus berupaya menyempurnakan produk dan layanan dengan memanfaatkan perkembangan teknologi informasi terkini.

Teknologi Informasi Bank saat ini juga dituntut untuk dapat cepat beradaptasi dengan perubahan dunia teknologi perbankan maupun evolusi layanan keuangan, serta dapat mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis dan menjadi salah satu motor penggerak terutama dalam peningkatan pendapatan non operasional (*Fee Based Income*).

Untuk itu di tahun 2020 Bank terus melakukan penguatan Infrastruktur terutama yang memudahkan Bank dalam berkolaborasi dengan mitra strategis baik penyedia solusi teknologi informasi, jaringan mitra bisnis maupun pelaku bisnis finansial teknologi, dengan tetap mempertimbangkan prinsip kehati-hatian dan keamanan.

Adapun langkah strategis yang telah dilakukan guna memperkuat layanan perbankan *digital* maupun teknologi informasi, adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Pengembangan *Mobile Banking*
   Sebagai layanan *mobile banking* yang dapat memenuhi kebutuhan nasabah, di mana nasabah melakukan sebagian besar fungsi layanan perbankan melalui *mobile*, seperti transfer dana, cek saldo, cek mutasi, kebutuhan tarik tunai tanpa kartu, serta transaksi billers sudah dapat didukung oleh AGI *Mobile* sebagai *platform mobile banking* milik Bank. Proses pembukaan rekening pun juga dapat dilakukan melalui layanan *mobile banking* melalui fitur *customer on boarding* di mana dapat mengurangi form fisik untuk pengisian data calon nasabah. Fitur yang telah diimplementasi terdapat pada layanan *mobile banking* antara lain:
   - Fitur halaman *portfolio* rekening dalam satu layar, di mana nasabah dapat melihat langsung seluruh fasilitas, baik itu produk pendanaan maupun produk pinjaman yang didapat di Bank.
   - *Biometric login*, fitur untuk *login* ke aplikasi *mobile banking* menggunakan *fingerprint* dan *face id*.
   - Penambahan *biller* baru terus dilakukan dari tahun ke tahun guna memenuhi progres di mana di tahun 2020 biller ditambahkan antara lain pembelian pulsa XL, Telkomsel, serta pembayaran *virtual account* mitra bisnis yaitu pembayaran Electronic City, Pembayaran IPL Agung Sedayu, serta Pembayaran Premi Asuransi AGGI.

Information Technology and Digital Banking Strategic Program 2020

As the digital era started, the Bank has prepared to be able to continue to compete and transform digitally. The development of digital technology is increasingly important, especially with the proliferation of fintech business models that have an impact on the banking business. Therefore, the Bank continues to improve its products and services by taking advantage of the latest developments in information technology.

Bank Information Technology is currently also required to be able to quickly adapt to changes in the world of banking technology and evolution of technology services, as well as to support business growth and become one of the driving forces, especially in increasing non-operating income (Fee Based Income).

For this reason, in 2020 the Bank will continue to strengthen infrastructure, especially those that make it easier for the Bank to collaborate with strategic partners, both information technology solution providers, business partner networks and financial technology business players, while still considering the principles of prudence and security.

The strategic steps that have been taken to strengthen digital banking services and information technology, as follows:

a. Mobile Banking Development
   As a mobile banking service that can meet customer needs, where customers perform most of the functions of banking services via mobile, such as transferring funds, checking balances, checking mutations, cardless cash withdrawals, and billers transactions can be supported by AGI Mobile as a mobile banking platform. belonging to Bank. The process of opening an account can also be done through mobile banking services through the customer on boarding feature which reduces the physical form for filling in prospective customer data. The features that have been implemented are in the mobile banking service, including:
   - The account portfolio page feature on one screen, where customers can see directly all facilities, both funding products and loan products obtained at Bank.
   - Biometric login, a feature to log into the mobile banking application using fingerprint and face id.
   - The addition of new billers continues from year to year in order to meet the progress where in 2020 billers are added, including the purchase of XL, Telkomsel credit, as well as business partner virtual account payments, namely Electronic City payments, Agung Sedayu IPL payments, and AGGI insurance premium payments.

- Fasilitas tarik tunai tanpa kartu memudahkan bagi nasabah untuk memenuhi kebutuhan akan tarik tunai di seluruh jaringan ATM Bank Artha Graha Internasional di mana proses tersebut dapat dilakukan langsung melalui *mobile banking*.
- *Customer on-boarding*, fasilitas pembukaan rekening melalui *mobile banking* dengan proses *Know Your Customer* melalui *video call* ataupun tatap muka langsung dengan nasabah di mana rekening akan langsung terbentuk jika telah dilakukan proses verifikasi data calon nasabah.
- Kemudahan bertransaksi dengan adanya fitur keranjang transaksi, transaksi berkala, transaksi terjadwal, serta transaksi sekarang yang dapat mengakomodir fleksibilitas waktu transaksi yang ingin dilakukan oleh nasabah pengguna *mobile banking*.
- Fitur BAGI *Money*, yang merupakan layanan uang elektronik berbasis *server* yang terintegrasi menjadi satu kesatuan sebagai salah satu *source of fund* dalam bertransaksi di *mobile banking*. Dengan keunggulan proses registrasi yang lebih cepat cukup menggunakan nama nasabah, nomor hp, dan alamat *email*.

b. Pengembangan *Internet Banking Corporate*
Guna mendukung transaksi bisnis yang cepat, mudah, dan dapat diakses sewaktu-waktu oleh nasabah perusahaan, Bank menyediakan layanan *internet banking* yang memadai untuk kebutuhan tersebut. Penambahan fitur baru juga dilakukan setiap tahun sehingga dapat mengakomodir kebutuhan transaksi bisnis nasabah. Fitur yang telah diimplementasikan saat ini antara lain:
- Layanan Multilevel Otorisator
  Dalam menjaga keamanan bertransaksi, khususnya nasabah perusahaan, setiap transaksi yang dilakukan wajib melalui *level user* berjenjang yaitu *user, supervisor,* serta *releaser*. Hal ini bertujuan agar setiap transaksi yang dilakukan dapat diketahui oleh setiap pemegang user yang memiliki hak untuk menjalankan transaksi. Pengembangan terbaru yang telah dilakukan, adanya fitur pengelolaan hak akses user terhadap rekening yang telah ditentukan.
- Layanan Transfer Dana
  Transfer dana menjadi kebutuhan yang penting, terutama untuk nasabah perusahaan dalam mengakomodir segala aktifitas pembayaran ke vendor atau rekan bisnis nasabah tersebut. Layanan transfer dana yang terdapat pada *internet banking* antara lain pemindahbukuan sesama rekening BAGI, transfer SKN, serta transfer RTGS.
- *Virtual Account* dan *Billing System*
  Pembayaran tagihan atas *tenant*, siswa, atau biaya lainnya menjadi salah satu kebutuhan nasabah

- The cardless cash withdrawal facility makes it easy for customers to meet the need for cash withdrawals at the entire ATM Bank Artha Graha Internasional network where the process can be done directly through mobile banking.
- Customer on-boarding, a facility to open an account via mobile banking with the Know Your Customer process via video call or face-to-face contact with the customer where the account will be formed immediately if the prospective customer data verification process has been carried out.
- Ease of transactions with the transaction basket feature, periodic transactions, scheduled transactions, as well as current transactions that can accommodate the flexibility of the transaction time that a mobile banking user wants to make.

- The BAGI Money feature, which is a server-based electronic money service that is integrated into a single unit as one of the sources of funds for transactions in mobile banking. With the advantage of a faster registration process, it is enough to use the customer's name, cellphone number, and email address.

b. Development of Corporate Internet Banking
In order to support business transactions that are fast, easy, and can be accessed at any time by corporate customers, Bank provides internet banking services that are adequate for these needs. New features are also added every year to accommodate customers' business transaction needs. Features that have been implemented currently include:

- Multi-level Authorizer Service
  In maintaining the security of transactions, especially corporate customers, every transaction made must go through a tiered user level, namely user, supervisor, and releaser. This is so that every transaction made can be known by each user who has the right to carry out transactions. The latest development that has been done is a user access rights management feature for predefined accounts.

- Funds Transfer Services
  Fund transfers are an important requirement, especially for corporate customers in accommodating all payment activities to vendors or business partners of these customers. Fund transfer services available on internet banking include transfers among BAGI accounts, SKN transfers, and RTGS transfers.

- Virtual Account and Billing System
  Payment of invoices for tenants, students, or other costs is one of the needs of corporate customers

perusahaan yang bergerak dalam bidang *developer, management building*, ataupun sekolah. Dengan adanya fitur *virtual account* ini dapat mempermudah dalam *monitoring* pembayaran tagihan karena status pembayaran dapat langsung dilihat melalui *dashboard virtual account* yang terintegrasi pada layanan *billing system.*

- Layanan *Payroll*
  Pembayaran gaji karyawan merupakan kebutuhan bagi nasabah perusahaan yang ingin melakukan pembayaran langsung tanpa terbatas jam operasional kantor cabang. Dengan pembayaran payroll melalui *internet banking*, nasabah dapat melakukan pembayaran langsung secara *bulk* dan akan terkredit ke rekening karyawan di Bank.

c. Pengembangan API
   API (*Application Programming Interface*) dapat mempermudah proses integrasi sistem pihak ketiga dengan sistem Bank untuk mendapatkan layanan bank seperti *transfer* dana *virtual account, billers*, cek saldo, dan cek mutasi. Dengan adanya layanan API ini dapat memperluas segmen *market* baru yang dapat diakuisisi menjadi mitra bisnis baru bank, seperti perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang *payment gateway, eCommerce*, ataupun mitra bisnis lainnya.

Di samping pengembangan produk perbankan digital yang terus dilakukan, penguatan infrastruktur teknologi informasi juga intens dikembangkan guna dapat mengakomodir kebutuhan transaksi bisnis nasabah. Beberapa langkah strategis tengah dilakukan untuk penguatan teknologi informasi bank antara lain:

1. *Network Re-enginering*
   Infrastruktur jaringan menjadi *point* penting, terutama bagi Bank yang tengah mengarah ke produk perbankan digital, guna menjaga agar transaksi serta layanan perbankan melalui channel produk digital tetap dapat berjalan dengan baik dan optimal. Peningkatan *availability* dan peningkatan *response time* menjadi *concern* sehingga inisiatif *re-enginering network* mulai dilakukan di tahun 2020 ini.
2. *Switching & Middleware Upgrade*
   Semakin banyaknya transaksi yang dilakukan oleh nasabah melalui *channel digital*, yaitu ATM, *Mobile Banking, Internet Banking*, maupun transaksi B2B (*Business to Business*) menggunakan API *Management* mendorong penguatan/*upgrading middleware* dan *switching* perlu dilakukan. Fungsi *switching* dan *middleware* di Bank menjadi sangat penting karena berfungsi sebagai penghubung antara *front end, middle end, back end*, serta *core banking*.
3. *Single Point Monitoring*
   Guna memudahkan untuk melakukan *monitoring avalaibility system* serta *capacity* baik dari *software*

engaged in developers, management building, or schools. With this virtual account feature, it can make it easier to monitor bill payments because the payment status can be seen directly through the virtual account dashboard which is integrated into the billing system service.

- Payroll Service
  Payment of employee salaries is a necessity for corporate customers who wish to make direct payments without being limited to branch office operating hours. With payroll payments via internet banking, customers can make direct payments in bulk and will be credited to employee accounts at Bank Artha.

c. API Development
   API (Application Programming Interface) can simplify the process of integrating third party systems with bank systems to obtain bank services such as virtual account fund transfers, billers, balance checks, and mutation checks. With this API service, it can expand new market segments that can be acquired into new bank business partners, such as companies engaged in payment gateways, eCommerce, or other business partners.

In addition to the ongoing development of digital banking products, information technology infrastructure strengthening is also intensely developed to accommodate the needs of customers' business transactions. Several strategic steps are being taken to strengthen bank information technology, including:

1. Network Re-engineering
   Network infrastructure is an important point, especially for banks that are moving towards digital banking products, in order to keep banking transactions and services through digital product channels running smoothly and optimally. Increasing availability and increasing response time have become a concern so that the network re-engineering initiative will begin in 2020.
2. Switching & Middleware Upgrades
   The increasing number of transactions carried out by customers through digital channels, namely ATM, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, and B2B (Business to Business) transactions using API Management, encourages strengthening/upgrading middleware and switching to be done. Switching and middleware functions in the Bank are very important because they function as a link between the front end, middle end, back end, and core banking.
3. Single Point Monitoring
   In order to make it easier to monitor the availability of the system and the capacity of both the software and

maupun *hardware* yang digunakan, Bank tengah menggunakan *single point monitoring* sehingga memudahkan tim operation IT untuk melakukan *monitoring* tersebut.

4. Penggunaan Server Berbasis *Hybrid Cloud*
   Penggunaan server berbasis *hybrid cloud* dengan mengkombinasikan *on-premises infrastructure* serta *private cloud* telah diterapkan di beberapa layanan milik Bank dengan beberapa kelebihan implementasi *cloud* ini, mulai dari kemudahan skalabilitas serta proses instalasi produk ataupun *upgrade* sistem Bank.

hardware used, the Bank is currently using single point monitoring to make it easier for the IT operation team to carry out this monitoring.

4. Hybrid Cloud-Based Servers
   The use of hybrid cloud-based servers by combining on-premises infrastructure and private cloud has been implemented in several Bank-owned services with several advantages of implementing this cloud, ranging from ease of scalability and ease of use.

Investasi Teknologi Informasi

Salah satu wujud komitmen Bank terhadap pengembangan TI adalah dengan menyediakan anggaran khusus untuk investasi di bidang TI. Besaran investasi tersebut disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan rencana serta strategi Bank, baik jangka pendek, menengah maupun panjang.

Investments of Information Technology

Bank commitment to IT development is by providing a special budget for investment in IT. The size of the investment is adjusted to the needs, plans and strategies of the Bank, both in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Pengelola Teknologi Informasi

Agar Direktorat Digital Banking dapat terus memberikan kontribusi yang optimal, Bank terus berupaya meningkatkan kompetensi dan kapasitas karyawan Direktorat Digital Banking melalui program pendidikan dan pelatihan TI, baik yang diselenggarakan secara *inhouse* maupun oleh pihak ketiga.

Program pendidikan dan pelatihan yang diikuti karyawan Direktorat Digital Banking tahun 2020 antara lain:

Education and Training for Information Technology Manager

In order for the Digital Banking Directorate to contribute optimally, the Bank continues to strive improving the competence and capacity of employees of the Digital Banking Directorate through IT education and training programs, both held in-house and by third parties.

Education and training programs for employees of the Directorate of Digital Banking in 2020 include:

Waktu & Tempat Pelaksanaan Time & Place	**Tema** Theme	**Penyelenggara** Organizer
Jakarta, Februari 2020 Jakarta, February 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 2 Debriefing Risk Management Certification Level 2	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri
Jakarta, Februari 2020 Jakarta, February 2020	First Aid Basic & Automated External Defibrillator (AED) First Aid Basic & Automated External Defibrillator (AED)	Dinas Kesehatan Jakarta & Tim Dokter AGP
Jakarta, Maret & Juli 2020 Jakarta, March & July 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 1 Debriefing Risk Management Certification Level 1	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri
Jakarta, April 2020 Jakarta, April 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 3 Debriefing Risk Management Certification Level 3	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri
Jakarta, Mei 2020 Jakarta, May 2020	Fintech: Peluang & Tantangan Industri Perbankan di Era Digital (Tinjauan dari Segi Risiko Operasional & Bisnis Perbankan) Fintech: Opportunities & Challenges of the Banking Industry in the Digital Age (Overview of Operational Risk & Banking Business)	BSMR
Jakarta, Juli 2020 Jakarta, July 2020	Digital Transformation Leadership Program Digital Transformation Leadership Program	Intellectual Business Community
Jakarta, Juli 2020 Jakarta, July 2020	Pengetahuan akan Perbankan Digital Digital Banking Awareness	LPPI
Jakarta, Juli 2020 Jakarta, July 2020	Pengetahuan akan Keamanan Teknologi Informasi IT Security Awareness	Internal

Waktu & Tempat Pelaksanaan Time & Place	Tema Theme	Penyelenggara Organizer
Jakarta, Agustus 2020 Jakarta, August 2020	Coaching, Conseling & Mentoring Coaching, Conseling & Mentoring	Business Growth
Jakarta, Agustus 2020 Jakarta, August 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi General Banking Level 3 Debriefing General Banking Certification Level 3	LPPI
Jakarta, Agustus 2020 Jakarta, August 2020	Program Excel Tingkat Dasar Basic Excel	Thames IT & Management
Jakarta, September & November 2020 Jakarta, September & November 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 1 Debriefing Risk Management Certification Level 1	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri
Jakarta, November 2020 Jakarta, November 2020	Sosialisasi APU-PPT APU-PPT Socialization	Internal
Jakarta, Desember 2020 Jakarta, December 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 2 Debriefing Risk Management Certification Level 2	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri
Jakarta, Desember 2020 Jakarta, December 2020	Pembekalan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 3 Debriefing Risk Management Certification Level 3	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri

Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi

Guna menjaga kecukupan atas kebutuhan serta ruang lingkup usaha yang dijalankan, Bank senantiasa memastikan infrastruktur TI yang dimiliki telah memadai. Dengan demikian, manajemen melakukan identifikasi terhadap berbagai faktor, baik internal maupun eksternal.

Bank senantiasa melakukan penyempurnaan dan pengembangan perangkat lunak maupun perangkat keras dalam pengelolaan TI. Hal tersebut dilakukan demi mendukung strategi bisnis Bank dalam memberikan fasilitas dan kemudahan bertransaksi serta meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan.

Rencana Pengembangan Teknologi Informasi dan Perbankan Digital Tahun 2021

Sebagai langkah nyata untuk tetap fokus dan konsisten dalam pengembangan TI, Bank telah menetapkan langkah-langkah strategis yang sesuai dengan arah kebijakan bank, antara lain dengan memperkuat program *digital marketing* & *marketing research* berdasarkan teknologi terkini untuk merumuskan strategi pemasaran yang efektif dalam menyasar potensi pasar *funding* maupun *lending* serta transaksi *electronic channel*, akselerasi kehandalan IT dalam mendukung kebutuhan proses bisnis dan membangun kompetensi untuk mendukung kehandalan produk dan layanan di era *digital*, serta meningkatkan produktivitas & efisiensi proses melalui implementasi teknologi dan sistem yang terintegrasi.

Information Technology Governance

In order to maintain the adequacy of business operations' needs and scope, Bank always ensures that its IT infrastructure is adequate. Hence, the Management identifies various factors, both internal and external ones.

The Bank always enhances and develops both software and hardware in managing IT. These efforts are carried out to support Bank business strategy in providing facilities and ease of transactions as well as improving service quality.

IT and Digital Banking Development Plan for 2021

As a concrete step to stay focused and consistent in IT development, the Bank has established strategic steps in accordance with the direction of bank policies, among others, by strengthening digital marketing & marketing research programs based on the latest technology to formulate effective marketing strategies targeting funding and lending market potentials as well as electronic channel transactions, accelerating IT reliability in supporting business process needs and building competencies to support the reliability of products and services in the digital era, as well as increasing productivity & process efficiency through the implementation of integrated technology and systems.

Adapun rencana pengembangan Teknologi Informasi dan Perbankan Digital untuk tahun 2021 antara lain:

1. Implementasi QRIS
   Dengan dukungan penerimaan pembayaran melalui QRIS dapat membantu *merchant* menerima pembayaran dari segala macam penyedia pembayaran QR Code di Indonesia. Hal ini menjadi *selling point* tersendiri guna mendorong inklusi keuangan, terutama untuk *merchant* UMKM, serta membantu dalam mendukung gerakan non tunai di Indonesia (*cashless transaction*). Adanya QRIS dapat membantu memperluas kerjasama *merchant* yang membuka peluang nasabah baru serta peningkatan transaksi dan *fee based income* serta CASA bagi Bank.

2. Pembayaran *Virtual Account*
   Kerjasama pembayaran *virtual account* yang terintegrasi dengan mitra bisnis baru, terutama yang bergerak di bidang *e-Commerce* dan *Payment Gateway*, menjadi aktivitas pengembangan yang dilakukan di tahun 2021 guna mendorong peningkatan transaksi bagi Bank. Dengan adanya *virtual Account* Bankl, mitra bisnis dapat menerima pembayaran dari sesama Bank maupun dari *channel* Bank lain.

3. Pengembangan *Mobile Banking*
   Pengembangan *mobile banking* guna menjadi *super financial apps* tetap dilakukan dengan perbaikan infrastruktur, perubahan UI/UX yang berbasis *customer oriented*, penambahan *biller* dan fitur baru seperti *lifestyle, push nofitication*, serta *card management*. Hal ini bertujuan agar *customer* lebih mudah dalam menggunakan aplikasi *mobile banking* serta dapat memenuhi segala kebutuhan akan transaksi bagi nasabah.

4. Pengembangan *Internet Banking*
   Layanan *internet banking* untuk perusahaan menjadi salah satu *channel* yang akan dilakukan *enhancement*. Pengembangan yang dilakukan antara lain meliputi, *multi approval*, transaksi valas, *sweep account*, transaksi SWIFT, serta penambahan *biller* baru untuk mengakomodir kebutuhan pembayaran tagihan utilitas (air, listrik, telepon) bagi nasabah perusahaan. Dengan penambahan fitur ini, harapannya dapat mendorong penggunaan *internet banking* perusahaan di Bank.

5. *Digital Lending*
   Kebutuhan bisnis terutama dari *lending*, yang menginginkan kecepatan dalam pemrosesan analisa kredit, mendorong Bank untuk dapat mengembangkan layanan *digital lending* dengan dukungan sistem *scoring* yang canggih sehingga proses kredit dapat dilakukan dengan cepat. Sistem tersebut dilengkapi dengan digital *Know Your Customer* (KYC) serta kemampuan *fraud detection*.

The plans for developing Information Technology and Digital Banking for 2021 include:

1. Implementation of QRIS
   With the support of receiving payments through QRIS, it can help merchants accept payments from all kinds of QR Code payment providers in Indonesia. This has become a separate selling point in order to encourage financial inclusion, especially for MSME merchants, as well as to assist in supporting the non-cash movement in Indonesia (cashless transaction). The existence of QRIS can help expand merchant cooperation which opens up new customer opportunities and increases transactions and fee-based income as well as CASA for the Bank.

2. Virtual Account Payment
   Integrated virtual account payment cooperation with new business partners, especially those engaged in eCommerce and Payment Gateway, is a development activity undertaken in 2021 to encourage increased transactions for the Bank. With the Bank virtual account, business partners can receive payments from fellow Bank or from other bank channels.

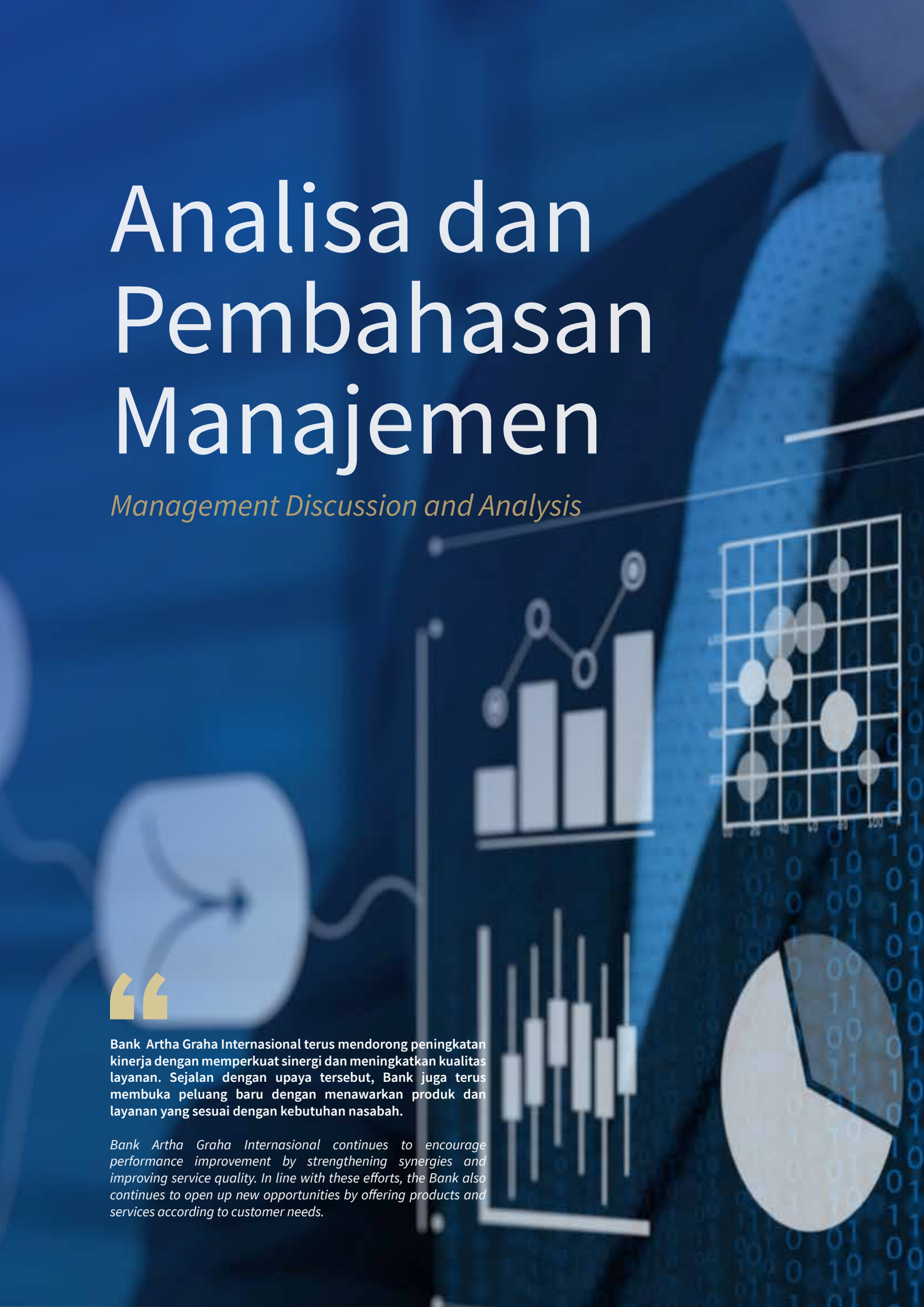
3. Development of Mobile Banking
   The development of mobile banking to become a super financial app is still being carried out by improving infrastructure, changing the customer-oriented UI/UX, adding billers and new features such as lifestyle, push communication, and card management. This aims to make it easier for customers to use the mobile banking application and to fulfill all the transaction needs for customers.

4. Internet Banking Development
   Internet banking services for companies are one of the channels for enhancement. The developments include, among others, multi approvals, foreign exchange transactions, sweep accounts, SWIFT transactions, as well as the addition of new billers to accommodate the need for payment of utility bills (water, electricity, telephone) for corporate customers. With the addition of this feature, it is hoped that it can encourage the use of corporate internet banking at the Bank.

5. Digital Lending
   Business needs, especially from lending, which want speed in processing credit analysis, encourage the Bank to be able to develop digital lending services with the support of a sophisticated scoring system so that the credit process can be carried out quickly. The system is equipped with digital Know Your Customer (KYC) and fraud detection capabilities.

Analisa dan Pembahasan Manajemen

Management Discussion and Analysis



Bank Artha Graha Internasional terus mendorong peningkatan kinerja dengan memperkuat sinergi dan meningkatkan kualitas layanan. Sejalan dengan upaya tersebut, Bank juga terus membuka peluang baru dengan menawarkan produk dan layanan yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan nasabah.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional continues to encourage performance improvement by strengthening synergies and improving service quality. In line with these efforts, the Bank also continues to open up new opportunities by offering products and services according to customer needs.


93%
83%
65%

Tinjauan Industri

Industry Review

Analisis Perekonomian Global

Perekonomian global menghadapi tantangan yang sangat berat tahun 2020. Pandemi Covid-19 yang telah menelan lebih dari 2 (dua) juta korban jiwa di seluruh dunia telah membuat perekonomian global berada pada kondisi yang sangat sulit.

Untuk menekan dampak yang lebih buruk terhadap kesehatan dan keselamatan warganya, banyak negara yang membuat kebijakan untuk melakukan *lockdown*. Kebijakan *lockdown* jelas memberikan pengaruh sangat besar terhadap kinerja ekonomi negara tersebut, karena aktivitas ekonomi masyarakat nyaris terhenti. Pembatasan mobilitas masyarakat berdampak pada penurunan tajam aktivitas ekonomi global baik konsumsi, produksi, perdagangan barang dan jasa, maupun investasi. Ketidakpastian penanganan pandemi dan ekspektasi pemburukan kinerja ekonomi ke depan menimbulkan tekanan pada stabilitas sistem keuangan global. Dampak Covid-19 yang sangat luas dan multidimensi membutuhkan respons kebijakan yang komprehensif dan terintegrasi, baik dalam rangka mengatasi masalah kesehatan, kemanusiaan, maupun pelemahan ekonomi dan penurunan stabilitas sistem keuangan.

Organisasi perdagangan dunia atau *World Trade Organization* (WTO) menyebutkan bahwa volume perdagangan dunia tahun 2020 mengalami penurunan hingga 32%. Hal tersebut utamanya disebabkan oleh pandemi Covid-19 yang telah membuat kinerja seluruh sektor industri mengalami keterpurukan. Turunnya volume perdagangan dunia memberikan dampak yang sangat besar terhadap perekonomian global secara umum. Hal ini tercermin dari angka pertumbuhan ekonomi sebagian besar negara di dunia yang mengalami *negative growth* pada kuartal pertama hingga ketiga tahun 2020. Bahkan, tidak sedikit negara yang terjerumus ke jurang resesi, termasuk Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Korea Selatan, Jerman dan Italia yang selama ini dikategorikan sebagai negara ekonomi maju.

Lembaga Dana Moneter Internasional atau *International Monetary Fund* (IMF), dalam laporan *World Economic Outlook* yang dirilis pada Januari 2021, memprediksi pertumbuhan ekonomi global tahun 2020 adalah sebesar -3,5%. Namun demikian, IMF melihat kinerja perekonomian global mulai menunjukan perbaikan pada kuartal ketiga tahun 2020 seiring kebijakan dari berbagai negara yang telah membuka kembali akses keluar dan masuk negaranya dan mengizinkan aktivitas ekonomi warganya kendati harus menerapkan protokol kesehatan. Kebijakan yang ditempuh

Global Economic Overview

The global economy faces very formidable challenges in 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic which has claimed more than 2 (two) million lives worldwide has put the global economy in a very difficult condition.

To minimize further impact on the health and safety of their citizens, many countries have made policies to impose lockdowns. The policy clearly impacts significantly on the country's economic performance since economic activities of the people have almost stopped. Restrictions on people's mobility have resulted in a sharp decline in global economic activity, including consumption, production, trade in goods and services, and investment. The uncertainty in handling the pandemic and expectations of worsening economic performance in the future put pressure on the stability of the global financial system. The impact of Covid-19 which is very broad and multidimensional requires a comprehensive and integrated policy response, both in the context of overcoming health, humanitarian problems, as well as the economic downturn and the decline in financial system stability.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) states that the volume of world trade in 2020 has decreased by 32%. This is mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic which has caused the performance of all industrial sectors to suffer. The fall in the volume of world trade has had a huge impact on the global economy in general. This is reflected in the economic growth figures of most countries in the world that experienced negative growth in the first to third quarter of 2020. In fact, not a few countries have fallen into the brink of recession, including the United States, Japan, South Korea, Germany and Italy, which have so far fallen. categorized as a developed economy country.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its World Economic Outlook report released in January 2021, predicts global economic growth in 2020 will be -3.5%. However, the IMF sees that the performance of the global economy begins to show improvement in the third quarter of 2020 as policies from various countries have reopened access in and out of their countries and allowed the economic activities of their citizens despite having to apply health protocols. In general, policies taken by the government and related authorities in the world include fiscal stimulus,

pemerintah dan otoritas terkait di dunia secara umum mencakup stimulus fiskal, yang didukung oleh ekspansi moneter dan relaksasi kebijakan sektor keuangan. Dari sisi fiskal, kebijakan ekspansif dilakukan melalui stimulus dalam jumlah besar dan segera yang diarahkan untuk mendukung sektor kesehatan, menjaga daya beli masyarakat, dan mempertahankan sisi produksi. Di sisi moneter, bank sentral di berbagai negara menempuh kebijakan moneter akomodatif melalui penurunan suku bunga maupun injeksi likuiditas dalam jumlah besar, dengan memperhatikan ketersediaan ruang kebijakan. Di sektor keuangan, mitigasi dampak Covid-19 terhadap stabilitas sistem keuangan dilakukan melalui kebijakan restrukturisasi dan subsidi bunga, serta relaksasi sejumlah ketentuan prudensial

which is supported by monetary expansion and relaxation of financial sector policies. From the fiscal side, expansionary policy was carried out through large and immediate stimulus aimed at supporting the health sector, maintaining public purchasing power, and maintaining the production side. On the monetary side, central banks in various countries have pursued accommodative monetary policies by lowering interest rates and injecting large amounts of liquidity, taking into account the availability of policy space. In the financial sector, mitigation of the impact of Covid-19 on financial system stability was carried out through restructuring policies and interest subsidies, as well as relaxation of a number of prudential provisions.

Kemerosotan ekonomi juga dirasakan oleh negara-negara anggota G-20. Terlebih pada kuartal II/2020, hanya Tiongkok yang masih dapat mempertahankan kinerja ekonomi yang positif. Negara-negara lainnya telah mengalami kontraksi ekonomi. Perancis dan Italia bahkan sempat mengalami keterpurukan yang sangat dalam dengan pertumbuhan masing-masing sebesar -18,60% dan -18,11%. Kondisi tersebut mulai membaik pada kuartal III/2020, kendati sebagian besar negara masih mengalami *negative growth*, namun dalam persentase yang lebih rendah.

The G-20 member countries also felt the economic downturn. Especially in the second quarter of 2020, only China was still able to maintain a positive economic performance. Other countries have experienced economic contraction. France and Italy even experienced deep downturns with growth of -18.60% and -18.11% respectively. This condition began to improve in the third quarter of 2020, although most countries still experienced negative growth, but at a lower percentage.

Analisis Ekonomi Nasional

Sebagai bagian dari ekonomi dunia, perekonomian Indonesia tahun 2020 juga menghadapi tantangan yang sama, yaitu pandemi Covid-19. Hingga laporan ini dibuat, telah lebih dari 1,74 juta orang yang terkonfirmasi positif dengan korban jiwa mencapai lebih dari 48 ribu orang. Jumlah tersebut terus bertambah hingga saat ini.

Pemerintah memberikan perhatian yang sangat besar untuk mengatasi pandemi ini. Berbagai upaya dilakukan untuk menyelamatkan korban dan disaat yang bersamaan juga melakukan upaya pencegahan penyebaran yang lebih luas.

Salah satu langkah besar yang diambil Pemerintah adalah dengan menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan untuk Penanganan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) dan/atau Dalam Rangka Menghadapi Ancaman yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional dan/atau Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (Perppu 1/2020) yang kemudian disahkan menjadi Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan untuk Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19.

National Economic Analysis

As part of the world economy, the Indonesian economy in 2020 also faces the same challenges, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Until this report was made, more than 1.74 million people had confirmed positive with the death toll reaching more than 48 thousand people. This number continues to grow until now.

The government has paid great attention to overcoming this pandemic. Various efforts were made to save victims and at the same time also made efforts to prevent a wider spread.

One of the major steps taken by the Government is to issue Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Facing a Threat That Endangered the Economy National and/or Financial System Stability (Perppu 1/2020) which was later passed into Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Pemerintah Daerah juga membuat berbagai kebijakan untuk memutus mata rantai penyebaran Covid-19, salah satunya adalah dengan memberlakukan kebijakan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB). Walau kebijakan ini kurang populer jika dilihat dari kaca mata ekonomi, namun kebijakan tersebut diyakini dapat menurunkan angka penyebaran Covid-19.

The Regional Government has also made various policies to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19, one of which is by implementing a Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy. Even though this policy is less popular from an economic point of view, it is believed that this policy can reduce the spread of Covid-19.

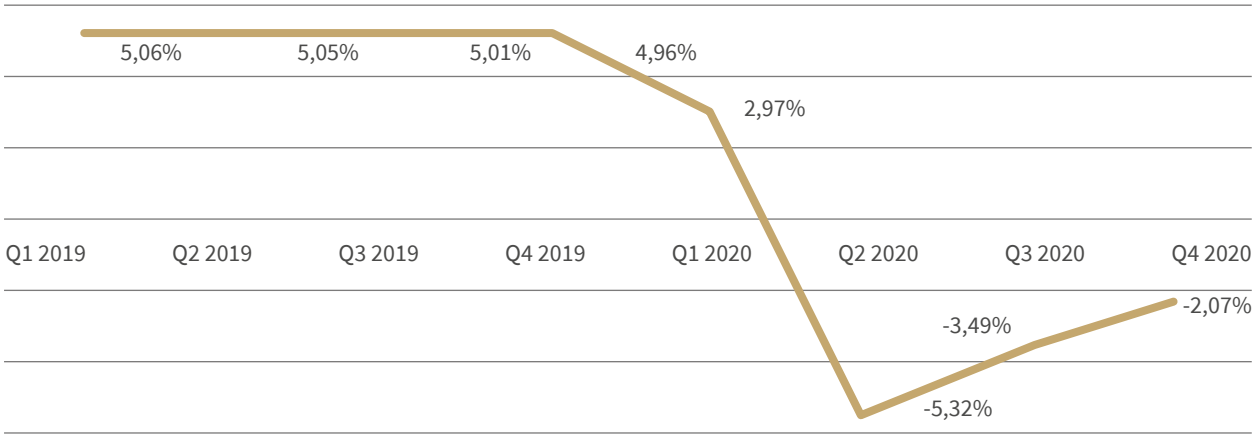
Sejalan dengan langkah yang dilakukan Pemerintah, Bank Indonesia (BI) juga telah mengeluarkan kebijakan yang akomodatif dengan menurunkan tingkat suku bunga BI 7 days repo rate. Sepanjang tahun 2020, BI tercatat 5 (lima kali) menurunkan tingkat suku bunga BI 7 days repo rate dari 5,00% menjadi 3,75% secara bertahap.

In line with the steps taken by the Government, Bank Indonesia (BI) has also issued an accommodative policy by lowering the BI interest rate by 7 days repo rate. Throughout 2020, BI was recorded 5 (five times) to reduce the BI 7-day repo rate from 5.00% to 3.75% gradually.

Pandemi Covid-19 telah membuat ekonomi nasional menghadapi tekanan. Terbukti pada kuartal II/2020, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia mengalami kontraksi yang cukup dalam, yaitu -5,32% secara YoY, hingga pada akhirnya selama tahun 2020 kinerja ekonomi Indonesia mengalami penurunan -2,07%.

The Covid-19 pandemic has put the national economy under pressure. It is proven that in the second quarter of 2020, Indonesia's economic growth experienced a deep contraction, namely -5.32% on YoY, so that in 2020 Indonesia's economic performance experienced a decline -2.07%.

Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Kuartalan 2019-2020
Indonesian Economy's Quaterly Growth 2019-2020



Sumber: BPS (diolah)/Source: BPS (processed)

Sepanjang tahun 2020, tingkat inflasi berada pada level di bawah target 3% ±1%, yaitu sebesar 1,68%, lebih rendah dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang sebesar 2,72%. Tingkat inflasi tahun 2020 merupakan yang terendah sepanjang sejarah.

Throughout 2020, the inflation rate was below the target level of 3% ± 1%, namely 1.68%, lower than the previous year which was 2.72%. The 2020 inflation rate is the lowest in history.

Selain itu, Indonesia juga masih berhasil mencatat surplus dalam neraca perdagangan. Sepanjang tahun 2020 Indonesia masih mencatatkan surplus 21,74 miliar dolar AS. Pencapaian tersebut didukung oleh total nilai ekspor yang sebesar 163,31 miliar Dolar AS dan total nilai impor di

In addition, Indonesia also managed to record a surplus in the trade balance. Throughout 2020, Indonesia still recorded a surplus of US $21.74 billion. This achievement was supported by the total export value of US $163.31 billion and the total import value in 2020 amounting to US $141.5

sepanjang tahun 2020 yang sebesar 141,5 miliar Dolar AS di mana penurunan impor lebih besar di banding penurunan ekspor. Selain itu, Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia (BI) juga mampu menjaga kestabilan nilai tukar, khususnya nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap dolar AS.

Dengan kondisi tersebut, Pemerintah meyakini pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia di tahun 2021 akan kembali ke jalur yang tepat. BI memprediksi pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2021 akan berada pada kisaran 4,8%-5,8%. Keyakinan tersebut dilandasi membaiknya kondisi perekonomian pada akhir kuartal ketiga hingga akhir 2020.

Analisis Industri Perbankan

Merosotnya pertumbuhan ekonomi di tahun 2020 menjadi tantangan bagi industri perbankan. Pasalnya, hal tersebut menyebabkan kemampuan ekonomi masyarakat mengalami penurunan. Terlebih banyak pelaku usaha yang melakukan pemotongan upah bahkan melakukan PHK agar dapat bertahan di masa pandemi. Kondisi tersebut membuat risiko kredit bank mengalami peningkatan.

Menyikapi dampak yang ditimbulkan oleh pandemi Covid-19, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) menerbitkan Peraturan OJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 tentang Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan *Countercyclical* Dampak Penyebaran *Corona Virus Disease* 2019. Dalam hal ini OJK menimbang perkembangan penyebaran Covid-19 berdampak secara langsung ataupun tidak langsung terhadap kinerja dan kapasitas debitur termasuk debitur UMKM, sehingga berpotensi mengganggu kinerja perbankan dan stabilitas sistem keuangan yang dapat memengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi. Karena itu, untuk mendorong optimalisasi fungsi intermediasi perbankan, menjaga stabilitas sistem keuangan, dan mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi diperlukan kebijakan stimulus perekonomian sebagai *countercyclical* dampak penyebaran Covid-19.

Kendati masih mengalami pertumbuhan namun secara umum pertumbuhan kinerja industri perbankan nasional tahun 2020 mengalami penurunan dibandingkan pertumbuhan tahun sebelumnya. Berdasarkan data Statistik Perbankan Indonesia yang diterbitkan OJK, jumlah kredit yang diberikan bank sepanjang tahun 2020 mencapai Rp5.547.618 miliar menurun tipis dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya Rp5.683.757 miliar. Penyaluran kredit masih didominasi oleh Bank BUKU IV, yaitu sebesar Rp3.116.835 miliar atau 57,08% dari total kredit. Sedangkan Bank BUKU II hanya memberi kontribusi sebesar Rp539.011 miliar atau setara dengan 9,72% dari total kredit. Pertumbuhan kredit Bank BUKU II juga melambat dibandingkan pertumbuhan tahun sebelumnya.

billion, where the decline in imports was greater than the decline in exports. In addition, the Government and Bank Indonesia (BI) were also able to maintain exchange rate stability, particularly the Rupiah exchange rate against the US dollar.

With these conditions, the Government believes that Indonesia's economic growth in 2021 will return to the right track. BI predicts Indonesia's economic growth in 2021 will be in the range of 4.8% -5.8%. This belief is based on improving economic conditions at the end of the third quarter to the end of 2020.

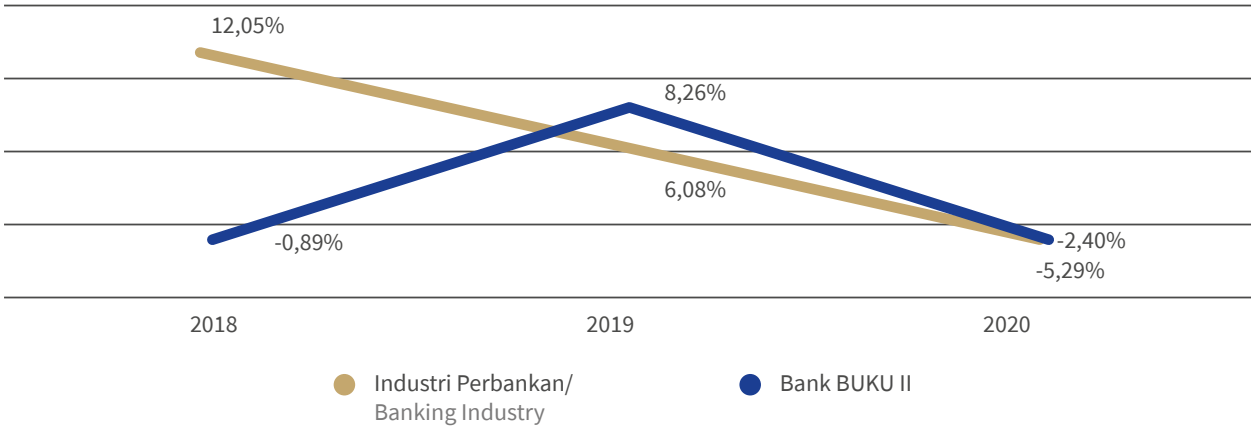
Banking Industry Analysis

The decline in economic growth in 2020 is a challenge for the banking industry. The reason is, this causes the economic capacity of the community to decline. Moreover, there are many business actors who cut wages and even layoffs so that they can survive during the pandemic. This condition causes bank credit risk to increase.

Responding to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) issued OJK Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019. In this case OJK considers the development of the spread of Covid-19 which has a direct or indirect impact on the performance and capacity of debtors, including MSME debtors, thus potentially disrupting performance. banking and financial system stability that can affect economic growth. Therefore, to encourage the optimization of the banking intermediation function, maintain financial system stability, and support economic growth, an economic stimulus policy is needed as a countercyclical effect of the spread of Covid-19.

Even though it is still experiencing growth, in general the growth in the performance of the national banking industry in 2020 has decreased compared to the growth in the previous year. Based on Indonesian Banking Statistics data published by the OJK, the amount of credit extended by banks throughout 2020 reached IDR5,547,618 billion, a slight decrease compared to IDR5,683,757 billion in the previous year. Lending was still dominated by BUKU IV Banks, amounting to IDR3,116,835 billion or 57.08% of total loans. Meanwhile, Bank BUKU II only contributed IDR539,011 billion or equivalent to 9.72% of total loans. BUKU II Bank credit growth also slows down compared to the previous year's growth.

Pertumbuhan Kredit Perbankan 2018-2020
Banking Credit Growth 2018-2020



Sumber: OJK (diolah)/Source: BPS (processed)

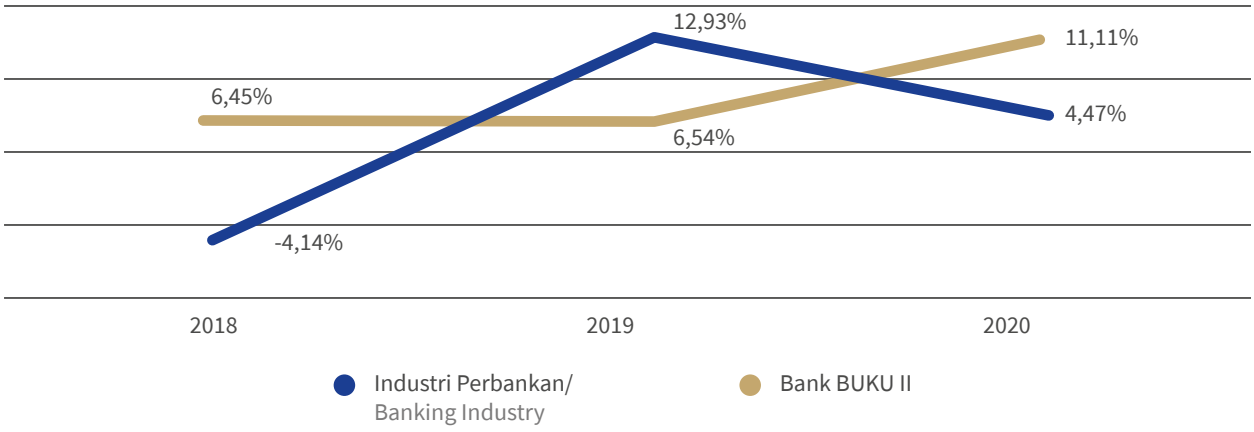
Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) yang berhasil dihimpun bank mengalami peningkatan 11,11%, menjadi Rp6.665.390 miliar, dari tahun sebelumnya Rp5.998.648 miliar. Kondisi ini membuat bank memiliki likuiditas berlebih yang dapat berdampak pada meningkatnya beban bunga bank. Komposisi DPK bank tahun 2020 juga masih didominasi oleh produk deposito berjangka, yaitu mencapai 42,08% atau setara dengan Rp2.804.755 miliar yang terdiri dari deposito berjangka Rupiah sebesar Rp2.478.610 miliar dan deposito berjangka valas Rp326.145 miliar.

Third Party Funds (DPK) that were successfully collected by the bank experienced an increase of 11.11%, to IDR6,665,390 billion, from IDR5,998,648 billion in the previous year. This condition makes banks have excess liquidity which can have an impact on increasing bank interest expenses. The composition of bank deposits in 2020 is also still dominated by time deposit products, reaching 42.08% or equivalent to IDR2,804,755 billion, consisting of IDRtime deposits of IDR2,478,610 billion and foreign currency time deposits of IDR326,145 billion.

DPK Bank BUKU II tahun 2020 tumbuh 4,47% menjadi Rp648.871 miliar dari tahun sebelumnya sebesar Rp621.089 miliar.

BUKU II Bank DPK in 2020 grew 4.47% to IDR648,871 billion from the previous year amounting to IDR621,089 billion.

Pertumbuhan DPK Perbankan 2018-2020
Growth in Banking Deposits 2018-2020

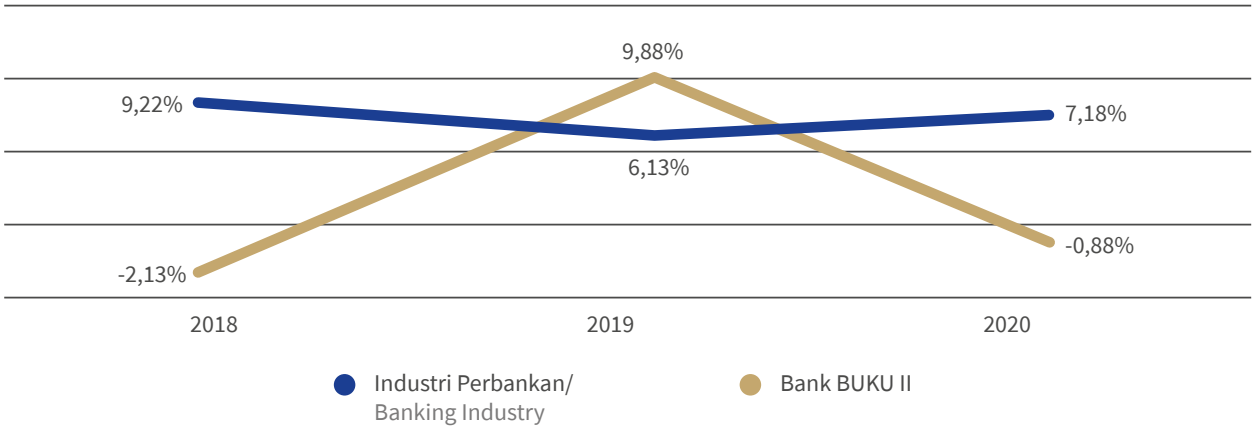


Sumber: OJK (diolah)/Source: BPS (processed)

Total aset perbankan tahun 2020 juga mengalami pertumbuhan sebesar 7,18% menjadi Rp9.177.894 miliar, dari Rp8.562.974 miliar di tahun 2019. Sedangkan total Aset Bank BUKU II turun dari Rp905.190 miliar menjadi Rp897.206 miliar di tahun 2020.

Total banking assets in 2020 also experienced a growth of 7.18% to IDR9,177,894 billion, from IDR8,562,974 billion in 2019. Meanwhile, the total assets of BUKU II Bank decreased from IDR905,190 billion to IDR897,206 billion in 2020.

Pertumbuhan Aset Perbankan 2018-2020
Banking Asset Growth 2018-2020



Sumber: OJK (diolah)/Source: BPS (processed)

Namun demikian, profitabilitas industri perbankan menunjukan tren penurunan yang cukup tajam. Hal ini tercermin dari laba bersih industri perbankan yang turun dari Rp156.487 miliar di tahun 2019 menjadi Rp104.718 miliar di tahun 2020.

However, the profitability of the banking industry has shown a sharp downward trend. This is reflected in the banking industry's net profit which fell from IDR156,487 billion in 2019 to IDR104,718 billion in 2020.

Penurunan kinerja industri perbankan juga tercermin dari rasio keuangan industri perbankan yang cenderung menurun dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Rasio Return on Investment (ROI) bank turun dari 2,47% di tahun 2019 menjadi 1,59% di tahun 2020. Demikian juga dengan rasio Net Interest Margin (NIM) yang turun dari 4,91% di tahun 2019 menjadi 4,45% di tahun 2020. Di lain pihak, rasio biaya operasional terhadap pendapatan operasional (BOPO) justru meningkat dari 79,39% di tahun 2019 menjadi 86,58% di tahun 2020. Namun demikian, struktur permodalan bank tahun 2020 secara umum masih sangat baik. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari rasio kecukupan modal bank yang meningkat menjadi 23,89% di tahun 2020 dari 23,40% di tahun 2019.

The decline in the performance of the banking industry was also reflected in the financial ratios of the banking industry which tended to decline compared to the previous year. The bank's Return on Investment (ROI) ratio fell from 2.47% in 2019 to 1.59% in 2020. Likewise, the Net Interest Margin (NIM) ratio fell from 4.91% in 2019 to 4.45% in 2020. On the other hand, the ratio of operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) actually increased from 79.39% in 2019 to 86.58% in 2020. However, the bank capital structure in 2020 was generally still very good . This can be seen from the bank's capital adequacy ratio, which increased to 23.89% in 2020 from 23.40% in 2019.

Tinjauan Operasional

Operational Review

Pandemi Covid-19 juga menjadi tantangan utama bagi Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan memberikan pengaruh yang cukup besar terhadap kinerja Bank di tahun 2020. Di tengah kondisi pandemi, Bank harus tetap dapat menjalankan operasionalnya dan tetap memberikan pelayanan terbaik kepada nasabah.

Strategi Pengembangan Bisnis

1. Pengembangan bisnis ke arah *digital banking* mengingat banyaknya keterbatasan SDM di *front liners*, biaya operasional yang tinggi, pergeseran transaksi pembayaran dari *offline* menjadi *online*, pentingnya kolaborasi dengan perusahaan *Fintech* dan *e-Commerce* untuk pendanaan dan juga pembiayaan sektor mikro dan UKM.
2. Melakukan *cross selling* dan *value chain financing* dengan jaringan usaha yang dimiliki AG *Network* guna menambah *customer base* Bank. Intensifikasi bisnis menggunakan sistem *closed loop* yang berisiko rendah, melihat besarnya peluang pasar ritel di 2030.
3. Penambahan *fee based income* melalui provisi komisi, *transactional banking, bill payment*, penjualan produk investasi milik pihak ketiga dan juga kolaborasi dengan perusahaan *Fintech Payment & e-Commerce*.
4. Fokus pada pendanaan berbasis mobile yang terhubung dengan *e-Commerce, fintech, bill aggregator* dan *merchant*. Produk pendanaan seperti tabungan *milenial*, tabungan masa depan, produk investasi, *e-Money* dan lain-lain.

Selain itu, tindak lanjut atau upaya yang dilakukan dalam memperbaiki pencapaian realisasi rencana bisnis disaat pandemi virus corona ini dengan memantau secara ketat terhadap kredit yang berpotensi bermasalah untuk menjaga dan meningkatkan kualitas *portfolio* kredit di samping itu juga pemantauan debitur yang telah dilakukan restrukturisasi dan relaksasi akibat dampak Covid-19.

Kemudian meningkatkan kegiatan penghimpunan dana melalui:

1. Meningkatkan *Fee Based Income* dan Volume CASA melalui pengembangan produk-produk baru, seperti API *Management*, *E-Money server based*, dan *Id-Cash.*
2. Upaya peningkatan NOA dan dana CASA melalui program penanganan nasabah, pembukaan rekening melalui *mobile banking*, kerjasama *virtual account*, dan pengembangan fitur ATM.

The Covid-19 pandemic is also a major challenge for Bank Artha Graha Internasional and has had a considerable impact on the Bank's performance in 2020. In the midst of pandemic conditions, Banks must continue to be able to run their operations and continue to provide the best service to customers.

Business Development Strategy

1. Business development towards digital banking considering the many limited Human Capital on the front liners, high operational costs, a shift in payment transactions from offline to online, the importance of collaboration with Fintech and e-Commerce companies for funding and also financing the micro and SME sectors.
2. Conducting cross selling and value chain financing with AG Network's business networks in order to increase the Bank's customer base. Business intensification uses a low-risk closed loop system, seeing the large opportunities for the retail market in 2030.
3. Additional fee based income through commission fees, transactional banking, bill payments, sales of third party investment products and also collaboration with Fintech Payment & e-Commerce companies.
4. Focus on mobile-based funding connected to e-Commerce, fintech, bill aggregators and merchants. Funding products such as millennial savings, future savings, investment products, e-Money and others.

In addition, the follow-up or efforts made to improve the achievement of the realization of business plans during the corona virus pandemic by closely monitoring potentially problematic loans to maintain and improve the quality of the credit portfolio in addition to monitoring debtors who have restructured and relaxed due to the impact of Covid-19.

Then increase fundraising activities through:

1. Increase Fee Based Income and CASA Volume through the development of new products, such as API Management, server-based E-Money, and Id-Cash.
2. Efforts to increase NOA and CASA funds through customer management programs, account opening via mobile banking, virtual account cooperation, and development of ATM features.

Aspek Pemasaran

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menjalankan usahanya dengan menghimpun dana masyarakat yang disalurkan dalam bentuk pemberian kredit kepada perorangan maupun korporasi. Selain itu, Bank juga telah melakukan strategi pemasaran melalui pengembangan produk dan bisnis untuk mempertahankan dan meningkatkan posisi Bank Artha Graha Internasional di industri perbankan Indonesia.

Peningkatan Portofolio Dana Pihak Ketiga:

1. Peningkatan Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) dengan menjaga likuiditas untuk mengantisipasi dampak pandemi Covid-19.
2. Mengembangkan kerjasama *Business to Business* (B2B) untuk meningkatkan volume CASA melalui kerjasama sistem pembayaran dengan nasabah korporasi Bank dan *bank settlement* bagi *fintech* (Paprika), koperasi, asuransi (Artha Graha General Insurance) dengan mengimplementasikan layanan *virtual account*, API Transfer, mesin EDC dan layanan lainnya.
3. Mengembangkan kerja sama *Business to Business to Customer* (B2B2C) dalam rangka meningkatkan akuisisi nasabah baru melalui kerja sama join promosi dengan outlet ritel elektronik (Electronic City) dan nasabah korporasi Bank lainnya.
4. Kemudahan akuisisi nasabah baru melalui pembukaan rekening secara *online* di AGI *Mobile* dalam rangka memperluas *coverage* area pemasaran, sehingga pembukaan rekening dapat dilakukan di mana saja, tidak dibatasi oleh lokasi cabang dan tenaga pemasaran.
5. Mengembangkan dan menambah fitur pembayaran AGI *Mobile* untuk mendorong nasabah aktif bertransaksi sehingga dapat menjadi salah satu bank utama (*main bank*) bagi nasabah.
6. Mengembangkan kerjasama promosi dengan berbagai merchant pilihan berupa pemberian diskon kartu debit *GrahaCash* untuk meningkatkan daya tarik produk Tabungan.
7. Mengoptimalkan *cross selling* produk *funding* kepada debitur konsumer, ritel dan korporasi untuk meningkatkan transaksi debitur dan akuisisi nasabah baru.
8. Mengaktifkan kembali nasabah *dormant*, dengan pengiriman informasi produk dan layanan menggunakan layanan *whatsapp* maupun *email* oleh marketing cabang.

Marketing Aspects

Bank Artha Graha Internasional runs its business by collecting public funds which are channeled in the form of providing loans to individuals and corporations. In addition, the Bank has also implemented a marketing strategy through product and business development to maintain and enhance Bank Artha Graha Internasional's position in the Indonesian banking industry.

Increase in Portfolio of Third Party Funds:

1. Increase in Third Party Funds (DPK) by maintaining liquidity to anticipate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.
2. Developing Business to Business (B2B) cooperation to increase CASA volume through payment system cooperation with bank corporate customers and bank settlement for fintech (Paprika), cooperatives, insurance (Artha Graha General Insurance) by implementing virtual account services, API Transfer, EDC machines and other services.
3. Developing a Business to Business to Customer (B2B2C) collaboration in order to increase the acquisition of new customers through joint promotions with electronic retail outlets (Electronic City) and other Bank corporate customers.
4. Ease of acquisition of new customers through online account opening at AGI Mobile in order to expand the marketing coverage area, so that account opening can be done anywhere, not limited by branch location and sales force.
5. Developing and adding AGI Mobile payment features to encourage active customers to transact so that they can become one of the main banks (main banks) for customers.
6. Developing promotional partnerships with selected merchants in the form of giving Graha Cash debit card discounts to increase the attractiveness of Savings products.
7. Optimizing cross selling of product funding to consumer, retail and corporate debtors to increase debtor transactions and new customer acquisitions.
8. Reactivate dormant customers, by sending product and service information using WhatsApp or email services by branch marketing.

Peningkatan Portofolio Kredit Konsumer & Ritel

Dalam menyalurkan dana, Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki produk kredit yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masyarakat. Untuk segmentasi konsumer, terdapat produk KPR yang terdiri dari KPR reguler hingga KPR subsidi (FLPP) yang mendukung program pemerintah dalam pemberian kredit bagi masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah. Selain itu terdapat kredit ritel yang diberikan kepada pelaku usaha untuk membiayai modal kerja maupun investasi. Dalam usaha meningkatkan portofolio kredit tersebut, terdapat beberapa strategi sebagai berikut:

1. KPR FLPP
   a. Penyaluran kredit difokuskan ke Cabang yang berada di wilayah yang memiliki potensi besar untuk diberikan pembiayaan.
   b. Meningkatkan kerjasama dengan *Developer.*
   c. Memberikan kemudahan proses pengajuan kredit melalui aplikasi digital.
   d. Melakukan pemasaran secara kolektif kepada nasabah-nasabah perusahaan di Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

2. KPR REGULER
   a. Menambah kerjasama dengan *developer-developer* besar.
   b. Memaksimalkan kerjasama *developer* serta menggali potensi *developer eksisting* .
   c. Memaksimalkan potensi *booking* yang ada melalui Program Suku Bunga, subsidi angsuran, maupun angsuran berjenjang.
   d. *Developer gathering & Branch Activity* guna meningkatkan *customer base* serta *Weekend Banking* dikantor *Developer* yang sudah bekerja sama.
   e. Bekerja sama dengan beberapa *Property Agent.*
   f. Menggali referensi dari Debitur *Existing.*

3. RITEL
   a. Penyaluran kredit difokuskan kepada pelaku usaha yang berada di wilayah sekitar Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional.
   b. Bekerja sama dengan perusahaan-perusahaan berbasis *digital* (*Fintech*) yang berpotensi untuk diberikan pembiayaan.
   c. Memaksimalkan kerjasama dengan AGN yang membangun perkantoran (District 8), pergudangan (Cakung Bizpark).
   d. Pemberian suku bunga promo untuk debitur yang membeli unit kantor/gudang seperti pada poin c.
   e. Pembiayaan *supply chain* yang luas.

Improvement of Consumer & Retail Loan Portfolios

In channeling funds, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has credit products that are tailored to the needs of the community. For the consumer segment, there are KPR products consisting of Regular KPR to Subsidized KPR (FLPP) which support government programs in providing credit for low-income people. In addition, there are retail loans that are given to business actors to finance working capital and investment. In an effort to increase the credit portfolio, there are several strategies as follows:

1. KPR FLPP
   a. Lending is focused on branches located in areas that have great potential for financing.
   b. Increase collaboration with Developers.
   c. Provides convenience in the credit application process through digital applications.
   d. Conduct collective marketing to corporate customers at Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

2. REGULAR KPR
   a. Increase cooperation with large developers.
   b. Maximizing developer cooperation and exploring the potential of existing developers.
   c. Maximizing the potential for existing bookings through the Interest Rate Program, subsidized installments, and tiered installments.
   d. Developer gathering & Branch Activity to increase customer base and Weekend Banking at collaborating Developer offices.
   e. In collaboration with several Property Agents.
   f. Dig up references from Existing Debtors.

3. RETAIL
   a. Lending is focused on business actors in the area around the Bank Artha Graha Internasional Branch.
   b. Collaborating with digital-based companies (Fintech) that have the potential to be given financing.
   c. Maximizing cooperation with AGN which builds offices (District 8), warehouses (Cakung Bizpark).
   d. Giving promo interest rates for debtors who buy office/warehouse units as in point c.
   e. Extensive supply chain financing.

Peningkatan Portofolio Kredit Korporasi

Korporasi adalah salah satu segmen bisnis strategis dari Bank Artha Graha Internasional di tahun 2020. Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam penyaluran kredit korporasi memiliki reputasi dan pengalaman yang cukup baik dengan basis pelanggan yang mencakup BUMN, konglomerasi usaha besar di Indonesia dan perusahaan lainnya.

Di tengah Pandemi Covid-19, segmen korporasi tetap menyalurkan kredit secara selektif (*prudent*) terhadap debitur baru maupun debitur *existing*, meskipun banyak sektor industri yang mengalami penurunan. Sektor industri yang terdampak Covid-19 seperti sektor Pariwisata dan Properti & Konstruksi masih disokong dengan sektor industri yang tidak berdampak langsung Covid-19 seperti sektor telekomunikasi & manufaktur.

Dalam rangka memberikan pelayanan terhadap kebutuhan debitur, Korporasi menawarkan berbagai kemudahan solusi transaksi keuangan melalui *corporate internet banking*, kerja sama *payroll*, *supply chain finance* dan fitur pembayaran *virtual account*.

Untuk mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis, Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan terus berinovasi dan memberikan solusi keuangan yang komprehensif kepada debitur (baik baru maupun *existing*) dengan strategi-strategi sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan *cross selling* ke debitur *existing*, diantaranya pendekatan kepada induk maupun anak usaha debitur, atau melalui segmen bisnis lainnya di dalam Bank Artha Graha Internasional (*Comercial*, Retail dan Konsumer) serta menawarkan solusi transaksi keuangan melalui *corporate internet banking*, kerjasama *payroll* dan kemudahan monitoring pendapatan melalui fitur pembiayaan *virtual account*.
2. Pembiayaan kepada sektor-sektor yang masih menjanjikan untuk debitur baru, dengan tetap memperhatikan *risk appetite* Bank Artha Graha Internasional.
3. Mendorong pembiayaan aktif melalui sindikasi diantaranya menjalin kerjasama yang cukup aktif dengan lembaga pembiayaan lainnya.
4. *Review* proses pemberian kredit yang lebih ketat serta mengedepankan bukan hanya kebutuhan nasabah tetapi memperhatikan risiko bisnis.

Improvement of the Corporate Credit Portfolio

Corporations are one of the strategic business segments of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020. Bank Artha Graha Internasional in distributing corporate loans has a fairly good reputation and experience with a customer base that includes state-owned enterprises, large business conglomerates in Indonesia and other companies.

In the midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the corporate segment continues to channel loans selectively (prudent) to new and existing debtors, even though many industrial sectors have experienced a decline. Industrial sectors affected by Covid-19 such as the Tourism and Property & Construction sectors are still supported by industrial sectors that do not have a direct impact on Covid-19 such as the telecommunication & manufacturing sector.

In order to provide services to debtors' needs, the Corporation offers various financial transaction solutions through corporate internet banking, payroll cooperation, supply chain finance and a virtual account payment feature.

To support business growth, Bank Artha Graha Internasional will continue to innovate and provide comprehensive financial solutions to borrowers (both new and existing) with the following strategies:

1. Conduct cross selling to existing debtors, including approaches to the debtor's parent and subsidiary businesses, or through other business segments within Bank Artha Graha Internasional (Commercial, Retail and Consumer) as well as offering financial transaction solutions through corporate internet banking, payroll cooperation and convenience. income monitoring through the virtual account financing feature.
2. Financing for sectors that are still promising for new borrowers, by taking into account the risk appetite of Bank Artha Graha Internasional.
3. Encouraging active financing through syndication, including establishing active partnerships with other financing institutions.
4. Review the credit extension process that is more stringent and prioritizes not only customer needs but takes into account risks in the business.

Pangsa Pasar

Bank Artha Graha Internasional merupakan satu dari 109 bank umum yang beroperasi di Indonesia. Bank berkomitmen untuk melayani kebutuhan keuangan dan transaksi nasabah di berbagai segmen pasar sesuai dengan layanan dan produk yang ditawarkan, mulai dari tabungan untuk anak, tabungan untuk rencana masa depan, hingga tabungan bisnis untuk pengusaha.

Dalam klasifikasi industri perbankan nasional, Bank Artha Graha Internasional termasuk dalam kelompok Bank BUKU II (bank dengan modal inti antara Rp1 triliun hingga Rp5 triliun). Pembahasan pangsa pasar pada laporan ini adalah dengan membandingkan kinerja Bank Artha Graha Internasional dengan kinerja industri (bank umum) dan kelompok Bank BUKU II berdasarkan data Statistik Perbankan Indonesia yang diterbitkan oleh OJK.

Market Share

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is one of 109 commercial banks operating in Indonesia. The Bank is committed to serving the financial and transaction needs of customers in various market segments according to the services and products offered, from savings for children, savings for future plans, to business savings for entrepreneurs.

In the classification of the national banking industry, Bank Artha Graha Internasional is included in the BUKU II Bank group (banks with core capital between IDR1 trillion and IDR5 trillion). The discussion on market share in this report is to compare the performance of Bank Artha Graha Internasional with the performance of the industry (commercial banks) and the BUKU II Bank group based on Indonesian Banking Statistics data published by the OJK.

Pangsa Pasar Bank Artha Graha Internasional di Bank Umum dan Bank Buku II Tahun 2020

Market Share of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in Commercial Banks and Book Bank II in 2020

Dalam miliar Rupiah (kecuali dinyatakan lain)
In billion Rupiah (unless stated otherwise)

Uraian Description		2020	2019
Aset Assets	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	9.177.894	8.562.974
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	897.206	905.190
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	30.527	25.532
	Pangsa Pasar Bank Umum Market Share among Commercial Banks	0,33%	0,30%
	Pangsa Pasar Bank Buku II Market Share among Buku II Books	3,40%	2,82%
Dana Pihak Ketiga Third Party Fund	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	6.665.390	5.998.648
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	648.871	621.089
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	25.500	20.250
	Pangsa Pasar Bank Umum Market Share among Commercial Banks	0,38%	0,34%
	Pangsa Pasar Bank Buku II Market Share among Buku II Books	3,93%	3,26%
Kredit yang Diberikan Loans	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	5.547.618	5.683.757
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	539.011	569.146
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	12.443	13.737
	Pangsa Pasar Bank Umum Market Share among Commercial Banks	0,22%	0,24%
	Pangsa Pasar Bank Buku II Market Share among Buku II Books	2,31%	2,41%

Perbandingan Rasio Keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional dengan Bank Umum dan Bank BUKU II
Comparison of Financial Ratios of Bank Artha Graha Internasional with Commercial Banks and BUKU II Banks

Dalam %
In %

Uraian Description		2020	2019
CAR	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	23,89	23,40
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	24,57	25,44
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	16,37	18,55
BOPO	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	86,58	79,39
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	91,71	88,32
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	97,75	105,11
ROA	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	1,59	2,47
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	1,31	1,42
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	0,11	(0,30)
NIM	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	4,45	4,91
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	4,57	4,81
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	2,99	4,77
NPL Bruto	Bank Umum Commercial Banks	3,06	2,53
	Bank Buku II BUKU II Banks	3,18	3,45
	Bank Artha Graha Internasional	4,58	5,71

Sumber: Statistik Perbankan Indonesia/Source: Indonesian Banking Statistics

Dengan kinerja yang dibukukan di tahun 2020, pangsa pasar Bank Artha Graha Internasional dibandingkan dengan industri perbankan nasional, sesuai data Statistik Perbankan Indonesia yang diterbitkan oleh OJK, secara umum mengalami peningkatan, khususnya dari aspek aset dan dana pihak ketiga. Sedangkan dari aspek kredit yang diberikan, pangsa pasar Bank Artha Graha Internasional sedikit mengalami penurunan.

With the performance recorded in 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional's market share compared to the national banking industry, according to Indonesian Banking Statistics data published by the OJK, has generally increased, especially in terms of assets and third party funds. Meanwhile, from the aspect of loans, the market share of Bank Artha Graha Internasional experienced a slight decline.

Kinerja Operasional

Secara umum, kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan Bank Artha Graha Internasional adalah menghimpun dana masyarakat dan menyalurkannya kembali dalam bentuk kredit dan pembiayaan, serta memberikan layanan jasa perbankan lainnya.

Operational Performance

In general, the business activities carried out by Bank Artha Graha Internasional are collecting public funds and channeling them back in the form of credit and financing, as well as providing other banking services.

Penyaluran Dana

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyalurkan pinjaman kepada nasabah, baik individu maupun institusi melalui produk-produk kredit yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan nasabah. Untuk mendukung kinerja produk kredit, Bank senantiasa menawarkan tingkat suku bunga yang menarik dan bersaing.

Produk penyaluran dana Bank Artha Graha Internasional dikelompokkan berdasarkan tujuan penggunaan kredit, yaitu produktif, konsumtif, dan lain-lain.

1. Kredit produktif diberikan kepada individu atau perusahaan pada segmen UMKM, Komersil, dan Korporasi untuk keperluan modal kerja atau investasi dalam bentuk fasilitas *Revolving Loan, Revolving Loan Menurun,* dan *Fixed Loan.*
2. Kredit konsumtif terdiri dari kredit pemilikan rumah (KPR Graha), kredit tanpa agunan, kredit pemilikan rumah fasilitas likuiditas pembiayaan perumahan (KPR FLPP), kredit pemilikan mobil, dan kredit pemilikan apartemen.
3. Lain-lain mencakup *money market line, letter of credit, trust receipt*, dan bank garansi.

Fund Distribution

Bank Artha Graha Internasional disburses loans to customers, both individuals and institutions through credit products that suit customer needs. To support the performance of credit products, the Bank always offers attractive and competitive interest rates.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional's lending products are grouped based on the purpose of using the credit, namely productive, consumptive, and others.

1. Productive loans are given to individuals or companies in the MSME, Commercial, and Corporate segments for working capital or investment needs in the form of Revolving Loan, Decreasing Revolving Loan, and Fixed Loan.
2. Consumptive loans consist of housing loans (KPR Graha), unsecured loans, housing loans liquidity facilities for housing finance (KPR FLPP), car loans, and apartment ownership loans.
3. Others include money market lines, letters of credit, trust receipts, and bank guarantees.

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
In million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020		2019		Pertumbuhan Growth (%)
	Jumlah Amount	Komposisi Composition (%)	Jumlah Amount	Komposisi Composition (%)	
Kredit Produktif Productive Loans	9.451.985	75,97	10.800.417	78,62	(12,48%)
Kredit Konsumtif Consumptive Loans	2.990.529	24,03	2.936.480	21,38	1,84%
Total	**12.442.514**	**100,00**	**13.736.897**	**100,00**	**(9,42%)**

Sepanjang tahun 2020, total kredit yang disalurkan oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional mencapai Rp12.442.514 juta, menurun 9,42% dari tahun sebelumnya sebesar Rp13.736.897 juta. Komposisi kredit Bank tahun 2020 masih didominasi oleh kredit produktif yaitu sebesar Rp9.451.985 juta atau setara dengan 75,97% dari total kredit Bank.

Throughout 2020, the total credit disbursed by Bank Artha Graha Internasional reached IDR12,442,514 million, increasing/decreasing 9.42% from the previous year of IDR13,736,897 million. The composition of Bank credit in 2020 is still dominated by productive credit, namely IDR9,451,985 million or equivalent to 75.97% Of total Bank credit.

Penghimpunan Dana

Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki beberapa jenis produk simpanan yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan nasabah, baik nasabah perorangan maupun institusi. Setiap produk memiliki fitur dan keunggulan yang berbeda. Bank berupaya untuk meningkatkan kinerja Produk Simpanan, khususnya untuk mendapatkan dana murah (CASA/*Current Account Saving Account*).

Fund Raising

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has several types of deposit products to suit the needs of customers, both individual and institutional customers. Each product has different features and advantages. The Bank strives to improve the performance of Savings Products, especially to obtain low-cost funds (CASA/Current Account Saving Account).

Penghimpunan dana Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dari produk tabungan, giro, dan deposito. Kinerja penghimpunan dana dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

Bank Artha Graha Internasional fundraising consists of savings, current and time deposits products. The performance of raising funds is described as follows:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	%
Segmen Penghimpunan Dana/Funding Segment				
Tabungan/Savings Account	1.513.106	1.593.985	(80.879)	(5,07%)
Giro/Demand Deposits	4.791.305	4.495.854	295.450	6,57%
Deposito Berjangka/Time Deposits	19.195.918	14.159.953	5.035.966	35,56%
Total	**25.500.329**	**20.249.792**	**5.250.537**	**25,93%**

Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) yang dihimpun Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020 mencapai Rp25.500.329 juta, meningkat 25,93% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp20.249.792 juta. Peningkatan tersebut utamanya didorong oleh pertumbuhan produk Deposito Berjangka.

Third Party Funds (DPK) collected by Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 reached IDR25,500,329 million, an increase of 25,93% from the previous year IDR20,249,792 million. This increase was mainly driven by growth in Time Deposit products.

Tabungan

Tabungan merupakan salah satu produk yang ditawarkan Bank untuk menghimpun dana nasabah secara langsung. Bank menerima setoran dana dari nasabah dan memperkenankan nasabah untuk melakukan penarikan dana sewaktu-waktu. Kinerja operasional produk tabungan Bank dalam 2 tahun terakhir diuraikan sebagai berikut:

Savings

Savings is one of the products offered by the Bank to directly collect customer funds. Banks accept deposits of funds from customers and allow customers to withdraw funds at any time. The operational performance of the Bank's savings products in the last 2 years is described as follows:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	%
Tabungan (Rupiah)/Savings Account (Rupiah)				
Pihak Berelasi/Related Parties	24.024	30.935	(6.911)	(22,34%)
Pihak Ketiga/Third Parties	1.489.082	1.563.050	(73.968)	(4,73%)
Total	**1.513.106**	**1.593.985**	**(80.879)**	**(5,07%)**

Kinerja produk tabungan tahun 2020 mengalami penurunan sebesar 5,07% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Dana yang dihimpun Bank melalui produk tabungan di tahun 2020 mencapai Rp1.513.106 juta, lebih rendah dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya Rp1.593.985 juta.

The performance of savings products in 2020 decreased by 5.07% compared to the previous year. Funds raised by the Bank through savings products in 2020 reached IDR1,513,106 million, lower than the previous year's IDR1,593,985 million.

Giro

Giro merupakan simpanan bagi nasabah perorangan dan perusahaan dalam mata uang Rupiah dan Valuta Asing sebagai sarana penunjang bisnis yang aman dan menguntungkan dengan media penarikan cek/bilyet giro (BG). Kinerja operasional produk giro Bank dalam 2 tahun terakhir dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

Demand Deposits

Demand deposits are deposits for individual and corporate customers in Rupiah and foreign currencies as a means of supporting business that is safe and profitable by means of checking/bilyet giro (BG) withdrawals. The operational performance of the Bank's current account products in the last 2 years is described as follows:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	%
Giro/Demand Deposits				
Pihak Berelasi/Related Parties	141.194	60.942	80.252	131,69%
Rupiah	124.903	20.537	104.366	508,19%
Valas	16.291	40.405	(24.114)	(59,68%)
Pihak Ketiga/Third Parties	4.650.111	4.434.912	215.199	4,85%
Rupiah	4.361.643	4.087.249	274.394	6,71%
Valas	288.468	347.663	(59.195)	(17,03%)
Total	**4.791.305**	**4.495.854**	**295.451**	**6,57%**

Dana yang dihimpun Bank melalui produk Giro di tahun 2020 mencapai Rp4.791.305 juta, meningkat 6,57% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp4.495.854 juta. Peningkatan kinerja produk Giro tersebut utamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan produk dalam mata uang Rupiah, sedangkan produk Giro valas mengalami penurunan dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya.

Funds raised by the Bank through Demand Deposits products in 2020 reached IDR4,791,305 million, an increase of 6.57% from IDR4,495,854 million in the previous year. The increase in the performance of Demand Deposits products was mainly due to the increase in products denominated in Rupiah, while demand deposits in foreign currency decreased compared to the previous year.

Deposito

Deposito merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan pada waktu tertentu berdasarkan perjanjian antara nasabah dan Bank. Kinerja operasional dari produk deposito berjangka Bank sepanjang tahun 2020 diuraikan sebagai berikut:

Time Deposits

Time deposits are deposits from customers whose withdrawals can only be made at a certain time based on an agreement between the customer and the Bank. The operational performance of the Bank's time deposit products throughout 2020 is described as follows:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	%
Deposito/Time Deposits				
Rupiah	18.154.944	12.620.096	5.534.848	43,86%
1 bulan/1 month	8.617.979	6.701.155	1.916.824	28,60%
3 bulan/3 months	6.634.620	3.095.138	3.539.482	114,36%
6 bulan/6 months	2.165.314	2.440.130	(274.816)	(11,26%)
12 bulan/12 months	737.031	383.673	353.358	92,10%
Valuta Asing/Foreign Currency	1.040.974	1.539.857	(498.883)	(32,40%)
1 bulan/1 month	554.488	788.544	(234.056)	(29,68%)
3 bulan/3 months	232.920	432.300	(199.380)	(46,12%)
6 bulan/6 months	181.085	125.370	55.715	44,44%
12 bulan/12 months	72.481	193.643	(121.162)	(62,57%)
Total	**19.195.918**	**14.159.953**	**5.035.965**	**35,56%**

Tahun 2020, kinerja produk Deposito Berjangka mengalami peningkatan yang sangat baik, yaitu mencapai 35,56% dari Rp14.159.953 juta menjadi Rp19.195.918 juta. Peningkatan tersebut utamanya berasal Deposito Berjangka dalam mata uang Rupiah.

Treasury

Kinerja Treasury

Bisnis Treasury antara lain mencakup transaksi valuta asing, pasar uang dan surat berharga yang dikelola untuk *banking book* dan *trading book*. Transaksi valuta asing dilakukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan transaksi nasabah *wholesale* dan *retail* maupun transaksi *interbank*.

Pada tahun 2020, *Treasury* Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah menerapkan strategi yang berhasil mengoptimalkan peluang yang ada di tengah kondisi pandemi Covid-19 yang tidak menentu. Asset Under Management (AUM) yang dikelola Treasury Bank Artha Graha Internasional di tahun 2020 mengalami peningkatan sebesar Rp5,5 triliun menjadi Rp12,5 triliun dari Rp7 triliun di tahun 2019 di mana peningkatan AUM tersebut sesuai dengan kebijakan manajemen untuk menjaga likuiditas Bank Artha Graha Internasional. Di tahun 2020 *Treasury* Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan pembelian surat berharga sebesar Rp694 miliar yang terdiri dari Obligasi Pemerintah sebesar Rp545 miliar dan Obligasi Korporasi sebesar Rp149 miliar dengan tujuan untuk *shifting* dari SBI yang jatuh tempo di tahun 2020. Di sisi lain, mayoritas penempatan dana adalah pada *Reverse Repo* Bank Indonesia yang mengalami peningkatan cukup signifikan menjadi Rp8,1 triliun dari Rp1,6 triliun di tahun 2019 untuk memperkuat *short-term liquidity* di masa pandemi Covid-19. Kondisi likuiditas Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020 adalah sangat baik di mana Rasio Alat Likuid dijaga di atas 30%. Dari aspek pendapatan bunga, *Treasury* Bank Artha Graha Internasional mencatat peningkatan sebesar 28,75%. Di sisi lain, pendapatan *Fee Base* dari transaksi valuta asing nasabah dan interbank mengalami sedikit penurunan sebesar Rp27,2 miliar dari Rp28,72 miliar di tahun 2019.

Tinjauan Operasi per Segmen Usaha

Bank Artha Graha Internasional membagi kegiatan usaha berdasarkan segmen operasi dan segmen geografis. Berikut segmen operasi yang dimiliki oleh Bank:

1. Produktif
   Pinjaman yang diberikan kepada sektor produktif, terdiri dari kredit modal kerja dan investasi;
2. Konsumtif
   Pinjaman yang diberikan kepada individu yang terdiri dari KPR, KPM, dan KTA;
3. *Treasury*
   Terkait dengan kegiatan treasury Bank, termasuk transaksi money market dan investasi dalam bentuk surat berharga; serta
4. Lain-lain
   Terdiri atas aktivitas *back office* dan direktorat yang tidak menghasilkan laba.

In 2020, the performance of Time Deposit products experienced a very good increase, reaching 35.56% from IDR14,159,953 million to IDR19,195,918 million. The increase mainly came from Time Deposits in Rupiah currency.

Treasury

Treasury Performance

The Treasury business includes, among others, foreign exchange transactions, money markets and securities which are managed for the banking book and trading book. Foreign exchange transactions are conducted to meet the needs of wholesale and retail customer transactions as well as interbank transactions.

In 2020, Treasury Bank Artha Graha Internasional has implemented a strategy that has succeeded in optimizing the opportunities that exist amid the uncertain conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Asset Under Management (AUM) which is managed by the Treasury of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 has increased by IDR5.5 trillion to IDR12.5 trillion from IDR7 trillion in 2019, where the increase in AUM is in accordance with management policies to maintain the liquidity of Bank Artha Graha Internasional. In 2020, Treasury Bank Artha Graha Internasional purchased securities of IDR694 billion, consisting of IDR545 billion Government Bonds and IDR149 billion Corporate Bonds with the aim of shifting from SBI maturing in 2020. On the other hand, the majority of fund placements were in Bank Indonesia's Reverse Repo, which increased significantly to IDR8.1 trillion from IDR1.6 trillion in 2019 to strengthen short term liquidity during the Covid-19 pandemic. Bank Artha Graha Internasional liquidity condition in 2020 is very good where the Liquid Assets Ratio is maintained above 30%. In terms of interest income, Treasury Bank Artha Graha Internasional recorded an increase of 28.75%. On the other hand, Fee Base income from customer and interbank foreign exchange transactions decreased slightly by IDR27.2 billion from IDR28.72 billion in 2019.

Operations Overview per Business Segment

Bank Artha Graha Internasional divides business activities based on operating segments and geographic segments. The following are the operating segments owned by the Bank:

1. Productive
   Loans provided to the productive sector consist of working capital and investment loans;
2. Consumptive
   Loans provided to individuals consisting of KPR, KPM, and KTA;
3. Treasury
   Related to the Bank's treasury activities, including money market transactions and investments in the form of securities; and
4. Others
   Consists of back office and directorate activities that do not generate profits.

Sedangkan, segmen geografis dibagi berdasarkan daerah Jakarta, Jawa, Sumatera, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, dan lainnya.

Meanwhile, the geographical segment is divided based on areas of Jakarta, Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, and others.

Tabel Tinjauan Operasi
Operations Overview Table

2020					
Uraian Description	**Produktif** Productive	**Konsumtif** Consumptive	**Treasury**	**Lain-Lain** Others	**Total**
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.147.535	215.067	325.426	-	1.688.028
Jumlah Aset/Total Assets	9.451.986	2.990.529	12.458.477	5.625.973	30.526.965
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/ Allowance for Impairment Losses	(428.334)	(31.598)	(613)	(155.480)	(616.025)

2020					
Uraian Description	**Deposito** Time Deposits	**Giro** Demand Deposits	**Tabungan** Savings	**Non DPK**	**Total**
Beban Bunga/Interest Expense	(963.430)	(38.278)	(22.849)	(31.684)	(1.056.241)
Total Liabilitas/Total Liabilities	19.195.919	4.791.304	1.513.106	1.467.101	26.967.430

2019					
Uraian Description	**Produktif** Productive	**Konsumtif** Consumptive	**Treasury**	**Lain-Lain** Others	**Total**
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.500.832	222.925	252.765	-	1.976.522
Jumlah Aset/Total Assets	10.800.417	2.936.480	7.014.874	4.780.270	25.532.041
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/ Allowance for Impairment Losses	(251.605)	(25.805)	(320)	(80.543)	(358.273)

2019					
Uraian Description	**Deposito** Time Deposits	**Giro** Demand Deposits	**Tabungan** Savings	**Non DPK**	**Total**
Beban Bunga/Interest Expense	(960.257)	(33.204)	(31.262)	(24.878)	(1.049.601)
Total Liabilitas/Total Liabilities	14.159.953	4.495.854	1.593.985	746.014	20.995.806

Pertumbuhan/Growth (%)					
Uraian Description	**Produktif** Productive	**Konsumtif** Consumptive	**Treasury**	**Lain-Lain** Others	**Total**
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	-23,54%	-3,52%	28,75%	-	-14,60%
Jumlah Aset/Total Assets	-12,48%	1,84%	77,60%	17,69%	19,56%
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/ Allowance for Impairment Losses	70,24%	22,45%	91,56%	93,04%	71,94%

Pertumbuhan/Growth (%)					
Uraian Description	**Deposito** Time Deposits	**Giro** Demand Deposits	**Tabungan** Savings	**Non DPK**	**Total**
Beban Bunga/Interest Expense	0,33%	15,28%	-26,91%	27,36%	0,63%
Total Liabilitas/Total Liabilities	35,56%	6,57%	-5,07%	96,66%	28,44%

Pendapatan bunga untuk segmen produktif dan konsumtif menurun di tahun 2020 di banding 2019 sebesar -23,54% dan -3,52% masing-masing, kecuali segmen treasuri meningkat 28,75%. Sedangkan beban bunga di tahun 2020 di banding 2019 untuk deposito, giro dan non DPK meningkat masing-masing 0,33%, 15,28% dan 27,36%, kecuali beban bunga tabungan turun sebesar -26,91%.

Interest income for the productive and consumptive segments was decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 by -23.54% and -3.52% respectively, except for the treasury segment, which increased by 28.75%. Meanwhile, interest expense in 2020 compared to 2019 for time deposits, current accounts and non-DPK increased by 0.33%, 15.28% and 27.36% respectively, except for savings interest expenses which was decreased by -26.91%.

Segmen Geografis

Informasi segmen Bank Artha Graha Internasional berdasarkan daerah geografis disajikan pada tabel berikut:

Geographical Segments

Segment information for Bank Artha Graha Internasional based on geographic area is presented in the following table:

2020 (Juta Rp)/(Million Rp)	**Jakarta**	**Jawa**	**Sumatera**	**Sulawesi**	**Kalimantan**	**Lainnya** Others	**Jumlah** Total
Pendapatan/Income							
Pendapatan Bunga dan Operasional Lainnya/ Interest Income and Other Income	1.357.390	142.035	77.927	91.788	42.760	92.001	1.803.901
Beban/Expenses							
Beban Bunga dan Operasional Lainnya/ Interest Expenses and Other Expenses	(1.651.538)	(36.381)	(18.147)	(20.242)	(21.447)	(13.270)	(1.761.025)
Laba Operasional/Operational Profit	(294.148)	105.654	59.780	71.546	21.313	78.731	42.876
Laba Tahun Berjalan/ Current Year Profit	(314.660)	105.305	59.921	71.537	21.310	77.958	21.371
Jumlah Aset/Total Assets	**23.042.944**	**2.664.913**	**2.998.135**	**1.010.350**	**173.699**	**636.924**	**30.526.965**

2019 (Juta Rp)/(Million Rp)	**Jakarta**	**Jawa**	**Sumatera**	**Sulawesi**	**Kalimantan**	**Lainnya** Others	**Jumlah** Total
Pendapatan/Income							
Pendapatan Bunga dan Operasional Lainnya/ Interest Income and Other Income	1.777.004	95.133	74.507	67.344	32.932	36.379	2.083.299
Beban/Expenses							
Beban Bunga dan Operasional Lainnya/ Interest Expenses and Other Expenses	(1.887.661)	(93.554)	(49.469)	(58.990)	(26.019)	(39.623)	(2.155.314)
Rugi Operasional/Operational Loss	(110.657)	1.579	25.038	8.354	6.914	(3.243)	(72.015)
Rugi Tahun Berjalan/Loss for the Year	(96.832)	1.694	24.975	8.366	6.834	(3.382)	(58.345)
Jumlah Aset/Total Assets	**18.855.227**	**2.209.061**	**2.771.619**	**1.017.421**	**160.550**	**518.163**	**25.532.041**

Pertumbuhan/Growth **(%)**	**Jakarta**	**Jawa**	**Sumatera**	**Sulawesi**	**Kalimantan**	**Lainnya** Others	**Jumlah** Total
Pendapatan/Income							
Pendapatan Bunga dan Operasional Lainnya/ Interest Income and Other Income	-23,61%	49,30%	4,59%	36,30%	29,84%	152,90%	-13,41%
Beban/Expenses							
Beban Bunga dan Operasional Lainnya/ Interest Expenses and Other Expenses	-12,51%	-61,11%	-63,32%	-65,69%	-17,57%	-66,51%	-18,29%
Laba Operasional/Operational Profit	165,82%	6.591,20%	138,76%	756,43%	208,26%	2.527,72%	159,54%
Laba Tahun Berjalan/ Current year profit	-224,95%	6.116,35%	139,92%	755,09%	211,82%	2.405,09%	136,63%
Jumlah Aset/Total Assets	**22,21%**	**20,64%**	**8,17%**	**-0,69%**	**8,19%**	**22,92%**	**19,56%**

Pada tahun 2020, total pendapatan bunga dan operasional lainnya secara konsolidasi mengalami penurunan sebesar -13,41% dari Rp2.083 miliar di tahun 2019 menjadi Rp1.804 miliar di tahun 2020. Disisi lain beban bunga dan operasional lainnya juga turun sebesar -18,29%. Penurunan beban bunga dan operasional lainnya yang lebih besar dibandingkan turunnya pendapatan bunga dan operasional lainnya menyebabkan laba operasional dan laba tahun berjalan meningkat masing - masing sebesar 159,54% dan 136,63%.

In 2020, total interest and other operating income on a consolidated basis decreased by -13.41% from IDR2,083 billion in 2019 to IDR1,804 billion in 2020. On the other hand, interest and other operating expenses also decreased by -18, 29%. The decrease in interest and other operating expenses, which was greater than the decrease in interest and other operating income, caused operating profit and current year profit to increase by 159.54% and 136.63%, respectively.

Tinjauan Keuangan

Financial Review

Pemaparan tinjauan keuangan berikut berdasarkan Laporan Keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono, berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Laporan keuangan tersebut tersajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

The following presentation of the financial review is based on the Financial Statements of Bank Artha Graha Internasional which ended on December 31, 2020 and has been audited by the Kanaka Puradiredja Public Accountant Firm, Suhartono, based on the Audit Standards set by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Laporan Posisi Keuangan

Statement of Financial Position

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Aset/Assets				
Aset Keuangan/Financial Assets	25.019.864	20.925.424	4.094.440	19,57
Aset Non Keuangan/Non-Financial Assets	5.507.101	4.606.617	900.484	19,55
Total Aset/Total Assets	30.526.965	25.532.041	4.994.924	19,56
Liabilitas/Liabilities				
Liabilitas Keuangan/Financial Liabilities	26.715.787	20.744.677	5.971.110	28,78
Liabilitas Non Keuangan/Non-Financial Liabilities	251.643	251.129	514	0,20
Total Liabilitas/Total Liabililtites	26.967.430	20.995.806	5.971.624	28,44
Total Ekuitas/Total Equity	3.559.535	4.536.235	(976.700)	-21,53
Total Liabilitas dan Ekuitas/Total Liability and Equity	30.526.965	25.532.041	4.994.924	19,56

Aset

Total aset Bank Artha Graha Internasional pada akhir tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp30.526.965 juta, meningkat 19,56% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp25.532.041 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh aset non keuangan yang naik sebesar 19,55% atau Rp900.484 juta.

Aset Keuangan

Total aset keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020 mencapai Rp25.019.864 juta, meningkat 19,57% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp20.925.424 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh meningkatnya efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali sebesar Rp6.441.728.

Asset

The total assets of Bank Artha Graha Internasional at the end of 2020 were recorded at IDR30,526,965 million, an increase of 19.56% from the previous year's IDR25,532,041 million. The increase was caused by non-financial assets that increased by 19.55% or IDR900,484 million.

Financial Assets

The total financial assets of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 reached IDR25,019,864 million, an increase of 19.57% from the previous year IDR20,925,424 million. The increase was caused by an increase in securities purchased under agreement to resell amounting to IDR6,441,728.

Tabel Aset Keuangan
Financial Asset Table

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Kas/Cash	286.779	320.052	(33.273)	-10,40
Giro pada Bank Indonesia/ Current Accounts in Bank Indonesia	926.163	1.491.352	(565.189)	-37,90
Giro pada Bank Lain - Bersih/ Current Accounts in Other Banks– Net	558.976	364.823	194.153	53,22
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain/ Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks	1.097.187	1.639.873	(542.686)	-33,09
Efek-Efek/Securities	1.653.004	1.825.746	(172.742)	-9,46
Efek-Efek yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali/ Securities Purchased Under Agreement to Resell	8.079.169	1.637.441	6.441.728	393,40
Tagihan Derivatif/Derivative Receivables	0	6.910	(6.910)	-100,00
Kredit yang Diberikan - setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp459.932 dan Rp277.410/ Loans - after deducting allowance for impairment losses as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounting to IDR459,932 and IDR277,410, respectively	11.982.582	13.459.487	(1.476.905)	-10,97
Pendapatan Bunga yang Masih Akan Diterima/ Accrued Interest Receivable	291.889	131.194	160.695	122,49
Tagihan Akseptasi/Acceptance Receivables	143.978	48.409	95.569	197,42
Penyertaan Saham/Investment in Shares	137	137	0	0,00
Total	**25.019.864**	**20.925.424**	**4.094.440**	**19,57**

Aset Non Keuangan
Aset Non keuangan Bank tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp5.507.101 juta, meningkat 19,55% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp4.606.617 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh agunan yang diambil alih naik sebesar 29,20% atau sebesar Rp598.942 juta.

Non Financial Assets
The Bank's non-financial assets in 2020 were recorded at IDR5,507,101 million, an increase of 19.55% from IDR4,606,617 million in the previous year. The increase was caused by foreclosed assets increased by 29.20% or IDR598,942 million.

Tabel Aset Non Keuangan
Non Financial Asset Table

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Pajak Dibayar di Muka/Prepaid Taxes	12.380	37.186	(24.806)	-66,71
Biaya Dibayar di Muka/Prepaid Expenses	213.844	206.966	6.878	3,32
Aset Tetap - setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp160.306 dan Rp174.584/ Fixed Assets - net of accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounting to IDR160,306 and IDR174,584, respectively	2.065.208	2.029.527	35.681	1,76

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Aset Tak Berwujud - Bersih/Intangible Assets - Net	36.606	43.996	(7.390)	-16,80
Agunan yang Diambil Alih - Bersih/Foreclosed Asset - Net	2.650.061	2.051.119	598.942	29,20
Aset Pajak Tangguhan/Deferred Tax Assets	288.547	67.659	220.888	326,47
Aset Lain-Lain/Other Assets	240.455	170.164	70.291	41,31
Total	**5.507.101**	**4.606.617**	**900.484**	**19,55**

Liabilitas

Total liabilitas Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp26.967.430 juta, meningkat 28,44% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp20.995.806 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan produk Deposito Berjangka sebesar Rp5.035.965 juta.

Liabilities

Total liabilities of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 were recorded at IDR26,967,430 million, an increase of 28.44% from the previous year IDR20,995,806 million. The increase was caused by Time Deposit product growth of IDR5,035,965 million.

Liabilitas Keuangan

Total liabilitas keuangan Bank tahun 2020 mencapai sebesar Rp26.715.787 juta, meningkat 28,78% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp20.744.677 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh meningkatnya simpanan dari nasabah sebesar 25,93% dan terdapatnya LTN subordinasi I tahap I sebesar Rp200.000 juta.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank's total financial liabilities in 2020 amounted to IDR26,715,787 million, an increase of 28.78% from IDR20,744,677 million in the previous year. The increase was caused by an increase in deposits from customers by 25.93% and the presence of Phase I subordinated LTN of IDR200,000 million.

Tabel Liabilitas Keuangan
Financial Liability Table

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Liabilitas Segera/Obligations Due Immediately	64.494	77.322	(12.828)	-16,59
Simpanan dari Nasabah/Deposits from Customers	25.500.329	20.249.792	5.250.537	25,93
Simpanan dari Bank Lain/Deposits from Other Banks	121.613	9.409	112.204	1.192,52
Liabilitas Derivatif/Derivative Payables	-	-	0	0
Liabilitas Akseptasi/Acceptance Payables	144.390	48.409	95.981	198,27
Bunga Masih Harus Dibayar/Accrued Interest Payables	74.503	77.452	(2.949)	-3,81
Pinjaman Subordinasi/Subordinated Loan	200.000	0	200.000	100,00
Liabilitas Lain-lain/Other Liabilities	610.458	282.293	328.165	116,25
Total	**26.715.787**	**20.744.677**	**5.971.110**	**28,78**

Liabilitas Non Keuangan

Liabilitas non keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp251.643 juta, meningkat 0,20% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp251.129 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja yang naik sebesar 0,70% atau sebesar Rp1.680 juta.

Non Financial Liabilities

Bank Artha Graha Internasional's non-financial liabilities in 2020 were recorded at IDR251,643 million, an increase of 0.20% from IDR251,129 million in the previous year. The increase was caused by liability for post-employment benefits that increased by 0.70% or amounting to IDR1,680 million.

Tabel Liabilitas Non Keuangan
Table of Non-Financial Liabilities

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Utang Pajak/Taxes Payable	9.364	10.530	(1.166)	-11,07
Liabilitas Imbalan Pasca Kerja/ Post-Employment Benefit Liabilities	242.279	240.599	1.680	0,70
Total	**251.643**	**251.129**	**514**	**0,20**

Ekuitas
Equity

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Ekuitas/Equity				
Modal Saham/Share Capital	1.751.482	1.751.482	0	0,00
Tambahan Modal Disetor/Additional Paid-in Capital	414.753	414.753	0	0,00
Revaluasi Aset Tetap/Revaluation of Fixed Assets	1.303.818	1.303.818	0	0,00
Pengukuran Kembali Program Imbalan Pasti setelah Dikurangi Pajak/ Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Program after Tax	12.741	4.505	8.236	182,82
Keuntungan yang Belum Direalisasi atas Perubahan Nilai Wajar Efek-Efek yang Tersedia untuk Dijual setelah Pajak/ Unrealized Gain on Changes in Fair Value of Available-for-Sale Securities, Net of Tax	40.791	(1.407)	42.198	2.999,15
Saldo Laba/Retained Earnings	35.950	1.063.084	(1.027.134)	-96,62
Total	**3.559.535**	**4.536.235**	**(976.700)**	**-21,53**

Pada akhir tahun 2020, total ekuitas Bank tercatat sebesar Rp3.559.535 juta, menurun 21,53% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp4.536.235 juta. Penurunan tersebut karena dampak implementasi PSAK 71 menggunakan laba ditahan.

At the end of 2020, the Bank's total equity was recorded at IDR3,559,535 million, a decrease of 21.53% from IDR4,536,235 million in the previous year. The decrease was caused by retained earnings which are used to cover the effects of PSAK 71.

Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) OPERASIONAL/OPERATIONAL INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.688.028	1.976.522	(288.494)	-14,60
Beban Bunga/Interest Expenses	(1.056.241)	(1.049.601)	6.640	0,63

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	**2020**	**2019**	**Pertumbuhan (Penurunan)** Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	**Persentase** Percentage
Pendapatan Bunga-Bersih/Interest Income - Net	631.787	926.921	(295.134)	-31,84
Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya/Other Operating Income				
Pendapatan Administrasi dan Denda atas Simpanan dan Kredit yang Diberikan/ Administration Income and Penalties for Deposits and Loans	56.632	47.810	8.822	18,45
Keuntungan dari Perubahan Nilai Wajar atas Aset Keuangan yang Diukur pada Nilai Wajar Melalui Laporan Laba Rugi-Bersih/Changes in Fair Value of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Net	(60)	597	(657)	-110,05
Provisi dan Komisi Lainnya/Other Fees and Commissions	32.077	29.698	2.379	8,01
Keuntungan dari Transaksi Mata Uang Asing-Bersih/ Gain from Foreign Exchange Transactions-Net	27.224	28.672	(1.448)	-5,05
Jumlah Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya/ Total Other Operating Income	115.873	106.777	9.096	8,52
Beban Operasional Lainnya/Other Operating Expenses				
Beban Tenaga Kerja/Personnel Expenses	(317.883)	(363.989)	(46.106)	-12,67
Beban Operasi/Operating Expenses	(357.932)	(394.986)	(37.054)	-9,38
Beban Umum dan Administrasi/ General and Administrative Expenses	(102.042)	(118.323)	(16.281)	-13,76
Keuntungan Pemulihan (kerugian penurunan) Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Non Keuangan-Bersih/ Provision for Impairment Losses on Financial and Non-Financial Assets - Net	73.073	(228.415)	301.488	131,99
Jumlah Beban Operasional Lainnya/ Total Other Operational Expenses	(704.784)	(1.105.713)	(400.929)	-36,26
LABA (RUGI) OPERASIONAL/OPERATIONAL PROFIT (LOSS)	42.876	(72.015)	114.891	159,54
BEBAN NON OPERASIONAL - BERSIH/ Non-Operating Expenses - Net	(12.454)	(4.324)	8.130	188,02
LABA (RUGI) SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax	30.422	(76.339)	106.761	139,85
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN/ Income Tax Benefit (Expenses)				
Pajak Tangguhan/Deferred Tax	(9.051)	17.994	(27.045)	-150,30
LABA (RUGI) TAHUN BERJALAN/Profit (Loss) for the Year	21.371	(58.345)	79.716	136,63
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 Program Imbalan Pasti/ Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Program	10.168	(24)	10.192	43.168,91
Pajak Penghasilan Terkait/Related Income Tax	(1.932)	5	(1.937)	-41.015,46
Sub Jumlah/Sub Total	8.236	(19)	8.255	43.707,27
Pos yang akan Direklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi: Items That will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss:				
Perubahan Nilai Wajar Efek-Efek yang Tersedia untuk Dijual/ Changes in Fair Value of Available-for-Sale Securities	52.096	9.360	42.736	456,55
Pajak Penghasilan Terkait/Related Income Tax	(9.898)	(1.872)	(8.026)	-428,73
Sub Jumlah/Sub Total	42.198	7.488	34.710	463,51
Jumlah Penghasilan Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan/ Total Comprehensive Income for Ttbte Year	50.434	7.469	42.965	575,20

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif/ Total Comprehensive Profit (Loss)	71.805	(50.876)	122.681	241,14
Laba (Rugi) Per Saham Dasar (Rupiah Penuh)/ Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share (Full In Rupiah)	1,35	(3,69)	5,04	136,63

Pendapatan Bunga Bersih
Net Interest Income

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.688.028	1.976.522	(288.494)	-14,60
Beban Bunga/Interest Expenses	(1.056.241)	(1.049.601)	6.640	0,63
Pendapatan Bunga - Bersih/Total Interest Income - Net	631.787	926.921	(295.134)	-31,84

Tahun 2020, Bank membukukan pendapatan bunga bersih sebesar Rp631.787 juta, menurun 31,84% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp926.921 juta. Penurunan tersebut sangat dipengaruhi oleh menurunnya pendapatan bunga yang dibukukan Bank, di mana pada tahun tahun 2020, Bank membukukan pendapatan bunga sebesar Rp1.688.028 juta, menurun 14,60% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp1.976.522 juta. Pendapatan bunga Bank tahun 2020 utamanya masih berasal dari pendapatan bunga kredit yang diberikan, yaitu sebesar Rp1.362.602 juta.

Sementara itu, tahun 2020 Bank mencatat beban bunga sebesar Rp1.056.241 juta, meningkat 0,63% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp1.049.601 juta. Peningkatan beban bunga tersebut disebabkan oleh terdapatnya dana kelolaan tidak kena pajak sebesar Rp19.062 juta.

In 2020, the Bank posted net interest income of IDR631,787 million, a decrease of 31.84% from the previous year of IDR926,921 million. This decrease was strongly influenced by the decline in interest income recorded by the Bank, where in 2020, the Bank posted interest income of IDR1,688,028 million, a decrease of 14.60% from the previous year IDR1,976,522 million. The Bank's interest income in 2020 mainly comes from loan interest income, which is IDR1,362,602 million.

Meanwhile, in 2020 the Bank recorded interest expenses of IDR1,056,241 million, an increase of 0.63% from the previous year IDR1,049,601 million. The increase in interest expense was caused by there are non-taxable managed funds amounting to IDR19,062 million.

Pendapatan dan Beban Operasional Lainnya
Other Operating Income and Expenses

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya/ Other Operating Income				
Pendapatan Administrasi dan Denda atas Simpanan dan Kredit yang Diberikan/ Administration Income and Penalties for Deposits and Loans	56.632	47.810	8.822	18,45
Keuntungan dari Perubahan Nilai Wajar atas Aset Keuangan yang Diukur pada Nilai Wajar melalui Laporan Laba Rugi-Bersih/ Gain from Changes in Fair Value of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss-Net	(60)	597	(657)	-110,05

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Provisi dan Komisi Lainnya/Other Fees and Commissions	32.077	29.698	2.379	8,01
Keuntungan dari Transaksi Mata Uang Asing-Bersih/ Gain from Foreign Exchange Transactions– Net	27.224	28.672	(1.448)	-5,05
Jumlah Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya/ Total Other Operating Income	115.873	106.777	9.096	8,52
Beban Operasional Lainnya/Other Operating Expenses				
Beban Tenaga Kerja/Personnel Expenses	(317.883)	(363.989)	46.106	-12,67
Beban Operasi/Operating Expenses	(357.932)	(394.986)	37.054	-9,38
Beban Umum dan Administrasi/ General and Administrative Expenses	(102.042)	(118.323)	16.281	-13,76
Keuntungan Pemulihan (Kerugian Penurunan) Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Non Keuangan-Bersih/ Recovery Gain (Impairment Loss) on Financial and Non-Financial Assets - Net	73.073	(228.415)	301.488	131,99
Jumlah Beban Operasional Lainnya/ Total Other Operating Expenses	(704.784)	(1.105.713)	400.930	-36,26
Laba (Rugi) Operasional/Operational Profit (Loss)	42.876	(72.015)	114.892	159,54

Tahun 2020, Bank membukukan pendapatan operasional lainnya sebesar Rp115.873 juta, yang mana meningkat Rp9.096 juta atau 8,52% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp106.777 juta. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan meningkatnya pendapatan administrasi dan denda atas simpanan dan kredit yang diberikan sebesar Rp8.822 juta.

Sedangkan beban operasional lainnya yang dibukukan Bank hingga akhir tahun 2020 adalah sebesar Rp704.784 juta, menurun 36,26% dari tahun sebelumnya Rp1.105.713 juta. Penurunan tersebut disebabkan oleh menurunnya beban tenaga kerja, beban operasi, dan beban umum dan administrasi masing-masing sebesar Rp46.106 juta, Rp37.054 juta, Rp16.281 juta.

Laba Operasional

Laba operasional Bank hingga akhir tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp42.876 juta, meningkat dari tahun sebelumnya di mana Bank membukukan rugi operasional sebesar (Rp72.015) juta. Peningkatan laba operasional antara lain disebabkan adanya *recovery* kredit, peningkatan fee base dan program efisiensi yang dilakukan.

Laba (Rugi) sebelum Pajak Penghasilan

Sejalan dengan meningkatnya laba operasional Bank di tahun 2020, laba sebelum pajak penghasilan yang dibukukan Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020 juga mengalami peningkatan menjadi Rp30.422 juta dari tahun sebelumnya di mana Bank membukukan rugi sebelum pajak penghasilan sebesar Rp76.339 juta.

In 2020, the Bank posted other operating income of IDR115,873 million, which was an increase of IDR9,096 million or 8.52% from the previous year of IDR106,777 million. The increase was due to the increase of administration income and penalties for deposits and loans amounting to IDR8,822 million.

Meanwhile, the other operating expenses has been booked by the Bank until the end of 2020 amounted to IDR704,784 million, a decrease of 36.26% from the previous year IDR1,105,713 million. The decrease was caused by the reduction in manpower expenses, operating expenses, general and administrative expenses by IDR46,106 million, IDR37,054 million and IDR16,281 million, respectively.

Operating Profit

The Bank's operating profit until the end of 2020 was recorded at IDR42,876 million, an increase from the previous year where the Bank posted an operating loss of (IDR72,015) million. The increase in operating profit was due to, among others, credit recovery, an increase in fee base and efficiency programs implemented.

Profit (Loss) before Income Tax

In line with the increase in the Bank's operating profit in 2020, the profit before income tax recorded by Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 also increased to IDR30,422 million from the previous year where the Bank posted a loss before income tax of IDR76,339 million.

Manfaat (Beban) Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak tangguhan sebesar Rp9.051 juta, turun dari tahun 2019 mencatat manfaat pajak tangguhan sebesar Rp17.994.

Income Tax Benefits (Expenses)

Deferred tax expense of IDR9,051 million, decreased from 2019 recording deferred tax benefit of IDR17,994.

Laba (Rugi) Tahun Berjalan

Seiring dengan membaiknya kinerja Bank ditahun 2020, Bank membukukan laba tahun berjalan sebesar Rp21.371 juta, meningkat dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya di mana Bank membukukan rugi tahun berjalan sebesar Rp58.345 juta.

Profit (Loss) for the Year

In line with the improvement in the Bank's performance in 2020, the Bank posted a profit for the year of IDR21,371 million, an increase compared to the previous year where the Bank posted a loss for the current year of IDR58,345 million.

Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain

Other Comprehensive Income

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
LABA (RUGI) TAHUN BERJALAN Profit (Loss) for the Year	21.371	(58.345)	79.716	136,63
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Other Comprehensive Income				
Pos-Pos yang Tidak akan Dilakukan Reklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi/ Items That will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss				
Pengukuran Kembali Program Imbalan Pasti/ Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Program	10.168	(24)	10.192	43.168,91
Pajak Penghasilan Terkait/ Related Income Tax	(1.932)	5	(1.937)	-41.015,46
Sub Jumlah/Sub Total	8.236	(19)	8.255	43.707,27
Pos-Pos yang akan Dilakukan Reklasifikasi ke Laba Rugi/ Items That will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss				
Perubahan Nilai Wajar Nilai Wajar Efek-Efek yang Tersedia untuk Dijual Changes in Fair Value of Available-for-Sale Securities	52.096	9.360	42.736	456,55
Pajak Penghasilan Terkait/Related Deferred Tax	(9.898)	(1.872)	(8.026)	428,73
Sub Jumlah/Sub Total	42.198	7.488	34.709	463,51
Jumlah Penghasilan Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan/ Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	50.434	7.469	42.965	575,21
JUMLAH LABA (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF Total Comprehensive Profit (Loss)	71.805	(50.876)	122.682	241,14
LABA (RUGI) PER SAHAM DASAR (Rupiah penuh) Basic Earnings (Loss) per Share (Full Rupiah Amount)	1,35	(3,69)	5	136,63

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank mencatatkan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebesar Rp50.434 juta, meningkat 575,21% dari Rp7.469 juta di tahun 2019. Peningkatan ini berasal dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual sebesar Rp42.736 juta atau 456,55%.

Throughout 2020, the Bank recorded other comprehensive income of IDR50,434 million, an increase of 575.21% from IDR7,469 million in 2019. This increase was derived from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities amounting to IDR42,736 million or 456.55%.

Penghasilan Komprehensif Periode Berjalan

Jumlah penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan yang dibukukan Bank tahun 2020 sebesar Rp71.805 juta, meningkat 241,14% dari tahun sebelumnya di mana Bank mencatat rugi komprehensif sebesar Rp50.876 juta.

Current Period Comprehensive Income

The total comprehensive income for the current year booked by the Bank in 2020 was IDR71,805 million, an increase of 241.14% from the previous year where the Bank recorded a comprehensive loss of IDR50,876 million.

Laba per Saham Dasar

Laba per Saham Dasar Bank pada tahun 2020 adalah 1,35 mengalami peningkatan 136,63% dari tahun sebelumnya yaitu (Rp3,69). Peningkatan terjadi dikarenakan tahun 2020 laba tahun berjalan sebesar Rp21.371 juta sedangkan tahun 2019 terjadi rugi tahun berjalan sebesar Rp58.345 juta.

Basic Earnings per Share

The Bank's Basic Earnings Per Share in 2020 was 1.35, an increase of 136.63% from the previous year (IDR3.69). The increase occurred due to in 2020 the current year's profit was IDR21,371 million, while in 2019 there was a loss for the current year of IDR58,345 million.

Arus Kas
Cash Flow

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019	Pertumbuhan (Penurunan) Growth (Decrease)	
			Rp	Persentase Percentage
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi/ Cash Flow from Operating Activities	5.121.893	588.905	4.532.988	769,73
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi/ Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(6.276.573)	(950.763)	(5.325.810)	-560,16
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan/ Cash Flow from Financing Activities	200.000	(101.955)	301.955	296,16
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Kas dan Setara Kas/ Increase (Decrease) of Cash and Cash Equivalents	(954.680)	(463.813)	(490.867)	-105,83
Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Mata Uang Asing/ Effect of Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Changes	7.539	(14.260)	21.799	152,87
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun/ Cash and Cash Equivalents At Beginning of Year	3.816.420	4.294.493	(478.073)	-11,13
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun/ Cash and Cash Equivalents At End of Year	2.869.279	3.816.420	(947.141)	-24,82

Jumlah kas dan setara kas Bank pada akhir tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp2.869.279 juta, berkurang Rp947.141 juta atau 24,82% dari posisi awal tahun sebesar Rp3.816.420 juta.

Total cash and cash equivalents of the Bank at the end of 2020 was recorded at IDR2,869,279 million, reduced by IDR947,141 million or 24.82% from the position at the beginning of the year of IDR3,816,420 million.

Arus Kas Dari Aktivitas Operasi

Pada tahun 2020, kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi mencapai Rp5.121.893 juta, mengalami peningkatan sebesar 769,73% dari tahun sebelumnya sebesar Rp588.905 juta. Peningkatan tersebut khususnya berasal simpanan nasabah.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

In 2020, net cash obtained from operating activities reached IDR5,121,893 million, an increase of 769.73% from the previous year of IDR588,905 million. This increase was mainly derived from customer deposits.

Arus Kas Dari Aktivitas Investasi

Kas bersih digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi pada tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp6.276.573 juta. Arus kas ini digunakan khususnya efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali sebesar Rp6.441.728 juta, dan perolehan aset tetap sebesar Rp16.616 juta pada tahun 2020.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities in 2020 was recorded at IDR6,276,573 million. This cash flow was used in particular for securities purchased under agreement to resell amounting to IDR6,441,728 million, and the acquisition of fixed assets amounting to IDR16,616 million in 2020.

Arus Kas Dari Aktivitas Pendanaan

Kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan pada tahun 2020 tercatat sebesar Rp200.000 juta yang diperoleh dari pinjaman subordinasi LTN.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Net cash obtained from financing activities in 2020 was recorded at IDR200,000 million obtained from subordinated loans LTN.

Rasio Keuangan
Financial Ratios

(dalam %)
(In %)

Uraian Descriptions	2020	2019
Rasio Permodalan/Capital Ratio		
KPMM dengan Memperhitungkan Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Operasional/ CAR by Calculating Credit Risk and Operational Risk	16,66	18,67
KPMM dengan Memperhitungkan Risiko Kredit. Risiko Operasional. dan Risiko Pasar/ CAR by Calculating Credit Risk, Operational Risk, and Market Risk	16,37	18,55
Aset Tetap terhadap Modal/Fixed Assets to Capital	69,26	64,18
Aset Produktif/Earning Assets		
Aset Produktif dan Non Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif dan Nonproduktif/ Non-Performing Earning and Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning and Non-Earning Assets	6,43	9,72
Aset Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif/ Non-Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets	2,38	4,45
CKPN Aset Keuangan terhadap Aset Produktif/ Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets to Earning Assets	1,92	1,58
Pemenuhan CKPN Kredit yang diberikan/Fulfillment of CKPN of Loans	58,46	26,51
NPL Bruto/Gross NPL	4,58	5,71
NPL Neto/Net NPL	3,14	4,25
Rasio Rentabilitas/Profitability Ratio		
ROA	0,11	(0,30)
ROE	0,81	(1,63)
NIM	2,99	4,77
BOPO	97,75	105,11
Liabilitas terhadap Jumlah Aset/Liabilities to Assets	88,34	82,23
Liabilitas terhadap Ekuitas/Liabilities to Equity	757,61	462,85
Rasio Likuiditas/Profitability Ratio		
RIM	49,60	68,29
CASA	24,72	30,07
Rasio Kepatuhan/Compliance Ratios		
Persentase Pelanggaran BMPK/Percentage of LLL Violation	-	
Pihak Terkait/Related Parties	-	
Pihak Tidak Terkait/Non-Related Parties	-	--
Persentase Pelampauan BMPK/Percentage of LLL Excess	-	
Pihak Terkait/Related Parties	-	--
Pihak Tidak Terkait/Non-Related Parties	-	
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)/Minimum Statutory Reserve (GWM)	-	-
GWM Utama - Rupiah/Main GWM - Rupiah	3,52	7,02
GWM Valuta Asing/GWM Foreign Currency	5,13	8,32
Posisi Devisa Neto/Net Open Position	0,63	0,86

Kemampuan Membayar Utang dan Tingkat Kolektibilitas Piutang

Kemampuan Membayar Utang

Kemampuan Bank dalam memenuhi seluruh kewajiban baik kewajiban jangka panjang maupun jangka pendek dan jangka panjang, diukur melalui beberapa rasio, antara lain rasio likuiditas, rasio solvabilitas, dan rasio rentabilitas. Kemampuan membayar utang juga tercermin dari telah ikutnya Bank sebagai peserta program penjaminan pada pada Lembaga Penjaminan Simpanan. Rincian penjelasan tentang kemampuan membayar utang dijelaskan sebagai berikut.

Rasio Likuiditas

Tingkat Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) pada tahun 2020 tercatat 49,60% mengalami penurunan dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya yang tercatat sebesar 68,29%. Penurunan ini disebabkan kredit turun sebesar Rp1.294 miliar, sedangkan dana pihak ketiga naik sebesar Rp5.251 miliar.

Rasio Solvabilitas

Solvabilitas Bank diukur melalui rasio permodalan Bank dengan memastikan kecukupan modal untuk dapat memenuhi risiko kredit, risiko pasar, dan risiko operasional yang tercermin dari rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM). Pada tahun 2020, Bank membukukan rasio KPMM sebesar 16,37%, menurun bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2019 sebesar 18,55%. Hal ini menunjukan terdapat penurunan modal inti yang diakibatkan oleh implementasi PSAK 71 di mana bank membentuk CKPN sebesar Rp1,2 triliun.

Rasio Rentabilitas

Pada tahun 2020, Bank mencatatkan *Return on Asset* (ROA) sebesar 0,11%, naik dibandingkan tahun 2019 yang tercatat sebesar (0,30%). Hal serupa terjadi pada *Return on Equity* (ROE) yang mengalami kenaikan menjadi 0,81% dari (1,63%) di tahun 2019. Hal ini diakibatkan laba yang diterima Bank naik dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya. Bank mengalami penurunan *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) di tahun 2020 menjadi 2,99% dari tahun sebelumnya 4,77%. Hal ini terkait dengan penurunan pendapatan bunga diterima Bank. Sementara itu, adanya peningkatan fee base dan program efisiensi yang dilakukan, sehingga bank mencatat penurunan BOPO menjadi 97,75% dari 105,11% pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan BOPO ini berasal dari turunnya beban operasional Bank.

Tingkat Kolektibilitas Piutang

Kolektibilitas piutang Bank diukur menggunakan indikator rasio pinjaman bermasalah (NPL). Sebagaimana terlihat pada penurunan NPL Netto dari 4,25% di tahun 2019 menjadi 3,14% di tahun 2020.

Berdasarkan kolektibilitas sesuai peraturan Bank Indonesia, pinjaman yang dikelola Bank secara konsolidasian diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

Ability to Pay Debt and Debt Collectibility Levels

Ability to Pay Debt

The Bank's ability to fulfill all obligations, both long-term and short-term and long-term, is measured by several ratios, including liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, and profitability ratios. The ability to pay debts is also reflected in the participation of the Bank as a participant in the guarantee program at the Deposit Insurance Corporation. The detailed explanation of the ability to pay debts is explained as follows.

Liquidity Ratio

The level of the ratio of macroprudential intermediation (RIM) in 2020 was recorded 49.60% increased/decreased compared to the previous year which was recorded at 68.29%. This decrease was due to credit decreasing by IDR1,294 billion, while third party funds increased by IDR5,251 billion.

Solvency Ratio

Bank solvency is measured by the Bank's capital ratio by ensuring sufficient capital to meet credit risk, market risk and operational risk as reflected in the capital adequacy ratio (KPMM). In 2020, the Bank recorded a KPMM ratio of 16.37%, decreasing compared to 2019 of 18.55%. This shows that there was a decrease in core capital as a result of the implementation of PSAK 71 where banks formed CKPN of 1.2 trillion.

Rentability Ratio

In 2020, the Bank recorded a Return on Assets (ROA) of 0.11%, an increase compared to 2019 which was recorded at (0.30%). The same thing happened to the Return on Equity (ROE) which increased to 0.81% from (1.63%) in 2019. This was due to the increase in the profit received by the Bank compared to the previous year. The Bank experienced a decrease in Net Interest Margin (NIM) in 2020 to 2.99% from 4.77% the previous year. This is related to a decrease in the interest income received by the Bank. Meanwhile, there was an increase in fee base and efficiency programs implemented, so that banks recorded a decrease in BOPO to 97.75% from 105.11% in the previous year. The decrease in BOPO was derived from the decrease in the Bank's operating expenses.

Accounts Receivable Collectability Level

The collectability of the Bank's receivables is measured using the non-performing loan ratio (NPL) indicator. As seen in the decrease in net NPL Netto from 4.25% in 2019 to 3.14% in 2020.

Based on collectibility in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, loans managed by the Bank on a consolidated basis are classified as follows:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020			2019		
	Rupiah	Mata Uang Asing Foreign Currency	Total	Rupiah	Mata Uang Asing Foreign Currency	Total
Lancar/Current	10.333.004	338.215	10.671.219	11.625.761	448.227	12.073.988
Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	1.179.004	22.897	1.201.901	767.350	111.060	878.410
Kurang Lancar/Substandard	335.210	-	335.210	19.023	-	19.023
Diragukan/Doubtful	6.363	-	6.363	108.195	-	108.195
Macet/Loss	227.821	-	227.821	604.875	52.406	657.281
Jumlah Kredit/Total Loans	12.081.402	361.112	12.442.514	13.125.204	611.693	13.736.897
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/ Allowance for Impairment Losses	(448.887)	(11.045)	(459.932)	(262.381)	(15.029)	(277.410)
Jumlah Kredit - Bersih/ Total Loans - Net	11.632.515	350.067	11.982.582	12.862.823	596.664	13.459.487

Transaksi Spot dan Derivatif

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan transaksi derivatif dalam bentuk pembelian dan penjualan spot dan forward valuta asing. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas tagihan derivatif, sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Spot and Derivative Transactions

Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducts derivative transactions in the form of buying and selling foreign currency spot and forwards. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, management believes that there is no impairment for derivative receivables, so there is no need for an allowance for impairment losses.

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	Tagihan Derivatif Derivative Receivables		Liabilitas Derivatif Derivative Payables	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Penjualan Forward Valuta Asing/ Foreign Currencies Spot Sales	-	6.910	-	-
Pembelian Forward Valuta Asing/ Foreign Currencies Forward Purchase	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**6.910**	**-**	**-**

Struktur Modal

Kebijakan Struktur Modal

Bank memastikan tersedianya modal yang kuat untuk mendukung strategi pengembangan ekspansi saat ini dan mempertahankan kelangsungan pengembangan di masa mendatang. Kebijakan tersebut juga bertujuan untuk memenuhi ketentuan kecukupan permodalan yang ditetapkan oleh regulator serta memastikan agar struktur permodalan Bank telah efisien.

Bank telah menyusun Rencana Permodalan berdasarkan penilaian dari penelaahan atas kebutuhan kecukupan permodalan yang dipersyaratkan dan mengkombinasikannya dengan tinjauan perkembangan ekonomi terkini. Bank senantiasa menghubungkan tujuan

Capital Structure

Capital Structure Policy

The Bank ensures that there is strong capital available to support the current expansion development strategy and maintain the continuity of development in the future. This policy is also aimed at meeting the capital adequacy requirements set by regulators and ensuring that the Bank's capital structure is efficient.

The Bank has prepared a Capital Plan based on an assessment of the review of the required capital adequacy plan and combines it with a review of the latest economic developments. The Bank always links financial objectives and capital adequacy to risk through the capital planning

keuangan dan kecukupan modal terhadap risiko melalui proses perencanaan modal, begitu pula dengan bisnis yang berdasar pada permodalan dan persyaratan likuiditas Bank.

Kebutuhan permodalan Bank didukung dengan data analisis, yang direncanakan dan didiskusikan secara rutin. Direksi menyusun permodalan sebagai bagian dari Rencana Bisnis Bank dan disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris. Perencanaan ini diharapkan akan memastikan tersedianya modal yang cukup dan terciptanya struktur permodalan yang optimal.

Dasar Pemilihan Struktur Modal

Struktur modal merupakan hal penting bagi Bank dalam mempertahankan keberhasilan suatu usaha. Oleh karena itu, Bank mengelola struktur permodalan yang sehat yang sesuai dengan ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 11/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 29 Januari 2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum.

Rincian Struktur Modal

Struktur modal Bank terdiri dari modal inti utama dan modal pelengkap. Berikut rincian mengenai struktur modal Bank.

process, as well as businesses that are based on the Bank's capital and liquidity requirements.

The Bank's capital requirements are supported by data analysis, which is planned and discussed regularly. The Board of Directors prepares capital as part of the Bank's Business Plan and is approved by the Board of Commissioners. This planning is expected to ensure the availability of sufficient capital and the creation of an optimal capital structure.

Basis for Capital Structure Selection

Capital structure is important for the Bank in maintaining the success of a business. Therefore, the Bank manages a sound capital structure in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 dated January 29, 2016 concerning Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks.

Details of Capital Structure

The capital structure of the Bank consists of main core capital and supplementary capital. Following are the details regarding the Bank's capital structure.

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019
Komponen Modal/Capital Components		
Modal Inti/Core Capital		
Modal Inti Utama (CET 1)/Common Equity Tier (CET 1)	2.730.510	3.431.679
Modal Inti Tambahan (AT 1)/Additional Tier 1 (AT 1)		-
Jumlah Modal Inti/Total Core Capital	2.730.510	3.431.679
Modal Pelengkap/Supplementary Capital	304.322	116.869
Jumlah Modal/Total Capital	3.034.832	3.548.548
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit/Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk	16.018.996	16.769.295
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Operasional/Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Operational Risk	2.194.782	2.239.711
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Pasar/Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Market Risk	321.624	119.213
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum untuk Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Operasional (%)/ Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk and Operational Risk (%)	16,66	18,67
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum untuk Risiko Kredit. Risiko Operasional. dan Risiko Pasar (%)/ Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk, Operational Risk, and Market Risk (%)	16,37	18,55
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum yang Diwajibkan (%)/Mandatory Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	8,00	8,00
Rasio KPMM/CAR Ratio (%)		
Rasio CET 1/CET 1 Ratio	14,73	17,94
Rasio AT 1/AT 1 Ratio	0,00	0,00
Rasio AT 2/AT 2 Ratio	1,64	0,61
Rasio Total/Total Ratio	16,37	18,55
Rasio Minimum Tier 1/Minimum Tier 1 Ratio	6,00	6,00
Rasio Minimum CET 1/Minimum CET 1 Ratio	4,50	4,50
KPMM Minimum berdasarkan Profil Risiko/Minimum CAR by Risk Profile	9,33	9,29

Dampak Perubahan Tingkat Suku Bunga terhadap Kinerja Bank

Selama tahun 2020 BI telah menurunkan suku bunga sebanyak 5 kali dari 5% ke 3,75% untuk menstimulus perekonomian yang melambat karena pandemi Covid-19. Namun pergerakan suku bunga di Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak bergerak seiring pergerakan suku bunga acuan. Hal ini terjadi karena Bank Artha Graha Internasional menempatkan prioritas pada likuiditas yang menjadi salah satu kekhawatiran di industri perbankan. Setelah likuiditas dinilai mencukupi dan stabil selama periode yang dipantau, Bank Artha Graha Internasional kembali mulai menurunkan suku bunga pada kuartal 4 2020. Dampak dari kebijakan tersebut, *Cost of Fund* Bank Artha Graha Internasional walaupun mulai turun di akhir 2020, tidak berubah secara signifikan bila dihitung rata-rata tahunan.

The Impact of Changes in Interest Rate on Bank Performance

During 2020 BI has lowered interest rates by 5 times from 5% to 3.75% to stimulate an economy that is slowing down due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the interest rate movement at Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not move in line with the movement of the benchmark interest rate. This happens because Bank Artha Graha Internasional places priority on liquidity which is one of the worries in the banking industry. After liquidity was deemed adequate and stable during the period monitored, Bank Artha Graha Internasional began lowering interest rates again in the 4th quarter of 2020. The impact of this policy, although Bank Artha Graha Internasional Cost of Fund began to decline at the end of 2020, did not change significantly when calculated on annual average.

Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit

Interest Rate on Credit

Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit Posisi 31 Desember 2020
Basic Credit Interest Rate Position December 31, 2020

Kredit Korporasi Corporate Credit	**Kredit Ritel** Retail Credit	**Kredit Mikro** Micro Credit	**Kredit Konsumsi** Consumption Credit	
			KPR	**Non-KPR**
11,00 %	10,15 %	14,00 %	10,65 %	15,60 %

Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit (SBDK) digunakan sebagai dasar penetapan suku bunga kredit yang akan dikenakan kepada nasabah. SBDK belum memperhitungkan komponen estimasi premi risiko yang besarnya tergantung dari penilaian Bank terhadap risiko masing-masing debitur atau kelompok debitur. Dengan demikian, besarnya suku bunga kredit yang dikenakan kepada debitur belum tentu sama dengan SBDK. Sebagai catatan tambahan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak memperhitungkan penyaluran dana melalui fasilitas Kredit Tanpa Agunan (KTA) ke dalam komponen kredit konsumsi non KPR.

The Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) is used as the basis for determining the loan interest rate that will be charged to customers. Prime Lending Rate does not take into account the risk premium estimation component, the amount of which depends on the Bank's assessment of the risk of each debtor or group of debtors. Thus, the amount of credit interest rate charged to debtors is not necessarily the same as the prime lending rate. As an additional note, Bank Artha Graha Internasional does not take into account the channeling of funds through the Unsecured Credit (KTA) facility into the non-KPR consumer credit component.

Ikatan yang Material untuk Investasi Barang Modal

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak melakukan pengikatan dengan pihak manapun terkait investasi barang modal.

Material Commitments for Capital Goods Investment

Throughout 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not make any binding agreements with any parties related to investment in capital goods.

Realisasi Investasi Barang Modal

Realization of Capital Goods Investment

Jenis Barang Modal Types of Capital Good	**2020** **(Rpjuta)** (Rpmillion)	**2019** **(Rpjuta)** (Rpmillion)	**2018** **(Rpjuta)** (Rpmillion)
Hak atas Tanah/Land Rights	5.318	-	-
Inventaris Kantor/Office Equipment	10.944	16.044	19.500
Bangunan/Buildings	198	143	-
Instalasi/Installation	3.626	84	38
Total	**16.616**	**16.271**	**19.538**

Tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional merealisasi investasi barang modal sebesar Rp16.616 juta, yang utamanya digunakan untuk menunjang aktivitas operasional Bank.

In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional realized an investment in capital goods of IDR16,616 million, which is mainly used to support the Bank's operational activities.

Informasi dan Fakta Material yang Terjadi Setelah Tanggal Laporan Akuntan

Tidak terdapat informasi dan fakta material yang terjadi setelah tanggal laporan akuntan.

Material Information and Facts that Occurred After the Accountant's Report Date

There is no material information and facts that occurred after the date of the accountant's report.

Perbandingan Antara Target dan Realisasi serta Proyeksi Satu Tahun ke Depan

Comparison Between Targets and Realization and Projection One Year Future

Uraian Description	**RBB 2020 (Rp-juta)** (Rp-million)	**Realisasi 2020 (Rp-juta)** Realization 2020 (Rp-million)	**Pencapaian (%)** Achievement (%)
Laporan Laba Rugi/Statement of Profit or Loss			
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.710.483	1.688.028	98,7
Laba Tahun Berjalan/Profit for the Year	20.557	21.371	104
Laba per Saham Dasar (Nilai Penuh)/Basic Earnings per Share (Full Amount)	1,30	1,35	103,8
Laporan Posisi Keuangan/Statement of Financial Position			
Aset/Assets	24.818.767	30.526.965	123
Kredit/Loans	12.301.602	12.442.514	101,1
Dana Pihak Ketiga/Third-Party Funds	20.175.956	25.500.329	126,4
Rasio Keuangan (%)/Financial Ratios (%)			
ROA	0,10%	0,11	110
ROE	0,76%	0,81	106
NPL Gross	4,80%	4,58	95,4
NPL Nett	1,85%	3,14	169,7
RIM	65,99%	49,60	75,2
NIM	3,62%	2,99	82,6
CASA	35,24%	24,72	69,8
BOPO	98,22%	97,75	99,5
CAR/KPMM	17,68%	16,37	92,6
Lainnya/Others			
Karyawan (orang)/Employees (people)	1.787	1.787	100
Kantor/Offices			
Kantor Cabang (dalam satuan)/Branch Offices (in unit)	32	32	100
Kantor Cabang Pembantu (dalam satuan)/Sub-Branch Offices (in unit)	40	40	100
Kantor Kas (dalam satuan)/Cash Offices (in unit)	2	2	100

Proyeksi Satu Tahun ke Depan

Memasuki tahun 2021, Bank telah menetapkan sejumlah target yang dituangkan dalam RBB 2021, antara lain:

Projections for the Next One Year

Entering 2021, the Bank has set a number of targets set out in the 2021 RBB, including:

Uraian Description	**RBB 2021 (Rpjuta)** RBB 2021 (Rpmillion)
Laporan Laba Rugi/Statement of Profit or Loss	
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	1.809.241
Laba Tahun Berjalan/Profit for the Year	75.354
Laba per Saham Dasar (Nilai Penuh)/Basic Earnings per Share (Full Amount)	4,77

Uraian Description	RBB 2021 (Rpjuta) RBB 2021 (Rpmillion)
Laporan Posisi Keuangan/Statement of Financial Position	
Aset/Assets	27.142.069
Kredit/Loans	13.993.364
Dana Pihak Ketiga/Third-Party Funds	21.536.514
Rasio Keuangan (%)/Financial Ratios (%)	
ROA	0,28%
ROE	2,57%
NPL Gross	3,50%
NPL Nett	2,51%
RIM	65,74%
NIM	3,35%
CASA	30,85%
BOPO	95,68%
CAR/KPMM	20,72%
Lainnya/Others	
Karyawan (orang)/Employees (people)	1.700
Kantor/Offices	
Kantor Cabang (dalam satuan)/Branch Offices (in unit)	31
Kantor Cabang Pembantu (dalam satuan)/Sub-Branch Offices (in unit)	21
Kantor Kas (dalam satuan)/Cash Offices (in unit)	1

Kebijakan dan Pembagian Dividen

Kebijakan Dividen

Kebijakan dividen ditetapkan setiap tahun melalui keputusan RUPS Tahunan dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi keuangan dan tingkat kesehatan Bank, serta seluruh peraturan yang relevan di bidang perbankan. Pada RUPS Tahunan yang dilaksanakan tanggal 25 September 2020, Pemegang Saham Bank menyetujui untuk tidak melakukan pembagian dividen karena Perseroan tidak memperoleh laba bersih pada tahun buku 2019.

Program Kepemilikan Saham oleh Karyawan dan atau Manajemen

Hingga akhir tahun buku 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak melakukan Program Kepemilikan Saham atau *Employee Stock Option Plan* (ESOP) dan/atau pemberian Opsi Pembelian Saham kepada Manajemen atau *Management Stock Option Plan* (MSOP).

Informasi Material Mengenai Investasi, Ekspansi, Divestasi, Penggabungan/Peleburan Usaha, Akuisisi, dan Restrukturisasi Utang/Modal

Pada Tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak mempunyai informasi mengenai investasi, ekspansi, divestasi, penggabungan/peleburan usaha, akuisisi, dan restrukturisasi utang dan modal.

Policy and Dividend Distribution

Dividend Policy

The dividend policy is determined annually through an Annual GMS resolution by taking into account the financial condition and soundness of the Bank, as well as all relevant regulations in the banking sector. At the Annual GMS held on September 25, 2020, the Shareholders of the Bank agreed not to distribute dividends because the Company did not receive a net profit in the 2019 financial year.

Employee and/or Management Share Ownership Program

Until the end of the 2020 financial year, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has not implemented an Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) and/or granting Share Purchase Options to Management or Management Stock Option Plan (MSOP).

Material Information about Investment, Expansion, Divest, Merger/Consolidation of Businesses, Acquisition, and Debt Restructuring/Capital

In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has no information regarding investment, expansion, divestment, business merger/consolidation, acquisitions, debt and equity restructuring.

Realisasi Penggunaan Dana Hasil Penawaran Umum

Pada Tahun 2020, Bank tidak menerbitkan saham ataupun melakukan konversi efek lain. Aksi korporasi terakhir telah dilaksanakan di tahun 2016 terkait Penawaran Umum Terbatas V. Dana hasil penawaran umum tersebut telah digunakan sepenuhnya di tahun 2018 dan telah disampaikan dalam Laporan Tahunan tahun tersebut. Dengan demikian, Bank tidak memiliki informasi dan kewajiban pelaporan penggunaan dana hasil penawaran umum.

Realization of the Use of the Public Offering Proceeds

In 2020, the Bank will not issue shares or convert other securities. The last corporate action was carried out in 2016 related to Limited Public Offering V. The proceeds from the public offering have been fully utilized in 2018 and have been submitted in the Annual Report for that year. Thus, the Bank does not have the information and the obligation to report the use of proceeds from the public offering.

Informasi Transaksi Material yang Mengandung Benturan Kepentingan dan/atau Transaksi dengan Pihak Afiliasi/Berelasi

Sepanjang tahun 2020, tidak terdapat transaksi yang mengandung benturan kepentingan. Namun demikian, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi yang dilaksanakan dengan syarat dan kondisi yang sama dengan pihak ketiga. Pihak-pihak berelasi tersebut merupakan perusahaan dan/atau perorangan yang memiliki hubungan kepemilikan atau kepengurusan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan Bank.

Bank menerapkan PSAK 7 (Revisi 2010), tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi", untuk mengungkapkan hubungan, transaksi, dan saldo pihak-pihak berelasi, termasuk komitmen dalam laporan keuangan. Pihak-pihak berelasi tersebut terdiri dari:

1. Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekat memiliki relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut.
   a. Memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
   b. Memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor;
   c. Personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.
2. Satu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut.
   a. Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk dan yang terkait dengan entitas lain).
   b. Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, di mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya).
   c. Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama.
   d. Satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga.
   e. Entitas tersebut adalah program imbalan pasca kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor. Jika entitas pelapor adalah entitas yang menyelenggarakan program tersebut, maka entitas sponsor juga berelasi dengan entitas pelapor.

Information on Material Transactions Containing Conflict of Interest and/or Transactions with Affiliated/Related Parties

Throughout 2020, there were no transactions that contained a conflict of interest. However, the Bank entered into transactions with related parties under the same terms and conditions as the third parties. These related parties are companies and/or individuals that have direct or indirect ownership or management relationships with the Bank.

The Bank applies PSAK 7 (Revised 2010), regarding "Related Party Disclosures", to disclose related party relationships, transactions and balances, including commitments in the financial statements. These related parties consist of:

1. The person or immediate family member has a relationship with the reporting entity if that person.
   a. Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   b. Has significant influence over the reporting entity;
   c. Personnel of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
2. One entity is related to the reporting entity if it satisfies any of the following.
   a. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group of businesses (meaning the parent entity and those related to other entities).
   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. The two entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   d. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
   e. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring companies are also related to the reporting entity.

f. Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (1).
g. Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam butir (a) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

f. An entity that is controlled or jointly controlled by the person identified in (1).
g. The person identified in (a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or a parent of the entity).

Nama dan Sifat Hubungan Berelasi
Pihak-pihak berelasi berdasarkan sifat dari hubungan dan transaksi ditunjukkan sebagai berikut:

Name and Nature of Related Relationships
Related parties based on the nature of the relationship and transaction are shown as follows:

Nama Pihak Berelasi Related Parties	**Sifat Pihak Berelasi** Nature of Relationship	**Jenis Transaksi** Nature of Transaction
PT Buanagraha Arthaprima	Memiliki kesamaan Pemegang Saham Has same shareholders	BOT {Build, Operate and Transfer), Giro dan Deposito Berjangka BOT (Build, Operate, and Transfer), Demand Deposit, and Time Deposit
PT Cerana Arthaputra	Pemegang Saham Bank Bank's Shareholder	Jaminan perusahaan dan Giro Corporate Guarantee and Demand Deposit
PT Karya Nusantara Permai	Pemegang Saham Bank Bank's Shareholder	Jaminan perusahaan dan Giro Corporate Guarantee and Demand Deposit
PT Pirus Platinum Murni	Pemegang Saham Bank Bank's Shareholder	Jaminan perusahaan dan Giro Corporate Guarantee and Demand Deposit
PT Cakra Inti Utama	Pemegang Saham Bank Bank's Shareholder	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Puspita Bisnispuri	Pemegang Saham Bank Bank's Shareholder	Jaminan perusahaan dan Giro Corporate Guarantee and Demand Deposit
PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya	Pemegang Saham Bank Bank's Shareholder	Jaminan perusahaan dan Giro Corporate Guarantee and Demand Deposit
PT Agung Sedayu Propertindo	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Deposito berjangka/Time Deposit
PT Andana Utamagraha	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Erajaya Swasembada Tbk	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Jakarta International Hotels & Development Tbk	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Karya Megah Permai	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Makmur Jaya Serasi	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Tunas Karya Perkasa	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Grahaputra Sentosa	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Artha Telekomindo	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Danayasa Arthatama Tbk	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Agung Sedayu	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Agung Sedayu Permai	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Multi Artha Pratama	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
PT Global Persada Inti	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Artha Graha Network	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit

Nama Pihak Berelasi Related Parties	Sifat Pihak Berelasi Nature of Relationship	Jenis Transaksi Nature of Transaction
PT Detik Amita Sakti	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Lava Pratama Indonesia	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Lentera Duasatu Propertindo	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Kharisma Arya Paksi	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Kresna Aji Sembada	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro/Demand Deposit
PT Artha Graha General Insurance	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
Yayasan Buddha Tzu Chi	Afiliasi/Affiliate	Giro dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit and Time Deposit
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Pejabat Eksekutif	Manajemen dan Karyawan Kunci/ Management and employees	Giro, tabungan dan deposito berjangka Demand Deposit, savings account and Time Deposit

Realisasi Transaksi Pihak Berelasi

Adapun rincian saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi diuraikan sebagai berikut:

Realization of Related Party Transactions

The details of balances with related parties are described as follows:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019
Laporan Posisi Keuangan/Statement of Financial Position		
Kredit yang Diberikan - Bersih/Credits Provided - Net	262.299	369.546
Persentase dari Total Kredit yang Diberikan (%)/Percentage from Total Loans (%)	2,11	2,89
Persentase dari Total Aset (%)/Percentage from Total Assets (%)	0,86	1,55
Simpanan Nasabah/Deposits from Customer	1.203.326	532.191
Persentase dari Total Simpanan Nasabah (%)/ Percentage from Total Deposits from Customer (%)	4,72	2,63
Persentase dari Total Liabilitas (%)/Percentage from Total Liabilities (%)	4,46	2,53
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Pendapatan Bunga/Interest Income	20.363	22.846
Persentase dari Jumlah Pendapatan Bunga (%)/ Percentage from Total Interest Income (%)	1,21	1,16
Beban Bunga/Interest Expenses	7.280	12.962
Persentase dari Jumlah beban Bunga (%)/Percentage from Total Interest Expenses (%)	0,69	1,24
Beban Manajemen Kunci/Personnel Expenses	22.788	36.765
Persentase dari Jumlah Beban Tenaga Kerja (%)/ Percentage from Total Personnel Expenses (%)	7,17	10,10
Beban Sewa/Rent Expenses	10.469	11.267
Persentase dari Jumlah Beban Operasi (%)/Percentage of Total Operating Expenses (%)	2,92	2,85

Kewajaran dan Alasan Dilakukan Transaksi

Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi telah dilakukan secara wajar sesuai dengan kepentingan Bank. Seluruh transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dilaksanakan atas dasar alasan kebutuhan usaha Bank serta ditujukan untuk meningkatkan kinerja Bank.

Fairness and Reasons for Conducting Transactions

Transactions with related parties have been carried out fairly in accordance with the interests of the Bank. All transactions with related parties are carried out based on the reasons for the Bank's business needs and are aimed at improving the Bank's performance.

Pemenuhan Peraturan dan Ketentuan Terkait

Dalam hal pemenuhan peraturan dan ketentuan terkait, Bank mengacu kepada:

1. Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 8/13/PBI/2006 tentang Perubahan atas PBI No. 7/3/PBI/2005 tentang Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit Bank Umum;
2. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 15/POJK.03/2018 tentang Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit atau Batas Maksimum Penyaluran Dana Bank untuk Mendorong Pertumbuhan Sektor Pariwisata dan Peningkatan Devisa; dan
3. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32 /POJK.03/2018 tentang Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit dan Penyediaan Dana Besar bagi Bank Umum;
4. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 38 /POJK.03/2019 tentang perubahan atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32 /POJK.03/2018 tentang Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit dan Penyediaan Dana Besar bagi Bank Umum;
5. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 42 /POJK.04/2020 tentang Transaksi Afiliasi dan Transaksi Benturan Kepentingan.

Fulfillment of Related Regulations and Conditions

In terms of compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, the Bank refers to:

1. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/13/PBI/2006 concerning Amendments to PBI No. 7/3/PBI/2005 concerning the Legal Lending Limit for Commercial Banks;
2. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 15/POJK.03/2018 concerning the Legal Lending Limit or the Maximum Limit of Bank Funds to Encourage the Growth of the Tourism Sector and Increase in Foreign Exchange; and
3. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.03/2018 concerning the Legal Lending Limit and the Provision of Large Funds for Commercial Banks;
4. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2019 concerning amendments to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.03/2018 concerning the Legal Lending Limit and the Provision of Large Funds for Commercial Banks;
5. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.04/2020 concerning Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions.

Komitmen dan Kontinjensi

Commitment and Contingencies

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Uraian Description	2020	2019
Komitmen/Commitment		
Tagihan Komitmen/Commitment Bill		
Pembelian Spot dan Forward Valuta Asing/ Spot and Foreign Currency Forward Purchases	-	-
Liabilitas Komitmen/Commitment Liabilities		
Fasilitas Kredit yang Belum Digunakan/Unused Credit Facilities	(709.355)	(757.708)
Penjualan Spot dan Forward Valuta Asing/ Spot Sales and Foreign Currency Forwards	0	(600.945)
L/C yang Masih Beredar/Outstanding L/C	(14.051)	(187.164)
Liabilitas Komitmen - Bersih/Commitment Liabilities - Net	(723.406)	(1.545.817)
Kontinjensi/Contingency		
Tagihan Kontinjensi/Contingency Bill		
Pendapatan Bunga dalam Penyelesaian/ Interest Income in Progress	6.153	6.348
Liabilitas Kontinjensi/Contingent Liabilities		
Garansi yang Diterbitkan/Issued Guarantee	(38.278)	(72.339)
Setoran Titipan/Deposits	(88.010)	-
Lain-lain/Others	(50.000)	(50.000)
Liabilitas Kontinjensi - Bersih/Contingent Liabilities - Net	(170.135)	(115.991)
Total Liabilitas Komitmen dan Kontinjensi - Bersih/ Total Commitments and Contingent Liabilities - Net	**(893.541)**	**(1.661.808)**

Larangan, Batasan dan/atau Hambatan Signifikan untuk Melakukan Transfer Dana antara Bank dan Entitas Lain dalam Suatu Kelompok Usaha

Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak memiliki pembatasan dalam prosedur operasional terkait transfer dana nasabah, baik dalam bentuk transfer masuk maupun transfer keluar antara Bank dan entitas lain dalam satu kelompok usahanya.

Dalam pelaksanaan Bank tetap mensyaratkan kelengkapan dokumen pendukung dari Nasabah sebelum melakukan pengaksepan Perintah Transfer Dana atas transaksi Lalu Lintas Devisa (LLD) berupa transfer dana keluar dalam bentuk valuta asing dengan nilai setara di atas USD100,000.00 (seratus ribu dollar Amerika Serikat), Nasabah harus menyampaikan dokumen pendukung kepada Bank, sebagaimana dipersyaratkan didalam Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 21/15/PBI/2019 Tanggal 09 Desember 2019 tentang Pemantauan Kegiatan Lalu Lintas Devisa Bank dan Nasabah.

Transaksi-Transaksi Penting Lainnya dalam Jumlah yang Signifikan

Selama tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak melaksanakan transaksi-transaksi penting lainnya dalam jumlah yang signifikan.

Informasi Keuangan yang Telah Dilaporkan yang Mengandung Kejadian yang Sifatnya Luar Biasa dan Jarang Terjadi

Penerapan PSAK 71 mulai berlaku efektif pada tanggal 01 Januari 2020 berdampak kepada Laporan Keuangan Bank yang cukup signfikan dengan dibentuknya CKPN yang cukup besar.

Terdapat beberapa ketentuan baru, perubahan, dan pilihan perlakuan akuntansi pada PSAK 71 terkait dengan metode perhitungan penurunan nilai untuk aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai *amortized cost* dan *Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income* (FVTOCI) dari *incurred loss approach* menjadi *expected credit loss approach*.

Perubahan peraturan perundang-undangan terhadap perusahaan pada tahun buku terakhir.

Prohibitions, Limitations and/or Significant Obstacles to Transfer of Fund Between Bank and Other Entities in a Business Group

Bank Artha Graha Internasional does not have any restrictions on operational procedures related to customer fund transfers, either in the form of incoming or outgoing transfers between the Bank and other entities in one business group.

In implementing the Bank still requires complete supporting documents from the Customer before accepting a Fund Transfer Order for Foreign Exchange Transactions (LLD) in the form of outgoing fund transfers in foreign currency with an equivalent value of more than USD100,000.00 (one hundred thousand United States dollars), the Customer must submit supporting documents to the Bank, as required in Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 21/15/PBI/2019 dated 9 December 2019 concerning Monitoring of Bank and Customer Foreign Exchange Flow Activities.

Other Important Transactions in Significant Amount

During 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not carry out any other significant transactions.

Financial Information that has been Reported that Contains Extraordinary and Rare Events

The implementation of PSAK 71 came into effect on January 1, 2020, due to the impact of changes in CKPN from an incurred loss approach to an expected credit loss approach, there was a fairly large increase in CKPN.

There are several new provisions, changes, and options for accounting treatment in PSAK 71 which has related to the method of calculating impairment for financial assets classified as amortized cost and Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) from an incurred loss approach to an expected credit loss approach.

Amendments to the laws and regulations on the company in the last financial year.

No.	Peraturan Regulation	Penjelasan Explanation	Pengaruh terhadap Bank Influence to the Bank
1	Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 48/POJK.03/2020 Tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 11/POJK.03/2020 Tentang Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan Countercyclical Dampak Penyebaran Coronavirus Disease 2019.	a. Debitur yang terkena dampak penyebaran Covid-19 termasuk debitur UMKM adalah debitur yang mengalami kesulitan untuk memenuhi kewajiban pada Bank karena debitur atau usaha debitur terdampak dari penyebaran Covid-19 baik secara langsung ataupun tidak langsung pada sektor ekonomi antara lain pariwisata, transportasi, perhotelan, perdagangan, pengolahan, pertanian, dan pertambangan. Kebijakan stimulus dimaksud terdiri dari: - Penilaian kualitas kredit/pembiayaan/ penyediaan dana lain hanya berdasarkan ketepatan pembayaran pokok dan/atau bunga dengan plafon s.d Rp10 miliar; - Peningkatan kualitas kredit/pembiayaan menjadi lancar setelah direstrukturisasi selama masa berlakunya POJK b. Penerapan kebijakan yang mendukung stimulus pertumbuhan ekonomi berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2022.	Dapat menekan NPL Bank, dengan dilakukannya restruturisasi kredit debitur.
	Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 48/POJK.03/2020 concerning Amendments to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/ POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019.	a. Debtors affected by the spread of Covid-19 including MSME debtors are debtors who have difficulty fulfilling obligations to the Bank because the debtor or debtor's business is affected by the spread of Covid-19 either directly or indirectly in the economic sector, including tourism, transportation, hospitality, trade, processing, agriculture and mining. The stimulus policy consists of: - Assessment of the quality of credit/ financing/other provision of funds is only based on the accuracy of principal and/ or interest payments with a ceiling of up to IDR10 billion; - Improvement of credit/financing quality to become smooth after restructuring during the validity period of POJK b. The implementation of policies that support the stimulus for economic growth is valid until March 31, 2022.	Can reduce the NPL of the Bank, by carrying out debtor credit restructuring.

No.	Peraturan Regulation	Penjelasan Explanation	Pengaruh terhadap Bank Influence to the Bank
	Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 12/POJK.03/2020 Tahun 2020 Konsolidasi Bank Umum.	a. Konsolidasi Bank Umum PSP bank dapat memiliki 1 (satu) Bank, atau beberapa bank dengan memenuhi skema konsolidasi bank, melalui: - Penggabungan, peleburan, atau integrasi; - Pengambilalihan yang diikuti dengan penggabungan, peleburan, atau integrasi; - Pembentukan Kelompok Usaha Bank (KUB) terhadap bank yang telah dimiliki; b. Modal inti minimum dan CEMA minimum wajib dipenuhi paling sedikit Rp3 triliun paling lambat 31 Desember 2022.	Modal inti Bank saat ini posisi 31 Desember 2020 baru mencapai Rp2,7 triliun per 31 Desember 2020, sedangkan untuk posisi 31 Desember 2022 modal inti bank paling sedikit harus sebesar Rp3 triliun, sehingga dalam 2 tahun ke depan bank harus dapat meningkatkan modal inti +/- sebesar Rp300 miliar.
	Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 12/POJK.03/2020 Year 2020 Consolidation of Commercial Banks.	a. Commercial Bank Consolidation PSP bank can have 1 (one) bank, or several banks by fulfilling the bank consolidation scheme, through: - Merger, consolidation or integration; - Acquisition followed by merger, consolidation, or integration; - Establishment of Bank Business Groups (KUB) for banks that are already owned; b. Minimum core capital and minimum CEMA must be met at least IDR3 trillion by December 31, 2022.	The Bank's current core capital at December 31, 2020 has only reached IDR2.7 trillion as of December 31, 2020, while for the position of December 31, 2022, the bank's core capital must be at least IDR 3 trillion, so that within 2 years the bank must be able to increase the core capital +/- by IDR300 billion.

Perubahan Kebijakan Akuntansi yang Diterapkan Perusahaan pada Tahun Buku Terakhir

Changes in Accounting Principles Applied by the Company in the Last Final Year

No.	Kebijakan Akuntansi Accounting Principles	Penjelasan Explanation	Pengaruh terhadap Laporan Keuangan Bank Influence on Bank Financial Statements
1	- PSAK 71: Instrumen keuangan merupakan konvergensi IFRS 9: *Financial Instrument* di Indonesia - Berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020. - Perubahan CKPN dari *incurred loss approach* menjadi *expected credit loss approach.*	Dampak perubahan CKPN dari *incurred loss approach* menjadi *expected credit loss approach*, terdapat kenaikan CKPN sebesar Rp1,3 triliun.	Pembentukan CKPN yang cukup besar tersebut berdampak cukup signifikan pada laporan keuangan Bank.
	- PSAK 71: Financial instruments are convergence of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments in Indonesia. - Effective January 1, 2020. - Change in CKPN from incurred loss approach to expected credit loss approach.	The impact of changes in CKPN from an incurred loss approach to the expected credit loss approach, there is an increase in CKPN by IDR1.3 trillion.	The formation of CKPN has a significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank due to the measurement of its fair value through profit and loss.
2	- PSAK 73: Instrumen keuangan merupakan konvergensi IFRS 16: *Financial Instrument* di Indonesia. - Berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020.	Terdapat penyesuaian pencatatan atas sewa dampak penerapan PSAK 73 dengan nilai buku sebesar Rp41,3 miliar di akhir Desember 2020.	Dampak penyesuaian tersebut di banding aset Bank sebesar 0,13%.
	- PSAK 73: Financial Instruments are convergence of IFRS 16: Financial Instruments in Indonesia. - Effective January 1, 2020.	There was an adjustment to the recording of the lease due to the application of PSAK 73 with a book value of IDR41.3 billion at the end of December 2020.	The impact of the adjustment compared to the Bank's assets was 0.13%.

Informasi Kelangsungan Usaha

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki risiko yang dapat mempengaruhi kinerja operasional dan keuangan. Hal-hal yang dapat mempengaruhi kelangsungan usaha Bank, yaitu:

1. Perubahan kondisi ekonomi makro dan mikro;
2. Perubahan kebijakan di bidang perbankan dan pasar modal;
3. Tingkat kecukupan modal Bank, dan;
4. Risiko-risiko yang dihadapi Bank lainnya.

Business Continuity Information

In running its business, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has risks that can affect operational and financial performance. Matters that may affect the continuity of the Bank's business, namely:

1. Changes in macro and micro economic conditions;
2. Changes in banking and capital market policies;
3. Bank's capital adequacy level, and;
4. Risks faced by other Banks.

Tingkat Kesehatan Bank

Bank telah melakukan penilaian (*self-assessment*) Tingkat Kesehatan Bank pada akhir tahun 2020, penilaian didasarkan pada Peraturan OJK No. 4/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum dengan menggunakan pendekatan risiko (*Risk– Based Bank Rating*) dengan cakupan penilaian meliputi faktor Profil Risiko (*Risk Profile*), Tata Kelola (*Good Corparate Governance*), Rentabilitas (*Earnings*), dan Permodalan (*Capital*) untuk menghasilkan peringkat komposit Tingkat Kesehatan Bank.

Berdasarkan hasil penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank pada posisi akhir tahun 2020 dengan peringkat komposit "Sehat" atau PK– 2, hal ini "Mencerminkan kondisi Bank yang secara umum Sehat sehingga dinilai mampu menghadapi pengaruh negatif yang signifikan dari perubahan kondisi bisnis dan faktor eksternal lain tercermin dari peringkat faktor penilaian, antara lain profil risiko, penerapan Tata Kelola, rentabilitas, dan permodalan yang secara umum baik. Dalam hal terdapat kelemahan maka secara umum kelemahan tersebut kurang signifikan".

Bank Health Level

The Bank has conducted a self-assessment of Bank Soundness Level at the end of 2020, the assessment is based on OJK Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 concerning Assessment of the Soundness of Commercial Banks using a risk approach (Risk - Based Bank Rating) with the scope of assessment including Risk Profile, Good Corporate Governance, Profitability (Earnings), and Capital (Capital) to produce a composite rating of Bank Soundness Level.

Based on the results of the Bank Soundness Level assessment at the end of 2020 with a composite rating of "Healthy" or PK-2, this "Reflects the condition of a Bank that is generally Healthy so that it is considered capable of facing significant negative effects from changes in business conditions and other external factors as reflected in the rating of assessment factors, including risk profile, implementation of Good Corporate Governance, profitability, and generally good capital. In the event that there are weaknesses, in general the weaknesses are less significant.

Prospek Usaha

Sejalan dengan pemulihan ekonomi global dan perbaikan aktivitas ekonomi domestik didukung dengan perkembangan positif vaksin, pemulihan ekonomi domestik diperkirakan berlanjut di tahun 2021. Optimisme ini didukung penguatan aktivitas ekonomi akibat peningkatan mobilitas masyarakat, walaupun PSBB masih diberlakukan di beberapa wilayah untuk mencegah kenaikan kembali kasus positif Covid-19. Pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang semakin baik akan menopang perbaikan ekspor Indonesia yang pada gilirannya akan meningkatkan aktivitas produksi dan investasi. Perkembangan awal berbagai indikator hingga akhir Desember 2020 yang terus meningkat mengonfirmasi berlanjutnya perbaikan ekonomi domestik.

Perbaikan kinerja *Purchasing Managers Index* (PMI) Manufaktur yang terjadi pada semester II diprakirakan terus berlanjut sejalan dengan aktivitas produksi di beberapa sektor yang mulai membaik. Perbaikan iklim berusaha sebagai dampak implementasi Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja juga akan mendukung perbaikan investasi domestik. Kinerja konsumsi swasta juga akan kembali pulih, ditopang oleh

Business Prospect

In line with the global economic recovery and improvement in domestic economic activity supported by positive developments in vaccines, domestic economic recovery is expected to continue in 2021. This optimism is supported by the strengthening of economic activity due to increased community mobility, although PSBB is still being enforced in several regions to prevent the increase in positive cases of Covid-19. The improving global economic growth will support the improvement of Indonesian exports which in turn will increase production and investment activities. The initial development of various indicators until the end of December 2020 which continues to increase confirms the continued improvement in the domestic economy.

The performance improvement in the Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) during the second semester is predicted to continue in line with the improvement in production activity in a number of sectors. The improvement of the business climate as a result of the implementation of the Job Creation Law will also support the improvement of domestic investment. Private consumption will also

peningkatan pendapatan, terutama dari kinerja ekspor yang terus meningkat. Keyakinan dan ekspektasi konsumen terhadap penghasilan, ketersediaan lapangan kerja, dan kegiatan usaha ke depan juga terindikasi terus menguat. Sinergi kebijakan Bank Indonesia, Pemerintah dan otoritas terkait yang terus diperkuat, termasuk kebijakan reformasi struktural yang berlanjut, akan mendorong percepatan pemulihan ekonomi nasional. Pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia diprakirakan meningkat pada kisaran 4,8-5,8% pada 2021, dan akan terus meningkat pada 2022 di kisaran 5,4 - 5,9%.

Kecepatan pemulihan ekonomi Indonesia secara umum dipengaruhi pemenuhan satu prasyarat utama dan efektivitas 5 kebijakan. Prasyarat utama untuk mendorong pemulihan yaitu efektivitas pelaksanaan vaksinasi dan disiplin masyarakat dalam penerapan protokol Covid-19. Hal ini sangat penting menjadi perhatian karena akan memengaruhi mobilitas manusia, serta barang dan jasa. Lima langkah kebijakan yang saling bersinergi untuk menopang pemulihan mencakup:

1. Pembukaan sektor-sektor produktif dan aman secara nasional maupun di masing-masing daerah.
2. Percepatan realisasi fiskal.
3. Peningkatan kredit perbankan dari sisi permintaan dan penawaran.
4. Keberlanjutan stimulus moneter dan makroprudensial.
5. Percepatan digitalisasi ekonomi dan keuangan, khususnya dalam rangka pengembangan UMKM.

Prospek pemulihan ekonomi juga dibarengi stabilitas makroekonomi yang tetap terjaga. Stabilitas eksternal pada 2021 tetap terjaga didukung Neraca Pembayaran Indonesia (NPI) 2021 yang diprakirakan surplus. Kinerja NPI ditopang defisit transaksi berjalan yang diprakirakan berada di kisaran 1,0%-2,0%, dipengaruhi ekspor yang tumbuh positif seiring dengan permintaan global yang mulai pulih dan impor yang diprakirakan naik untuk memenuhi permintaan domestik yang meningkat. Inflasi pada 2021 tetap terkendali dalam sasaran 3,0±1%, ditopang inflasi inti yang diprakirakan tetap terkendali, meskipun meningkat sejalan dengan kenaikan permintaan domestik. Peningkatan inflasi inti bersumber dari permintaan domestik seiring mobilitas masyarakat yang semakin naik dan harga komoditas global yang meningkat. Prospek inflasi di sebagian besar wilayah yang terkendali mendukung pencapaian sasaran inflasi nasional. Sementara itu, stabilitas sistem keuangan diprakirakan tetap kuat dengan intermediasi perbankan yang diharapkan meningkat sejalan dengan prospek pemulihan ekonomi domestik. Bank Indonesia memprakirakan pertumbuhan kredit dan dana pihak ketiga perbankan masing-masing berada di kisaran 7,0%-9,0% pada tahun 2021.

recover, supported by increased income, particularly from the export performance which continues to increase. There are also indications that consumer confidence and expectations regarding income, job availability and future business activities will continue to strengthen. The synergy of policies by Bank Indonesia, the Government and the relevant authorities, which are continuously strengthened, including the policy of continuing structural reforms, will accelerate the recovery of the national economy. Indonesia's economic growth is projected to pick up in the range of 4.8-5.8% in 2021, and will continue to increase in 2022 in the range of 5.4-5.9%.

The speed of economic recovery in Indonesia is generally influenced by the fulfillment of one main prerequisite and the effectiveness of 5 policies. The main prerequisites for encouraging recovery are the effectiveness of vaccination and community discipline in implementing the Covid-19 protocol. This is very important to pay attention to because it will affect human mobility, as well as goods and services. Five policy steps that work together to support recovery include:

1. Opening productive and safe sectors nationally and in each region.
2. Acceleration of fiscal realization.
3. Increase in bank credit from the demand and supply side.
4. Continuity of monetary and macroprudential stimulus.
5. Acceleration of economic and financial digitization, particularly in the context of developing MSMEs.

The prospect of economic recovery is also accompanied by well-maintained macroeconomic stability. External stability in 2021 will be maintained, supported by Indonesia's balance of payments (BOP) in 2021, which is projected to be a surplus. BOP performance is bolstered by a current account deficit projected in the 1.0% -2.0% range, influenced by positive growth in exports as global demand recovers and imports are predicted to rise to meet rising domestic demand. Inflation in 2021 will remain under control within the 3.0 ± 1% target, supported by core inflation which is predicted to remain under control, albeit increasing in line with rising domestic demand. The increase in core inflation originated from domestic demand in line with increasing mobility of the people and rising global commodity prices. The outlook for controlled inflation in most regions supports the achievement of the national inflation target. Meanwhile, financial system stability is predicted to remain strong with banking intermediation expected to improve in line with the outlook for domestic economic recovery. Bank Indonesia predicts growth in bank credit and third party funds in the range of 7.0% -9.0% in 2021.

Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Corporate Governance





Bank Artha Graha Internasional berkomitmen untuk menjadikan prinsip tata kelola perusahaan sebagai bagian dari operasional Bank sehari-hari. Setiap organ tata kelola menjalankan tugas dan fungsi sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku dan dengan dukungan peraturan internal yang memadai.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is committed to making corporate governance principles part of the daily operations of the Bank. Each organ of governance carries out its duties and functions in accordance with applicable regulations and with the support of adequate internal regulations.

Komitmen dan Kebijakan Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Commitment and Policy of Corporate Governance Implementation

Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik atau *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) telah menjadi kebutuhan bagi setiap pelaku usaha, terlebih di industri perbankan. Untuk memperoleh kepercayaan dari seluruh pemangku kepentingan, pelaku di industri perbankan harus dapat menerapkan prinsip GCG secara berkesinambungan dan berkelanjutan. Bank Artha Graha Internasional sangat menyadari akan hal tersebut. Karena itu, Bank berupaya untuk terus meningkatkan kualitas penerapan GCG dalam setiap aktivitas di lingkungan Bank. Penerapan GCG diharap mampu menjadi pendukung dalam menghadapi persaingan usaha, serta meningkatkan efektivitas dan efisiensi dalam pengelolaan sumber daya manusia, sehingga berimplikasi pada peningkatan nilai perusahaan.

The implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) has become the need of every business, especially in banking industry. to gain the trust from the stakeholders, the business in the banking industry have to implement the GCG principle continuously and sustainable. Bank Artha Graha Internasional is fully aware of it. Therefore, the Bank tries to keep improving the quality of the implementation of GCG in every activity within the Bank. The implementation of GCG is expected to become the support in facing the business competition, also to enhance the efectiveness and eficiency in managing the human capital, so that it affects on the enhancement of the corporate's value.

Dasar Penerapan *Corporate Governance*

Penerapan GCG Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu kepada ketentuan, peraturan, serta perundang-undangan yang berlaku yaitu:

1. Undang-Undang No. 10 tahun 1998 tentang Perbankan;
2. Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas;
3. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 8/POJK.04/2015 tentang Situs Web Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik;
4. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 21/POJK.04/2015 tentang Penerapan Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka;
5. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 31/POJK.04/2015 tentang Keterbukaan atas Informasi atau Fakta Material oleh Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik;
6. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum;
7. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 29/POJK.04/2016 tentang Laporan Tahunan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik;
8. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32/POJK.03/2016 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank;
9. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum;
10. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 4/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum;
11. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 46/POJK.03/2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank Umum.

Basis of GCG Implementation

GCG Implementation of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the applicable provisions, regulations and laws which are:

1. Law No. 10 of 1998 on Banking;
2. Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
3. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 8/POJK.04/2015 on Website of Issuers or Public Companies;
4. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 21/POJK.04/2015 on Implementation of Governance Guidelines of Public Company;
5. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 31/POJK.04/2015 on Disclosure of Material Information or Fact by Issuers or Public Companies;
6. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks;
7. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29/POJK.04/2016 on Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies;
8. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.03/2016 on Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports;
9. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks;
10. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 on Sound Level Assessment of Commercial Banks;
11. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 46/POJK.03/2017 on Implementation of Compliance Function of Commercial Banks.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah mengintegrasikan berbagai peraturan-peraturan tersebut ke dalam peraturan dan kebijakan Bank secara bertahap.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has gradually integrated these various regulations into the Bank's regulations and policies.

Prinsip Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Dalam menerapkan prinsip-prisip GCG, Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada 5 prinsip dasar yaitu transparansi, akuntabilitas, responsibilitas, independensi, serta kewajaran dan kesetaraan yang diuraikan sebagai berikut:

The Principle of Corporate Governance

In implementing GCG principles, Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to 5 basics principles which are transparency, accountablility, responsibility, independence, and fairness and equality which are defined as follows:

Prinsip GCG GCG Principles	**Bentuk Penerapan pada BS sank Artha Graha Internasional** Implementation in Bank Artha Graha Internasional
Transparansi Transparency	Bank mengungkapkan informasi terkait kinerja dan kegiatan pengelolaan perusahaan secara tepat waktu, jelas, akurat, dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan, serta mudah diakses oleh pemangku kepentingan sesuai dengan haknya. The Bank discloses information related to company performance and management activities in a timely, clear, accurate, and accountable manner, and easily accessed by stakeholders in accordance with their rights.
Akuntabilitas Accountability	Bank memiliki kebijakan terkait tugas dan tanggung jawab yang jelas dari setiap organ dan karyawan yang diselaraskan dengan visi, misi, nilai-nilai perusahaan (*corporate values*), dan strategi Bank. Guna memastikan berjalannya prinsip ini, Bank juga melaksanakan pengawasan internal melalui sistem pengendalian internal yang efektif. The Bank guarantees that each governance organ adheres to the principle of independence by avoiding domination by certain parties, not being affected by any interests, and avoiding conflicts of interest and pressure that can influence decision making from being taken objectively.
Responsibilitas Responsibility	Bank memastikan bahwa seluruh organ tata kelola telah mengimplementasikan prinsip kehati-hatian dengan tunduk dan patuh pada ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Selain itu, pemenuhan Bank ditunjukan dengan kepedulian dalam melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab sosial terhadap masyarakat dan kelestarian lingkungan terutama di sekitar wilayah operasional. The Bank ensures that all governance organs have implemented the prudential principle by complying with and adhering to the applicable provisions and laws and regulations. In addition, the fulfillment of the Bank is demonstrated by its concern in carrying out its duties and social responsibilities to the community and environmental preservation, especially around the operational area.
Independensi Independency	Bank menjamin bahwa setiap organ tata kelola memegang teguh prinsip independensi dengan menghindari terjadinya dominasi oleh pihak tertentu, tidak akan terpengaruh oleh kepentingan manapun, serta menghindari benturan kepentingan dan tekanan yang dapat mempengaruhi pengambilan keputusan agar dapat diambil secara objektif. The Bank guarantees that each governance organ adheres to the principle of independence by avoiding domination by certain parties, not being affected by any interests, and avoiding conflicts of interest and pressure that can influence decision making from being taken objectively..
Kesetaraan dan Kewajaran Fairness and Equality	Bank senantiasa memberikan kesempatan yang sama bagi para pemangku kepentingan untuk dapat memberikan masukan dan menyampaikan opini demi kemajuan Bank yang disesuaikan juga dengan kapasitas masing-masing pemangku kepentingan. Selain itu, kesempatan yang sama juga diberikan Bank kepada setiap karyawan dalam proses rekrutmen dan pengembangan karier yang dilakukan secara adil dan setara. The Bank always provides equal opportunities for stakeholders to be able to provide input and express opinions for the progress of the Bank which is also adjusted to the capacity of each stakeholder. In addition, the same opportunity is also given by the Bank to every employee in the process of recruitment and career development which is carried out fairly and equally.

Kerangka Penerapan GCG

Framework of GCG Implementation

Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan di Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan *best practices* yang berlaku di industri, khususnya industri keuangan. Untuk itu, Bank telah menyusun kerangka penerapan GCG yang secara umum dapat dibagi menjadi 3 (tiga) bagian, yaitu:

1. *Governance Structure*
   yaitu struktur tata kelola yang terdiri dari organ utama dan organ pendukung.
2. *Governance Process*
   yaitu proses dan mekanisme kerja dari organ tata kelola.
3. *Governance Outcome*
   yaitu hasil dari penerapan tata kelola dengan tujuan akhir mewujudkan visi dan misi Bank.

The GCG Implementation in Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the laws and best practices which are applied in the indusrty, especially financial Industry. Therefore, the Bank has designed the structure of GCG implementation which in general can be divided into 3 parts, which are:

1. Governance Structure
   which is good governance structure considered of the main and support organs.
2. Governance Process
   which is process and work mechanism of good governance organ.
3. Governance Outcome
   which is the result of good governance implementation with the final purpose to fullfill the vision and mission of the Bank.

GOOD CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

Proses GCG
- Komitmen terhadap penerapan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik secara berkelanjutan.
- Penguatan fungsi Dewan Komisaris.
- Penguatan fungsi Direksi.
- Pengungkapan informasi dan transparansi.

GCG Process
- Commitment to implementing sustainable good corporate governance.
- Strengthening functions of Board of Commissioners.
- Strengthening functions of Board of Directors.
- Information disclosure and transparency.

Regulasi
Regulation

Praktik Terbaik
Best Practice

Infrastruktur
Infrastructure

Organ Utama
Main Organ

RUPS/GMS
Dewan Komisaris/Board of Commissioners
Direksi/Board of Directors

Struktur GCG
GCG Structure

Organ Pendukung
Supporting Organ

Dewan Komisaris/Board of Commissioners
Direksi/Board of Directors

PRINSIP-PRINSIP GCG
GCG PRINCIPLES

- **Transparansi** Transparency
- **Akuntabilitas** Accountability
- **Responsibilitas** Responsibility
- **Independensi** Independency
- **Kewajaran dan Kesetaraan** Fairness and Equality

KOMITMEN GCG
GCG COMMITMENT

- **Visi** Vision
- **Misi** Mission
- **Nilai-Nilai Perusahaan** Corporate Values

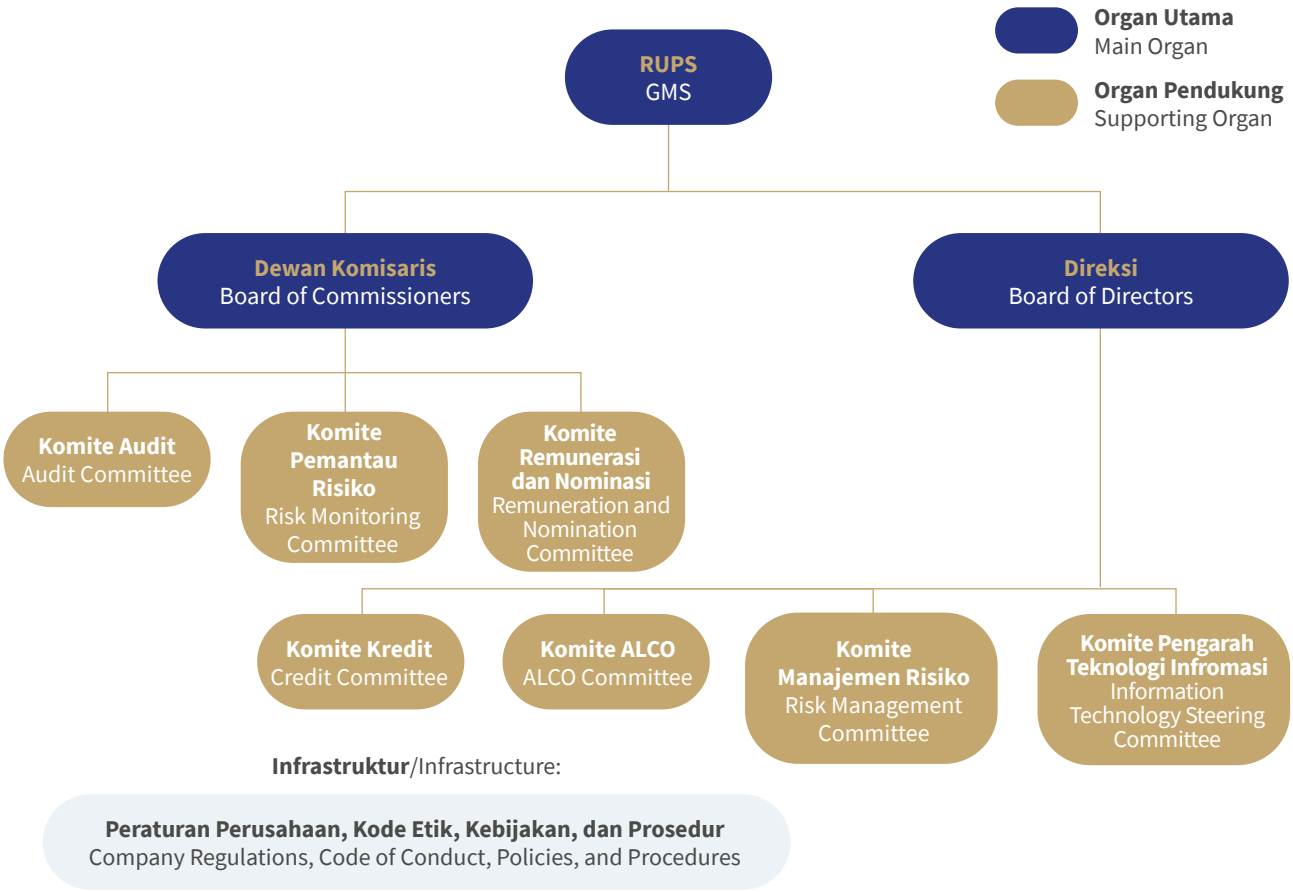
Governance Structure

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memiliki struktur dan mekanisme penerapan GCG yang mengacu pada Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia tentang Perseroan Terbatas dan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum, serta Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dan praktik terbaik GCG.

Governance Structure

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has own a structure and mechanism of GCG implementation which refers to the Laws of the Republic of Indonesia which are about incorporated company and Financial Service Authority Regulations about GCG Implementation for Public Bank, also Articles of Association and GCG best practices.

Struktur Penerapan GCG
Structure of GCG Implementation



Organ tata kelola Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dari Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS), Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Ketiga organ tersebut merupakan organ utama yang memainkan peran kunci dalam keberhasilan pelaksanaan GCG. Organ perseroan menjalankan fungsinya sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan, anggaran dasar dan ketentuan lainnya atas dasar prinsip bahwa masing-masing organ mempunyai independensi dalam melaksanakan tugas, fungsi dan tanggung jawabnya untuk kepentingan Bank.

The Organ of corporate governance of Bank Artha Graha Internasional consists of General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. The three organs are the main organs which play the key role in the success of GCG implementation. The Company Organ runs its function based on the condition of the regulations, Association Articles and other rules on the principle that each organ has the independence in executing the duty, function and responsibility for the Bank interest.

Untuk memaksimalkan fungsi organ utama dalam struktur tata kelola, sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dapat membentuk organ pendukung.

Hingga 31 Desember 2020, organ pendukung Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dari:
1. Komite Audit
2. Komite Pemantau Risiko
3. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Sedangkan organ pendukung Direksi terdiri dari:
1. Komite Kredit
2. Komite ALCO
3. Komite Manajemen Risiko
4. Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Governance Process

Setiap organ tata kelola memiliki fungsi, tugas dan tanggung jawab yang berbeda. Agar organ tata kelola dapat berjalan dengan baik, maka dibutuhkan perangkat kebijakan yang dapat memberikan kerangka acuan dan standarisasi pelaksanaan tugas dari setiap organ GCG yang dimiliki Bank serta seluruh karyawan Bank.

Secara rinci, aspek perangkat kebijakan GCG yang telah tercatat dan disahkan oleh pihak-pihak yang berwenang sebagai bentuk ketaatan hukum dan komitmen dalam pelaksanaan GCG di Bank Artha Graha Internasional, antara lain:
1. Pedoman Kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
2. Pedoman Kerja Komite
3. Kode Etik
4. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko
5. Piagam Audit

Mekanisme Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Bank melaksanakan mekanisme GCG dalam sebuah tatanan, di mana seluruh organ GCG memiliki tanggung jawab tersendiri namun tetap melaksanakan implementasi GCG secara terintegrasi. Mekanisme tata kelola yang diterapkan di Bank Artha Graha Internasional digambarkan sebagai berikut:

To maximize the main organ's function in the governance structure, which in accordance to the laws, the Board of Commissioners and Directors can form a support organ.

Up to December 31, 2020, the support organ of the Board of Commissioners Bank Artha Graha Internasional is as followed:
1. Audit Committee
2. Risk Monitoring Committee
3. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Meanwhile the support organ of the Directors is as followed:
1. Credit Committee
2. ALCO Committee
3. Risk Management Committee
4. Information and Technology Steering Committee

Governance Process

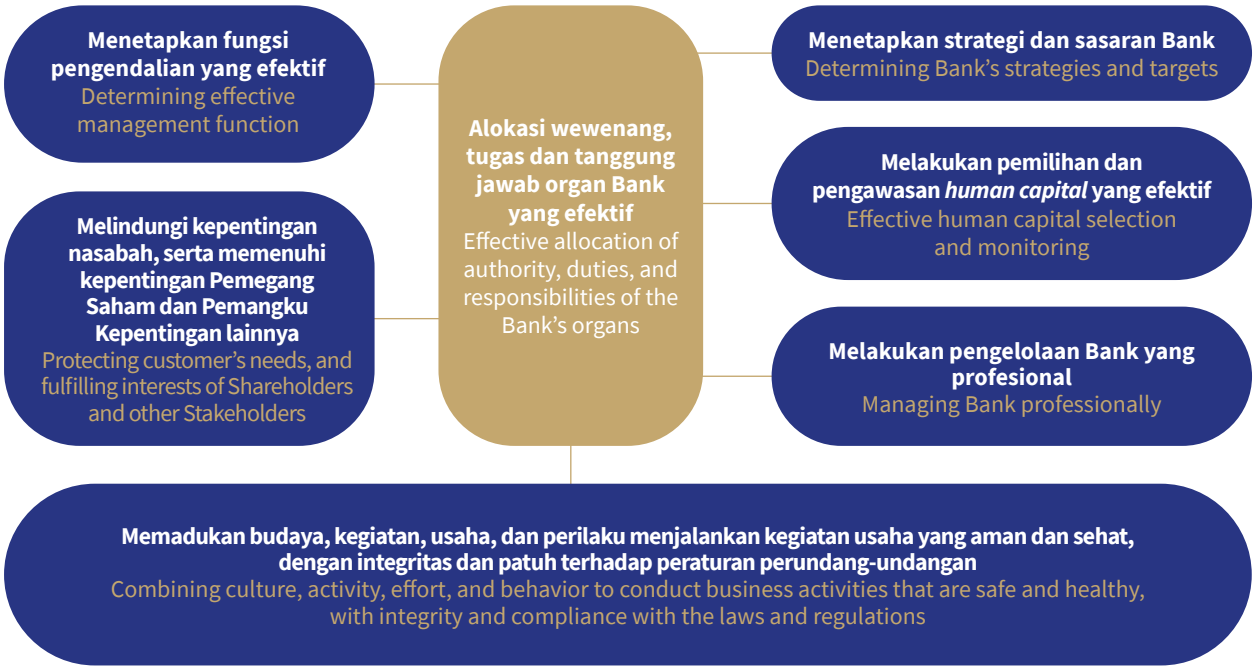
Each of the governance organ has its different function, duty and responsibility. In order that the governance organ runs well, therefore it needs policy tools that can provide reference framework and the standarization of the duty implementation from each GCG organ which is owned by the Bank and all the Bank employees.

In detail, the aspect of GCG policy tools which have been recorded and passed gy the authorities as a form of law-abiding and commitment in GCG implementation in Bank Artha Graha Internasional, are as followed:

1. The Work Guidelines of the Board of Commisioners and Directors
2. The Work Guidelines Committee
3. Code of Ethics
4. Management Risk Policy
5. Audit Charter

Mechanism of Good Corporate Governance

The Bank implements the mechanism of GCG in an order, where all the GCG organ has distinct responsibility but carries out integrated implementation of GCG. The mechanism of good governance which is applied in Bank Artha Graha Internasional is as followed:



Governance Outcome

Penerapan prinsip GCG yang efektif di lingkungan Bank Artha Graha Internasional tercermin dari *governance outcome* yang telah diperoleh. Bank dan para pemangku kepentingan telah mendapatkan manfaat dari penerapan GCG dengan dicapainya kinerja keuangan maupun operasional yang baik di tahun 2020. Di tengah berbagai tantangan yang dihadapi, Bank Artha Graha Internasional masih dapat menjalankan fungsi intermediasi bank dengan baik. Kepercayaan investor kepada Bank juga masih tetap terjaga dengan baik, salah satunya dibuktikan dengan keberhasilan Bank menerbitkan *Long Term Notes* senilai Rp200 miliar yang ditujukan untuk memperkuat struktur modal Bank.

Governance Outcome

The effective of GCG implementation in Bank Artha Graha Internasional environment is reflected from governance outcome which has been obtained. The Bank and the stakeholders has gained benefits from GCG implementation by reaching the financial performance and good operational in 2020. In the midst of various challenges faced, Bank Artha Graha Internasional is still able to carry out the bank intermediation function properly. Investors' trust in the Bank is also well maintained, one of which is proven by the success of the Bank in issuing Long Term Notes worth IDR200 billion aimed at strengthening the Bank's capital structure.

Peningkatan Kualitas GCG

Improvement of GCG Quality

Penerapan GCG di lingkungan Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah mengalami perkembangan yang sangat berarti. Bank terus berupaya untuk memperbaiki dan menyempurnakan struktur, organ dan mekanisme serta proses tata kelola yang berlaku di Bank.

The GCG implementation in Bank Artha Graha Internasional has improved meaningfully. the bank keeps to improve and perfect the structure, organ and mechanism also good governance process which are applied in the Bank.

Guna meningkatkan kualitas GCG secara berkelanjutan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional secara bertahap mentargetkan perbaikan dengan serangkaian tahapan berikut:

In order to improve GCG quality continuously, Bank Artha Graha Internasional targetting improvement gradually with the steps as follows:



Penetapan Standar Kualitas Implementasi GCG

Dalam menerapkan GCG, Bank Artha Graha Internasional berpedoman pada Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 tentang Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka yang meliputi:

- Aspek 1: Hubungan Perusahaan Terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham dalam Menjamin Hak-hak Pemegang Saham;
- Aspek 2: Fungsi dan Peran Dewan Komisaris;
- Aspek 3: Fungsi dan Peran Direksi;
- Aspek 4: Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan; dan
- Aspek 5: Keterbukaan Informasi.

Pelaksanaan dan Pemantauan Implementasi GCG

Pelaksanaan dan pemantauan implementasi GCG pada Bank Artha Graha Internasional dilaksanakan dengan:

1. Menerapkan secara konsisten prinsip-prinsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik bersama-sama dengan Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, manajemen, serta karyawan;
2. Menghindari dan mencegah terjadinya konflik kepentingan yang dapat merugikan Bank;
3. Mewujudkan terlaksananya budaya kepatuhan pada semua tingkatan organisasi dan kegiatan usaha Bank melalui langkah-langkah strategis untuk mendukung terciptanya budaya kepatuhan; dan
4. Melaksanakan evaluasi efektivitas penerapan GCG yang berkelanjutan.

Assessment GCG

Kebijakan *Assessment* GCG

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan evaluasi GCG secara mandiri (*self assessment*) melalui Direktorat Kepatuhan & Kredit Review dengan mengacu pada Pedoman Kebijakan Kepatuhan No. 20101.03.0 tanggal 31 Mei 2017 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Berdasarkan *Risk Based Bank Rating* dan Kebijakan Perusahaan No. 028.01.0 tanggal 27 Mei 2015 tentang Penilaian Sendiri (*Self Assessment*) Pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance*. *Self assessment* dilakukan dalam rangka mengukur implementasi prinsip GCG, upaya ini dilakukan untuk memastikan level penerapan GCG dan mengidentifikasi langkah-langkah yang tepat guna mempersiapkan infrastruktur dan struktur Bank yang kondusif bagi penerapan GCG secara efektif.

Kriteria *Assessment* GCG

Self assessment GCG dilaksanakan secara komprehensif dan terstruktur yang ditujukan untuk menghasilkan Peringkat Tata Kelola yang menjadi faktor dalam menentukan Tingkat Kesehatan Bank. Penilaian ini dilakukan terhadap 3 aspek dalam sistem tata kelola, yaitu *governance structure*, *governance process*, dan *governance outcome* tata kelola terhadap 11 faktor penilaian yaitu:

Determining the Quality Standard of GCG Implementation

In implementing GCG, Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the Financial Services Authority Circular No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 on Guidelines of Corporate Governance for Public Companies that includes:

- Aspect 1: Relationship between the Public Company and Shareholders in Guaranteeing Shareholders' Rights;
- Aspect 2 : Functions and Roles of the Board of Commissioners;
- Aspect 3: Functions and Roles of the Board of Directors;
- Aspect 4: Stakeholders Participation; and
- Aspect 5: Information Disclosure

GCG Implementation and Monitoring

GCG implementation and monitoring at Bank Artha Graha Internasional is carried out by:

1. Consistently applying the principles of good corporate governance together with the Shareholders, Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Management and employees;
2. Avoiding and preventing conflicts of interest that can harm the Bank;
3. Realizing the implementation of compliance culture at all levels of the organization and business activities of the Bank through strategic steps to support the creation of compliance culture; and
4. Evaluating the effectiveness of sustainable GCG implementation.

GCG Assessment

GCG Assessment Policy

Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducts an Independent GCG evaluation (self-assessment) through the Compliance & Credit Review Directorate by referring to the Compliance Policy Manual No. 20101.03.0 dated May 31, 2017 on Rating of Bank Soundness Level Based on Risk Based Bank Rating and Company Policy No. 028.01.0 dated May 27, 2015 on Self-Assessment of the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance. Self-assessment is carried out in order to measure the implementation of GCG principles. This effort is made to ensure the level of GCG implementation and to identify appropriate steps to prepare the Bank's infrastructure and structure that is conducive to implement GCG effectively.

GCG Assessment Criteria

GCG self-assessment is carried out in a comprehensive and structured manner aimed at producing Governance Rating which becomes a factor in determining the Bank's Soundness Level. This assessment is carried out on 3 aspects of the governance system, which are governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome of 11 assessment factors, which are:

1. Pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris;
2. Pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi;
3. Kelengkapan dan pelaksanaan tugas Komite;
4. Penanganan benturan kepentingan;
5. Penerapan fungsi kepatuhan;
6. Penerapan fungsi audit internal; dan
7. Penerapan fungsi audit eksternal;
8. Penerapan manajemen risiko termasuk sistem pengendalian internal;
9. Penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait (*related party*) dan penyediaan dana besar (*large exposures*);
10. Transparansi kondisi keuangan Bank, nonkeuangan Bank, laporan pelaksanaan GCG, dan pelaporan internal; serta
11. Rencana strategis Bank.

1. Implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners;
2. Implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors;
3. Completeness and implementation of Committees' duties;
4. Managing conflict of interest;
5. Implementation of compliance function;
6. Implementation of internal audit function; and
7. Implementation of external audit function;
8. Applying risk management including internal control system;
9. Provision of fund to related party and provision of large exposure;
10. Transparency of the Bank's financial and non-financial condition, GCG implementation report, and internal reporting; and
11. Strategic planning of the Bank.

Pelaksanaan *Self Assessment*

Self assessment dilakukan secara periodik pada setiap semester untuk mengukur implementasi GCG atas periode Januari sampai Juni dan periode Juli sampai Desember.

Implementation of Self Assessment

Self-assessment is conducted periodically every semester to measure GCG implementation for the period of January to June and the period of July to December.

No.	Kriteria - Indikator Criteria– Indicator	Peringkat Komposit Composite Ranking	
		30 Jun 2020	31 Dec 2020
1	Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris Duty Implementation and Responsibility of the Board of Commissioners	1	1
2	Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi/ Duty Implementation and Responsibility of the Directors	1	1
3	Kelengkapan dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Komite/Completeness and Duty Implement Committee	2	1
4	Penanganan Benturan Kepentingan/Managing Conflict of Interest	2	2
5	Penerapan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank/Implementation of Compliance Function	2	2
6	Penerapan Fungsi Audit Internal/Implementation of Internal Audit Function	2	2
7	Penerapan Fungsi Audit Eksternal/Implementation of External Audit Function	2	2
8	Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Termasuk Sistem Pengendalian Internal Applying Risk Management Including Internal Control System	2	2
9	Penyediaan Dana kepada Pihak Terkait (*Related Party*) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (*Large Exposure*)/ Implementation Report, and Internal Reporting	2	2
10	Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan dan Non Keuangan, Laporan Pelaksanaan GCG dan Pelaporan Internal/Transparency of the Bank's Financial and Non-Financial Condition, GCG Implementation, and Internal Reporting	2	2
11	Rencana Strategis Bank/Strategic Planning of the Bank	2	2
	Penilaian Peringkat Komposit GCG/GCG Composite Rating Assessment	**2**	**2**

Hasil penilaian Tata Kelola Bank untuk posisi 30 Juni 2020 dan posisi 31 Desember 2020 dengan Peringkat Komposit "Baik" (PK– 2).

The results of the Bank's Governance assessment for the position of June 30, 2020 and the position of December 31, 2020 with a "Good" Composite Rating (PK - 2).

Penerapan Aspek dan Prinsip Tata Kelola Perusahaan Sesuai Ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan

Implementation of Aspect and Principles of Corporate Governance Corresponds to the Provisions of Financial Services Authority

Berdasarkan Peraturan OJK Nomor 21/POJK.04/2015 tentang Penerapan Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka dan Surat Edaran OJK No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 tentang Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka, pedoman tata kelola mencakup 5 (lima) aspek, 8 (delapan) prinsip dan 25 (dua puluh lima) rekomendasi penerapan aspek dan prinsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik.

Rekomendasi penerapan aspek dan prinsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dalam Pedoman Tata Kelola adalah standar penerapan aspek dan prinsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik yang harus diterapkan oleh Perseroan. Penerapan Prinsip dan Rekomendasi Tata Kelola Artha Graha Internasional adalah sebagai berikut:

Based on the regulation of Financial Services Authority No. 21/PJOK.04/2015 about the Implementation of Public Corporate Governance Guidelines and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 about Public Corporate Governance Guidelines includes 5 (aspects), 8 (eight) principles and 25 (twenty five) recommendation implementation aspects and governance principles of good corporate.

The recommendation of implementation aspects and governance guidelines in Governance Guidelines is the standard of implementation aspects and good corporate governance that should be applied by the company. The Principles Implementation and Recommendation of Governance Artha Graha Internasional are as follow::



No.	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
I	Aspek 1: Hubungan Perusahaan Terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham dalam Menjamin Hak-Hak Pemegang Saham. Aspect 1: Relationship of Public Company with the Shareholders in guaranteeing the rights of the Shareholders.			
	Prinsip 1 Meningkatkan Nilai Penyelenggaraan RUPS	1. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki cara atau prosedur teknis pengumpulan suara (*voting*) baik secara terbuka maupun tertutup yang mengedepankan independensi, dan kepentingan pemegang saham.	• Setiap saham dengan hak suara yang dikeluarkan mempunyai satu hak suara (*one share one vote*). Pemegang Saham dapat menggunakan hak suaranya pada saat pengambilan keputusan, terutama dalam pengambilan keputusan dengan cara *voting*. Namun, mekanisme pengambilan keputusan dengan cara *voting*, baik secara terbuka maupun tertutup belum diatur secara rinci. • Perusahaan terbuka direkomendasikan mempunyai prosedur pengambilan suara dalam pengambilan keputusan atas suatu mata acara RUPS. Adapun prosedur *voting* tersebut harus menjaga independensi ataupun kebebasan Pemegang Saham. Sebagai contoh, *voting* secara terbuka dilakukan dengan cara mengangkat tangan sesuai dengan instruksi pilihan yang ditawarkan oleh pimpinan RUPS. Sedangkan, *voting* secara tertutup dilakukan pada keputusan yang membutuhkan kerahasiaan ataupun atas permintaan Pemegang Saham, dengan cara menggunakan kartu suara ataupun dengan penggunaan *electronic voting*.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank telah memiliki prosedur penyelenggaraan RUPS yang telah memuat prosedur teknis pengumpulan suara (*voting*), baik secara terbuka maupun tertutup yang mengedepankan independensi dan kepentingan Pemegang Saham. Keputusan diambil berdasarkan musyawarah untuk mufakat. Dalam hal keputusan musyawarah untuk mufakat tidak tercapai, maka keputusan diambil dengan pemungutan suara berdasarkan suara setuju lebih dari ½ bagian dari jumlah seluruh saham dengan hak suara yang hadir dalam RUPS.
	Prinsciple 1 Improving the Value of RUPS Administration	1. Public Company has technical ways or procedures of voting openly or close that puts forward independence, and the interests of the shareholders.	• Every share and vote which is issued has one share one vote. Shareholders can use the vote on the decision making, specially in decision making with voting. However, the decision making mechanism with voting, either open or close hasn't been regulated in detail. • Public company is recommended to have voting procedures in decision making on a RUPS agenda item. As for the voting procedure has to look after the independence or the freedom of the Shareholders. As an example, the open voting by raising hand fits with chosen instruction which is offered by the leader of RUPS. While, close voting is held on decision that needs secrecy or as requested by the Shareholders, by using the voting card or using the electronic voting.	Has been fullfilled Bank has owned the RUPS administration procedures that has contained voting technic, either open or close that put forwards independence and the interests of the Shareholders. Decision is taken based on consensus. In the matter of unreachable decision on consensus, therefore decision is taken by voting based on vote agreed more than ½ portion of total shares with the voters' right that attend the RUPS.

No.	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		2. Seluruh anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris Perusahaan Terbuka hadir dalam RUPS Tahunan.	Kehadiran seluruh anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris perusahaan terbuka bertujuan agar setiap anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris dapat memperhatikan, menjelaskan, dan menjawab secara langsung permasalahan yang terjadi atau pertanyaan yang diajukan oleh Pemegang Saham terkait mata acara dalam RUPS.	Dipenuhi sebagian RUPS Tahunan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 25 September 2020 dihadiri oleh 5 anggota Direksi, Komisaris Utama yang juga Komisaris Independen dan 1 orang anggota Dewan Komisaris lainnya, dengan jumlah kehadiran anggota Dewan Komisaris sebesar 33% dan anggota Direksi sebesar 100%. Anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi lainnya berhalangan untuk menghadiri RUPS Tahunan. Namun demikian, Komisaris dan Direksi yang tidak hadir dalam RUPS Tahunan telah memberikan kewenangan kepada Komisaris lainnya yang hadir untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang diajukan yang menjadi wewenang tugasnya.
		2. All the Directors members and the Board of Commisioners members of the Public Company are present in the Annual RUPS.	The presence of the whole members of Directors and the Board of Commisioners members of the Public Company aiming that every Directors members and the Board of Commisioners members can pay attention, explain, and answer the problem directly or the questions which are asked by the Shareholders related to agenda items in RUPS.	Fullfilled partially The Annual RUPS which is held on September 25, 2020 is attended by 5 members of Directors, President Commisioner which is also Independent Commisioner and 1 member of the Board of Commisioners, with the total number presence of the Board of Commisioners is 33% and member of Directors is 100%. The other members of Board of Commisioner and Directors can't attend the Annual RUPS. However, the Commisioners and Directors who don't attend the Annual RUPS have given the authority to the other commisioners that attend to answer the questions which is related to its duty.
		3. Ringkasan risalah RUPS tersedia dalam Situs Web Perusahaan Terbuka paling sedikit selama 1 (satu) tahun.	Perusahaan terbuka wajib membuat ringkasan risalah RUPS dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa asing (minimal dalam bahasa Inggris), serta diumumkan 2 hari kerja setelah RUPS diselenggarakan kepada masyarakat, yang salah satunya melalui situs web perusahaan terbuka. Ketersediaan ringkasan risalah RUPS pada situs web perusahaan terbuka memberikan kesempatan bagi Pemegang Saham yang tidak hadir untuk mendapatkan informasi penting dalam penyelenggaraan RUPS secara mudah dan cepat. Oleh karena itu, ketentuan tentang jangka waktu minimal ketersediaan ringkasan risalah RUPS di situs web dimaksudkan untuk menyediakan kecukupan waktu bagi Pemegang Saham untuk memperoleh informasi tersebut.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank telah membuat ringkasan risalah RUPS dalam bahasa indonesia dan bahasa inggris yang telah diumumkan 2 hari kerja setelah RUPS diselenggarakan melalui surat kabar yang beredar secara nasional, yaitu Media Indonesia, 28 September 2020, website Bursa Efek Indonesia (www.idx.co.id), dan website Bank dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris, pada menu Hubungan Investor bagian RUPS http://www.arthagraha.com/hubungan-investor/rups/risalah-rapat-umum-pemegang-saham-rups.
		3. The RUPS minutes summary is available in the Public Company's Website at least 1 (one) year.	The Public company is obliged to create the RUPS minutes summary in Indonesian and foreign language (minimum in English), also is announced in 2 days work after the RUPS is held to the public, which is one of them is through the public company website. The availability of the RUPS minutes summary gives the opportunity for the Shareholders who don't attend to get important information easily and fast in the event of the RUPS. Therefore, the provisions about the minimum deadline of the availability of the RUPS minutes summary in the intended website to provide enough time for the Shareholders to get the information.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has made the RUPS minutes summary in Indonesian and English which has been announced 2 days work after the event of RUPS is held through newspapers that circulates nationally, which is Media Indonesia, September 28, 2020, Bursa Efek Indonesia website (www.idx.co.id), and the Bank's website in Indonesian and English, on Hubungan Investor menu in RUPS part. https://www.arthagraha.com./hubungan-investor/rups/risalah-rapat-umum-pemegang-saham-rups.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
I	Aspek 1: Hubungan Perusahaan Terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham dalam Menjamin Hak-Hak Pemegang Saham. Aspect 1: Relationship of Public Company with the Shareholders in guaranteeing the rights of the Shareholders.			
	Prinsip 2 Meningkatkan Kualitas Komunikasi Perusahaan Terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham atau Investor.	4. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki suatu kebijakan komunikasi dengan pemegang saham atau investor.	Adanya komunikasi antara perusahaan terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham atau investor, dimaksudkan agar para Pemegang Saham atau investor mendapatkan pemahaman lebih jelas atas informasi yang telah dipublikasikan kepada masyarakat, seperti laporan berkala, keterbukaan informasi, kondisi atau prospek bisnis dan kinerja, serta pelaksanaan tata kelola perusahaan terbuka. Di samping itu, Pemegang Saham atau investor juga dapat menyampaikan masukan dan opini kepada manajemen perusahaan terbuka. Kebijakan komunikasi dengan para Pemegang Saham atau investor menunjukkan komitmen perusahaan terbuka dalam melaksanakan komunikasi dengan para Pemegang Saham atau investor. Kebijakan tersebut dapat mencakup strategi, program, dan waktu pelaksanaan komunikasi, serta panduan yang mendukung Pemegang Saham atau investor untuk berpartisipasi dalam komunikasi tersebut.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank memiliki Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan No. 0021.01.0 tanggal 8 Agustus 2014 tentang Keterbukaan Komunikasi. Berdasarkan pedoman tersebut, Bank menyediakan sarana media eksternal yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk menjalin hubungan dengan pemangku kepentingan meliputi: 1. *Website*; 2. Paparan Publik; 3. Laporan Tahunan; 4. *Company Profile*; 5. *Sponsorship*; dan 6. Edukasi Perbankan.
	Principle 2 Improving public company's communication quality with the Shareholders or Investors.	4. Public Company has a communication policy with the shareholders or investors. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki suatu kebijakan komunikasi dengan pemegang saham atau investor.	The existence of communication between the public company and and the Shareholders or investors, is intended so that the Shareholders or investors can get clearer understanding on the information that has been published to the public, like periodic reports, information transparency, condition or business prospect and performance, also good public corporate governance. Besides, the Shareholders or investors can convey feedback and opinion to the public company's management. Communication policy with the Shareholders or investors shows the public company's commitment in implementing communication with the Shareholders or investors. The policy includes strategy, program, and time of implementation of communication, also guidelines that support the Shareholders or investors to participate in the communication.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has the company's guidelines policy No. 0021.01.0 August 8, 2014 about Communication Transparency. Based on the guidelines, the Bank provides external media that can be used to weave relationship with the Stakeholders that includes: 1. Website; 2. Public Exposure; 3. Annual Report; 4. Company Profile; 5. Sponsorship; and 6. Banking Education

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		5. Perusahaan Terbuka mengungkapkan kebijakan komunikasi Perusahaan Terbuka dengan pemegang saham atau investor dalam Situs Web.	Pengungkapan kebijakan komunikasi merupakan bentuk transparansi atas komitmen perusahaan terbuka dalam memberikan kesetaraan kepada semua Pemegang Saham atau investor atas pelaksanaan komunikasi. Pengungkapan informasi tersebut juga bertujuan untuk meningkatkan partisipasi dan peran Pemegang Saham atau investor dalam pelaksanaan program komunikasi perusahaan terbuka.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank mengungkapkan kebijakan komunikasi secara jelas pada Laporan Tahunan yang telah dimuat dalam website Bank. Bank telah melaksanakan kebijakan keterbukaan informasi berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 8/POJK.04/2015 tentang Situs Web Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik. Bank mengungkapkan informasi kegiatan usaha Bank dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris antara lain informasi terkait: 1. Informasi umum Bank; 2. Informasi bagi Pemegang Saham atau investor; 3. Informasi tata kelola perusahaan; dan 4. Informasi tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan.
		5. The Public Company reveals that the Public Company's communication policy with the Shareholders or investors in the Website.	Disclosure of Communication policy is the form of transparency on the public company's commitment in giving equality to the Shareholders or investors on communication implementation. Information disclosure is aimed to improve the participation and the Shareholders' or investors' role in implementation of communication program of the public company.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank reveals the communication policy clearly on the Annual report that has been published in the Bank's website. The Bank has implemented the openness of information policy based on the Regulation of Financial Services Authority No. 8/POJK.04/2015 about the issuer's website or the public company. The Bank reveals the information on the business activities in Indonesian and English where the related information is as followed: 1. General information about the Bank; 2. Information for the Shareholders or investors; 3. Information on corporate governance; and 4. Information on the corporate's social responsibility.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
II	Aspek 2: Fungsi dan Peran Dewan Komisaris Aspect 2: Function and Role of the Board of Commisioners			
	Prinsip 3 Memperkuat Keanggotaan dan Komposisi Dewan Komisaris.	6. Penentuan jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris mempertimbangkan kondisi Perusahaan Terbuka.	Jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris dapat memengaruhi efektivitas pelaksanaan tugas dari Dewan Komisaris. Penentuan jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris perusahaan terbuka wajib mengacu kepada ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, yang paling kurang terdiri dari 2 orang berdasarkan ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik. Selain itu, perlu juga mempertimbangkan kondisi perusahaan terbuka yang antara lain meliputi karakteristik, kapasitas, dan ukuran, serta pencapaian tujuan dan pemenuhan kebutuhan bisnis yang berbeda di antara perusahaan terbuka. Namun demikian, jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris yang terlalu besar berpotensi mengganggu efektivitas pelaksanaan fungsi Dewan Komisaris.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank telah menentukan jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris dengan mempertimbangkan kompleksitas usaha Bank saat ini dan rencana pengembangan ke depan. Bank memiliki 5 orang anggota Dewan Komisaris yang profesional dan kompeten di bidang perbankan. Dari jumlah seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris tersebut, 2 orang di antaranya adalah Komisaris Independen, sementara 1 orang calon anggota Komisaris Independen masih menunggu *Fit and Proper test* Jumlah tersebut telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 33/ POJK.04/2014 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.
	Principle 3 Strengthening Membership and Composition of the Board of Commisioners.	6. Determination the number of the Board of Commisioners considers the Public Company's condition. Penentuan jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris mempertimbangkan kondisi Perusahaan Terbuka.	The number of the Board of Commisioners can affect the effectiveness of the duty implementation of the Board of Commisioners. Determination of the number of the Board of Commisioners in the public company must refer to regulation and laws provisions, at least consists of 2 people based on the regulations of Financial Services Authority about Issuer's Directors and Board of Commsioners or the Public Company. Besides, it is necessary to consider the public company's condition that includes characteristics, capacity, and size also purpose achievement and fullfillment of different business needs among public company. However, the number of the Board of Commisioners which are out numbered potentially interfere the effectiveness of function implementation Board of Commisioners.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has determined the number of the Board of Commisioners by considering the Bank's current business complexity and the plan for future development. The Bank has 5 Board Commisioners members that are professional and competent in the banking industry. From the total number of Board Commisioners members, 2 people are Independent Commisioners, while 1 person is a Independent commisioner member is still waiting for Fit and Proper test. The number fits the Financial Services Authority Regulations No. 33/ POJK.04/2014 about Issuer's Directors and Board of Commisioners or the Public Company.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		7. Penentuan komposisi anggota Dewan Komisaris memperhatikan keberagaman keahlian, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman yang dibutuhkan.	Komposisi Dewan Komisaris merupakan kombinasi karakteristik, baik dari segi organ Dewan Komisaris maupun anggota Dewan Komisaris secara individu, sesuai dengan kebutuhan perusahaan terbuka. Karakteristik tersebut dapat tercermin dalam penentuan keahlian, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman yang dibutuhkan dalam pelaksanaan tugas pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat oleh Dewan Komisaris perusahaan terbuka. Komposisi yang telah memperhatikan kebutuhan perusahaan terbuka merupakan suatu hal yang positif, khususnya terkait pengambilan keputusan dalam rangka pelaksanaan fungsi pengawasan yang dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan berbagai aspek yang lebih luas.	Sudah dipenuhi. Penetapan komposisi anggota Dewan Komisaris telah dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan pengetahuan, keahlian, dan pengalaman yang relevan dalam melaksanakan tugas sesuai dengan bidang masing-masing, khususnya di bidang perbankan atau bidang keuangan, serta mempertimbangkan kemampuan melakukan pengelolaan strategis dalam rangka pengembangan Bank yang sehat dengan senantiasa berpedoman kepada peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
		7. Determination members composition of Board of Commisioners regarding expertise diversity, knowledge, and needed experience.	Composition of Board of Commisioners is a combination of characterictics, either from organ side of Board of Commisioners or members of Board of Commisioners individually, is suitable with the need of the public company. The characteristics can be reflected in skill determination, knowledge, and needed experience implementation of monitoring duty and counseling by Board of Commisioners of the public company. Composition which has considered the public company needs is a positive matter, specially related to decision making regarding the implementation of monitoring duty which is executed by considering wider various of aspects.	Has been fullfilled. Determination members of Board of Commisioners has been done by considering knowledge, expertise, and needed experience which are relevant in implementing duty based on each field, specially in banking field or financial field, also considering the capability of executing strategic management in order to develop healthy Bank with always be guided by the current regulations.

No	**Prinsip** Principles	**Rekomendasi** Recommendation	**Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI** Implementation Explanation in BAGI	**Keterangan** Information
	Prinsip 4 Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris.	8. Dewan Komisaris mempunyai kebijakan penilaian sendiri (*Self Assessment*) untuk menilai kinerja Dewan Komisaris.	• Kebijakan *self assessment* Dewan Komisaris merupakan suatu pedoman yang digunakan sebagai bentuk akuntabilitas atas penilaian kinerja Dewan Komisaris secara kolegial. *Self assessment* atau penilaian sendiri dilakukan oleh masing-masing anggota untuk menilai pelaksanaan kinerja Dewan Komisaris secara kolegial, dan bukan menilai kinerja individual masing-masing anggota Dewan Komisaris. Dengan adanya *self assessment* ini diharapkan masing-masing anggota Dewan Komisaris dapat berkontribusi untuk memperbaiki kinerja Dewan Komisaris secara berkesinambungan. • Dalam kebijakan tersebut, tercakup kegiatan penilaian yang dilakukan beserta maksud dan tujuannya, waktu pelaksanaannya secara berkala, dan tolak ukur atau kriteria penilaian yang digunakan sesuai dengan rekomendasi yang diberikan oleh fungsi Remunerasi dan Nominasi perusahaan terbuka, di mana adanya fungsi tersebut telah diwajibkan dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.	Sudah dipenuhi. *Self assessment* Dewan Komisaris telah dilakukan sesuai ketentuan yang diatur dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 4/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum dan peraturan turunannya. *Self assessment* dilakukan melalui penilaian 3 aspek *governance* yaitu *governance structure*, *governance process*, dan *governance outcome*.
	Principle 4 Intensifying the quality of duty implementation and Board of Commisioners Responsibility.	8. The Board of Commisioners has self assessment policy to assess the Board of Commisioners.	• The policy of self assessment Board of Commisioners is a guideline that is used as form of accountability on performance review of Board of Commisioners collegially. Self Assessment or assessing by itself is done by each of the member to assess the performance implementation of Board of Commisioners collegially and it is not to be used to assess each performance of individual member of Board of Commisioners. As this self assessment presence it is expected that each member of Board of Commisioners can contribute to improve the performance of Board of Commisioners continuously. • In the policy, is included the assessment activity which is done with its intention and purpose, periodic execution time, and benchmark or assessment criteria which is used based on the given recommendation by Remuneration and Nomination function of the public company, where the function is a mandatory in the Regulations of Financial Service Authority about Issuer's Remuneration and Nomination Committee or the Public Company.	Has been fullfilled. Self assessment Board of Commisioners has been done based on the Regulations of Financial Service Authority No. 4/POJK.03/2016 about the Level of Health of Public Bank Assessment and the derivative regulations. Self Assessment is done through 3 aspects of governance which are governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		9. Kebijakan penilaian sendiri (*Self Assessment*) untuk menilai kinerja Dewan Komisaris, diungkapkan melalui Laporan Tahunan Perusahaan Terbuka.	Pengungkapan kebijakan *self assessment* atas kinerja Dewan Komisaris dilakukan tidak hanya untuk memenuhi aspek transparansi sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban atas pelaksanaan tugasnya, namun juga untuk memberikan keyakinan, khususnya kepada para Pemegang Saham atau investor atas upaya-upaya yang perlu dilakukan dalam meningkatkan kinerja Dewan Komisaris. Dengan adanya pengungkapan tersebut, Pemegang Saham atau investor dapat mengetahui mekanisme *check and balance* terhadap kinerja Dewan Komisaris.	Sudah dipenuhi. Hasil *self assessment* Dewan Komisaris telah diungkapkan pada Laporan Tahunan ini dalam uraian Penilaian Kinerja Dewan Komisaris dalam bab Tata Kelola Perusahaan.
		9. Self assessment Policy to assess the performance of Board of Commisioners, is revealed through the Public Company's Annual Report.	Disclosure self assessment on the performance of Board of Commisioners is done not only to fullfill the transparency aspect as a form of responsibility on duty implementation, but also to assure, specially the Shareholders or investors about efforts that needs to be done in increasing the performance of Board of Commisioners. As there is disclosure, the Shareholders or investors can find out check and balance mechanism about the performance of Board of Commisioners.	Has been fullfilled. Self assessment result of Board of Commisioners has been disclosured on the Annual Report in the performance Assessment description of Board of Commisioners in Good Corporate Governance chapter.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		10. Dewan Komisaris mempunyai kebijakan terkait pengunduran diri anggota Dewan Komisaris apabila terlibat dalam kejahatan keuangan.	• Kebijakan pengunduran diri anggota Dewan Komisaris yang terlibat dalam kejahatan keuangan merupakan kebijakan yang dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan para pemangku kepentingan terhadap perusahaan terbuka, sehingga integritas Bank akan tetap terjaga. Kebijakan ini diperlukan untuk membantu kelancaran proses hukum dan agar proses hukum tersebut tidak mengganggu jalannya kegiatan usaha. Selain itu, dari sisi moralitas, kebijakan ini membangun budaya beretika di lingkungan perusahaan terbuka. Kebijakan tersebut dapat tercakup dalam pedoman ataupun kode etik yang berlaku bagi Dewan Komisaris. • Selanjutnya, yang dimaksud dengan terlibat dalam kejahatan keuangan merupakan adanya status terpidana terhadap anggota Dewan Komisaris dari pihak yang berwenang. Kejahatan keuangan dimaksud seperti manipulasi dan berbagai bentuk penggelapan dalam kegiatan jasa keuangan serta tindakan pidana pencucian uang sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang No. 8 tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang.	Sudah dipenuhi. Kebijakan pengunduran diri Dewan Komisaris telah diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Dewan Komisaris. Berdasarkan pedoman tersebut, jika ada anggota Dewan Komisaris yang terlibat dalam tindak kejahatan keuangan, maka akan diberhentikan atau masa jabatannya akan berakhir dengan sendirinya, dan Bank akan menyelenggarakan RUPS atas hal tersebut.
		10. Board of Commisioners has the policy which is related to resignation of members of Board of Commisioners if is involved in financial crime.	• Resignation Policy of member of Board of Commisioners who involves in financial crime is a policy that can increase the trust of the Stakeholders to the public company, so that the Bank's integrity will remain secure. This policy is needed to assist the continuity of the legal process and so that the legal process doesn't interfere the business activity. Besides, from the morality side, this policy builds up ethical culture in the public company's environment. The policy is included in the guidelines or code of ethics which applies to Board of Commisioners. • Furthermore, what is meant with involving in financial crime is there is convict status on member of Board of Commisioners from the authorities. What is meant in financial crime is manipulation and various embezzlement in financial service activity and money laundering crime as is mentioned in Laws No. 8, 2010 about Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crime.	Has been fullfilled. Resignation policy of Board of Commisioners has been regulated in the Guidelines and Work Code of Conduct Board of Commisioners. Based on the guidelines, if there is a member of Board of Commisioners involves in financial crime, therefore the member will be dicharged or the length of service will end by itself, and the Bank will hold RUPS about it.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		11. Dewan Komisaris atau Komite yang menjalankan fungsi Remunerasi dan Nominasi menyusun kebijakan suksesi dalam proses Nominasi anggota Direksi.	Berdasarkan ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik, komite yang menjalankan fungsi nominasi mempunyai tugas untuk menyusun kebijakan dan kriteria yang dibutuhkan dalam proses nominasi calon anggota Direksi. Salah satu kebijakan yang dapat mendukung proses nominasi sebagaimana dimaksud adalah kebijakan suksesi anggota Direksi. Kebijakan mengenai suksesi bertujuan untuk menjaga kesinambungan proses regenerasi atau kaderisasi kepemimpinan di Bank dalam rangka mempertahankan keberlanjutan bisnis dan tujuan jangka panjang Bank.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan suksesi dalam proses nominasi anggota Direksi sebagaimana diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi. Berdasarkan pedoman tersebut, Komite tersebut memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai program pengembangan dan kemampuan Direksi, serta memberikan usulan calon yang memenuhi syarat sebagai anggota Direksi kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS.
		11. The Board of Commisioners or Committee which run Remuneration and Nomination function arrange succession policy in the process of Nomination of Directors members	Based on the regulation of Financial Services Authority about Issuer or Public Company's Remuneration and Nomination Committee, committee that runs function nomination has the duty to arrange policy and criteria which is needed in the process of nominating the candidate of the member of Directors. One of the policies that can support the nomination process as is meant is in the policy of member of Directors succession. The policy about succession is aimed to keep the regeneration process continues or leadership regeneration in the Bank in order to maintain business continuity and the Bank's long-term purpose.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has succession policy in the process of nominating member of Directors as is regulated in the Guidelines and Work Code of Ethics of Renumeration and Nomination Committee. Based on the guidelines, the committee offers the recommendation to the Board of Commisioners about the program of Directors development and ability, also provide the candidate proposal that meets the terms as a member of Directors to the Board of Commisioners to be delivered in RUPS.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
III	Aspek 3: Fungsi dan Peran Direksi Aspect 3: Board of Directors Function and Roles			
	Prinsip 5 Memperkuat Keanggotaan dan Komposisi Direksi.	12. Penentuan jumlah anggota Direksi mempertimbangkan kondisi Perusahaan Terbuka serta efektivitas dalam pengambilan keputusan.	Sebagai organ Bank yang berwenang dalam pengurusan Bank, penentuan jumlah Direksi sangat memengaruhi jalannya kinerja perusahaan terbuka. Dengan demikian, penentuan jumlah anggota Direksi harus dilakukan melalui pertimbangan yang matang dan wajib mengacu pada ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, di mana berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik paling sedikit terdiri dari 2 orang. Di samping itu, dalam penentuan jumlah Direksi harus berdasar pada kebutuhan untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan perusahaan terbuka serta disesuaikan dengan kondisi perusahaan terbuka, meliputi karakteristik, kapasitas, dan ukuran perusahaan terbuka, serta bagaimana tercapainya efektivitas pengambilan keputusan Direksi.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank telah menentukan jumlah anggota Direksi dengan mempertimbangkan kompleksitas usaha Bank saat ini dan rencana pengembangan ke depan, serta efektivitas dalam pengambilan keputusan. Bank memiliki 5 orang anggota Direksi yang profesional dan kompeten di bidang perbankan. Dari jumlah Direksi tersebut, Bank memiliki Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen yang bertanggung jawab terhadap penerapan GCG di Bank. Pengangkatan anggota Direksi dilakukan sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 33/POJK.04/2014 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.
	Principle 5 Strengthtening Membership and Composition of the Board of Directors	12. The Determination of member of Directors number considers the Public Company's condition and effectiveness in decision making	As the Bank's organ authorized in the Bank's management, determination of member of Directors number really affects the public company's performance. Therefore, determination of member of Directors number must be done through mature consideration and must refer to the applies regulations, where based on Financial Services Authority Regulations about Directors and Board of Commisioners Issuer or Public Company minimum consists of 2 people. Besides, in determination the number of Directors must be based on the need to achieve intention and purpose of the public company also is adjusted with the public company's condition, that includes characteristics, capacity, and the public company's size, and how to achieve the effectiveness of Directors decision making.	The Bank has determined the number of members of the Board of Directors by considering the Bank's current business complexity and future development plans, as well as effectiveness in making decisions. The Bank has 5 professional and competent members of the Board of Directors in the banking sector. Of such number of Board of Directors, the Bank has Compliance and Independent Director who is responsible for implementing GCG in the Bank. The appointment of members of Board of Directors is conducted in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		13. Penentuan komposisi anggota Direksi memperhatikan, keberagaman keahlian, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman yang dibutuhkan.	Seperti halnya Dewan Komisaris, keberagaman komposisi anggota Direksi merupakan kombinasi karakteristik yang diinginkan, baik dari organ Direksi maupun anggota Direksi secara individu, sesuai dengan kebutuhan perusahaan terbuka. Kombinasi tersebut ditentukan dengan cara memperhatikan keahlian, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman yang sesuai pada pembagian tugas dan fungsi jabatan Direksi dalam mencapai tujuan perusahaan terbuka. Dengan demikian, pertimbangan kombinasi karakteristik dimaksud akan berdampak dalam ketepatan proses pencalonan dan penunjukan individual anggota Direksi ataupun Direksi secara kolegial.	Sudah dipenuhi. Penetapan komposisi anggota Direksi telah dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan pengetahuan, keahlian, dan pengalaman yang relevan dalam melaksanakan tugas sesuai dengan bidang masing-masing, khususnya di bidang perbankan atau bidang keuangan, serta mempertimbangkan kemampuan dalam melakukan pengelolaan strategis dalam rangka pengembangan Bank yang sehat dengan senantiasa berpedoman kepada peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
		13. The determination of composition of Board of Directors considers the diversity of expertise, knowledge, and experience required.	Similar to the Board of Commissioners, the diversity of composition of Board of Directors is a combination of characteristics required in terms of the Board of Directors as an organ and as members of Board of Directors individually, according to the needs of the Public Company. Therefore, the consideration of the combination of such characteristics will have an impact in the accuracy of the nomination process and the individual appointment of members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Directors in a collegial manner.	Has been fullfilled. Determination of composition of members of Board of Directors has considered the relevant knowledge, expertise, and experience in carrying out duties in accordance with their respective fields, particularly in the banking or finance sector, as well as considered the ability to carry out strategic management in the framework of developing a sound Bank by always referring to the applicable laws and regulations.
		14. Anggota Direksi yang membawahi bidang akuntansi atau keuangan memiliki keahlian dan/atau pengetahuan di bidang akuntansi.	• Laporan Keuangan merupakan laporan pertanggung jawaban manajemen atas pengelolaan sumber daya yang dimiliki oleh perusahaan terbuka, yang wajib disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang berlaku umum di Indonesia dan juga Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan terkait antara lain peraturan perundang-undangan di sektor pasar modal yang mengatur mengenai penyajian dan pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan perusahaan terbuka. Berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan di sektor pasar modal yang mengatur mengenai tanggung jawab Direksi atas Laporan Keuangan, Direksi secara tanggung renteng bertanggung jawab atas Laporan Keuangan, yang ditandatangani Direktur Utama dan anggota Direksi yang membawahi bidang akuntansi atau keuangan.	Sudah dipenuhi. Direktur yang membawahi *Financial* dan *Accounting* mempunyai kualifikasi keahlian dan/atau pengetahuan di bidang akuntansi antara lain dapat dilihat berdasarkan latar belakang pendidikan, pengalaman serta riwayat jabatan yang pernah diemban.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
			• Dengan demikian, pengungkapan dan penyusunan informasi keuangan yang disajikan dalam Laporan Keuangan akan sangat tergantung pada keahlian, dan/atau pengetahuan Direksi, khususnya anggota Direksi yang membawahi bidang akuntansi atau keuangan. Adanya kualifikasi keahlian dan/atau pengetahuan di bidang akuntansi yang setidaknya dimiliki anggota Direksi dimaksud dapat memberikan keyakinan atas penyusunan Laporan Keuangan, sehingga Laporan Keuangan tersebut dapat diandalkan oleh para pemangku kepentingan sebagai dasar pengambilan keputusan ekonomi terkait perusahaan terbuka dimaksud. Keahlian dan/atau pengetahuan tersebut dapat dibuktikan dengan latar belakang pendidikan, sertifikasi pelatihan dan/atau pengalaman kerja terkait.	
		14. Members of Board of Directors in charge of accounting or finance have the skills and/ or knowledge in accounting field.	• The Financial Statement is management accountability report on the management of resources owned by the Public Company, which must be prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia as well as the related Financial Services Authority Regulations, such as the laws and regulations in Capital Market sector governing the presentation and disclosure of Public Company's Financial Statements. Under the laws and regulations of the capital market sector governing the Board of Directors' responsibilities of the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors are jointly and severally liable for the Financial Statements, which are signed by the President Director and members of the Board of Directors in charge of accounting or finance sector • Thus, the disclosure and preparation of financial information presented in the Financial Statements will largely depend on Board of Directors' expertise and/or knowledge, especially those of members of Board of Directors who are in charge of accounting or finance sector. The qualification of expertise and/or knowledge in accounting sector which at least shall be possessed by such member of Board of Directors can provide confidence in the preparation of Financial Statements, so that the Financial Statements can be relied upon by the stakeholders as the basis of economic decision making related to the said Public Company. Such expertise and/ or knowledge may be proven by educational background, training certification, and/or related work experience.	Has been fullfilled. The Director in charge of Finance and Accounting has the qualifications of expertise and/or knowledge in accounting field, among others, based on his educational background, work experience and history of positions held.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
	Prinsip 6 Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi.	15. Direksi mempunyai kebijakan penilaian sendiri (*Self Assessment*) untuk menilai kinerja Direksi.	• Seperti halnya pada Dewan Komisaris, kebijakan *self assessment* Direksi merupakan suatu pedoman yang digunakan sebagai bentuk akuntabilitas atas penilaian kinerja Direksi secara kolegial. *Self assessment* atau penilaian sendiri dilakukan oleh masing-masing anggota Direksi untuk menilai pelaksanaan kinerja Direksi secara kolegial dan bukan menilai kinerja individual masing-masing anggota Direksi. Dengan adanya self assessment ini, diharapkan masing-masing anggota Direksi dapat berkontribusi untuk memperbaiki kinerja Direksi secara berkesinambungan. • Kebijakan tersebut dapat mencakup kegiatan penilaian yang dilakukan beserta maksud dan tujuannya, waktu pelaksanaannya secara berkala, serta tolak ukur atau kriteria penilaian yang digunakan sesuai dengan rekomendasi yang diberikan oleh fungsi Remunerasi dan Nominasi perusahaan terbuka, di mana pembentukan fungsi tersebut telah diwajibkan dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.	Sudah dipenuhi. *Self assessment* Direksi telah dilakukan sesuai ketentuan yang diatur dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 4/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum dan Peraturan Turunannya. *Self assessment* dilakukan melalui penilaian 3 aspek *governance*, yaitu *governance structure*, *governance process*, dan *governance outcome*.
	Principle 6 Increasing the Quality of Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors	15. The Board of Directors has self-assessment policy to assess the Board of Directors' performance.	• Similar to the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors' self-assessment policy is a guideline used as a form of accountability for the Board of Directors' performance in a collegial manner. Self-assessment is performed by each member of the Board of Directors to assess the Board of Directors' performance collegially rather than assessing the individual performance of each member of the Board of Directors. with this self-assessment, it is expected that each member of Board of Directors can contribute to improve the Board of Directors performance on an ongoing basis • The policy may include assessment activities carried out along with the aims and objectives, periodic implementation time, as well as benchmarks or assessment criteria used in accordance with the recommendations given by the Remuneration and Nomination function of a public company, where the formation of these functions is mandatory in the Services Authority Regulation Finance concerning the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of Issuers or Public Companies.	Has been fullfilled. Board of Directors' self-assessment has been done in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 on Sound Level Assessment of Commercial Banks and its derivative regulations. Self-Assessment was done by assessing 3 governance aspects, which are governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		16. Kebijakan penilaian sendiri (*Self Assessment*) untuk menilai kinerja Direksi diungkapkan melalui laporan tahunan Perusahaan Terbuka.	Pengungkapan kebijakan *self assessment* atas kinerja Direksi dilakukan tidak hanya untuk memenuhi aspek transparansi sebagai bentuk pertanggung jawaban atas pelaksanaan tugasnya, namun juga untuk memberikan informasi penting atas upaya-upaya perbaikan dalam pengelolaan perusahaan terbuka. Informasi tersebut sangat bermanfaat untuk memberikan keyakinan kepada Pemegang Saham atau investor bahwa terdapat kepastian pengelolaan Bank terus dilakukan ke arah yang lebih baik. Dengan adanya pengungkapan tersebut, Pemegang Saham atau investor mengetahui mekanisme *check and balance* terhadap kinerja Direksi.	Sudah dipenuhi. Hasil *self assessment* Direksi telah diungkapkan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini pada uraian Penilaian Kinerja Direksi di bab Tata Kelola Perusahaan.
		16. Self-assessment policy to assess the Board of Directors' performance is disclosed through the public company's Annual Report.	The disclosure of self assessment policy on Board of Directors' performance is conducted not only to meet the transparency aspect as a form of accountability for the performance of its duties, but also to provide important information on the improvement efforts made in managing the public company. Such information is very useful to give confidence to the Shareholders or investors that there is a certainty that the Bank is continuously managed to a better direction. with such disclosure, the Shareholders or investors may understand the check and balance mechanism on the Board of Directors' performance.	Has been fullfilled The Board of Directors' self-assessment results have been disclosed in this Annual Report, in the description of Board of Directors Performance Assessment, in the Corporate Governance chapter.
		17. Direksi mempunyai kebijakan terkait pengunduran diri anggota Direksi apabila terlibat dalam kejahatan keuangan.	• Kebijakan pengunduran diri anggota Direksi yang terlibat dalam kejahatan keuangan merupakan kebijakan yang dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan para pemangku kepentingan terhadap perusahaan terbuka, sehingga integritas Bank akan tetap terjaga. Kebijakan ini diperlukan untuk membantu kelancaran proses hukum dan agar proses hukum tersebut tidak mengganggu jalannya kegiatan usaha. Selain itu, dari sisi moralitas, kebijakan ini akan membangun budaya beretika di lingkungan perusahaan terbuka. Kebijakan tersebut dapat tercakup dalam pedoman ataupun kode etik yang berlaku bagi Direksi. • Selanjutnya, yang dimaksud dengan terlibat dalam kejahatan keuangan merupakan adanya status terpidana terhadap anggota Direksi dari pihak yang berwenang. Kejahatan keuangan dimaksud seperti manipulasi dan berbagai bentuk penggelapan dalam kegiatan jasa keuangan serta tindakan pidana pencucian uang sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang No. 8 tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang.	Sudah dipenuhi. Kebijakan pengunduran diri Direksi telah diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi. Berdasarkan pedoman tersebut, jika ada anggota Direksi yang merugikan Bank atau negara atau apabila yang bersangkutan dinyatakan bersalah oleh putusan pengadilan yang memiliki kekuatan hukum, maka akan diberhentikan atau masa jabatannya akan berakhir dengan sendirinya dan Bank akan menyelenggarakan RUPS atas hal tersebut.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		17. Board of Directors has policy related to resignation of Board of Directors' members if involved in financial crime.	• The resignation policy of member of Board of Directors involved in financial crime is a policy that improve stakeholders' trust on Public Company, therefore, the Bank's integrity is maintained.. Such policy may be covered in the Board Manual applicable to the Board of Directors. • Furthermore, engagement in financial crime constitutes the convicted status of the member of the Board of Directors from the competent authority. The said financial crimes include manipulation and various forms of embezzlement in financial services' activities and the money laundering criminal act as referred to in Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Criminal Act of Money Laundering.	Has been fullfilled. resignation policy of Board of Directors is already regulated in the Board Manual of Board of Directors. Based on this Manual, in the event that there is a member of Board of Directors who harm the Bank or the country or that the said member is found guilty by a court decision that already has legal force, then the said member is dismissed or the term of office automatically ends, and the Bank will convene a GMS on such matter.
IV	Aspek 4: Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan Aspect 4: Stakeholders Participation			
	Prinsip 7 Meningkatkan Aspek Tata Kelola Perusahaan melalui Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan.	18. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan untuk mencegah terjadinya *insider trading*.	Seseorang yang mempunyai informasi orang dalam dilarang melakukan suatu transaksi efek dengan menggunakan informasi orang dalam sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang mengenai Pasar Modal. Perusahaan terbuka dapat meminimalisir terjadinya *insider trading* tersebut melalui kebijakan pencegahan, misalnya dengan memisahkan secara tegas data dan/atau informasi yang bersifat rahasia dengan yang bersifat publik, serta membagi tugas dan tanggung jawab atas pengelolaan informasi dimaksud secara proporsional dan efisien.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank menjaga kerahasiaan sesuai kaidah yang berlaku dengan tetap memperhatikan seluruh kepentingan Pemegang Saham dan pemangku kepentingan.
	Principle 7 Increasing the Corporate Governance Aspect through Stakeholders Participation	18. The Public Company has a policy to prevent the occurrence of insider trading.	Someone who has an insider is prohibited to do an effect transaction by using an insider as is meant in the laws about Capital Market. Public company can minimize this insider trading through prevention policies, for example by strictly separating the confidential data and/or information from public ones, and dividing the duties and responsibilities for the management of such information in a proportionate and efficient manner	Has been fullfilled. The Bank maintains confidentiality in accordance with the applicable rules and keeps paying attention to all of the interests of the Shareholders and stakeholders.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		19. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan anti korupsi dan anti *fraud*.	Kebijakan antikorupsi bermanfaat untuk memastikan agar kegiatan usaha perusahaan terbuka dilakukan secara legal, *prudent*, dan sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip tata kelola yang baik. Kebijakan tersebut dapat merupakan bagian dalam kode etik, ataupun dalam bentuk tersendiri. Kebijakan tersebut antara lain dapat meliputi program dan prosedur yang dilakukan dalam mengatasi praktik korupsi, balas jasa (*kickbacks*), *fraud*, suap dan/atau gratifikasi dalam perusahaan terbuka. Lingkup dari kebijakan tersebut harus menggambarkan pencegahan perusahaan terbuka terhadap segala praktik korupsi, baik memberi maupun menerima dari pihak lain.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan anti korupsi dan anti *fraud* sebagaimana dimuat dalam Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan No. 0012.02.0 tanggal 27 Februari 2017 tentang Strategi Anti *Fraud*, yang disosialisasikan secara berkala kepada seluruh kantor cabang agar dapat dilaksanakan secara konsisten.
		19. Public Company has anticorruption and anti-fraud policies.	Anti-corruption policy is useful to ensure that the public company's business activities are conducted legally, prudently, and in accordance with the principles of good governance. This policy may be part of the code of conduct, or on a separate form. This policy may include, among others, programs and procedures taken in handling corrupt practices, kickbacks, fraud, bribery, and/or gratification in the public company. The policy scope must illustrate the prevention of public company against all corrupt practices, either giving to or receiving from other parties.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies as contained in the Company's Policy Guidelines No. 0012.02.0 Febuary 27, 2017 on Anti-Fraud Strategies, which are regularly disseminated to all branch offices so that they can be implemented consistently

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		20. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan tentang seleksi dan peningkatan kemampuan pemasok atau vendor.	• Kebijakan tentang seleksi pemasok atau vendor bermanfaat untuk memastikan agar perusahaan terbuka memperoleh barang atau jasa yang diperlukan dengan harga yang kompetitif dan kualitas yang baik. Sedangkan, kebijakan peningkatan kemampuan pemasok atau vendor bermanfaat untuk memastikan bahwa rantai pasokan (*supply chain*) berjalan dengan efisien dan efektif. Kemampuan pemasok atau vendor dalam memasok/ memenuhi barang atau jasa yang dibutuhkan Bank akan memengaruhi kualitas *output* Bank. • Pelaksanaan kebijakan-kebijakan tersebut dapat menjamin kontinuitas pasokan, baik dari segi kuantitas maupun kualitas yang dibutuhkan perusahaan terbuka. Cakupan kebijakan ini meliputi kriteria dalam pemilihan pemasok atau vendor, mekanisme pengadaan yang transparan, upaya peningkatan kemampuan pemasok atau vendor, dan pemenuhan hak-hak yang berkaitan dengan pemasok atau vendor.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan seleksi dan peningkatan kemampuan vendor sebagaimana diatur dalam Surat Edaran Operasi No. 194.02.0 tentang Penggunaan Rekening Bank Artha Graha Internasional untuk Pembayaran Vendor.
		20. Public Company has a policy on selection and improvement of supplier or vendor capabilities.	• Policies on selection of suppliers or vendors are useful to ensure that the Public Company acquire the necessary goods or services at competitive prices with good quality. While, the policy of improving suppliers ability or vendors is useful to ensure that supply chain runs efficient and effective. Suppliers or vendors' ability in supplying/fullfilling goods or services which are needed by the Bank will affect the Bank's output quality. • The implementation of the policies can guarantee the supply continuity, either from quantity or quality aspect which are needed by the Public Company. The scope of the policy includes criteria in selecting suppliers or vendors, tranparent procurement mechanism, the effort on improving suppliers or vendors, and the fullfillment of rights which are related to suppliers or vendors.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has a policy for vendor selection and improvement of capabilities as stipulated in the Operations Circular No. 194.02.0 on the Use of Bank Artha Graha Internasional Account for Vendor Payments.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		21. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan tentang pemenuhan hak-hak kreditur.	Kebijakan tentang pemenuhan hak-hak kreditur digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam melakukan pinjaman kepada kreditur. Tujuan dari kebijakan dimaksud adalah untuk menjaga terpenuhinya hak-hak dan menjaga kepercayaan kreditur terhadap perusahaan terbuka. Kebijakan tersebut mencakup pertimbangan dalam melakukan perjanjian, serta tindak lanjut dalam pemenuhan kewajiban perusahaan terbuka kepada kreditur.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank melaksanakan ketentuan dan persyaratan yang dimuat dalam perjanjian antara Bank dengan kreditur secara konsisten. Bank menggunakan dan mengelola dana kredit secara tepat sesuai kebutuhannya.
		21. Public Company has a policy on the fulfillment of creditors' rights.	Policies on fullfillment of creditor rights are used as a guideline to provide lending to creditors. The purpose of the policy is to maintain the fulfillment of rights and maintain the creditor trust to the Public Company. The policy includes consideration in entering into agreements, as well as follow-ups in fulfilling the Public Company's obligations to the creditors.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank implements the terms and conditions contained in the agreement between the Bank and the creditor consistently. The Bank uses and manages credit funds appropriately according to their needs.
		22. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan sistem *whistleblowing*.	Kebijakan sistem *whistleblowing* yang telah disusun dengan baik akan memberikan kepastian perlindungan kepada saksi atau pelapor atas suatu indikasi pelanggaran yang dilakukan karyawan atau manajemen perusahaan terbuka. Penerapan kebijakan sistem tersebut akan berdampak pada pembentukan budaya tata kelola perusahaan yang baik. Kebijakan sistem ini antara lain mencakup jenis pelanggaran yang dapat dilaporkan melalui sistem *whistleblowing*, cara pengaduan, perlindungan, jaminan kerahasiaan pelapor, penanganan pengaduan, pihak yang mengelola aduan, serta hasil penanganan dan tindak lanjut pengaduan.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan pelaksanaan *whistleblowing system* sebagaimana diatur dalam Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan No. 0012.02.0 tanggal 27 Februari 2017 tentang Strategi Anti *Fraud*. Kebijakan tersebut telah mencakup cara pengaduan, perlindungan dan jaminan kerahasiaan pelapor, penanganan pengaduan, pihak yang mengelola pengaduan, serta hasil penanganan dan tindak lanjut pengaduan. Pengungkapan atas pelaksanaan kebijakan tersebut diuraikan pada bagian *Whistleblowing System* dalam bab Tata Kelola Perusahaan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini.
		22. Public Company has whistleblowing system policy.	A well-structured whistleblowing system policy will provide assurance of protection to the witnesses or reporters for an indication of breach by an employee or public company's management. The implementation of such system policy will have an impact on the establishment of good corporate governance culture. The whistleblowing system policy includes among others types of violations that can be reported through the whistleblowing system, methods to file a complaint, protection, guarantee of confidentiality of the complainant, complaint handling, party managing complaints, and the results of the handling and follow-up of complaints.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has a policy on implementation of whistleblowing system as stipulated in the Company Policy Guidelines No. 0012.02.0 February 27, 2017 on Anti Fraud Strategy. This policy has included the methods to file a complaint, protection and guarantee of confidentiality of the complainant, complaint handling, party managing complaints, and the results of the handling and follow-up of complaints. Disclosure of the policy implementation is described in the Whistleblowing System section, in the Corporate Governance chapter of this Annual Report.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
		23. Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan pemberian insentif jangka panjang kepada Direksi dan karyawan.	• Insentif jangka panjang merupakan insentif yang didasarkan atas pencapaian kinerja jangka panjang. Rencana insentif ini mempunyai dasar pemikiran bahwa kinerja jangka panjang Bank tercermin oleh pertumbuhan nilai dari saham atau target-target jangka panjang Bank lainnya. Insentif jangka panjang bermanfaat dalam rangka menjaga loyalitas dan memberikan motivasi kepada Direksi dan karyawan untuk meningkatkan kinerja atau produktivitasnya yang akan berdampak pada peningkatan kinerja Bank dalam jangka panjang. • Adanya suatu kebijakan insentif jangka panjang merupakan komitmen nyata perusahaan terbuka untuk mendorong pelaksanaan pemberian insentif jangka panjang kepada Direksi dan karyawan dengan syarat, prosedur, dan bentuk yang disesuaikan dengan tujuan jangka panjang perusahaan terbuka. Kebijakan dimaksud dapat mencakup antara lain maksud dan tujuan pemberian insentif jangka panjang, syarat dan prosedur dalam pemberian insentif, serta kondisi dan risiko yang harus diperhatikan oleh perusahaan terbuka dalam pemberian insentif. Kebijakan tersebut juga dapat tercakup dalam kebijakan remunerasi perusahaan terbuka yang ada.	Belum dipenuhi. Bank sedang melakukan pembahasan internal oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi terkait kebijakan insentif jangka panjang kepada Direksi dan karyawan.
		23. Public Company has long-term incentive allocation policy to Directors and employees.	• Long-term incentive is incentive based on long-term performance achievement. The incentive plan has a consideration that the Bank's long-term performance is reflected by the growth of the share's value or the others of Bank's long-term targets. The long-term incentive is useful in keeping loyality and motivating the Directors and employees to improve its performance or productivity which can affect on the enhancement of Bank's long-term performance. • The existence of a long-term incentive policy is a public company's real commitment to encourage the implementation of long-term incentive allocation to Directors and employees with provisions, procedure, and format which is adjusted to public company's long-term purpose. The intended policy includes intention and purpose of long-term incentive allocation, terms and procedure in incentive allocation, also condition and risks which should be noticed by public company in incentive allocation. The policy is also included in public company's remuneration policy.	Hasn't been fullfilled. Bank is doing an internal by the Board of Commisioners and Directors about long-term incentive policy to Directors and employees discussion.

No	Prinsip Principles	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Penjelasan Penerapan di BAGI Implementation Explanation in BAGI	Keterangan Information
V	Aspek 5: Keterbukaan Informasi Aspect: 5: Information Disclosure			
	Prinsip 8 Meningkatkan Pelaksanaan Keterbukaan Informasi.	24. Perusahaan Terbuka memanfaatkan penggunaan teknologi informasi secara lebih luas selain Situs Web sebagai media keterbukaan informasi.	Penggunaan teknologi informasi dapat bermanfaat sebagai media keterbukaan informasi. Keterbukaan informasi yang dilakukan tidak hanya yang telah diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan, namun juga informasi lain terkait perusahaan terbuka yang dirasakan bermanfaat untuk diketahui Pemegang Saham atau investor. Dengan pemanfaatan teknologi informasi secara lebih luas, selain situs web, diharapkan Bank dapat meningkatkan efektivitas penyebaran informasi Bank. Meskipun demikian, pemanfaatan teknologi informasi yang dilakukan tetap memperhatikan manfaat dan biaya Bank.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank telah melaksanakan keterbukaan informasi kepada pemangku kepentingan melalui: 1. *Website* Bank; 2. Paparan Publik; 3. Laporan Tahunan; 4. *Company Profile*; 5. *Sponsorship*; dan 6. Edukasi Perbankan.
	Principle 8 Increasing the Implementation of Information Disclosure.	24. Public Company utilizes the use of information technology more broadly, in addition to the website, as a media of information disclosure.	The use of information technology can be useful as a media to disclose information. By utilizing information technology widely, in addition to the website, it is expected that the effectiveness of the dissemination of the Bank's information can be better. Nevertheless, the utilization of information technology taken still pays attention to Bank's benefits and costs.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has implemented information disclosure to the stakeholders through: 1. Bank's Website; 2. Public Expose; 3. Annual Report; 4. Company Profile; 5. Sponsorship; and 6. Banking Education.
		25. Laporan Tahunan Perusahaan Terbuka mengungkapkan pemilik manfaat akhir dalam kepemilikan saham Perusahaan Terbuka paling sedikit 5% (lima persen), selain pengungkapan pemilik manfaat akhir dalam kepemilikan saham Perusahaan Terbuka melalui pemegang saham utama dan pengendali.	Peraturan perundang-undangan di sektor pasar modal yang mengatur mengenai penyampaian Laporan Tahunan perusahaan terbuka telah mengatur kewajiban pengungkapan informasi mengenai Pemegang Saham yang memiliki 5% atau lebih saham perusahaan terbuka, serta kewajiban pengungkapan informasi mengenai Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali perusahaan terbuka, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung, sampai dengan pemilik manfaat terakhir dalam kepemilikan saham tersebut. Dalam pedoman tata kelola ini, direkomendasikan untuk mengungkapkan pemilik manfaat akhir atas kepemilikan saham perusahaan terbuka paling sedikit 5%, selain mengungkapkan pemilik manfaat akhir dari kepemilikan saham oleh Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali.	Sudah dipenuhi. Bank telah mengungkapkan informasi mengenai Pemegang Saham yang memiliki saham 5% atau lebih pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini.
		25. The Public Company's Annual Report discloses the ultimate beneficial owner of the Public Company's share ownership of at least 5%, in addition to the disclosure of ultimate beneficial owner in the share ownership of Public Company through Main and Controlling Shareholders.	The laws and regulations in capital market sector governing the submission of public company's Annual Report has regulated the mandatory disclosure of information on Shareholders holding 5% of shares or more of public company, as well as the mandatory disclosure of information on the Main and Controlling Shareholders of public company, either directly or indirectly, to the ultimate beneficial owner in the ownership of such shares. In the governance directive discloses the ultimate beneficial owner of the Public Company's share ownership of at least 5%, in addition to the disclosure of ultimate beneficial owner in the share ownership of Public Company through Main and Controlling Shareholders.	Has been fullfilled. The Bank has disclosed information on Shareholders holding 5% or more shares in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham

General Meeting of Shareholders

Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) merupakan organ tertinggi dalam struktur Tata Kelola Perusahaan. RUPS merupakan media komunikasi antara Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dengan para pemegang saham sekaligus sebagai organ tertinggi sebuah Perusahaan Terbuka yang mempunyai wewenang yang tidak diberikan kepada Direksi atau Dewan Komisaris sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang mengenai perseroan terbatas dan/atau anggaran dasar Perusahaan Terbuka.

Dasar Hukum

Penyelenggaraan RUPS Bank dilakukan dengan mengacu pada ketentuan antara lain:

1. Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas.
2. Peraturan OJK No. 32/POJK.04/2014 tanggal 8 Desember 2014 tentang Rencana dan Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan OJK No. 10/POJK.04/2017 tanggal 14 Maret 2017.
3. Peraturan OJK No. 15/POJK.04/2020 tentang Rencana dan penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka.
4. Peraturan OJK No. 16/POJK.04/2020 tentang Pelaksanaan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka Secara Elektronik.
5. Prosedur Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Bank.

Jenis RUPS

Dalam pelaksanaannya, RUPS terdiri dari RUPS Tahunan dan RUPS Luar Biasa.

1. RUPS Tahunan
   RUPS ini dilaksanakan paling lambat 6 (enam) bulan setelah berakhirnya tahun buku. Agenda utama RUPS Tahunan terdiri dari pengajuan Laporan Keuangan dan Laporan Tahunan dari Direksi untuk disahkan dan disetujui oleh Pemegang Saham, melakukan penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk tahun depan, memutuskan penggunaan laba, mengangkat atau memberhentikan anggota Direksi atau anggota Dewan Komisaris dan memutuskan hal-hal lain yang diperlukan.
2. RUPS Luar Biasa
   Pelaksanaan RUPS Luar biasa dapat diselenggarakan kapan saja sesuai keperluan Perseroan oleh Direksi ataupun Dewan Komisaris, atas permintaan dari Pemegang Saham.

Tata Cara Penyelenggaraan RUPS

RUPS Tahunan dan RUPS Luar Biasa dilaksanakan dengan prosedur sebagai berikut:

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is the highest organ in the organizational structure. The GMS is a communication medium between the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners and shareholders as well as the highest organ of a Public Company which has the authority not given to the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners as referred to in the Law regarding Limited Liability Companies and/or the Articles of Association of the Public Company.

Legal Basis

The implementation of the Bank's GMS is in referring to:

1. Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
2. OJK Regulation No. 32/POJK.04/2014 of December 8, 2014 concerning the Planning and Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies as amended by OJK Regulation No. 10/POJK.04/2017 dated March 14, 2017;
3. OJK Regulation No. 15/POJK.04/2020 concerning Planning and holding of General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies.
4. OJK Regulation No. 16/POJK.04/2020 concerning the Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Public Companies Electronically.
5. Procedures in Organizing the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank.

Type of GMS

In its implementation, the GMS consists of the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS.

1. Annual GMS
   This GMS is held no later than 6 (six) months after the end of the financial year. The main agenda of the Annual GMS consists of submitting the Financial Report and Annual Report from the Board of Directors to be ratified and approved by the Shareholders, appointing a Public Accounting Firm for the next year, deciding on the use of profits, appointing or dismissing members of the Board of Directors or members of the Board of Commissioners and deciding other required matters.
2. Extraordinary GMS
   The implementation of the Extraordinary GMS can be held at any time according to the needs of the Company by the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners, at the request of the Shareholders.

Procedures to Implement GMS

Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS are carried out under the following procedures.

1. Penyampaian rencana penyelenggaraan RUPS kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dilakukan selambat-lambatnya 5 hari kerja sebelum pengumuman RUPS;
2. Pengumuman RUPS kepada para Pemegang Saham paling lambat 14 hari sebelum pemanggilan RUPS, tidak termasuk tanggal pengumuman dan pemanggilan RUPS;
3. Pemanggilan RUPS paling lambat 21 hari sebelum tanggal RUPS dengan tidak memperhitungkan tanggal pemanggilan dan pelaksanaan RUPS;
4. Penyampaian bukti pengumuman dan pemanggilan RUPS kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan paling lambat 2 hari kerja setelah penerbitan pengumuman dan pemanggilan;
5. Kewajiban melakukan pengumuman, pemanggilan, ralat pemanggilan, pemanggilan ulang, dan pengumuman ringkasan risalah RUPS sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ini, bagi Perusahaan Terbuka yang sahamnya tercatat pada bursa efek wajib dilakukan melalui paling sedikit:
   - situs web penyedia e-RUPS;
   - situs web bursa efek; dan
   - situs web Perusahaan Terbuka,

Dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa asing, dengan ketentuan bahasa asing yang digunakan paling sedikit bahasa Inggris dan memuat informasi yang sama sebagaimana pengumuman yang menggunakan bahasa Indonesia.

Sistem Penyelenggaraan Rapat

Penyelenggaraan RUPS secara elektronik yang selanjutnya disebut e-RUPS merupakan sistem atau sarana elektronik yang digunakan untuk mendukung penyelenggaraan RUPS. Dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ini, diharapkan dapat lebih meningkatkan praktik tata kelola yang baik bagi Perusahaan Terbuka sehingga dapat semakin meningkatkan kepercayaan pemegang saham terhadap Perusahaan Terbuka, dan pada akhirnya membawa dampak positif terhadap keberlangsungan Perusahaan Terbuka.

Pelaksanaan RUPS Tahun 2020

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyelenggarakan RUPS Tahunan dan RUPS Luar Biasa pada hari Jumat tanggal 25 September 2020, pukul 10.00 WIB bertempat di Hotel Borobudur, Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No.1 Jakarta Pusat.

Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham dihadiri oleh pemegang saham yang mewakili 14.530.734.031 saham atau 91,98% dari seluruh saham dengan hak suara yang sah yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Perseroan, sesuai dengan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dan Peraturan Perundangan yang berlaku.

1. Submission of a plan for holding the GMS to the Financial Services Authority shall be made no later than 5 working days prior to the announcement of the GMS;
2. Announcement of the GMS to Shareholders shall be made through 1 national newspaper no later than 14 days before the invitation of the GMS, excluding the date of the announcement and invitation of the GMS;
3. Invitation of the GMS no later than 21 days prior to the date of the GMS, excluding the date of invitation and implementation of the GMS;
4. Submitting proof of announcement and invitation of the GMS to the Financial Services Authority no later than 2 working days after the publication of the announcement and invitation;
5. The obligation to make announcements, invitation, corrections for invitation, re-invitation, and announcements of summary minutes of the GMS as referred to in this Financial Services Authority Regulation, for Public Companies whose shares are listed on the stock exchange must be made through at least:
   - e-GMS provider website;
   - stock exchange website; and
   - Public Company website,

in Indonesian and foreign languages, provided that the foreign language used is at least English and contains the same information as the announcement in Indonesian.

Meeting Implementation System

Electronic GMS, hereinafter referred to as e-GMS, is an electronic system or means used to support the holding of a GMS. with this Financial Services Authority Regulation, it is hoped to further improve good governance practices for Public Companies so that it can further increase shareholder confidence in Public Companies, and ultimately have a positive impact on the sustainability of the Public Company.

Implementation of the 2020 GMS

Bank Artha Graha Internasional held an Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS on Friday, September 25, 2020, at 10.00 WIB at Hotel Borobudur, Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No.1 Jakarta Pusat.

The General Meeting of Shareholders was attended by shareholders representing 14,530,734,031 shares or 91.98% of all shares with valid voting rights that have been issued by the Company, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.

Proses rencana dan pelaksanaan RUPS Tahunan dan RUPS Luar Biasa telah tertuang dalam surat Perusahaan yang telah disampaikan ke OJK, serta pemasangan iklan Pemberitahuan, Pemanggilan dan Pengumuman Ringkasan Risalah Rapat, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

The process of planning and implementing the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS has been stated in the Company's letter that was submitted to the OJK, as well as the advertisement of Notifications, Summons and Announcement of Summary of Minutes of Meeting, with the following details:

Pemberitahuan Notice	**Pengumuman** Announcement	**Pemanggilan** Invitation	**Pelaksanaan** Implementation	**Hasil dan Keputusan** Result and Resolutions
Bank telah menyampaikan pemberitahuan mata acara RUPST dan RUPSLB kepada OJK pada tanggal 25 Juni 2020, sebagaimana dalam surat No. SK/0007/DIR-CORSEC/VI/2020	Bank telah mengumumkan RUPST dan RUPSLB di harian Media Indonesia pada tanggal 19 Agustus 2020 dan *website* Bank	Bank telah melakukan pemanggilan untuk RUPST dan RUPSLB pada harian Media Indonesia tanggal 3 September 2020 dan *website* Bank	Bank melangsungkan RUPST dan RUPSLB pada hari Jumat, tanggal 25 September 2020 pukul 10.00 WIB s/d selesai, bertempat di Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No.1 Jakarta Pusat.	Ringkasan Risalah RUPST dan RUPSLB telah diumumkan pada harian Media Indonesia tanggal 29 September 2020 dan melalui *website* Bank dan *website* Pasar Modal.
The Bank has submitted notification of the agenda of the AGMS and EGMS to OJK on June 25, 2020, as in letter No. SK/0007/DIR-CORSEC/VI/2020	The Bank has made announcement regarding the AGMS and EGMS in Media Indonesia daily on August 19, 2020 and the Bank's website	The Bank has made invitations for the AGMS and EGMS on Media Indonesia daily on September 3, 2020 and the Bank's website	The Bank has held AGMS and EGMS on Friday, September 25, 2020 at 10.00 WIB until finished, at Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No.1 Jakarta Pusat.	Minutes of the AGMS and EGMS Summary have been announced in Media Indonesia daily newspaper on September 29 , 2020 and through the Bank's website and the Capital Market website.

Keputusan RUPS Tahunan 2020

Pengambilan keputusan dilakukan secara musyawarah untuk mendapatkan mufakat bersama, tidak ada peserta rapat yang bertanya dan keputusan diambil secara bulat dengan suara setuju sebanyak 14.530.734.031 atau mencapai 91,98% dari kuorum kehadiran. Seluruh keputusan RUPS Tahunan dan Luar Biasa Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah disahkan dalam Surat Keputusan Direksi SK/0028/DIRUT/IX/2020 dan Akta No.21 Notaris M. Nova Faisal, SH., M.Kn tanggal 25 September 2020 dengan ringkasan sebagai berikut:

Resolution of the 2020 Annual GMS

Decisions were made by deliberation to obtain mutual consensus, none of the meeting participants asked questions and decisions were made unanimously as many as 14,530,734,031 or reaching 91.98% of the attendance quorum. All resolutions of the Annual and Extraordinary GMS of Bank Artha Graha Internasional have been ratified in the Decree of the Board of Directors SK/0028/DIRUT/IX/2020 and Deed No.21 Notary M. Nova Faisal, SH., M.Kn dated September 25, 2020 with the summary as following:

Mata Acara Rapat Pertama First Meeting Agenda	**Pemberian Dispensasi atas Keterlambatan Pelaksanaan RUPST Tahun Buku 2019.** Granting of Dispensation for Delays in the Implementation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the 2019 Fiscal Year.
Keputusan Rapat Meeting Resolution	Menyetujui memberikan dispensasi atas keterlambatan penyelenggaraan RUPST Perseroan tahun buku 2019, sehingga RUPST Perseroan dapat diselenggarakan pada hari ini, Jumat, 25 September 2020. Agreed to provide dispensation for the delay in holding the Company's AGMS for the 2019 financial year, so that the Company's AGMS can be held today, Friday, September 25, 2020.
Mata Acara Rapat Kedua Second Meeting Agenda	**Persetujuan Laporan Tahunan, termasuk pengesahan Laporan Keuangan dan Laporan Tugas Pengawasan Dewan Komisaris Perseroan Tahun Buku 2019.** Approval of the Annual Report, including the ratification of the Financial Statements and the Supervisory Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Company for the 2019 Fiscal Year.
Keputusan Rapat Meeting Resolution	1. Menerima baik dan menyetujui Laporan Tahunan Direksi Perseroan untuk Tahun Buku 2019, termasuk didalamnya Laporan Kegiatan Perseroan dan Laporan Tugas Pengawasan Dewan Komisaris Perseroan untuk Tahun Buku 2019; dan 2. Menerima dan mengesahkan Laporan Keuangan Perseroan untuk Tahun Buku 2019 yang telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono dengan laporannya No. Ref: 00108/3.0409/AU.1/07/0126-3/I/V/2020 tanggal 13 Mei 2020 dengan pendapat Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian. 1. Well-accepted and validated the Bank's Board of Directors Annual Report for the 2019 fiscal year, including the Bank's Activity Report and the Bank's Board of Commissioners Supervisory Report for the fiscal year; and 2. Accepted and validated the Bank's Financial Statements for the 2018 fiscal year, which have been audited by the Public Accountant Firm Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono, No. Ref: 00108/3.0409/AU.1/07/0126-3/I/V/2020 dated May 13, 2020 with Unqualified opinion.

Mata Acara Rapat Ketiga 3rd Meeting Agenda	**Penetapan Penggunaan Laba Bersih Perseroan Tahun Buku 2019.** Determination of the Use of the Bank's Net Income for the 2019 Fiscal Year.
Keputusan Rapat Meeting Resolution	Tidak membagikan dividen untuk Tahun Buku yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, karena Perseroan pada Tahun Buku 2019 tidak memperoleh laba bersih. Agreed that there will be no dividend distribution from for the fiscal year that ends in December 31, 2019 since the Company did not make net profit in the 2019 Fiscal Year.
Mata Acara Rapat Keempat 4th Meeting Agenda	**Penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik Tahun Buku 2020.** Appointment of Public Accountant for the 2020 Fiscal Year.
Keputusan Rapat Meeting Resolution	Memberikan kuasa dan/atau wewenang kepada Dewan Komisaris Perseroan berdasarkan rekomendasi Komite Audit untuk: 1. Menunjuk Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk melakukan audit atas buku-buku Perseroan Tahun Buku yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020, dan/atau Kantor Akuntan Publik Pengganti (dalam hal terdapat penggantian Kantor Akuntan Publik), yang telah terdaftar pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), sesuai dengan kriteria POJK No. 13/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penggunaan Jasa Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Kegiatan Jasa Keuangan, dan Bank Indonesia serta memiliki reputasi yang baik; dan 2. Menetapkan honorarium dan persyaratan-persyaratan lain sehubungan dengan Penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik tersebut. Granting power and/or authority to the Board of Commissioners of the Company based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee for: 1. Appointed a public accountant firm to audit the Bank's books for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2020 and a replacement of accountant firm (in the event that the public accountant firm needs to be replaced) that is registered at the Financial Services Authority, in accordance with the criteria of Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2017 on the Use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accountant Firm in Financial Services Activities and Bank Indonesia, as well as has good reputation; and 2. Determined the honorarium and other requirements in connection with the appointment of the public accountant firm.
Mata Acara Rapat Kelima 5th Meeting Agenda	**Penetapan Gaji dan Tunjangan Anggota Direksi serta Gaji atau Honorarium dan Tunjangan Anggota Dewan Komisaris.** Determination of Salary and Allowances for Members of Board of Directors, and Salary/Honorarium and Allowances for Members of Board of Commissioners.
Keputusan Rapat Meeting Resolution	1. Menyetujui memberi kuasa dan wewenang kepada Dewan Komisaris Perseroan untuk menetapkan gaji dan tunjangan anggota Direksi Perseroan dengan ketentuan bahwa Dewan Komisaris wajib memperhatikan saran/pendapat yang diberikan oleh Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi. 2. Menyetujui menetapkan honorarium dan tunjangan bagi anggota Dewan Komisaris maksimal tidak lebih tinggi dari 20% (dua puluh persen) dibandingkan dengan tahun lalu. 1. Approved the granting of power and authority to the Bank's Board of Commissioners to determine the salary and allowances for members of the Bank's Board of Directors provided that the Board of Commissioners must pay attention to the suggestion or opinion given by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee; and 2. Approved the determination of honorarium and allowances for members of Board of Commissioners at a maximum of 20% compared to that of last year.

Mata Acara Rapat Keenam 6th Meeting Agenda	**Perubahan Susunan Kepengurusan Perseroan.** Change in the Bank's Management Composition.

Keputusan Rapat
Meeting Resolution

a. Mengangkat kembali anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris Perseroan yaitu:

DEWAN KOMISARIS
KIKI SYAHNAKRI selaku Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen;
TOMY WINATA selaku Wakil Komisaris Utama;
SUGIANTO KUSUMA selaku Wakil Komisaris Utama;

DIREKSI
ANDY KASIH selaku Direktur Utama;
ANAS LATIEF selaku Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen;
INDRA SINTUNG BUDIANTO selaku Direktur

Sehingga susunan anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris Perseroan menjadi sebagai berikut:

DEWAN KOMISARIS

Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen	: KIKI SYAHNAKRI
Wakil Komisaris Utama	: TOMY WINATA
Wakil Komisaris Utama	: SUGIANTO KUSUMA
Komisaris Independen	: NICOLAUS EKO RIWAYANTO
Komisaris Independen	: ELIZAWATIE SIMON (efektif setelah *fit and proper test*)

DIREKSI

Direktur Utama	: ANDY KASIH
Wakil Direktur Utama	: CHRISTINA HARAPAN
Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen	: ANAS LATIEF
Direktur	: INDRA SINTUNG BUDIANTO
Direktur	: INDRASTOMO NUGROHO

b. Memberikan kuasa kepada Direksi Perseroan untuk menyatakan keputusan mata acara ke enam dengan akta tersendiri di hadapan seorang Notaris, dan memberitahukan perubahan data Perseroan kepada Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia.

a. Reappoint members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company, as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
KIKI SYAHNAKRI as President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner;
TOMY WINATA as Vice President Commissioner;
SUGIANTO KUSUMA as Vice President Commissioner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ANDY KASIH as President Director;
ANAS LATIEF as the Director of Compliance & Director of Independent;
INDRA SINTUNG BUDIANTO as Director.

The composition of the Company's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors after the dismissal and appointment is as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	: KIKI SYAHNAKRI
Vice President Commissioner	: TOMY WINATA
Vice President Commissioner	: SUGIANTO KUSUMA
Independent Commissioner	: NICOLAUS EKO RIWAYANTO
Independent Commissioner	: ELIZAWATIE SIMON (effective following fit and proper test)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Director	: ANDY KASIH
Vice President Director	: CHRISTINA HARAPAN
Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	: ANAS LATIEF
Director	: INDRA SINTUNG BUDIANTO
Director	: INDRASTOMO NUGROHO

b. Granted power to the Company's Board of Directors to state the resolutions of all 6 agenda items in a separate deed before a Notary and to inform the Company's data changes to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keputusan RUPS Luar Biasa

RUPS Luar Biasa memiliki satu mata acara yaitu persetujuan perubahan Anggaran Dasar dengan hasil keputusan sebagai berikut:

1. Menyetujui mengubah Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dalam rangka penyesuaian dan pemenuhan ketentuan Peraturan Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik No. 19 tahun 2017 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik No. 95 tahun 2015 tentang Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia dengan No. KBLI64125.
2. Menyetujui mengubah dan menyusun kembali seluruh pasal-pasal dalam Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dari pasal pertama sampai dengan pasal terakhir, dalam rangka penyesuaian dan pemenuhan ketentuan POJK No.15/POJK.04/2020.
3. Memberi kuasa kepada Direksi Perseroan untuk menyatakan keputusan perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan, dengan akta notaris tersendiri di hadapan Notaris, memohon persetujuan dan/atau memberitahukan perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan kepada Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, dan melakukan segala tindakan yang diperlukan sesuai dengan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku.

Resolution of the Extraordinary GMS

The Extraordinary GMS has one agenda, namely the approval of amendments to the Articles of Association with the following resolutions:

1. Agree to amend Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association in order to adjust and comply with the provisions of the Regulation of the Head of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) No. 19 of 2017 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Head of the Central Statistics Agency No. 95 of 2015 concerning the Classification of Indonesian Business Field Standards with No. KBLI64125.
2. Agree to amend and rearrange all articles in the Company's Articles of Association from the first article to the last article, in order to adjust and fulfill the provisions of POJK No.15/POJK.04/2020.
3. Authorize power to the Board of Directors of the Company to declare a decision on amendments to the Company's Articles of Association, with a separate notary deed made before a Notary, request approval and/or notify the amendments to the Company's Articles of Association to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, and take all necessary actions in accordance with the regulations. applicable laws.

Keputusan RUPS Tahun Sebelumnya

Pada tahun 2019, RUPS Tahunan dilaksanakan pada hari Jumat, 21 Juni 2019 pukul 09.59 WIB– 10.47 WIB, bertempat di Lobby Level Gedung Artha Graha, Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman (SCBD), Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta, 12190 dengan seluruh keputusan telah direalisasikan pada tahun 2019 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Previous Year GMS Resolutions

In 2019, the Annual GMS was held on Friday, June 21, 2019 at 09.59 WIB - 10.47 WIB, at the Lobby Level Artha Graha Building, Sudirman Central Business District (SCBD), Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta, 12190 with all decisions being realized in 2019 with the following details:

No.	Hasil Keputusan Resolutions	Keterangan Information
1	1. Menerima baik dan mengesahkan Laporan Tahunan Direksi Bank untuk tahun buku 2018, termasuk di dalamnya Laporan Kegiatan Bank dan Laporan Tugas Pengawasan Dewan Komisaris Bank untuk tahun buku; serta 2. Menerima dan mengesahkan Laporan Keuangan Bank untuk tahun buku 2018 yang telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono dengan No. Ref.00165/3.0357/AU.1/07/0126/1/III/2019 tanggal 21 Maret 2019 dengan pendapat wajar tanpa pengecualian.	Telah terealisasi pada tahun 2019
	1. Well-accepted and validated the Bank's Board of Directors Annual Report for the 2018 fiscal year, including the Bank's Activity Report and the Bank's Board of Commissioners Supervisory Report for the fiscal year; and 2. Accepted and validated the Bank's Financial Statements for the 2018 fiscal year, which have been audited by the Public Accountant Firm Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono, No. Ref.00165/3.0357/AU.1/07/0126/1/III/2019 dated March 21, 2019 with unqualified opinion.	Has been fully realized in 2019
2	Menyetujui tidak ada pembagian dividen dari laba bersih tahun buku 2018 dan seluruh laba bersih tersebut digunakan untuk memperkuat struktur permodalan dan persiapan penerapan PSAK 71.	Telah terealisasi pada tahun 2019
	Agreed that there will be no dividend distribution from net income for the 2018 fiscal year and all net income will be used to strengthen the capital structure and preparation for the implementation of PSAK 71.	Has been fully realized in 2019

No.	Hasil Keputusan Resolutions	Keterangan Information
3	Memberikan kuasa dan/atau wewenang kepada Dewan Komisaris Bank berdasarkan: 1. Menunjuk kantor akuntan publik untuk melakukan audit atas buku-buku Bank tahun buku yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2019 dan/atau kantor akuntan pengganti yang telah terdaftar pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan sesuai dengan kriteria Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penggunaan Jasa Akuntan Publik dalam Kegiatan Jasa Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia serta memiliki reputasi yang baik; dan 2. Menetapkan honorarium dan persyaratan-persyaratan lain sehubungan dengan penunjukan kantor akuntan publik tersebut. Granted power and/or authority to the Bank's Board of Commissioners to: 1. Appoint a public accountant firm to audit the Bank's books for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2019 and/or a replacement of accountant firm that is registered at the Financial Services Authority, in accordance with the criteria of Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2017 on the Use of Public Accountant Services in Financial Services Activity and Bank Indonesia, as well as has good reputation; and 2. Determine the honorarium amount and other requirements in connection with the appointment of the public accountant firm.	Dewan Komisaris Bank telah menunjuk kantor akuntan publik untuk melaksanakan audit atas buku-buku Bank tahun buku 2019. The Bank's Board of Commissioners has appointed a public accountant firm to audit the Bank's books for the 2019 fiscal year.
4	1. Menyetujui pemberian kuasa dan wewenang kepada Dewan Komisaris Bank untuk menetapkan gaji dan tunjangan anggota Direksi Bank dengan ketentuan bahwa Dewan Komisaris wajib memperhatikan saran/pendapat yang diberikan oleh Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi; dan 2. Menyetujui penetapan honorarium dan tunjangan bagi anggota Dewan Komisaris maksimal tidak lebih tinggi dari 20% dibandingkan dengan tahun lalu. 1. Approved the granting of power and authority to the Bank's Board of Commissioners to determine the salary and allowances for members of the Bank's Board of Directors provided that the Board of Commissioners must pay attention to the suggestion/opinion given by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee; and 2. Approved the determination of honorarium and allowances for members of Board of Commissioners at a maximum of 20% compared to that of last year.	Telah terealisasi pada tahun 2019 Has been fully realized in 2019
5	1. Memberhentikan beberapa anggota Komisaris dan Direksi, terhitung sejak ditutupnya rapat ini sebagai berikut: - Richard Halim Kusuma selaku Komisaris; - Edijanto selaku Komisaris Independen; - Elizawatie Simon selaku Komisaris - Anas Latief selaku Direktur; - Abdul Harris C J Simbolon selaku Direktur Kepatuhan dan Direktur Independen (karena pengangkatannya menggantikan Andry Siantar dalam RUPS Tahunan tahun buku 2017 hingga saat ini tidak memperoleh *fit and proper test* dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan); serta - Tomy Jongelis selaku Direktur. 2. Memberhentikan Andry Siantar selaku Direktur (Direktur Kepatuhan dan Direktur Independen), terhitung sejak efektifnya pengangkatan Anas Latief yang akan disebut selaku penggantinya. 3. Mengangkat Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi untuk masa jabatan yang akan berakhir bersamaan dengan masa jabatan yang sedang dijabat saat ini sebagai berikut: - Elizawatie Simon selaku Komisaris Independen; dan - Anas Latief selaku Direktur Kepatuhan dan Direktur Independen menggantikan Andry Siantar, berlaku efektif sejak yang bersangkutan memperoleh *fit and proper test* dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. Susunan anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank setelah pemberhentian dan pengangkatan sebagai berikut: **Dewan Komisaris** Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen : Kiki Syahnakri Wakil Komisaris Utama : Tomy Winata Wakil Komisaris Utama : Sugianto Kusuma Komisaris Independen : Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto Komisaris Independen : Elizawatie Simon**)	Jabatan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi yang baru diangkat efektif sejak yang bersangkutan memperoleh *fit and proper test* dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

No.	Hasil Keputusan Resolutions	Keterangan Information
	Direksi Direktur Utama : Andy Kasih Wakil Direktur Utama : Christina Harapan Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen : Anas Latief *) Direktur : Indra S Budianto Direktur : Indrastomo Nugroho **) Dalam proses fit and proper.* ***) Dalam masa tunggu (cooling off).* Memberikan kuasa kepada Direksi Bank untuk menyatakan keputusan mata acara ke-5 rapat dengan akta tersendiri di hadapan seorang notaris dan memberitahukan perubahan data Bank kepada Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia.	
	1. Dismissed several members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, starting from the closing of the meeting, as follows: - Richard Halim Kusuma as Commissioner; - Edijanto as Independent Commissioner; - Elizawatie Simon as Commissioner; - Anas Latief as Director; - Abdul Harris C J Simbolon as Director of Compliance & Director of Independent (due to his appointment was to replace Andry Siantar in the Annual GMS of the 2017 fiscal year and until now, has not passed the fit and proper test from the Financial Services Authority); and - Tomy Jongelis as Director. 2. Dismissed Andry Siantar as Director (Director of Compliance & Director of Independent), starting from the effective appointment of Anas Latief, who will be stated as his replacement. 3. Appointed Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors for the term of office that will end simultaneously with the term of office currently being served as follows: a. Elizawatie Simon as Independent Commissioner; and b. Anas Latief as Director of Compliance & Director of Independent, replacing Andry Siantar, effective after the said person passes the fit and proper test held by the Financial Services Authority. The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors after the dismissal and appointment is as follows: **Board of Commissioners** President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner : Kiki Syahnakri Vice President Commissioner : Tomy Winata Vice President Commissioner : Sugianto Kusuma Independent Commissioner : Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto Independent Commissioner : Elizawatie Simon**) **Board of Directors** President Director : Andy Kasih Vice President Director : Christina Harapan Director of Compliance & Director of Independent : Anas Latief*) Director : Indra S Budianto Director : Indrastomo Nugroho *) In the process of fit and proper. **) In cooling off period. Granted power to the Bank's Board of Directors to state the resolutions of all 5 agenda items in a separate deed before a Notary and to inform the Bank's data changes to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.	The positions of the new Boards of Commissioners and Directors have been appointed effective since they received a fit and proper test from the Financial Services Authority.

Dewan Komisaris

Board of Commissioners

Dewan Komisaris merupakan salah satu organ tata kelola Bank yang bertugas melakukan pengawasan atas tindakan pengurusan yang dilakukan oleh Direksi. Selain itu, Dewan Komisaris juga memberikan arahan kepada Direksi dalam menjalankan perusahaan dan menerapkan GCG. Dalam pelaksanaan fungsi pengawasan Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional dibantu oleh Komite di bawahnya yaitu Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, serta Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

Pedoman Kerja/Piagam Dewan Komisaris

Perseroan telah menyusun pedoman tata laksana kerja bagi Dewan Komisaris No. 0006.03.0 tanggal 18 September 2015 sebagai acuan dalam melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab pelaksanaan fungsi pengawasan. Pedoman berisikan antara lain:

Dewan Komisaris juga mengacu pada pedoman lainnya seperti:

1. Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas;
2. Undang-Undang No. 10 tahun 1998 tentang Perbankan;
3. Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 13/27/PBI/2011 tentang Bank Umum yang telah diubah dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia;
4. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum;
5. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 33/POJK.04/2014 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten dan Perusahaan Publik; dan
6. Anggaran Dasar Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Kriteria Dewan Komisaris

Seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional harus memenuhi kriteria sebagai berikut:

1. Anggota Dewan Komisaris diangkat oleh RUPS untuk jangka waktu 1 periode masa jabatan paling lama 3 tahun atau sampai dengan penutupan RUPS Tahunan pada akhir periode masa jabatan dimaksud dengan tidak mengurangi hak dari RUPS untuk memberhentikan sewaktu-waktu;
2. Anggota Dewan Komisaris yang masa jabatannya telah berakhir dapat diangkat kembali;
3. Anggota Dewan Komisaris wajib memenuhi:
   a. Integritas yang paling kurang mencakup:
      - Memiliki akhlak dan moral yang baik;
      - Memiliki komitmen untuk memenuhi peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;

The Board of Commissioners is one of the Bank's governance organs with duty to supervise the management actions taken by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board of Commissioners also gives direction to the Board of Directors in running the Company and implementing GCG. In carrying out the supervisory function, the Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is assisted by Committees under the Board, which are Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Board of Commissioners Work Guidelines/Charter

The Company has prepared a work procedure guideline for the Board of Commissioners No. 0006.03.0 dated September 18, 2015 as a reference in carrying out the duties and responsibilities for the implementation of the supervisory function. The guidelines contain, among others:

The Board of Commissioners also refers to other guidelines such as:

1. Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
2. Law No. 10 of 1998 on Banking;
3. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13/27/PBI/2011 on Commercial Banks that was amended by Bank Indonesia regulation;
4. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation Of Governance For Commercial Bank;
5. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on Board Of Directors And Board Of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies; and
6. Bank Artha Graha Internasional's Articles Of Association.

Criteria of Members of Board of Commissioners

All members of Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional must meet the following criteria.

1. Members of Board of Commissioners are appointed by the GMS for a period of 1 term of office for a maximum period of 3 years or until the closing of the Annual GMS at the end of the term of office referred to without prejudice to the right of the GMS to dismiss at any time;
2. Members of Board of Commissioners whose term of service has ended can be reappointed;
3. Members of Board of Commissioners must fulfill:
   a. Integrity that at least includes:
      - Having good character and morals;
      - Having a commitment to meet the applicable laws and regulations;

- Memiliki komitmen yang tinggi terhadap pengembangan operasional Bank yang sehat; dan
- Tidak termasuk dalam daftar tidak lulus.

b. Kompetensi yang paling kurang mencakup:
- Pengetahuan di bidang perbankan yang memadai dan relevan dengan jabatannya;
- Pengalaman dan keahlian di bidang perbankan dan/atau bidang keuangan; dan
- Kemampuan untuk melakukan pengelolaan strategis dalam rangka pengembangan Bank yang sehat.

c. Reputasi keuangan yang paling kurang mencakup:
- Tidak termasuk dalam daftar kredit macet; dan
- Tidak pernah dinyatakan pailit atau menjadi anggota Dewan Komisaris yang dinyatakan bersalah menyebabkan suatu Bank dinyatakan pailit dalam waktu 5 tahun sebelum dicalonkan.

4. Anggota Dewan Komisaris wajib memenuhi persyaratan antara lain:
a. Tidak termasuk dalam daftar orang-orang yang dilarang menjadi Pemegang Saham dan/atau pengurus Bank dan/atau Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan;
b. Tidak pernah melakukan tindakan tercela di bidang perbankan, keuangan dan usaha lainnya, tidak pernah dihukum karena terbukti melakukan tindak pidana kejahatan, dan tidak sedang dalam masa pengenaan sanksi untuk dilarang menjadi pengurus Bank dan/atau Bank Perkreditan Rakyat sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan penilaian kemampuan dan kepatutan (*fit and proper test*);
c. Tidak memiliki hubungan keluarga sampai dengan derajat kedua, termasuk besan dengan sesama anggota Dewan Komisaris atau Direksi;
d. Tidak pernah dinyatakan pailit dan tidak pernah menjadi Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris yang dinyatakan bersalah menyebabkan suatu Bank dinyatakan pailit berdasarkan ketetapan pengadilan dalam waktu 5 tahun sebelum tanggal pengajuan atau tanggal pencalonan sebagai anggota Dewan Komisaris; dan
e. Khusus bagi Komisaris Independen merupakan pihak yang independen terhadap pemilik Bank atau Pemegang Saham.

- Having a high commitment to develop sound Bank operations; and
- Not included in fail list.

b. Competencies that at least include:
- Adequate knowledge in banking that is relevant to the position;
- Experience and expertise in banking and/or finance; and
- Ability to carry out strategic management in the framework of developing a sound Bank.

c. Financial reputation that at least includes:
- Not included in the list of non-performing loans; and
- Have never been declared bankrupt or been a member of Board of Commissioners who was found guilty of causing a Bank to be declared bankrupt within 5 years before being nominated.

4. Members of the Board of Commissioners must fulfill the following requirements:
a. Not included in the list of persons prohibited from becoming Shareholders and/or management of Banks and/or Rural Banks, in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the Financial Services Authority;
b. Have never committed a disgraceful act in banking, financial, and other business sectors, have never been convicted of a crime, and is not currently in the period of imposition of sanctions that is prohibited from becoming management of Banks and/or Rural Banks as stipulated in the provisions of fit and proper test;
c. Have no family relationship up to the second degree, including in-laws with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors;
d. Have never been declared bankrupt and never been a Shareholder, Board of Commissioners who was found guilty of causing a Bank to be declared bankrupt based on a court decision within 5 years prior to the filing date or nomination date as a member of the Board of Commissioners; and
e. Specifically for Independent Commissioner, the person must be Independent against the owners of the Bank or Shareholders.

Ketentuan Masa Jabatan

Masa jabatan anggota Dewan Komisaris akan berakhir dengan sendirinya apabila anggota Dewan Komisaris tersebut:

a. Mengundurkan diri dengan pemberitahuan secara tertulis;
b. Tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
c. Meninggal dunia;
d. Diberhentikan berdasarkan keputusan RUPS; dan
e. Dinyatakan pailit atau berada di bawah pengampuan berdasarkan suatu penetapan pengadilan.

Terms of Office

The term of office of a member of the Board of Commissioners will end automatically if the member of the Board of Commissioners:

a. Resigned by notification in writing;
b. No longer meets the requirements of the applicable laws;
c. Pass away;
d. Dismissed based on the resolution of the GMS; and
e. Declared bankrupt or is under interdiction based on a court order.

Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan

Seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris harus memenuhi persyaratan telah lulus penilaian uji kemampuan dan kepatutan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang disyaratkan oleh regulator. Sebagaimana tercantum dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 27/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan bagi Pihak Utama Lembaga Jasa Keuangan, calon anggota Dewan Komisaris wajib memperoleh persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan sebelum menjalankan tindakan, tugas, dan fungsinya sebagai Dewan Komisaris.

Fit and Proper Test of the Board of Commissioners

All members of the Board of Commissioners must meet the requirements to have passed the fit and proper test in accordance with the provisions required by the regulator. As stated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 27/POJK.03/2016 on Fit and Proper Test for Main Party of Financial Services Institutions, prospective members of the Board of Commissioners must obtain approval from the Financial Services Authority before carrying out their actions, duties, and functions as Board of Commissioners.

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Penyelenggara** Organizer	**Tanggal Kelulusan** Date of Passing of the Test	**No. Surat** Letter No.
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	Bank Indonesia	12 Februari 2013 February 12, 2013	Surat Bank Indonesia No. 15/29/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 15/29/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	Bank Indonesia	15 Juni 2005 June 15, 2005	Surat Bank Indonesia No. 7/19/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 7/19/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	Bank Indonesia	15 Juni 2005 June 15, 2005	Surat Bank Indonesia No. 7/19/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 7/19/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia
Elizawatie Simon*)	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan	25 Februari 2019 February 25, 2019	Surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-57/PB.12/2019 Letter of Financial Service Authority No. SR-57/PB.12/2019
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan	25 Februari 2019 February 25, 2019	Surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-57/PB.12/2019 Letter of Financial Service Authority No. SR-57/PB.12/2019

*) dalam masa tunggu (*cooling off*)

Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 11/19/PBI/2009 tentang Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko bagi Pengurus dan Penjabat Bank Umum, Dewan Komisaris Bank wajib memiliki Sertifikat Manajemen Risiko minimal tingkat 4 dan 5. Sertifikat tersebut menjadi salah satu indikator dalam penilaian *fit and proper test* yang harus dijalani oleh Dewan Komisaris yang akan menjabat. Pada tahun 2020, seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memenuhi ketentuan tersebut.

Risk Management Certification

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/19/PBI/2009 concerning Risk Management Certification for Managers and Officers of Commercial Banks, the Board of Commissioners of a Bank is required to have a Risk Management Certificate of at least levels 4 and 5. The certificate is one of the indicators in the fit and proper test that the Board of Commissioners who will take office must undertake. In 2020, all members of the Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional have complied with these requirements.

Susunan, Jumlah, Komposisi dan Dasar Pengangkatan Anggota Dewan Komisaris di Sepanjang Tahun 2020

Susunan keanggotaan Dewan Komisaris pada tahun 2020 tidak mengalami perubahan dengan pengangkatan kembali Kiki Syahnakri, Tomy Winata dan Sugianto Kusuma sebagai berikut:

Arrangement, Number and Composition of Board of Commissioners

The composition of the Board of Commissioners members in 2020 has not changed with the reappointment of Kiki Syahnakri, Tomy Winata and Sugianto Kusuma as follows:

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Dasar Pengangkatan** Basis of Appointment	**Masa jabatan** Period of Office
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen	1. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 26 tanggal 12 Juni 2005; 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 8 tanggal 3 Juni 2014; 3. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017; dan 4. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.	2020-2023
	President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	1. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 26, dated June 12, 2005; 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 8 dated June 3, 2014; 3. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017; and 4. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 7, dated October 5, 2020.	
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama	1. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 26 tanggal 12 Juni 2005; 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 8 tanggal 3 Juni 2014; 3. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017; dan 4. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.	2020-2023
	Vice President Commissioner	1. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 26, dated June 12, 2005; 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 8 dated June 3, 2014; 3. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017; and 4. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 7, dated October 5, 2020.	
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama	1. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 26 tanggal 12 Juni 2005; 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 8 tanggal 3 Juni 2014; 3. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017; dan 4. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020.	2020-2023
	Vice President Commissioner	1. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 26, dated June 12, 2005; 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 8 dated June 3, 2014; 3. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017; and 4. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 7, dated October 5, 2020.	
Elizawatie Simon*)	Komisaris Independen	1. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 17 Juli 2018; dan 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 4 Juli 2019.	2019-2022
	Independent Commissioner	1. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9, dated July 17, 2018; and 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9, dated July 4, 2019;	
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen	Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 17 Juli 2018.	2018-2021
	Independent Commissioner	Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 9 dated July 17, 2018.	

*) dalam masa tunggu (*cooling off*)

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris

Sebagaimana tercantum dalam Pedoman Dewan Komisaris, tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan pengawasan dan bertanggung jawab atas kebijakan Direksi, jalannya kepengurusan pada umumnya baik mengenai Bank maupun usaha Bank dan memberikan nasihat kepada Direksi;
2. Membentuk dan menentukan susunan Komite Audit maupun komite pendukung Dewan Komisaris lainnya sebagaimana telah ditentukan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan. Komite tersebut dievaluasi oleh Dewan Komisaris secara berkala setiap akhir tahun buku Bank. Hal ini dilakukan sebagai bagian dari pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab pengawasan Dewan Komisaris;
3. Anggota Dewan Komisaris berhak memasuki bangunan dan halaman atau tempat lain setiap waktu dalam jam kerja kantor Bank dan berhak memeriksa semua pembukuan, surat dan alat bukti lainnya, memeriksa dan mencocokkan keadaan uang kas dan lain-lain, serta berhak untuk mengetahui segala tindakan yang telah dijalankan oleh Direksi; dan
4. Dapat melakukan tindakan pengurusan Bank dalam keadaan tertentu untuk jangka waktu tertentu, sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Anggaran Dasar atau keputusan RUPS.

Keputusan, Rekomendasi dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Dewan Komisaris

Selama tahun 2020, Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah mengambil beberapa keputusan yaitu:

1. Menunjuk Bapak Kiki Syahnakri selaku Komisaris Utama untuk memimpin RUPS;
2. Menunjuk Kantor Akuntan Publik Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono sebagai kantor akuntan dan/atau kantor akuntan publik yang akan mengaudit buku buku Bank untuk tahun buku yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2020;
3. Mengangkat kembali anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris Perseroan yaitu:

   Dewan Komisaris
   a. Bapak Kiki Syahnakri, selaku Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen;
   b. Bapak Tomy Winata, selaku Wakil Komisaris Utama;
   c. Bapak Sugianto Kusuma, selaku Wakil Komisaris Utama.

   Direksi
   a. Bapak Andy Kasih, selaku Direktur Utama;
   b. Bapak Anas Latief, selaku Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen;
   c. Bapak Indra Sintung Budianto, selaku Direktur.

Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Commissioners

As stated in the Board Manual of Board of Commissioners, the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners are as follows:

1. Supervising and taking responsibility for the Board of Directors' policies, the general management of the Bank and the Bank's business, and providing advice to the Board of Directors;
2. Establishing and determining the composition of Audit Committee and other supporting committees of the Board of Commissioners as set in the laws and regulations. The Committees are regularly evaluated by the Board of Commissioners at the end of each fiscal year of the Bank. This is performed as part of the implementation of supervisory duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners;
3. Members of the Board of Commissioners have the right to enter buildings and yards or other places at any time during office hours of the Bank's office and have the right to examine all books, letters, and other evidence, to examine and match the condition of cash and others, and have the right to know all actions that have been carried out by the Board of Directors; and
4. Able to perform Bank's management actions in certain circumstances for a certain period of time, as stipulated in the Articles of Association or GMS resolutions.

Resolutions, Recommendations and Implementation of Duties of the Board of Commissioners

During 2020, the Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional has made several decisions, namely:

1. Appoint Mr. Kiki Syahnakri as President Commissioner to chair the GMS;
2. Appoint Public Accountant Firm Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono as an accounting firm and/or public accounting firm that will audit the Bank's books for the financial year ending December 31, 2020;
3. Reappoint members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Company, namely:

   Board of Commissioners
   a. Mr. Kiki Syahnakri, as President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner;
   b. Mr. Tomy Winata, as Vice President Commissioner;
   c. Mr. Sugianto Kusuma, as Vice President Commissioner.

   Board of Directors
   a. Mr. Andy Kasih, as the President Director;
   b. Mr. Anas Latief, as Director of Compliance & Director of Independent;
   c. Mr. Indra Sintung Budianto as Director.

Program Pengenalan Perusahaan bagi Komisaris Baru

Program pengenalan perusahaan bagi Dewan Komisaris yang baru diangkat bersifat wajib dengan tujuan untuk memberikan informasi kepada pihak terkait agar mendapatkan pemahaman lebih tentang Bank Artha Graha Internasional guna mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya. Pada tahun 2020, Bank tidak menyelenggarakan program pengenalan perusahaan untuk Dewan Komisaris.

Mekanisme Pengunduran Diri dan Pemberhentian Dewan Komisaris

Ketentuan terkait pengunduran diri dan pemberhentian Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Dewan Komisaris yang dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

1. Seorang anggota Dewan Komisaris berhak mengundurkan diri dari jabatannya dan wajib menyampaikan permohonan pengunduran diri kepada Bank mengenai maksud tersebut sedikitnya 90 hari sebelum tanggal pengunduran dirinya;
2. Bank wajib menyelenggarakan RUPS untuk memutuskan permohonan pengunduran diri anggota Dewan Komisaris dalam jangka waktu paling lambat 90 hari setelah diterimanya surat pengunduran diri tersebut. Dewan Komisaris yang mengundurkan diri tetap dapat dimintakan pertanggungjawabannya sejak tanggal pengangkatan sampai dengan pengunduran dirinya dalam RUPS. Bank wajib melakukan keterbukaan informasi kepada masyarakat dan menyampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan terkait pengunduran diri sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku di pasar modal; serta
3. Masa jabatan anggota Dewan Komisaris akan berakhir dengan sendirinya apabila anggota Dewan Komisaris tersebut:
   a. Mengundurkan diri dengan pemberitahuan secara tertulis;
   b. Tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
   c. Meninggal dunia;
   d. Diberhentikan berdasarkan keputusan RUPS; dan
   e. Dinyatakan pailit atau berada di bawah pengampuan berdasarkan suatu penetapan pengadilan.

Orientation Program for New Commissioner

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has an orientation program that must be attended by new members of the Board of Commissioners. This program aims to provide inputs to related parties in order to gain a better understanding of the Bank in order to support the implementation of duties and responsibilities. In 2020, the Bank did not organize a company introduction program for the Board of Commissioners.

Mechanism of Resignation and Dismissal of Board of Commissioners

Provisions related to the resignation and dismissal of the Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional have been regulated in the Board Manual of Board of Commissioners, which are explained as follows:

1. A member of the Board of Commissioners has the right to resign from the position and must submit a request for resignation to the Bank regarding this intention at least 90 days before the resignation date;
2. The Bank must hold a GMS to resolve on the request for resignation of a member of the Board of Commissioners within a period of no later than 90 days after receiving the resignation letter. the Board of Commissioners who resigns can still be held accountable from the appointment date to resignation date at the GMS. The Bank must disclose this information to the public and submit it to the Financial Services Authority related to the resignation, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in the capital market; and
3. The term of office of a member of Board of Commissioners will end automatically if the member of Board of Commissioners:
   a. Resigns with written notice;
   b. No longer meets the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations;
   c. Pass away;
   d. Is dismissed based on the GMS resolution; and
   e. Is declared bankrupt or is placed under custody based on a court verdict.

Penilaian Kinerja Komite-Komite yang Berada di Bawah Dewan Komisaris

Bentuk pengawasan Dewan Komisaris yaitu melakukan penilaian kinerja terhadap komite-komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris yang dilakukan secara berkala. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengukur pelaksanaan tujuan yang telah ditetapkan.

Pada tahun 2020, hasil penilaian kinerja komite-komite tersebut dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

Performance Assessment of Committees Under the Board of Commissioners

The form of Board of Commissioners' supervision is by performing periodic performance assessment of the committees under the Board of Commissioners. This aims to measure the implementation of the stated objectives.

In 2020, the performance assessment results of such committees are explained as follows:

Uraian Description	**Dasar Penilaian** Basis of Assessment	**Penilaian Kinerja** Perfomance Assessment
Komite Audit Audit Committee	a. Kehadiran dalam rapat Komite; b. Penguasaan materi yang akan dibahas; c. Kesanggupan dalam menyediakan waktu serta upaya pemenuhan tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai anggota Komite; d. Kualitas dan saran yang diberikan dalam rapat-rapat; e. Terlaksananya pemantauan dan evaluasi, baik secara berkala maupun tahunan, atas hal-hal yang menjadi bidang tugas dan tanggung jawab masing-masing Komite; f. Pemantauan dan koreksi penyimpangan; dan g. Terlaksananya pemantauan dan evaluasi terhadap divisi/unit yang terkait dengan bidang tugas dan tanggung jawab masing-masing komite. a. Attendance in Committee's meetings; b. Mastering materials to be discussed; c. Ability to provide time and effort to fulfill duties and responsibilities as a member of the Committee; d. Quality advice given in the meetings; e. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation, whether periodically or annually, of matters that become the duties and responsibilities of each Committee; f. Monitoring and correction of deviations; and g. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation to the division/unit related to the duties and responsibilities of each Committee.	Telah melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya dalam memantau dan mengevaluasi perencanaan dan pelaksanaan audit. Dengan demikian, Dewan Komisaris menilai kinerja Komite Audit di tahun 2020 telah efektif. Has performed the duties and responsibilities in monitoring and evaluating the planning and execution of audit. Therefore, the Board of Commissioners considers that the performance of Audit Committee in 2020 has been effective.
Komite Pemantau Risiko Risk Monitoring Activity		Telah membantu Dewan Komisaris dalam mengevaluasi, Mengkaji hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan risiko, serta memberikan arahan dan saran dalam pengembangan manajemen risiko di Bank. Dewan Komisaris menyimpulkan bahwa Komite Pemantau Risiko telah berhasil melakukan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya di tahun 2020. Has assisted the Board of Commissioners in evaluating, reviewing matters related to risks, as well as providing direction and advice in developing the risk management at the Bank. the Board of Commissioners concludes that the Risk Monitoring Committee successfully performed its duties and responsibilities in 2020.
Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Remuneration and Nomination Committee		Telah membantu Dewan Komisaris dalam memberi usulan terkait sistem dan kebijakan remunerasi yang sesuai bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Dewan Komisaris menghargai kinerja yang baik dan efektif di tahun 2020. Has assisted the Board of Commissioners in providing proposals related to remuneration system and policy that are appropriate for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. the Board of Commissioners appreciates the good and effective performance in 2020.

Komisaris Independen

Independent Commissioner

Sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum, Bank wajib memiliki Komisaris Independen paling sedikit 50% dari jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris. Komisaris Independen yang dimaksud adalah anggota Dewan Komisaris yang tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan, kepengurusan, kepemilikan, dan/atau hubungan keluarga dengan anggota Dewan Komisaris lain, anggota Direksi, dan/atau Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali, atau hubungan dengan Bank yang dapat memengaruhi kemampuan untuk bertindak independen. Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki 3 (tiga) orang Komisaris Independen dari 5 (lima) anggota Dewan Komisaris yang berarti lebih dari 50% dari seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dan telah memenuhi ketentuan tersebut.

Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, the Bank must have Independent Commissioner at least 50% of the number of members of the Board of Commissioners. The Independent Commissioner is member of Board of Commissioners who does not have financial, management, ownership, and/or family relationship with other members of Board of Commissioners, members of Board of Directors, and/or Main and Controlling Shareholders, or relationship with the Bank that may affect the ability to act Independently. Bank Artha Graha Internasional has three (3) Independent Commissioners out of five (5) members of the Board of Commissioners, which means more than 50% of all members of the Board of Commissioners and have fulfilled these requirements.

Kriteria Penentuan Komisaris Independen

Persyaratan diangkatnya anggota Dewan Komisaris Independen minimal sama dengan persyaratan untuk mengangkat anggota Dewan Komisaris non Independen ditambah dengan beberapa aturan lain dalam Peraturan OJK No. 33/POJK.04/2014 sebagaimana berikut ini:

Criteria for Selection of Independent Commissioners

The requirements for the appointment of members of the Independent Board of Commissioners are at least the same as the requirements for appointing non-Independent members of the Board of Commissioners plus a number of other rules in OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 as follows:

Kriteria Criteria	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner		
	Kiki Syahnakri	Elizawatie Simon	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto
Bukan merupakan orang yang bekerja atau mempunyai wewenang dan tanggung jawab untuk merencanakan, memimpin, mengendalikan, atau mengawasi kegiatan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik tersebut dalam waktu 6 (enam) bulan terakhir, kecuali untuk pengangkatan kembali sebagai Komisaris Independen Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik pada periode berikutnya. Not a person who works or has the authority and responsibility to plan, lead, control, or supervise the activities of the Issuer or Public Company within the last 6 (six) months, except for re-appointment as Independent Commissioner of the Issuer or Public Company for the next period.	√	√	√
Tidak mempunyai saham baik langsung maupun tidak langsung pada Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik tersebut. Does not own shares of the Issuer or the related Public Company, either directly or indirectly.	√	√	√
Tidak mempunyai hubungan Afiliasi dengan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik, anggota Dewan Komisaris, anggota Direksi, atau Pemegang Saham Utama Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik tersebut. Does not have affiliation relationship with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, as well as Main and Controlling Shareholders of the said Issuer of Public Company; and	√	√	√
Tidak mempunyai hubungan usaha baik langsung maupun tidak langsung yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan usaha Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik tersebut. Does not have a business relationship, either directly or indirectly with the said Issuer or Public Company.	√	√	√

Pernyataan Tentang Independensi Masing-Masing Komisaris Independen

Independensi Komisaris Independen telah dibuktikan dengan dibuatnya surat pernyataan bahwa seluruh Komisaris Independen tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan, kepengurusan, kepemilikan saham dan/atau hubungan keluarga sampai dengan derajat kedua dengan anggota Dewan Komisaris lainnya, Direksi dan/atau Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali. Hal ini juga telah dilaksanakan sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 Pasal 26, dimana Komisaris Independen menyatakan dalam RUPS mengenai independensi yang bersangkutan.

Statement Regarding the Independence of Each Independent Commissioner

The independence of the Independent Commissioners has been proven by the issuance of a statement that all Independent Commissioners have no financial, management, share ownership and/or family relationship up to the second degree with other members of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and/or Major and Controlling Shareholders. This has also been implemented in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 Article 26, where the Independent Commissioner states in the GMS regarding the independence of the person concerned.

Direksi

Board of Directors

Direksi merupakan organ tata kelola Bank yang mempunyai peran yang sangat penting dalam menjalankan usaha Bank. Direksi diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Pemegang Saham melalui mekanisme RUPS. Dengan demikian, Direksi harus mempertanggungjawabkan pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya.

Pedoman Kerja/Piagam Direksi

Bank telah memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi 0027.02.0 tanggal 18 September 2015 sebagai acuan dalam pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi agar sesuai dengan aturan dalam penerapan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik.

Direksi juga mengacu pada pedoman lainnya seperti:

1. Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas;
2. Undang-Undang No. 10 tahun 1998 tentang Perbankan;
3. Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 13/27/PBI/2011 tentang Bank Umum yang telah diubah dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia;
4. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum;
5. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 33/POJK.04/2014 tentang Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten dan Perusahaan Publik; serta
6. Anggaran Dasar Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Kriteria Direksi

Berdasarkan Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi, calon anggota Direksi Bank harus memenuhi kriteria sebagai berikut:

1. Anggota Direksi wajib memenuhi integritas seperti:
   a. Memiliki akhlak dan moral yang baik;
   b. Memiliki komitmen untuk mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
   c. Memiliki komitmen tinggi terhadap pengembangan operasional Bank yang sehat; dan
   d. Tidak termasuk dalam daftar tidak lulus.

2. Kompetensi yang paling kurang terdiri dari:
   a. Pengetahuan di bidang perbankan yang memadai dan relevan dengan jabatannya;
   b. Pengalaman dan keahlian di bidang perbankan atau bidang keuangan; serta
   c. Kemampuan untuk melakukan pengelolaan strategis dalam rangka pengembangan Bank yang sehat.

Board of Directors is the Bank's governance organ that plays a key role in running the Bank's business. the Board of Directors is appointed and dismissed by the Shareholders through the GMS mechanism. Therefore, the Board of Directors must be accounted for the execution of its duties and responsibilities in the GMS.

Board of Directors Work Guidelines/Charter

The Bank has the Board of Directors' Work Guidelines and Code Regulations 0027.02.0 dated September 18, 2015 as a reference in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors to comply with the rules for implementing good corporate governance.

The Board of Directors also refers to other guidelines such as:

1. Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
2. Law No. 10 of 1998 on Banking;
3. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13/27/PBI/2011 on Commercial Banks that was amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation;
4. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks;
5. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies; and
6. Bank Artha Graha Internasional's Articles of Association

Criteria of Members of Board of Directors

Based on the Board Manual of Board of Directors, prospective members of the Bank's Board of Directors must meet the following criteria.

1. Members of Board of Directors must fulfill integrity, such as:
   a. Possessing good characters and morals;
   b. Committed to complying with the applicable laws and regulations;
   c. Having a high commitment to develop sound Bank operations; and
   d. Not included in fail list.

2. Competencies that at least include:
   a. Adequate knowledge in banking that is relevant to the position;
   b. Experience and expertise in the field of banking or finance; and
   c. Ability to carry out strategic management in the framework of developing a sound Bank.

3. Reputasi keuangan yang paling kurang yaitu:
   a. Tidak termasuk dalam daftar kredit macet;
   b. Tidak pernah dinyatakan pailit atau menjadi anggota Direksi atau anggota Dewan Komisaris yang dinyatakan bersalah dan menyebabkan suatu Bank dinyatakan pailit dalam waktu 5 tahun sebelum dicalonkan.
4. Tidak termasuk dalam daftar orang yang dilarang menjadi Pemegang Saham atau pengurus Bank atau Bank Perkreditan Rakyat sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan; serta
5. Tidak pernah melakukan tindakan tercela di bidang perbankan, keuangan dan usaha lainnya, tidak pernah dihukum karena terbukti melakukan tindak pidana kejahatan, serta tidak sedang dalam masa pengenaan sanksi untuk dilarang menjadi pengurus Bank atau Bank Perkreditan Rakyat sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan penilaian dan kepatutan yang ditetapkan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

3. Financial reputation that at least includes:
   a. Not included in the list of non-performing loans;
   b. Never been declared bankrupt or become a member of Board of Directors or a member of Board of Commissioners who is found guilty of causing a bank to be declared bankrupt within 5 years before being nominated.
4. Not included in the list of persons prohibited from becoming Shareholder or management of Banks or Rural Banks, in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the Financial Services Authority; and
5. Never committed a disgraceful act in banking, financial, and other business sectors, never been convicted of a criminal act, and not currently in the period of imposition of sanctions that is prohibited from becoming management of Banks or Rural Banks as stipulated in the provisions of fit and proper test set by the Financial Services Authority.

Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan

Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah lulus dalam uji kemampuan dan kepatutan seperti dijabarkan dalam tabel berikut ini:

Fit and Proper Test

The Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional has passed the fit and proper test as shown below:

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Penyelenggara** Organizer	**Tanggal Kelulusan** Date of Passing of the Test	**No. Surat** Letter No.
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	Bank Indonesia	9 Desember 2008 December 9, 2008	Surat Bank Indonesia No. 10/184/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 10/184/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority	9 Januari 2019 January 9, 2019	Surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-8/PB.12/2019 Financial Service Authority Letter No. SR-8 PB.12/2019
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority	20 November 2019 November 20, 2019	Surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-310/PB.12/2019 Financial Service Authority Letter No. SR-310/PB.12/2019
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority	2 Oktober 2015 October 2, 2015	Surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-183/D.03/2015 Financial Service Authority Letter No. SR-183/D.03/2015
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority	15 Mei 2019 May 15, 2019	Surat Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. SR-123/PB.12/2019 Financial Service Authority Letter No. SR-123/PB.12/2019

Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 11/19/PBI/2009 tentang Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko bagi Pengurus dan Penjabat Bank Umum, Direksi Bank wajib memiliki Sertifikat Manajemen Risiko, minimal tingkat 4 dan 5. Sertifikat tersebut menjadi salah satu indikator dalam penilaian *fit and proper test* yang harus dijalani oleh Direksi yang akan menjabat.

Pada tahun 2020, Direksi yang telah lulus sertifikasi manajemen risiko sebagai berikut:

Risk Management Certification

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/19/PBI/2009 concerning Risk Management Certification for Managers and Officers of Commercial Banks, Bank Directors are required to have a Risk Management Certificate, at least level 4 and 5. The certificate is one of the indicators in the fit and proper test assessment that must be undertaken by Directors who will take office.

In 2020, Directors who have passed the risk management certification are as follows:

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Risk Management Certification	Penyelenggara Organizer
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	Level 5	Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR) Risk Management Certification Agency
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	Level 5	Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan (LSPP) Banking Profession Certification Institution (LSPP)
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	Level 5	Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR) Risk Management Certification Agency
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	Level 5	Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan (LSPP) Banking Profession Certification Institution (LSPP)
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	Level 5	Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan (LSPP) Banking Profession Certification Institution (LSPP)

Susunan, Jumlah, Komposisi dan Dasar Pengangkatan Anggota Direksi di Sepanjang Tahun 2020

Komposisi keanggotaan Direksi pada tahun 2020 tidak mengalami perubahan dengan mengangkat kembali Andy Kasih, Indra Sintung Budianto dan Anas Latief sebagai berikut:

Arrangement, Number and Composition of Board of Directors Throughout 2020

The composition of the Board of Commissioners members in 2020 has not changed with the reappointment of Andy Kasih, Indra Sintung Budianto and Anas Latief as follows:

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Appointment	Periode Period
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	1. Akta Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan No. 95 tanggal 30 Juni 2008. 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 5 tanggal 4 Juli 2014. 3. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017. 4. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020. 1. Deed of Minutes of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 95, dated June 30, 2008. 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 5 dated July 4 , 2014. 3. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017. 4. Deed of Minutes of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.	2020-2023
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 09 tanggal 17 Juli 2018. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 09, dated July 17, 2018.	2018-2021
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	1. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 225 tanggal 28 November 2014. 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017. 3. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 09 tanggal 17 Juli 2018. 4. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 09 tanggal 4 Juli 2019. 5. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020. 1. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 225 dated November 28, 2014. 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20 dated June 16, 2017. 3. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 09, dated July 17, 2018. 4. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 09, dated July 4, 2019. 5. Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolutions No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.	2020-2023

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Pengangkatan Basis of Appointment	Periode Period
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	1. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 225 tanggal 28 November 2014. 2. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 20 tanggal 16 Juni 2017. 3. Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 5 Oktober 2020. 1. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 225 dated November 28, 2014. 2. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 20, dated June 16, 2017. 3. Deed of Minutes of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 7 dated October 5, 2020.	2020-2023
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 09 tanggal 17 Juli 2018. Deed of Meeting Resolutions No. 09, dated July 17, 2018.	2018-2021

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi

Sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi, Direksi mengemban tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai berikut:

1. Bertanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan kepengurusan untuk kepentingan Bank sesuai dengan tugas pokok Direksi yaitu:
   a. Memimpin dan mengurus sesuai dengan tujuan Bank; serta
   b. Menguasai, memelihara, dan mengurus kekayaan Bank.
2. Setiap anggota Direksi wajib dengan itikad baik dan penuh tanggung jawab menjalankan tugasnya dengan mengindahkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
3. Pembagian tugas dan wewenang di antara para anggota Direksi ditetapkan oleh RUPS dan dalam hal RUPS tidak menetapkan, pembagian tugas dan wewenang anggota Direksi ditetapkan berdasarkan keputusan Direksi;
4. Direksi bertanggung jawab penuh dalam melaksanakan tugasnya yang ditujukan untuk kepentingan Bank dalam mencapai maksud dan tujuannya;
5. Bertanggung jawab untuk merumuskan ketercapaian visi, misi, serta strategi jangka pendek, menengah dan jangka panjang Bank melalui koordinasi kerja serta pemantauan kinerja dan prestasi setiap unit kerja;
6. Bertanggung jawab merumuskan arah kebijakan dan sasaran bidang kepatuhan dan manajemen risiko Bank dalam memenuhi seluruh peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan peraturan perundang-undangan lain yang berlaku dalam rangka prinsip kehati-hatian;
7. Wajib menindaklanjuti temuan audit dan rekomendasi dari Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI), auditor eksternal, hasil pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan atau hasil pengawasan otoritas lain; dan
8. Wajib mempertanggungjawabkan pelaksanaan tugasnya kepada Pemegang Saham melalui RUPS.

Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Directors

In accordance with the provisions in the Board Manual of Board of Directors, the Board of Directors carry out the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Responsible for running management for the Bank's interests in accordance with the principal duties of the Board of Directors;
   a. Leading and managing according to the objectives of the Bank; and
   b. Controlling, maintaining, and managing the Bank's wealth.
2. Each member of the Board of Directors must, in good faith and with full of responsibility, carry out the duties by heeding the applicable laws and regulations;
3. The division of duties and authority among the members of the Board of Directors is determined by the GMS and in the event that the GMS does not determine, the division of duties and authority of the members of the Board of Directors is determined based on the decision of the Board of Directors;
4. The Board of Directors is fully responsible for carrying out its duties aimed at the interests of the Bank in achieving its goals and objectives;
5. Responsible for formulating the achievement of the Bank's short-term, medium-term, and long-term vision, mission, and strategies through work coordination and monitoring the performance and achievements of each work unit;
6. Responsible for formulating policy directions and targets in the field of compliance and risk management of the Bank in meeting all Financial Services Authority regulations and other applicable laws and regulations in the framework of prudential principles;
7. Obliged to follow up on audit findings and recommendations from the Internal Audit Unit (IAU), external auditors, supervision results of the Financial Services Authority or supervision results of other authorities; and
8. Obliged to account for the implementation of duties to Shareholders through the GMS.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Masing-Masing Direksi

Duties and Responsibilities of Each Member of Board of Directors

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Tanggung Jawab Responsibility
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	1. Mengoordinasikan pelaksanaan pengurusan Bank sesuai yang ditetapkan dalam Anggaran Dasar dan keputusan RUPS dengan memperhatikan ketentuan yang berlaku; 2. Mengoordinasikan, mengarahkan, dan melakukan supervisi direktorat-direktorat dalam Bank secara berkesinambungan sesuai dengan bidangnya masing-masing agar berjalan dengan lancar, efektif, efisien, dan tetap dalam strategi jangka panjang Bank; 3. Mengarahkan proses-proses perubahan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi tantangan persaingan pasar dengan mendorong unit bisnis memasarkan produk dan jasa dengan lebih dinamis dan kompetitif, dengan pengkajian yang komprehensif dari Direktorat *Risk Management* dan Kepatuhan; 4. Meningkatkan citra Bank di tingkat nasional dan internasional serta turut membina hubungan baik dengan bank koresponden, *investment bank*, lembaga keuangan, nasabah, dan otoritas moneter, baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri; 5. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Admin Kredit dan Legal; 6. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Operasi; 7. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Audit Internal; 8. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang SDM; 9. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Umum; 10. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Sekretaris Perusahaan; dan 11. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang *Anti Fraud*. 1. Coordinating the management of the Bank as set out in the Articles of Association and the GMS resolutions by observing the applicable provisions; 2. Coordinating, directing, and supervising the directorates in the Bank on an ongoing basis in accordance with the respective field so that they run smoothly, effectively, efficiently, and remains in the Bank's long-term strategy; 3. Directing the change process needed to meet the challenges of market competition by encouraging business units to market products and services more dynamically and competitively, with a comprehensive assessment from the Risk Management and Compliance Directorate; 4. Improving the Bank's image at national and international level and also fostering good relationship with correspondent banks, investment banks, financial institutions, customers, and monetary authorities, both at home and abroad; 5. Responsible for Credit Admin and Legal; 6. Responsible for Operations; 7. Responsible for Internal Audit; 8. Responsible for Human Capital; 9. Responsible for HC and General Affairs; 10. Responsible for Corporate Secretary; and 11. Responsible for Anti Fraud.
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	1. Bersama-sama dengan Direktur Utama mengoordinasikan pelaksanaan pengurusan Bank sesuai penetapan dalam Anggaran Dasar dan keputusan RUPS, dengan memperhatikan ketentuan yang berlaku; 2. Bersama-sama dengan Direktur Utama mengoordinasikan, mengarahkan, serta melakukan supervisi Direktorat-Direktorat dalam Bank secara berkesinambungan sesuai dengan bidangnya masing-masing agar berjalan dengan lancar, efektif, efisien, dan tetap dalam strategi jangka panjang Bank; 3. Bersama-sama dengan Direktur Utama meningkatkan citra Bank di tingkat nasional dan internasional, serta turut membina hubungan baik dengan bank koresponden, *investment bank*, lembaga keuangan, nasabah, dan otoritas moneter, baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri; 4. Bersama-sama dengan Direktur Utama mengkoordinasikan pelaksanaan kegiatan dalam mengarahkan dan membina jaringan kantor untuk mencapai target pangsa pasar dan meningkatkan volume bisnis (dana dan kredit); 5. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang *Treasury* dan *Marketing*; serta 6. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Korporasi & FI.

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Tanggung Jawab Responsibility
		1. Working together with the President Director in coordinating the management of the Bank as set out in the Articles of Association and the GMS resolutions, by observing the applicable provisions; 2. Working together with the President Director in coordinating, directing, and supervising the directorates in the Bank on an ongoing basis in accordance with the respective field so that they run smoothly, effectively, efficiently, and remains in the Bank's long-term strategy; 3. Working together with the President Director in improving the Bank's image at national and international level and also fostering good relationship with correspondent banks, investment banks, financial institutions, customers, and monetary authorities, both at home and abroad; 4. Working together with the President Director in coordinating the implementation of activities in directing and fostering office networks to achieve the target market share and increase business volume (funds and loans); 5. Responsible for Treasury and Marketing; and 6. Responsible for Corporation & FI.
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	1. Bertanggung atas bidang Kepatuhan dan Kredit Review; 2. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang APU-PPT; serta 3. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Manajemen Risiko– Enterprise Risk Management. 1. Responsible for Compliance and Credit Review; 2. Responsible for APU-PPT; and 3. Responsible for Risk Management - Enterprise Risk Management.
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	1. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Remedial dan Litigasi; 2. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang SAM; serta 3. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Restrukturisasi dan Penagihan. 1. Responsible for Remedial and Litigation; 2. Responsible for SAM; and 3. Responsible for Restructuring and Billing.
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	1. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Konsumer dan Retail; serta 2. Bertanggung jawab atas bidang Perbankan Digital. 1. Responsible for Consumer and Retail; and 2. Responsible for Digital Banking.

Program Pengenalan Perusahaan bagi Direksi Baru

Program Pengenalan kepada Direksi yang baru diangkat bertujuan untuk memberikan pengetahuan mengenai Bank, agar dapat memahami tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai Dewan Komisaris dan proses bisnis Bank yang dilaksanakan oleh Direksi, sehingga dapat bekerja selaras dengan Organ Perseroan lainnya. Pada tahun 2020 Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak melakukan program pengenalan perusahaan bagi Direksi.

Mekanisme Pengunduran Diri dan Pemberhentian Direksi

Mekanisme terkait pengunduran diri dan pemberhentian Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi dengan tahapan sebagai berikut:

1. Seorang anggota Direksi berhak mengundurkan diri dari jabatannya, dan wajib menyampaikan permohonan pengunduran diri tersebut kepada Bank mengenai maksudnya itu sekurangnya 90 hari sebelum tanggal pengunduran dirinya;

Orientation Program for New Board of Directors

The orientation program for the newly appointed Directors aims to provide knowledge about the Bank, in order to understand the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Bank's business processes carried out by the Board of Directors, so that they can work in harmony with other organs of the Company. In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not carry out a company orientation program for the Board of Directors.

Mechanism of Resignation and Dismissal of Board of Directors

Mechanism related to resignation and dismissal of the Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is regulated in the Board Manual of Board of Directors, which is explained as follows:

1. A member of the Board of Directors has the right to resign from the position and must submit a request for resignation to the Bank regarding this intention at least 90 days before the resignation date;

2. Bank wajib menyelenggarakan RUPS untuk memutuskan permohonan pengunduran diri anggota Direksi dalam jangka waktu paling lambat 90 hari setelah diterimanya surat pengunduran diri tersebut;
3. Kepada anggota Direksi yang mengundurkan diri sebagaimana tersebut tetap dapat dimintakan pertanggungjawabannya sejak pengangkatan yang bersangkutan sampai dengan pengunduran dirinya dalam RUPS berikutnya;
4. Bank wajib melakukan keterbukaan informasi kepada masyarakat dan menyampaikan hal tersebut kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan paling lambat 2 hari kerja setelah:
   a. Diterimanya permohonan pengunduran diri Direksi; dan
   b. Diterimanya keputusan atas hasil penyelenggaraan RUPS mengenai permohonan pengunduran diri anggota Direksi.
5. Masa jabatan anggota Direksi dengan sendirinya berakhir apabila anggota Direksi tersebut:
   a. Mengundurkan diri dengan pemberitahuan secara tertulis;
   b. Tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
   c. Meninggal dunia;
   d. Diberhentikan berdasarkan keputusan RUPS; dan
   e. Dinyatakan pailit atau berada di bawah pengampunan berdasarkan suatu penetapan pengadilan.
6. Dalam hal terdapat anggota Direksi yang diberhentikan untuk sementara, Dewan Komisaris harus menyelenggarakan RUPS untuk mencabut atau menguatkan keputusan pemberhentian sementara tersebut.

Penilaian Kinerja Komite dan Unit Kerja yang Berada di Bawah Direksi

Selain penilaian kinerja Direksi, kinerja komite di bawah Direksi juga dievaluasi, yang dilakukan melalui evaluasi pemenuhan tugas dan tanggung jawab pada setiap akhir periode.

Pada tahun 2020, Komite Kredit, Komite ALCO, Komite Manajemen Risiko, dan Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi telah memberikan kinerja yang baik dengan melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab masing-masing, sejalan dengan strategi dan Rencana Bisnis Bank.

2. The Bank must hold a GMS to resolve on the request for resignation of a member of the Board of Directors within a period of no later than 90 days after receiving the resignation letter;
3. The resigning member of Board of Directors can still be held accountable since the related appointment to the resignation date in the next GMS to be held;
4. The Bank must disclose the information to the public and submit this matter to the Financial Services Authority no later than 2 working days after:
   a. Receiving of the resignation request from the Director; and
   b. Adopting the resolution of the GMS on the resignation request of the Board of Directors.
5. The term of office of a member of the Board of Directors automatically ends if the member of the Board of Directors:
   a. Resigns with written notice;
   b. No longer meets the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations;
   c. Pass away;
   d. Is dismissed based on the GMS resolution; and
   e. Is declared bankrupt or is placed under custody based on a court verdict.
6. In the event that a member of the Board of Directors is temporarily dismissed, the Board of Commissioners must hold a GMS to revoke or confirm the resolution of the temporary dismissal.

Performance Assessment of Committees Under the Board of Directors

In addition to the performance appraisal of the Board of Directors, the performance of committees under the Board of Directors is also evaluated, which is carried out by evaluating the fulfillment of duties and responsibilities at the end of each period.

In 2020, the Credit Committee, ALCO Committee, Risk Management Committee and Information Technology Steering Committee have performed well by carrying out their respective duties and responsibilities, in line with the Bank's strategy and Business Plan.

Independensi dan Transparansi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Independence and Transparency of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Pengelolaan Benturan Kepentingan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.55/POJK.03/2016 Bab X Pasal 63, dijelaskan bahwa bila terjadi benturan kepentingan, anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris, dan Pejabat Eksekutif dilarang mengambil tindakan yang dapat merugikan Bank atau mengurangi keuntungan Bank dan wajib mengungkapkan benturan kepentingan dalam setiap keputusan. Oleh karenanya Anggota Direksi maupun Dewan Komisaris hendaknya senantiasa harus:

1. Mengutamakan kepentingan Perseroan dan tidak mengurangi keuangan Perseroan dalam hal terjadi benturan kepentingan.
2. Menghindari diri dari pengambilan keputusan dalam situasi dan kondisi adanya benturan kepentingan.
3. Melakukan pengungkapan hubungan kekeluargaan, hubungan keuangan, hubungan kepengurusan, hubungan kepemilikan dengan Anggota Komisaris lain dan/atau anggota Direksi dan/atau pemegang saham pengendali Bank dan/atau pihak lainnya dalam rangka bisnis Perseroan.
4. Melakukan pengungkapan dalam hal pengambilan keputusan tetap harus diambil pada kondisi adanya benturan kepentingan.

Kepemilikan Saham Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengungkapkan kepemilikan saham anggota Dewan komisaris dan Direksi sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum pasal 39 ayat 1 mengenai aspek transparansi Dewan Komisaris yaitu: “Anggota Dewan Komisaris wajib mengungkapkan kepemilikan saham yang mencapai 5% (lima persen) atau lebih, baik pada Bank yang bersangkutan maupun pada bank dan perusahaan lain, yang berkedudukan di dalam dan di luar negeri”.

Berikut rincian kepemilikan saham Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi pada tahun 2020:

Management of Conflict of Interest for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 Chapter X Article 63 explains that in the event of a conflict of interest, members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners and Executive Officers are prohibited from taking actions that may harm the Bank or reduce the Bank’s profits and must disclose conflict of interest in every decision. Therefore, the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners should always:

1. Prioritizing the interests of the Company and not reducing the Company’s finances in the event of a conflict of interest.
2. Refrain from making decisions in situations and conditions of conflict of interest.
3. Disclose family relationships, financial relationships, management relationships, ownership relationships with other Commissioners and/or members of the Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders of the Bank and/or other parties in the framework of the Company’s business.
4. Making disclosures in terms of decision making must still be made in a condition where there is a conflict of interest.

Share Ownership of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Bank Artha Graha Internasional discloses share ownership of members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No.55/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks Article 39 paragraph 1 regarding the transparency aspect of the Board of Commissioners, namely: “Members of the Board of Commissioners must disclose share ownership that reaches 5% (five percent) or more, both at the Bank concerned and at other banks and companies domiciled at home and abroad ”.

The following are details of the share ownership of the Board of Commissioners and Directors in 2020:

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Kepemilikan Saham di Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Ownership of Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Share
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	Nihil Nil
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	Nihil Nil
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	2,85 % 2.85%
Elizawatie Simon	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Nihil Nil
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Nihil Nil
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	Nihil Nil
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	0,01 % 0.01%
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	Nihil Nil
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	Nihil Nil
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	Nihil Nil

Rangkap Jabatan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Sebagaimana diatur di dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum, pasal 28 dinyatakan bahwa:

1. Anggota Dewan Komisaris dilarang melakukan rangkap jabatan sebagai anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris atau Pejabat Eksekutif:
   - Pada lembaga keuangan atau Perusahaan keuangan, baik bank maupun bukan bank.
   - Pada lebih dari 1 (satu) lembaga bukan keuangan atau Perusahaan bukan keuangan, baik yang berkedudukan di dalam maupun di luar negeri.
2. Tidak termasuk rangkap jabatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dalam hal:
   - Anggota Dewan Komisaris menjabat sebagai anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris atau Pejabat Eksekutif yang melaksanakan fungsi pengawasan pada 1 (satu) Perusahaan anak bukan bank yang dikendalikan oleh Bank.
   - Komisaris Non Independen menjalankan tugas fungsional dari pemegang saham Bank yang berbentuk badan hukum pada kelompok usaha Bank dan/atau
   - Anggota Dewan Komisaris menduduki jabatan pada organisasi atau lembaga nirlaba.
3. Tugas dalam jabatan dan fungsi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) dapat dilaksanakan sepanjang yang bersangkutan tidak mengabaikan pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai anggota Dewan Komisaris Bank.

Concurrent Positions for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

As stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Good Governance for Commercial Banks, article 28 states that:

1. Members of the Board of Commissioners are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners or Executive Officers:
   - At a financial institution or financial company, both bank and non-bank.
   - In more than 1 (one) non-financial institution or non-financial company, either domiciled inside or outside the country.
2. Concurrent positions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not include in terms of:
   - Members of the Board of Commissioners serve as members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners or Executive Officers who carry out supervisory functions in 1 (one) non-bank subsidiary controlled by the Bank.
   - Non-Independent Commissioners carry out functional duties of the Bank's shareholders in the form of a legal entity in the Bank's business group and/or
   - Members of the Board of Commissioners hold positions in non-profit organizations or institutions.
3. Duties in positions and functions as referred to in paragraph (2) can be performed as long as the person concerned does not neglect the implementation of his duties and responsibilities as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Bank.

Berikut informasi rangkap jabatan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional tahun 2020:

The following is information on concurrent positions for the Board of Commissioners and Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020:

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Rangkap Jabatan** Concurrent Position	
		Jabatan Position	**Nama Perusahaan/Instansi lain** The Name of Other Company/Agency
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Elizawatie Simon	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None

Hubungan Afiliasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Hubungan afiliasi yang dimiliki Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank dikelola dengan baik agar tetap menunjang pelaksanaan tugas dan pengambilan keputusan yang bebas dari benturan kepentingan. Informasi terkait hubungan afiliasi yang dimiliki Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional di tahun 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

Affiliation Relationship between the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

The affiliation relationship between the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of the Bank has been well managed in order to continue supporting the implementation of duties and decision-making free from conflict of interest. Information related to the affiliation relationship held by the Board of Commissioners and Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020 is as follows:

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Hubungan Keuangan dengan** Financial Relationship with			**Hubungan Keluarga dengan** Family Relationship with			**Hubungan Kepemilikan Saham dengan** Share Ownership Relationship with		
		Dewan Komisaris Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali** Controlling Shareholders	**Dewan Komisaris** Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali** Controlling Shareholders	**Dewan Komisaris** Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali** Controlling Shareholders
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	√
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	√
Elizawatie Simon	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Hubungan Keuangan dengan Financial Relationship with			Hubungan Keluarga dengan Family Relationship with			Hubungan Kepemilikan Saham dengan Share Ownership Relationship with		
		Dewan Komisaris Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali** Controlling Shareholders	**Dewan Komisaris** Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali** Controlling Shareholders	**Dewan Komisaris** Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Pemegang Saham Utama dan Pengendali** Controlling Shareholders
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Penilaian Kinerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Performance Assessment of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Penilaian Kinerja oleh RUPS

Prosedur Pelaksanaan Penilaian Kinerja

Dewan Komisaris

Pelaksanaan penilaian kinerja Dewan Komisaris Bank Artha Graha Internasional dilaksanakan secara berkala yaitu 1 kali dalam 1 tahun.

Direksi

Pelaksanaan penilaian kinerja Direksi dilakukan melalui penyampaian usulan persetujuan atas pencapaian kinerja Direksi Bank pada RUPS. Pelaporan tersebut akan ditinjau dan disetujui RUPS dengan memberikan pembebasan tanggung jawab sepenuhnya kepada Direksi atas pengurusan yang telah dijalankan selama satu periode yang tercermin dalam Laporan Tahunan. Selain itu, kinerja Direksi juga dinilai melalui *self assessment* GCG yang dilakukan oleh Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit Review.

Penilaian terhadap Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional dilaksanakan oleh RUPS dan Dewan Komisaris.

Performance Appraisal by the GMS

Performance Appraisal Implementation Procedure

Board of Commissioners

The performance appraisal of the Board of Commissioners of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is carried out regularly, namely once a year.

Board of Directors

The performance appraisal of the Board of Directors is carried out by submitting a proposal for approval of the performance achievement of the Bank's Board of Directors at the GMS. The report will be reviewed and approved by the GMS by granting full discharge of responsibility to the Board of Directors for the management that has been carried out for one period as reflected in the Annual Report. In addition, the performance of the Board of Directors is also assessed through the GCG self-assessment conducted by the Compliance and Credit Review Directorate.

Assessment of the Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is carried out by the GMS and the Board of Commissioners.

Kriteria Penilaian Kinerja

Dewan Komisaris

Kriteria penilaian kinerja Dewan Komisaris Bank berdasar pada indikator pencapaian target dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB), khususnya dalam pelaksanaan fungsi pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat kepada Direksi. Kriteria lainnya yaitu sesuai kriteria *self assessment* GCG untuk aspek Dewan Komisaris yang mencakup 16 indikator *governance structure*, 17 indikator *governance process*, dan 6 indikator *governance outcome*, sebagaimana telah diatur dalam Lampiran III Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum.

Direksi

Kriteria penilaian kinerja Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional mencakup pada pencapaian target dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB). Indikator lainnya adalah dengan mempertimbangkan hasil *self assessment* GCG untuk aspek Direksi, yaitu 16 indikator *governance structure*, 14 indikator *governance process*, dan 10 indikator *governance outcome*. Indikator tersebut telah sesuai dengan Lampiran III Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum.

Hasil Penilaian Kinerja

Dewan Komisaris

Berdasarkan hasil penilaian terhadap Kinerja Dewan Komisaris selama tahun 2020 yang dilakukan berdasarkan penilaian sendiri (*self assessment*) berdasarkan penilaian *governance structure, governance process* dan *governance outcome* dengan Kinerja Sangat Baik.

Direksi

Berdasarkan hasil penilaian terhadap Kinerja Direksi selama tahun 2020 yang dilakukan berdasarkan penilaian sendiri (*self assessment*) berdasarkan penilaian *governance structure, governance process* dan *governance outcome* dengan Kinerja Sangat Baik.

Penilaian Kinerja Berdasarkan Assessment GCG Aspek Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Performance Appraisal Criteria

Board of Commissioners

The criteria for evaluating the performance of the Bank's Board of Commissioners are based on indicators of target achievement in the bank's business plan (RBB), particularly in the implementation of the supervisory function and providing advice to the Board of Directors. Other criteria are according to the GCG self-assessment criteria for the Board of Commissioners aspect which includes 16 governance structure indicators, 17 governance process indicators, and 6 governance outcome indicators, as stipulated in Appendix III of the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.

Board of Directors

The criteria for evaluating the performance of the Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional include the achievement of targets in the bank's business plan (RBB). Another indicator is by considering the results of the GCG self-assessment for the aspect of the Board of Directors, namely 16 governance structure indicators, 14 governance process indicators, and 10 governance outcome indicators. This indicator is in accordance with Attachment III of the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.

Performance Appraisal Results

Board of Commissioners

Based on the results of the assessment of the Board of Commissioners' Performance during 2020 which was carried out based on self-assessment based on an assessment of governance structure, governance process and governance outcomes with Very Good Performance.

Board of Directors

Based on the results of the assessment of the Board of Directors' Performance during 2020 which was carried out based on self-assessment based on an assessment of governance structure, governance process and governance outcomes with Very Good Performance.

Performance Assessment Based on the GCG Assessment Aspects of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

No.	Kriteria– Indikator Criteria - Indicator	Peringkat Komposit Composite Rank	
		30 Jun 2020 June 30,2020	31 Des 2020 Dec 31, 2020
1.	Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners	1	1
2.	Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors	1	1

Kebijakan Keberagaman Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Diversity Policy of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Dengan mengacu pada ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yang tercantum dalam Lampiran Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 tentang Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka, Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa memegang erat prinsip keberagaman yaitu dengan memberikan kesempatan yang sama bagi semua orang, tanpa memandang perbedaan etnik, agama, ras, kelas, dan gender guna mendukung efektivitas pelaksanaan tugas Dewan Komisaris maupun Direksi.

Di tahun 2020, komposisi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank telah mempertimbangkan keberagaman baik dari aspek usia, gender, latar belakang pendidikan, keahlian dan pengalaman kerja.

With reference to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority listed in the Attachment to the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 concerning Guidelines for Governance of Public Companies, Bank Artha Graha Internasional always adheres to the principle of diversity, namely by providing equal opportunities for all people, regardless of differences in ethnicity, religion, race, class and gender in order to support the effectiveness of implementation duties of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

In 2020, the composition of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors of the Bank has considered diversity in terms of age, gender, educational background, skills and work experience.

Aspek Keberagaman Aspect of Diversity	**Dewan Komisaris** Board of Commissioners	**Direksi** Board of Directors	**Kesimpulan** Conclusion
Usia Age	Rata-rata usia Dewan Komisaris berada pada usia yang memungkinkan seseorang untuk terus bekerja dan berkarya, yaitu antara 59-72 tahun. The average age of members of Board of Commissioners allows them to continue working and achieving, which is between 59-72 years old.	Rata-rata usia Direksi berada pada usia yang memungkinkan seseorang untuk terus bekerja dan berkarya, yaitu antara 42-65 tahun. The average age of members of Board of Directors allows them to continue working and performing, which is between 42-65 years old.	Komposisi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi telah memenuhi unsur keberagaman, yaitu perpaduan dari sisi usia, jenis kelamin, pengalaman kerja, serta pendidikan dan keahlian. The composition of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors have fulfilled the element of diversity, which is a combination of age, gender, work experience, as well as education and expertise.
Jenis Kelamin Gender	Perseroan memiliki 1 anggota Dewan Komisaris yang berjenis kelamin perempuan. There is only 1 female member of the Board of Commissioners.	Perseroan memiliki 1 anggota Direksi yang berjenis kelamin perempuan. The Company only has 1 female member of the Board of Directors.	
Pengalaman Kerja Work Experience	Pihak yang ditunjuk sebagai anggota Dewan Komisaris memiliki pengalaman di berbagai bidang, seperti militer, hukum, perbankan, konsultan *organization development*, dan asisten staf khusus presiden. Parties appointed as members of the Board of Commissioners have experience in various fields, such as military, law, banking, organization development consultant, and special assistant staff of the President.	Pihak yang ditunjuk sebagai anggota Direksi memiliki pengalaman di berbagai bidang, seperti akuntan, keuangan, IT, manajemen risiko, dan jabatan lainnya di industri perbankan. Parties appointed as members of the Board of Directors have experience in various fields, such as accounting, finance, IT, risk management, and other positions in the banking industry.	
Pendidikan dan Keahlian Education and Expertise	Latar belakang pendidikan Dewan Komisaris beragam, mulai dari lulusan S1 hingga S2, dengan kompetensi di bidang Militer, Hukum, dan *Organization Development*. The educational background of the Board of Commissioners varies, ranging from bachelor to post graduate degree holders, with competencies in the fields of Military, Law and Organization Development.	Latar belakang pendidikan Direksi beragam, mulai dari lulusan S1 hingga S2, dengan kompetensi di bidang Ekonomi, Bisnis Administrasi, Pertahanan, dan Manajemen. The educational backgrounds of the Board of Directors vary from undergraduate to postgraduate degrees, with competencies in Economics, Business Administration, Defense, and Management.	

Kebijakan Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

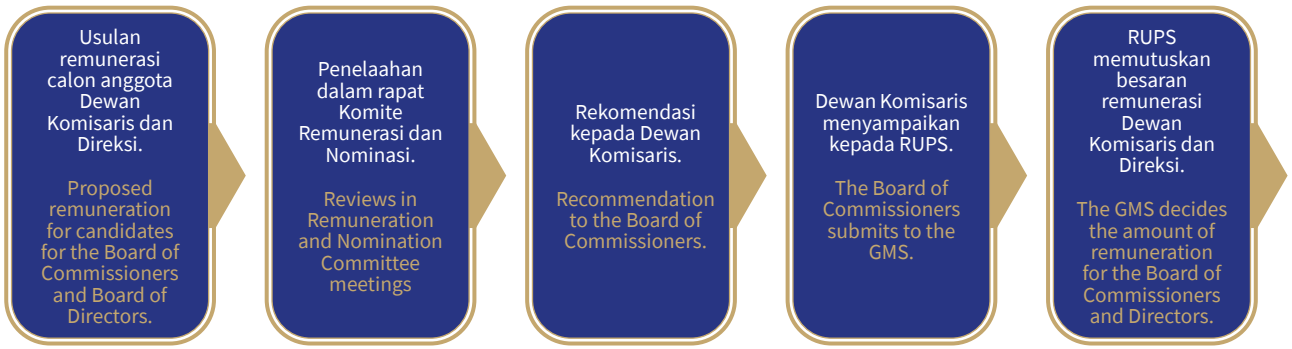
Remuneration Policy of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Prosedur Pengusulan dan Penetapan

Remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional ditinjau dan direkomendasikan oleh Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi untuk kembali ditinjau ulang oleh RUPS sebagai organ tertinggi untuk penentuan dan persetujuannya. Bagi Direksi, remunerasi yang telah disetujui RUPS akan didelegasikan implementasinya kepada Dewan Komisaris.

Proposal and Determination Procedures

Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is reviewed and recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to be reviewed by the GMS as the highest organ for determination and approval. For the Board of Directors, implementation of remuneration that has been approved by the GMS will be delegated to the Board of Commissioners.



Dasar Penetapan Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menetapkan remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 45/POJK.03/2015 dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum.

Basis of Determining Remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Bank Artha Graha Internasional determines the remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

Pengungkapan Indikator Penetapan Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional ditetapkan berdasarkan indikator kinerja Bank dan pencapaian individual sebagai berikut:

1. Kinerja keuangan dan pemenuhan cadangan, sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan;
2. Prestasi kerja individu;
3. Kewajaran dengan *peer group*; serta
4. Pertimbangan dan strategi jangka panjang Bank.

Disclosure of Indicator to Determine Remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is determined based on the Bank's performance indicators and individual achievements as follows:

1. Financial performance and fulfillment of reserve as stipulated in laws and regulations;
2. Individual work achievement;
3. Reasonableness with peer group; and
4. Consideration and the Bank's long-term strategies.

Penangguhan atau Penarikan Kembali Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Penangguhan atau penarikan kembali remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi berlaku apabila Bank mengalami kerugian. Kerugian tersebut menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat membagikan remunerasi secara penuh ataupun yang bersifat variabel dengan nilai yang relatif kecil. Hal ini sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan pemberian remunerasi bagi Bank Umum.

Deferral or Withdrawal of Remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Deferral or Withdrawal of Remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors shall apply in the event that the Bank experience a loss. This loss causes the Bank to not be able to distribute remuneration in full or the variable one with a relatively small value. This is as regulated in the provision of remuneration for Commercial Banks.

Selain itu, Bank juga wajib menangguhkan pembayaran remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi yang bersifat variabel (malus) atau menarik kembali remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang sudah dibayarkan (*clawback*), jika kondisi Bank mengalami kerugian. Kerugian yang dimaksud dalam hal ini adalah yang berdampak negatif terhadap keuangan Bank, seperti *fraud* yang dilakukan oleh pihak yang menjadi material *risk takers* sehingga merugikan Bank, atau kondisi lainnya. Penangguhan dapat dilaksanakan dengan jangka waktu minimal selama 3 tahun dan dapat disesuaikan menjadi lebih panjang, sesuai dengan jangka waktu risiko. Apabila hal tersebut terjadi, maka Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dilarang melakukan tindakan lindung nilai atas remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang ditangguhkan.

In addition, the Bank must also defer payment of remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors that are variable (malus) or withdraw variable remuneration that has been paid (clawback), if the Bank suffers losses. The losses referred to in this matter are those that have a negative impact on the Bank's finances, such as fraud committed by parties who become material risk takers to the detriment of the Bank, or other conditions. Deferral can be implemented with a minimum term of 3 years and can be adjusted to be longer, according to the period of risk. If this happens, the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors are prohibited from hedging the deferred variable remuneration.

Pada tahun 2020, tidak ada remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris maupun Direksi yang ditangguhkan atau ditarik kembali.

In 2020, there hasn't been any remuneration for the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors that was deferred or withdrawn.

Kaitan Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dengan Risiko dan Kinerja

Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi erat kaitannya dengan risiko dan kinerja Bank, sebagaimana telah dijelaskan dalam penangguhan atau penarikan kembali remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Risiko-risiko akan selalu ada, akan tetapi tergantung dari seberapa besar dampak yang ditimbulkan dan lamanya jangka waktu risiko tersebut.

Correlation Between the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors' Remuneration with Risk and Performance

The remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors is closely related to the risk and performance of the Bank, as explained in the deferral or withdrawal of the remuneration of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. The risks will always be there, but it depends on how big the impact they cause and length of time of such risk is.

Pengungkapan *Material Risk Taker*

Sehubungan dengan pengungkapan material risk taker sesuai POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum pasal 22 dan 23, maka dengan ini kami sampaikan pihak yang menjadi *material risk taker* sesuai Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan No. 0033.02.1 tanggal 21 Februari 2020 perihal Penerapan Tata Kelola Dalam Pemberian Remunerasi PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk sebagai berikut:

1. Seluruh Direksi.
2. Pejabat dan *business* unit, yaitu:
   a. Business UMKM & Konsumer (*Deputy Director & Executive Officer*).
   b. *Business* Korporasi & Komersil dan Treasury (Deputy Director & Executive Officer).
3. *Deputy Director, Executive Officer,* dan *Senior Officer* KPNO maupun cabang yang memiliki BWMK (Batas Wewenang Memutus Kredit) diluar daftar pejabat pada poin 2 di atas.

Disclosure of Material Risk Taker

In connection with the disclosure of material risk takers in accordance with POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 concerning Implementation of Governance in the provision of Remuneration for Commercial Banks articles 22 and 23, we hereby convey the parties who are material risk takers in accordance with Company Policy Guidelines No. 0033.02.1 dated February 21, 2020 regarding the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk as follows:

1. All Directors.
2. Officials and business units, namely:
   a. MSME & Consumer Business (Deputy Director & Executive Officer).
   b. Corporate & Commercial Business and Treasury (Deputy Director & Executive Officer).
3. Deputy Directors, Executive Officers, and Senior Officers of KPNO and branches that have BWMK (Limits of Authority to Terminate Credit) outside the list of officials in point 2 above.

Struktur Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Struktur remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dari honorarium, *benefit* yang sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank yang besarannya diberikan sesuai dengan peraturan yang ada.

Remuneration Structure of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The remuneration structure of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional consists of honorarium, benefits in accordance with the provisions of the Bank, the amount of which is given in accordance with the existing regulations.

Remunerasi & Fasilitas Remuneration & Facility	**Dewan Komisaris** Board of Commissioners		**Direksi** Board of Directors	
	Jumlah Amount	**Rp (juta)** IDR(million)	**Jumlah** Amount	**Rp (juta)** IDR(million)
1. Remunerasi (gaji, bonus, tunjangan rutin, tantiem, dan fasilitas lainnya dalam bentuk non-natura). 1. Remuneration (salary, bonuses, routine benefits, bonuses, and other facilities in the form of nonnature).	5	11.141	5	10.755
2. Fasilitas lain dalam bentuk natura (perumahan, transportasi dan sebagainya) dalam ekuivalen Rupiah yang: a. Dapat dimiliki b. Tidak dimiliki • Perumahan; • Transportasi; dan • Asuransi Kesehatan. 2. Other facilities in kind/natura (housing, transportation, etc.) in Rupiah equivalent that are: a. Owned; and b. Not owned; • Housing; • Transportation; and • Insurance.	 - - 3 3	 - - 1.334 342	 - - 4 5	 - - 1.219 550

Kisaran Jumlah Remunerasi per Tahun Range of Total Remuneration per Year	**Jumlah Dewan Komisaris** Number of Board of Commissioners	**Jumlah Direksi** Number of Board of Directors
Di atas Rp2 miliar Above IDR2 billion	3	2
Di atas Rp1 miliar - Rp2 miliar Above IDR1 billion– IDR2 billion	2	3
Di atas Rp500 juta - Rp1 miliar Above IDR500 million– IDR1 billion		
Rp500 juta ke bawah Below IDR500 million		

Rasio Gaji Tertinggi dan Terendah

Ratio of Highest and Lowest Salary

No.	**Keterangan** Description	**Ratio** Ratio
1.	Rasio Gaji Pegawai yang Tertinggi dan Terendah Ratio of the Highest and Lowest Salary of Board of Commissioners	51: 1
2.	Rasio Gaji Direksi yang Tertinggi dan Terendah Ratio of the Highest and Lowest Salary of Directors	2,3: 1
3.	Rasio Gaji Dewan Komisaris yang Tertinggi dan Terendah Ratio of the Highest and Lowest Salary of Employees	2,2: 1
4.	Rasio Gaji Direksi yang Tertinggi dan Pegawai Tertinggi Ratio of the Highest Salary of Directors and Highest Salary of Employees	2: 1

Rapat Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Meetings of the Board of Commissioners with the Board of Directors

Rapat Dewan Komisaris

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Dewan Komisaris menyelenggarakan rapat sebanyak 12 kali. Pelaksanaan rapat Dewan Komisaris minimal 2 bulan satu kali. Adapun frekuensi kehadiran dan agenda rapatnya sebagai berikut:

Board of Commissioners Meeting

Throughout 2020, the Board of Commissioners held 12 meetings. Conduct a meeting of the Board of Commissioners at least 2 months once. The attendance frequency and meeting agenda are as follows:

Frekuensi Kehadiran
Frequency of Attendance

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Kehadiran Attendance	Persentase Percentage
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	12	100%
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	2	16,67%
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	2	16,67%
Elizawatie Simon*	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Na	Na
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	12	100%
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	3	25,00%
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	10	83,33%
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	10	83,33%
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	4	33,33%
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	9	75,00%

* Dalam masa tunggu/Cooling off

Agenda Rapat
Meeting Agenda

No.	Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda
1.	14 Januari 2020 January 14, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat komisaris sebelumnya 2. Laporan kinerja konsolidasi per 31 Desember 2019 3. Paparan Direktorat Kepatuhan dan SKMR 4. Laporan kinerja: a. Kinerja konsolidasi b. Kinerja Korporasi dan Treasury c. Kinerja UMKM dan Konsumer d. Kinerja Pengembangan Produk & Marcom dan *Digital Banking* & IT e. Kinerja SAMREM 1. Follow-up to the previous commissioners meeting 2. Consolidated performance report as of December 31, 2019 3. Presentation from the Compliance Directorate and SKMR 4. Performance report: a. Consolidated performance b. Corporate and Treasury Performance c. MSME and Consumer Performance d. Product Development Performance & Marcom and Digital Banking & IT e. SAMREM's performance
2.	13 Februari 2020 February 13, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat komisaris sebelumnya 2. Target penyelesaian komitmen kepada OJK 3. Laporan kinerja: a. Kinerja Korporasi dan *Treasury* b. Kinerja UMKM dan Konsumer c. Kinerja pengembangan Produk & Marcom dan *Digital Banking* & IT 1. Follow-up to the previous commissioners meeting 2. Targets for completion of commitments to OJK 3. Performance report: a. Corporate and Treasury Performance b. MSME and Consumer Performance c. Product Development Performance & Marcom and Digital Banking & IT
3.	26 Februari 2020 February 26, 2020	1. Membahas hasil pertemuan dengan OJK tanggal 25 Februari 2020 tentang Tingkat Kesehatan Bank 2. Kebijakan bank yang memerlukan persetujuan Komisaris sesuai dengan peraturan Otoritas Jasa keuangan 3. Pembahasan Laporan pengawasan Rencana Bisnis Bank Semester II tahun 2019 4. Evaluasi bulanan kantor Cabang 1. Discussing the results of the meeting with OJK on February 25, 2020 concerning Bank Soundness Level 2. Bank policies that require the approval of the Commissioner in accordance with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority 3. Discussion of the 2019 Semester II Bank Business Plan supervisory report 4. Branch office monthly evaluation
4.	03 Maret 2020 March 3, 2020	1. Pembahasan AYDA 2. Lainnya yang perlu atensi termasuk kondisi terkini dampak virus Corona 1. Discussion of AYDA 2. Others issues which require attention, including the current condition of the impact of the Corona virus
5.	06 April 2020 April 6, 2020	1. Regulasi BI OJK, IDX, LPS dan IAI terkait peristiwa pandemik Covid-19 terdapat 24 regulasi 2. Tindak lanjut Bank: a. Operasional b. *Product Development* & Marcom c. Bisnis korporasi dan *Treasury* 1. Regulations from BI, OJK, IDX, LPS and IAI related to the Covid-19 pandemic, there are 24 regulations 2. Follow-up by the Bank: a. Operational b. Product Development & Marcom c. Corporate and Treasury business

No.	Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda
6.	17 Juni 2020 June 17, 2020	1. Gambaran relaksasi/resktrukturisasi, pra NPL, NPL dan AYDA (sebelum dan sesudah Covid-19) 2. Kinerja Bank per 31 Mei 2020 3. Rencana Revisi RBB 2020 4. Portofolio, kantor cabang yang menerima pelimpahan kinerja 5. *Update* penanganan KUR 1. Overview of relaxation/restructuring, pre NPL, NPL and AYDA (before and after Covid-19) 2. Bank Performance as of May 31, 2020 3. Revised RBB 2020 Plan 4. Portfolios, branch offices that receive the transfer of performance 5. Update the handling of KUR
7.	14 Juli 2020 July 14, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya a. Monitoring terhadap relaksasi/restrukturisasi kredit b. Evaluasi kantor cabang yang tutup c. Penyelesaian NPL dan AYDA 2. Kinerja keuangan Bank per 30 Juni 2020 3. Kinerja Bisnis dan *Digital Banking* 4. Kepatuhan 1. Follow up on previous meetings a. Monitoring of credit relaxation/restructuring b. Evaluate closed branch offices c. Settlement of NPL and AYDA 2. The Bank's financial performance as of June 30, 2020 3. Business Performance and Digital Banking 4. Compliance
8.	18 Agustus 2020 August 18, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 31 Juli 2020 3. Kinerja bisnis *Digital Banking* dan SAMREM 4. Kepatuhan 5. Surat OJK dan BI 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of July 31, 2020 3. Business performance Digital Banking and SAMREM 4. Compliance 5. Letter of OJK and BI
9.	18 September 2020 September 18, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 31 Agustus 2020 3. Kinerja bisnis *Digital Banking* dan SAMREM 4. Perkembangan Likuiditas sampai dengan bulan Agustus 2020 dan antisipasi bila terjadi *short liquidity*. 5. Kepatuhan 6. Surat OJK dan BI 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of August 31, 2020 3. Business performance Digital Banking and SAMREM 4. Liquidity development until August 2020 and anticipation of short liquidity 5. Compliance 6. Letters of OJK and BI
10.	13 Oktober 2020 October 13, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 30 September 2020 3. *Progress* dan strategi pengelolaan AYDA, NPL dan *Write Off* hingga 31 Desember 2020 4. Pengelolaan KUR agar NPL menurun 5. Konsep penataan KC dan KCP dalam pencapaian *asset* minimal Rp200 miliar per cabang 6. Perkembangan dan monitoring relaksasi UMKM dan Non UMKM perkembangan likuiditas sampai dengan bulan September 2020 7. *Time Table* penyusunan RBB 2021 8. Kepatuhan surat OJK dan BI 9. Penetapan Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of September 30, 2020 3. Progress and management strategies for AYDA, NPL and Write Offs until December 31, 2020 4. Management of KUR so that the NPL will decrease 5. The concept of structuring KC and KCP in achieving assets of at least IDR200 billion per branch 6. Development and monitoring of the relaxation of MSMEs and Non-MSMEs liquidity developments up to September 2020 7. Time Table for the preparation of the 2021 RBB 8. Compliance with OJK and BI letters 9. Determination of the Head of the Internal Audit Unit (IAU)

No.	Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda
11.	17 November 2020 November 17, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 31 Oktober 2020 dan simulasi pencapaian target Bulan November dan Desember 2020 serta persetujuan RBB 2021 3. *Progress* dan strategi pengelolaan AYDA, NPL dan *Write Off* hingga 10 November 2020 dan action plan hingga Desember 2020 4. Pencapaian target pengelolaan KUR bulan Desember2020, meliputi: Klaim Jamkrindo, hasil penagihan, dan penanganan jaminan dari Bapak Angkat maupun KUR Kecil (KUR) 5. *Progress* pengelolaan Human Capital dan capaiannya pasca RUPS 2020 6. *Progress* pengembangan Digital Banking sesuai *timeline* 7. Perkembangan dan monitoring relaksasi (UMKM dan Non UMKM) hingga 10 November 2020.8. Pemenuhan komitmen OJK, Pasca Rapat *Exit* Pemeriksaan OJK 2020 dan rencana tindak lanjut hingga Desember 2020 9. Surat dari OJK 10. *Progress* penerbitan *Long Term Note* (LTN) 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of October 31, 2020 and simulation Off target achievement for November and December 2020 as well as RBB 2021 approval 3. Progress and management strategy of AYDA, NPL and Write Off until November 10, 2020 and action plan until December 2020 4. Achievement of KUR management targets for December2020, including: Jamkrindo claims, billing results, and handling of guarantees from Bapak Angkat program and KUR Kecil (KUR) program 5. Human Capital management progress and achievements after the 2020 GMS 6. Digital Banking development progress according to the timeline 7. Development and monitoring of relaxation (MSMEs and Non-MSMEs) until November 10, 2020 8. Fulfillment of OJK's commitments, Post OJK Exit Examination Meeting 2020 and follow-up plans until December 2020 9. Letter from OJK 10. The progress of issuing Long Term Notes (LTN)
12.	15 Desember 2020 December 15, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Laporan kinerja: a. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 30 November 2020 dan simulasi pencapaian target Bulan Desember 2020 b. Progress dan strategi pengelolaan AYDA, NPL dan *Write Off* hingga 5 Desember 2020 dan *action plan* hingga 31 Desember 2020 c. Pencapaian target pengelolaan KUR bulan November2020, meliputi: Klaim Jamkrindo, hasil penagihan, dan penanganan jaminan dari Bapak Angkat maupun KUR Kecil d. *Progress* pengelolaan *Human Capital* dan capaiannya pasca RUPS 2020 e. *Progress* pengembangan *Digital Banking* sesuai *timeline* f. Perkembangan dan monitoring relaksasi (UMKM dan Non UMKM) hingga 5 Desember 2020 3. Penunjukkan Akuntan Publik dan/atau Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Rangka Audit atas informasi keuangan historis tahunan tahun buku tanggal 31 Desember 2020 4. *Progress* penerbitan *Long Term Note* (LTN) 5. Pemenuhan komitmen OJK, Pasca Rapat *Exit* Pemeriksaan OJK 2020 dan rencana tindak lanjut hingga Desember 2020 6. Surat-surat OJK atau permintaan lisan OJK yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian dan rencana tindak lanjut selama bulan November s/d 10 Desember 2020 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Performance report: a. The Bank's Financial Performance as of November 30, 2020 and a simulation of achieving the target for December 2020 b. The progress and management strategy of AYDA, NPL and Write Off until December 5, 2020 and action plan until December 31, 2020 c. Achievement of KUR management targets in November2020, including: Jamkrindo claims, billing results, and handling guarantees from Bapak Angkat and KUR Kecil program d. The progress of Human Capital management and its achievements after the 2020 GMS e. Digital Banking development progress according to the timeline f. Development and monitoring of relaxation (MSMEs and Non-MSMEs) until December 5, 2020 3. Appointment of a Public Accountant and/or Public Accountant Firm for an Audit of the annual historical financial information for the financial year December 31, 2020 4. The progress of issuing Long Term Notes (LTN) 5. Fulfillment of OJK's commitments, Post OJK Exit Examination Meeting 2020 and follow-up plans until December 2020 6. OJK letters or verbal requests from OJK that need attention and follow-up plans from November to December 10, 2020

Rapat Direksi

Direksi memiliki kewajiban untuk menyelenggarakan rapat minimal sebulan sekali dan risalah rapat akan dibuat oleh Sekretaris Perusahaan ditandatangani oleh seluruh anggota Direksi untuk kemudian diarsipkan. Sepanjang tahun 2020, Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional melangsungkan rapat Direksi sebanyak 22 kali dengan agenda dan frekuensi kehadiran sebagai berikut:

Board of Directors Meeting

The Board of Directors has an obligation to hold a meeting at least once a month and the minutes of the meeting will be prepared by the Corporate Secretary and signed by all members of the Board of Directors to be archived. Throughout 2020, the Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional has held 22 Board of Directors' meetings with the following agenda and frequency of attendance:

Frekuensi Kehadiran

Attendance Frequency

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Kehadiran Attendance	Persentase Percentage
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	18	81,81%
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	19	86,36%
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	21	95,45%
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	9	40,90%
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	19	86,36%

Agenda Rapat

Selama tahun 2020, rapat Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki agenda rapat sebagai berikut:

1. Realisasi angka utama setiap bulan;
2. Kinerja kantor cabang setiap bulan;
3. Pelaksanaan kepatuhan Bank;
4. Rencana Bisnis Bank; dan
5. Debitur Inti Bank.

Meeting Agenda

Throughout 2020, the Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional has held meetings with the following agenda:

1. Realization of main figures every month;
2. Branch office performance every month;
3. Implementation of Bank compliance;
4. Bank Business Plan; and
5. The Bank's Core Debtors.

Rapat Gabungan

Rapat gabungan antara Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dilangsungkan sebanyak 10 kali. Adapun realisasi tanggal, agenda, peserta, dan frekuensi kehadiran masing-masing Anggota Komisaris dan Direksi dalam Rapat Gabungan Dewan Komisaris-Direksi adalah sebagai berikut:

Joint Meeting

The joint meeting between the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors has been held 10 times. The realization of the date, agenda, participants, and frequency of attendance of each Member of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors at the Board of Commissioners-Directors Joint Meeting are as follows:

Frekuensi Kehadiran

Frequency of Attendance

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Kehadiran Attendance	Persentase Percentage
Kiki Syahnakri	Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner	10	100%
Tomy Winata	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	2	20%
Sugianto Kusuma	Wakil Komisaris Utama Vice President Commissioner	2	20%
Elizawatie Simon*	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Na	Na
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	10	100%

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Kehadiran Attendance	Persentase Percentage
Andy Kasih	Direktur Utama President Director	3	30%
Christina Harapan	Wakil Direktur Utama Vice President Director	10	100%
Anas Latief	Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	10	100%
Indra Sintung Budianto	Direktur Director	4	40%
Indrastomo Nugroho	Direktur Director	9	90%

* Dalam masa tunggu/Cooling off

Agenda Rapat
Meeting Agenda

No.	Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda
1.	14 Januari 2020 January 14, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat komisaris sebelumnya 2. Laporan kinerja konsolidasi per 31 Desember 2019 3. Paparan Direktorat Kepatuhan dan SKMR 4. Laporan kinerja: a. Kinerja konsolidasi b. Kinerja Korporasi dan *Treasury* c. Kinerja UMKM dan Konsumer d. Kinerja Pengembangan Produk & Marcom dan *Digital Banking* & IT e. Kinerja SAMREM 1. Follow-up to the previous commissioners meeting 2. Consolidated performance report as of December 31, 2019 3. Presentation from the Compliance Directorate and SKMR 4. Performance report: a. Consolidated performance b. Corporate and Treasury Performance c. MSME and Consumer Performance d. Product Development Performance & Marcom and Digital Banking & IT e. SAMREM's performance
2.	13 Februari 2020 February 13, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat komisaris sebelumnya 2. Target penyelesaian komitmen kepada OJK 3. Laporan kinerja: a. Kinerja Korporasi dan *Treasury* b. Kinerja UMKM dan Konsumer c. Kinerja pengembangan Produk & Marcom dan *Digital Banking* & IT 1. Follow-up to the previous commissioners meeting 2. Targets for completion of commitments to OJK 3. Performance report: a. Corporate and Treasury Performance b. MSME and Consumer Performance c. Product Development Performance & Marcom and Digital Banking & IT
3.	06 April 2020 April 6, 2020	1. Regulasi BI OJK, IDX, LPS dan IAI terkait peristiwa pandemik Covid-19 terdapat 24 regulasi 2. Tindak lanjut Bank: a. Operasional b. *Product Development* & Marcom c. Bisnis korporasi dan Treasury 1. Regulations from BI, OJK, IDX, LPS and IAI related to the Covid-19 pandemic, there are 24 regulations 2. Follow-up by the Bank: a. Operational b. Product Development & Marcom c. Corporate and Treasury business

No.	Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda
4.	17 Juni 2020 June 17, 2020	1. Gambaran relaksasi/resktrukturisasi, pra NPL, NPL dan AYDA (sebelum dan sesudah Covid-19) 2. Kinerja Bank per 31 Mei 2020 3. Rencana Revisi RBB 2020 4. Portofolio, kantor cabang yang menerima pelimpahan kinerja 5. *Update* penanganan KUR 1. Overview of relaxation/restructuring, pre NPL, NPL and AYDA (before and after Covid-19) 2. Bank Performance as of May 31, 2020 3. Revised RBB 2020 Plan 4. Portfolios, branch offices that receive the transfer of performance 5. Update the handling of KUR
5.	14 Juli 2020 July 14, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya a. Monitoring terhadap relaksasi/restrukturisasi kredit b. Evaluasi kantor cabang yang tutup c. Penyelesaian NPL dan AYDA 2. Kinerja keuangan Bank per 30 Juni 2020 3. Kinerja Bisnis dan *Digital Banking* 4. Kepatuhan 1. Follow up on previous meetings a. Monitoring of credit relaxation/restructuring b. Evaluate closed branch offices c. Settlement of NPL and AYDA 2. The Bank's financial performance as of June 30, 2020 3. Business Performance and Digital Banking 4. Compliance
6.	18 Agustus 2020 August 18, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 31 Juli 2020 3. Kinerja bisnis *Digital Banking* dan SAMREM 4. Kepatuhan 5. Surat OJK dan BI 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of July 31, 2020 3. Business performance Digital Banking and SAMREM 4. Compliance 5. Letter of OJK and BI
7.	18 September 2020 September 18, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 31 Agustus 2020 3. Kinerja bisnis Digital Banking dan SAMREM 4. Perkembangan Likuiditas sampai dengan bulan Agustus 2020 dan antisipasi bila terjadi *short liquidity* 5. Kepatuhan 6. Surat OJK dan BI 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of August 31, 2020 3. Business performance Digital Banking and SAMREM 4. Liquidity development until August 2020 and anticipation of short liquidity 5. Compliance 6. Letters of OJK and BI
8.	13 Oktober 2020 October 13, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 30 September 2020 *3. Progress* dan strategi pengelolaan AYDA, NPL dan *Write Off* hingga 31 Desember 2020 4. Pengelolaan KUR agar NPL menurun 5. Konsep penataan KC dan KCP dalam pencapaian *asset* minimal Rp200 miliar per cabang. 6. Perkembangan dan monitoring relaksasi UMKM dan Non UMKM perkembangan likuiditas sampai dengan bulan September 2020 *7. Time Table* penyusunan RBB 2021 8. Kepatuhan surat OJK dan BI 9. Penetapan Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of September 30, 2020 3. Progress and management strategies for AYDA, NPL and Write Off until December 31, 2020. 4. Management of KUR so that the NPL will decrease 5. The concept of structuring KC and KCP in achieving assets of at least IDR200 billion per branch. 6. Development and monitoring of the relaxation of MSMEs and Non-MSMEs liquidity developments up to September 2020 7. Time Table for the preparation of the 2021 RBB 8. Compliance with OJK and BI letters 9. Determination of the Head of the Internal Audit Unit (IAU)

No.	Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda
9.	17 November 2020 November 17, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 31 Oktober 2020 dan simulasi pencapaian target Bulan November dan Desember 2020 serta persetujuan RBB 2021 3. *Progress* dan strategi pengelolaan AYDA, NPL dan *Write Off* hingga 10 November 2020 dan *action plan* hingga Desember 2020 4. Pencapaian target pengelolaan KUR bulan Desember 2020, meliputi: Klaim Jamkrindo, hasil penagihan, dan penanganan jaminan dari Bapak Angkat maupun KUR Kecil (KUR) 5. *Progress* pengelolaan *Human Capital* dan capaiannya pasca RUPS 2020 6. *Progress* pengembangan *Digital Banking* sesuai *timeline* 7. Perkembangan dan monitoring relaksasi (UMKM dan Non UMKM) hingga 10 November 2020 8. Pemenuhan komitmen OJK, Pasca Rapat Exit Pemeriksaan OJK 2020 dan rencana tindak lanjut hingga Desember 2020 9. Surat dari OJK 10. *Progress* penerbitan *Long Term Note* (LTN) 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Bank Financial Performance as of October 31, 2020 and simulation of target achievement for November and December 2020 as well as RBB 2021 approval 3. Progress and management strategy of AYDA, NPL and Write Off until November 10, 2020 and action plan until December 2020 4. Achievement of KUR management targets for December2020, including: Jamkrindo claims, billing results, and handling of guarantees from Bapak Angkat program and KUR Kecil (KUR) program 5. Human Capital management progress and achievements after the 2020 GMS 6. Digital Banking development progress according to the timeline 7. Development and monitoring of relaxation (MSMEs and Non-MSMEs) until November 10, 2020 8. Fulfillment of OJK's commitments, Post OJK Exit Examination Meeting 2020 and follow-up plans until December 2020 9. Letter from OJK 10. The progress of issuing Long Term Notes (LTN)
10.	15 Desember 2020 December 15, 2020	1. Tindak lanjut rapat sebelumnya 2. Laporan kinerja: a. Kinerja Keuangan Bank per 30 November 2020 dan simulasi pencapaian target Bulan Desember 2020 b. *Progress* dan strategi pengelolaan AYDA, NPL dan *Write Off* hingga 5 Desember 2020 dan *action plan* hingga 31 Desember 2020 c. Pencapaian target pengelolaan KUR bulan November 2020, meliputi: Klaim Jamkrindo, hasil penagihan, dan penanganan jaminan dari Bapak Angkat maupun KUR Kecil d. *Progress* pengelolaan *Human Capital* dan capaiannya pasca RUPS 2020 e. *Progress* pengembangan *Digital Banking* sesuai *timeline* f. Perkembangan dan monitoring relaksasi (UMKM dan Non UMKM) hingga 5 Desember 2020 3. Penunjukkan Akuntan Publik dan/atau Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Rangka Audit atas informasi keuangan historis tahunan tahun buku tanggal 31 Desember 2020 4. *Progress* penerbitan *Long Term Note* (LTN) 5. Pemenuhan komitmen OJK, Pasca Rapat *Exit* Pemeriksaan OJK 2020 dan rencana tindak lanjut hingga Desember 2020 6. Surat-surat OJK atau permintaan lisan OJK yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian dan rencana tindak lanjut selama bulan November s/d 10 Desember 2020 1. Follow up on previous meetings 2. Performance report: a. The Bank's Financial Performance as of 30 November 2020 and a simulation of achieving the target for December 2020 b. The progress and management strategy of AYDA, NPL and Write Off until December 5, 2020 and action plan until December 31, 2020 c. Achievement of KUR management targets in November 2020, including: Jamkrindo claims, billing results, and handling guarantees from Bapak Angkat and KUR Kecil program d. The progress of Human Capital management and its achievements after the 2020 GMS e. Digital Banking development progress according to the timeline f. Development and monitoring of relaxation (MSMEs and Non-MSMEs) until December 5, 2020 3. Appointment of a Public Accountant and/or Public Accountant Firm for an Audit of the annual historical financial information for the financial year December 31, 2020 4. The progress of issuing Long Term Notes (LTN) 5. Fulfillment of OJK's commitments, Post OJK Exit Examination Meeting 2020 and follow-up plans until December 2020 6. OJK letters or verbal requests from OJK that need attention and follow-up plans from November to December 10, 2020

Komite Audit

Audit Committee

Komite Audit bertugas untuk membantu dan mendukung Dewan Komisaris dalam menjalankan tugas dan fungsi pengawasan atas hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan informasi keuangan, sistem pengendalian internal, serta efektivitas pemeriksaan oleh auditor eksternal dan internal.

Dasar Hukum

Dasar pembentukan Komite Audit Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.04/2015 tentang Pembentukan dan Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kerja Komite Audit dan dalam menjalankan perannya, Komite Audit berpedoman pada Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Audit No. 0003.02.0 tanggal 9 Desember 2016.

Kriteria Anggota Komite Audit

a. Wajib memiliki integritas yang tinggi, kemampuan, pengetahuan, pengalaman sesuai dengan bidang pekerjaannya, serta mampu berkomunikasi dengan baik;
b. Wajib memahami laporan keuangan, bisnis perusahaan khususnya yang terkait dengan layanan jasa atau kegiatan usaha Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik, proses audit, manajemen risiko, dan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang Pasar Modal serta peraturan perundang-undangan terkait lainnya;
c. Wajib mematuhi kode etik Komite Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik;
d. Bersedia meningkatkan kompetensi secara terus menerus melalui pendidikan dan pelatihan;
e. Wajib memiliki paling sedikit 1 (satu) anggota yang berlatar belakang pendidikan dan keahlian di bidang akuntansi dan keuangan;
f. Bukan merupakan orang dalam Kantor Akuntan Publik, Kantor Konsultan Hukum, Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik atau pihak lain yang memberi jasa asuransi, jasa non-asuransi, jasa penilai dan/atau jasa konsultasi lain kepada Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik yang bersangkutan dalam waktu 6 (enam) bulan terakhir;
g. Bukan merupakan orang yang bekerja atau mempunyai wewenang dan tanggung jawab untuk merencanakan, memimpin, mengendalikan, atau mengawasi kegiatan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik tersebut dalam waktu 6 (enam) bulan terakhir, kecuali Komisaris Independen;
h. Tidak mempunyai saham langsung maupun tidak langsung pada Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik;
i. Dalam hal anggota Komite Audit memperoleh saham Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik baik langsung maupun tidak langsung akibat suatu peristiwa hukum, saham tersebut wajib dialihkan kepada pihak lain dalam jangka waktu paling lama 6 (enam) bulan setelah diperolehnya saham tersebut;

The Audit Committee has the duty to assist and support the Board of Commissioners in carrying out its supervisory duties and functions on matters relating to financial information, internal control system, and effectiveness of audits performed by external and internal auditors.

Legal Basis

Legal Basis The basis for the establishment of the Audit Committee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 concerning the Formation and Guidelines for the Work Implementation of the Audit Committee and in carrying out its role, the Audit Committee is guided by the Audit Committee Charter and Code of Conduct No. 0003.02.0 dated December 9, 2016.

Criteria for Audit Committee Members

a. Must have high integrity, ability, knowledge, experience in accordance with the field of work, and be able to communicate well;
b. Must understand financial reports, the company's business, especially those related to the services or business activities of the Issuer or Public Company, the audit process, risk management, and laws and regulations in the Capital Market sector and other related laws and regulations;
c. Must comply with the Audit Committee code of conduct established by the Issuer or Public Company;
d. Willing to continuously improve competence through education and training;
e. Must have at least 1 (one) member with educational background and expertise in accounting and finance;
f. Not a person in a Public Accounting Firm, Legal Consulting Firm, Public Appraisal Service Office or any other party that provides assurance services, non-assurance services, appraisal services and/or other consulting services to the Issuer or Public Company concerned within 6 (six) times. last month;
g. Not a person who works or has the authority and responsibility to plan, lead, control, or supervise the activities of the Issuer or Public Company within the last 6 (six) months, except for an Independent Commissioner;
h. Does not have direct or indirect shares in the Issuer or Public Company;
i. In the event that a member of the Audit Committee acquires shares of an Issuer or Public Company, either directly or indirectly as a result of a legal event, these shares must be transferred to another party within a maximum period of 6 (six) months after the shares are acquired;

j. Tidak mempunyai hubungan Afiliasi dengan anggota Dewan Komisaris, anggota Direksi, atau Pemegang Saham Utama Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik; dan
k. Tidak mempunyai hubungan usaha baik langsung maupun tidak langsung yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan usaha Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.

j. Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, or the main shareholders of the Issuer or Public Company; and
k. Does not have a business relationship, either directly or indirectly, related to the business activities of the Issuer or Public Company.

Susunan, Jumlah, Komposisi dan Dasar Pengangkatan Komite Audit

Komposisi struktur Komite Audit wajib memperhatikan indikator berikut.

1. Komite Audit paling sedikit terdiri dari 3 orang anggota yang berasal dari Komisaris Independen dan pihak dari luar perusahaan;
2. Anggota Komite Audit sekurang-kurangnya terdiri dari:
   a. 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai ketua merangkap anggota;
   b. 1 (satu) orang pihak independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang keuangan atau akuntansi;
   c. 1 (satu) orang pihak independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang hukum atau perbankan.

Arrangement, Number, Composition and the Basis of Appointment for the Audit Committee

The structure of the Audit Committee composition must pay attention to the following indicators.

1. The Audit Committee consists of at least 3 members who come from Independent Commissioners and parties from outside the company;
2. Members of the Audit Committee shall at least consist of:
   a. 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as chairman and member;
   b. 1 (one) Independent party with expertise in finance or accounting;
   c. 1 (one) Independent party with expertise in law or banking.

Pada tahun 2020 susunan Komite Audit sebagai berikut:

In 2020 the composition of the Audit Committee is as follows:

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Hukum Pengangkatan Legal Basis for Appointment	Periode Jabatan Period of Office	Keahlian Expertise	Keterangan Description
Kiki Syahnakri	Ketua Chairman	Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SKMT/SDM/560/VIII/19 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Board of Director's Degree No. SKMT/SDM/560/VIII/19 of August 26, 2019	2019-2021	Perbankan Banking	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Anggota Member	Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/561/VIII/19 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Board of Director's Degree No. SKMT/SDM/561/VIII/19 of August 26, 2019	2019-2021	*Organizational Development*	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
Edijanto	Anggota Member	Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/563/VIII/19 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Board of Director's Degree No. SKMT/SDM/563/VIII/19 of August 26, 2019	2019-2021	Akuntansi Keuangan dan Perbankan Financial Accounting and Banking	Pihak Independen Independent Party
Friso Palilingan	Anggota Member	Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 tanggal 07 Juli 2020 Board of Director's Degree No. SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 of July 7, 2020	2020-2023	Akuntansi Accounting	Pihak Independen Independent Party

Profil Komite Audit

Profil Kiki Syahnakri dan Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto sebagai Ketua dan Anggota Komite Audit dapat dilihat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Profile of Audit Committee

The profiles of Kiki Syahnakri and Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto as Chairman and Members of the Audit Committee is available in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report book.

Nama Name	Edijanto
Jabatan Position	Anggota Komite Audit Audit Committee Members
Dasar Hukum Pengangkatan Legal Basis of Appointment	Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SKMT/SDM/563/VIII/19 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Board of Director's Degree No. SKMT/SDM/563/VIII/19 of August 26, 2019
Usia Age	61 tahun 61 years old
Kewarganegaraan dan Domisili Citizenship and Domicile	Jakarta, Indonesia
Riwayat Pendidikan Education Resume	• Bachelor of Science dari University of Maryland (1983). • Master of Science dari American University (1986). • Bachelor of Science from the University of Maryland (1983). • Master of Science from American University (1986).
Riwayat Pekerjaan Professional Resume	• Accountant/Auditor di William Ten CPA Film-Baltimore MD, USA (1985-1987), • Controller Richard Leahly Corporation Silver Spring, USA (1987-1992), • Accounting Division Head PT Gudang Garam Tbk (1992-2000), • Director Finance PT Gudang Garam Tbk (2003-2008), • Director of General Affairs and Human Resources PT Gudang Garam Tbk (2008-2009), • Director of Marketing PT Gudang Garam Tbk (2009-2012), • Komisaris Independen Bank Artha Graha Internasional (2013-2019). • Accountant/Auditor at William Ten CPA Film-Baltimore MD, USA (1985-1987), • Controller Richard Leahly Corporation Silver Spring, USA (1987-1992), • Accounting Division Head PT Gudang Garam Tbk (1992-2000), • Director of Finance PT Gudang Garam Tbk (2003-2008), • Director of General Affairs and Human Resources PT Gudang Garam Tbk (2008-2009), • Director of Marketing of PT Gudang Garam Tbk (2009-2012), • Independent Commissioner of Bank Artha Graha Internasional (2013-2019).

Nama Name	Friso Palilingan
Jabatan Position	Anggota Komite Audit Audit Committee Members
Dasar Hukum Pengangkatan Legal Basis of Appointment	Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 tanggal 07 Juli 2020 Board of Director's Degree No. SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 of July 7, 2020
Usia Age	37 tahun 37 years old
Kewarganegaraan dan Domisili Citizenship and Domicile	Jakarta, Indonesia

Riwayat Pendidikan Education Resume	• Bachelor of Accountancy dari Kwik Kian Gie School of Business (formerly Institut Bisnis & Informatika) (2005) • Pendidikan Profesi Akuntansi dari Kwik Kian Gie School of Business (formerly Institut Bisnis & Informatika) (2006) • Master of Accountancy dari Kwik Kian Gie School of Business (formerly Institut Bisnis & Informatika) (2008) • Bachelor of Accountancy from Kwik Kian Gie School of Business (formerly Institute of Business & Informatics) (2005) • Professional Accounting Education from Kwik Kian Gie School of Business (formerly Institute of Business & Informatics) (2006) • Master of Accountancy from Kwik Kian Gie School of Business (formerly Institute of Business & Informatics) (2008)
Riwayat Pekerjaan Professional Resume	• KAP Abubakar Usman & Rekan (Member of GMN International) as Supervisor (2004-2008), • KAP Tanubrata Sutanto Fahmi & Rekan (member of BDO International) as Partner (2008-2013) • KAP Paul Hadiwinata, Hidajat, Arsono, Retno, Palilingan & Rekan (member of PKF International) as Senior Partner (2013-Current) • PT Intiland Development Tbk as Member of Audit Committee (2013-Current) • PT NBP Kapital Partners as Vice Chairman (2015-Current) • PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk as Member of Audit Committee (2015-Current) • PT Duta Intidaya Tbk as Member of Audit Committee (2016-Current) • PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk as Member of Audit Committee (2017-Current) • PT Asahimas Flat Glass Tbk as Member of Audit Committee (2019-Current)

Independensi Anggota Komite Audit

Independensi bagi anggota Komite Audit diwajibkan dan telah diatur dalam peraturan OJK No. 55/POJK.04/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Pembentukan dan Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kerja Komite Audit dengan tujuan agar anggota Komite Audit tidak terpengaruh oleh kepentingan pribadi atau pihak lain dalam menyampaikan pendapat dan melaksanakan tugasnya.

Independence of the Members of Audit Committee

Independence for members of the Audit Committee is mandatory and has been regulated in OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated December 23 , 2015 concerning the Formation and Guidelines for the Work Implementation of the Audit Committee which aims to ensure the members of the Audit Committee will not be influenced by personal interests or other parties in expressing opinions and carrying out their duties.

Aspek Independensi Independency Aspect	**Kiki Syahnakri**	**Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto**	**Edijanto**	**Friso Palilingan**
Tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan dengan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Does not have financial relationship with the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.	√	√	√	√
Tidak memiliki hubungan kepengurusan di perusahaan, anak perusahaan, maupun perusahaan afiliasi. Does not have managerial relationship in the company, subsidiaries, or any affiliated company.	√	√	√	√
Tidak memiliki hubungan keluarga dengan Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan/atau sesama anggota Komite lainnya. Does not have family relationship with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or among members of other Committees.	√	√	√	√
Tidak menjabat sebagai pengurus partai politik, pejabat dan pemerintah. Does not hold a position as administrator of political party and regional government official.	√	√	√	√

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Audit

Komite Audit memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi atas perencanaan dan pelaksanaan audit, serta pemantauan atas tindak lanjut hasil audit dalam rangka menilai kecukupan pengendalian internal termasuk kecukupan proses pelaporan keuangan;
2. Memberikan pendapat profesional yang independen kepada Dewan Komisaris terhadap laporan atau hal-hal yang disampaikan oleh Direksi kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Komite Audit, serta mengidentifikasi hal-hal yang memerlukan perhatian Dewan Komisaris; dan
3. Komite Audit bertanggung jawab kepada Dewan Komisaris atas pelaksanaan tugas yang telah ditentukan dan melaporkan kepada Dewan Komisaris secara berkala atau insidental apabila terdapat hal-hal penting yang dapat mengganggu jalannya Bank.

Komite Audit juga memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab atas pemantauan serta evaluasi pada:

1. Pelaksanaan tugas Satuan Pengawas Internal (Satuan Kerja Audit Intern, Kontrol, dan Kepatuhan);
2. Kesesuaian pelaksanaan audit oleh kantor akuntan publik dengan standar audit yang berlaku; dan
3. Kesesuaian laporan keuangan dengan standar akuntansi yang berlaku.

Wewenang Komite Audit

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Komite Audit memiliki wewenang sebagai berikut:

1. Mengakses dokumen, data, dan informasi Bank tentang karyawan, dana, aset, serta sumber daya Bank yang diperlukan;
2. Berkomunikasi langsung dengan karyawan, termasuk Direksi dan pihak yang menjalankan fungsi audit internal, manajemen risiko, dan akuntan terkait tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Audit;
3. Melibatkan pihak independen di luar anggota Komite Audit yang diperlukan untuk membantu pelaksanaan tugasnya (jika diperlukan);
4. Melakukan kewenangan lain yang diberikan oleh Dewan Komisaris.

Duties and Responsibilities of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has duties and responsibilities as follows:

1. Conducting monitoring and evaluation on the planning and implementation of audits, and monitoring the follow-up of audit result in order to assess the adequacy of internal control, including the adequacy of financial reporting process;
2. Providing professional and Independent opinion to the Board of Commissioners on reports or matters delivered by the Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee, and identifying matters that need attention from the Board of Commissioners; and
3. The Audit Committee is responsible to the Board of Commissioners for carrying out the assigned duties and reports periodically or incidentally to the Board of Commissioners in the event that there are important matters that can interfere with the Bank's operations.

The Audit Committee also has duties and responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation on:

1. The duty implementation of the Internal Supervisory Units (Internal Audit Unit, Control, and Compliance Work Units);
2. The conformity of the audit conducted by the Public Accountant Firm with the applicable auditing standards; and
3. The conformity of financial statements with the applicable accounting standards.

Authority of Audit Committee

In conducting its duties, the Audit Committee has the following authority:

1. Accessing the Bank's document, data, and information about the Bank's employees, funds, assets, and resources required;
2. Communicating directly with employees, including Board of Directors and parties executing functions of internal audit, risk management, and accountant, related to the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee;
3. Involving Independent parties aside from the Audit Committee members that are required to assist its duty implementation (if necessary);
4. Performing other authority assigned by the Board of Commissioners.

Rapat Komite Audit

Komite Audit mengadakan rapat secara berkala paling sedikit 1 (satu) kali dalam 3 (tiga) bulan. Rapat Komite Audit dapat diselenggarakan apabila dihadiri oleh lebih dari 1/2 (satu per dua) jumlah anggota.

Audit Committee's Meeting

The Audit Committee holds regular meetings at least 1 (one) time in 3 (three) months. Audit Committee Meetings can be held if attended by more than 1/2 (one half) of the number of members.

Tanggal Date	**Agenda** Agenda	**Kehadiran** Attendance
Januari January	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap pembahasan bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan hasil pemeriksaan SKAI bulan Desember 2019 dan tindak lanjut penyelesaiannya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan posisi Desember 2019 4. Rencana Kerja SKAI dan Direktorat Kepatuhan Tahun 2020 1. Follow up on the previous month's discussion 2. Report on the results of the IAU examination for December 2019 and the follow-up for its completion 3. Compliance Directorate Report as of December 2019 4. IAU and Compliance Directorate Work Plan for 2020	Kuorum Quorum
Februari February	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap pembahasan bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan Semester II Tahun 2019 SKAI yang disampaikan kepada OJK 3. Laporan hasil pemeriksaan SKAI bulan Januari 2020 4. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan Posisi Januari 2020 1. Follow up on the previous month's discussion 2. Semester II 2019 IAU report submitted to OJK 3. Report on the results of the IAU examination for January 2020 4. Compliance Directorate Report as of January 2020	Kuorum Quorum
Maret March	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap pembahasan bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan SKAI bulan Februari 2020 dan *progress* tindak lanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan posisi Februari 2020 dan *progress* tindak lanjut pemeriksaan OJK 1. Follow up on the previous month's discussion 2. Report on the Results of the Internal Audit Audit Report for February 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Report from the Compliance Directorate for the position of February 2020 and the follow-up progress of the OJK inspection	Kuorum Quorum
Juni June	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap pembahasan bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan SKAI dari bulan Maret 2020 s.d bulan Mei 2020 dan progress tindaklanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan dari bulan Maret 2020 s.d Mei 2020 dan progress tindaklanjut pemeriksaan OJK 4. Pembahasan laporan evaluasi Komite Audit atas hasil pemeriksaan KAP Tahun Buku posisi 31 Desember 2019 1. Follow up on the previous month's discussion 2. IAU Audit Results Report from March 2020 to May 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Compliance Directorate reports from March 2020 to May 2020 and the follow-up progress of the OJK inspection 4. Discussion of the Audit Committee evaluation report on the results of the KAP examination for the Fiscal Year as of December 31, 2019	Kuorum Quorum
Juli July	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap pembahasan bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan SKAI s.d bulan Juni 2020 dan *progress* tindaklanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan s.d Juni 2020 dan *progress* tindaklanjut pemeriksaan OJK 1. Follow up on the previous month's discussion 2. IAU Audit Result Report as of June 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Compliance Directorate report as of June 2020 and the follow-up progress of the OJK inspection	Kuorum Quorum

Tanggal Date	**Agenda** Agenda	**Kehadiran** Attendance
Agustus August	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap hasil pembahasan *meeting* bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan SKAI posisi Juli 2020 dan *progress* tindak lanjutnya 3. Pembahasan laporan dan pokok pokok hasil audit Internal SKAI semester 1 tahun 2020 4. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan s.d Juli 2020 dan persiapan atas rencana pemeriksaan OJK Tahun 2020 1. Follow up on the discussion results of the previous month's meeting 2. Report on IAU Audit Results as of July 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Discussion of reports and the main points of the internal audit results for the 1st semester of 2020 4. Compliance Directorate Report up to July 2020 and preparation of the 2020 OJK audit plan	Kuorum Quorum
September September	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap hasil pembahasan *meeting* bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan hasil pemeriksaan SKAI posisi Agustus 2020 dan progress tindaklanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan s.d Agustus 2020 dan tindaklanjut pemeriksaan OJK 4. Pembahasan Lainnya: Rekomendasi Komite Audit atas Pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Kepala SKAI 1. Follow up on the discussion results of the previous month's meeting 2. Report on the results of the IAU examination for the position of August 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Compliance Directorate report up to August 2020 and follow up of OJK inspection 4. Other Discussion: Recommendations from the Audit Committee on the appointment and dismissal of the Head of IAU	Kuorum Quorum
Oktober October	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap hasil pembahasan *meeting* bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan hasil pemeriksaan SKAI posisi September 2020 dan *progress* tindak lanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan untuk posisi September 2020 dan progress tindak lanjutnya 1. Follow up on the discussion results of the previous month's meeting 2. Report on the results of the IAU examination as of September 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Report of the Compliance Directorate for the position of September 2020 and the progress of the follow-up	Kuorum Quorum
November November	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap hasil pembahasan *meeting* bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan hasil pemeriksaan SKAI posisi Oktober 2020 dan *progress* tindak lanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan untuk posisi Oktober 2020 dan progress tindak lanjut pemeriksaan OJK 1. Follow up on the discussion results of the previous month's meeting 2. Report on the results of the IAU examination for the position of October 2020 and the follow-up progress 3. Report of the Compliance Directorate for the position of October 2020 and the progress of the follow-up on the OJK's inspection	Kuorum Quorum
Desember December	1. Tindak lanjut terhadap hasil pembahasan meeting bulan sebelumnya 2. Laporan hasil pemeriksaan SKAI Posisi November 2020 dan *progress* tindak lanjutnya 3. Laporan Direktorat Kepatuhan untuk posisi November 2020 (pelaksanaan fungsi kontrol) 4. Tindak lanjut *progress* temuan OJK Non Kredit s.d Desember 2020 5. Rekomendasi Komite Audit atas Penunjukan KAP untuk melakukan audit atas laporan keuangan Bank Tahun 2020 1. Follow up on the discussion results of the previous month's meeting 2. Report on the results of the IAU examination for November 2020 and the progress of the follow-up 3. Compliance Directorate Report as of November 2020 (implementation of the control function) 4. Follow up on the progress of the findings of the Non-Credit OJK until December 2020 5. Audit Committee recommendation on the appointment of KAP to audit the 2020 financial statements of the Bank	Kuorum Quorum

Pengembangan Kompetensi

Program pengembangan kompetensi yang diikuti anggota Komite Audit sepanjang tahun 2020 telah diuraikan dalam bab Profil perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Pelaksanaan Tugas Komite Audit

1. Laporan Aktivitas Komite Audit selama tahun 2020 yang harus disampaikan kepada Dewan Komisaris sebagai penerapan tata kelola perusahaan sesuai ruang lingkup aktivitas diantaranya sebagai berikut:

   Melakukan penelaahan atas informasi keuangan yang akan dikeluarkan oleh Bank, berdasarkan hasil pemantauan terhadap pos-pos dalam Laporan Keuangan Publikasi untuk posisi 31 Desember 2019, posisi 31 Maret 2020, posisi 30 Juni 2020, posisi 30 September 2020 dan posisi 31 Desember 2020 dengan pencapaian sebagai berikut:

Competency Development

The competency development programs participated by Audit Committee members throughout 2020 has been presented in the Company Profile chapter of this Annual Report.

Implementation of Duties of the Audit Committee

1. The Audit Committee Activity Report for 2020 which must be submitted to the Board of Commissioners as an implementation of corporate governance in accordance with the scope of activities includes the following:

   Review the financial information to be issued by the Bank, based on the results of monitoring of posts in the Published Financial Statements for the position of December 31, 2019; March 31, 2020; June 30, 2020 position, September 30, 2020 position and December 31,2020 position with the achievement as the following:

Keterangan Description	31 Des 2019 Dec 31, 2019	31 Mar 2020 Mar 31, 2020	30 Juni 2020 June 30, 2020	30 Sep 2020 Sept 30, 2020	31 Des 2020 Dec 31,2020
Total Aset/Total Assets	25.532.041	25.108.074	24.966.618	28.486.616	30.526.965
Pinjaman yang Diberikan/Loans	13.736.897	13.505.529	12.762.008	12.693.883	12.442.514
Dana Pihak Ketiga/Third Party Funds	20.249.792	20.697.202	20.677.751	23.492.924	25.500.328
Total Modal/Total Capital	3.548.549	2.670.158	2.774.234	2.795.970	3.034.831
Modal Inti/Core Capital	3.431.680	2.557.029	2.666.521	2.688.411	2.730.510
CKPN	(277.410)	(999.160)	(818.922)	(636.257)	(459.932)
AYDA	2.131.663	2.149.020	2.684.608	2.800.030	2.805.541
Laba Tahun Lalu/Last Year's Profit	1.121.428	(227.191)	(227.191)	(227.191)	14.578
Laba Tahun Berjalan/Profit For The Year	(58.345)	11.036	22.425	24.273	21.371
KPMM	18,55%	14,32%	15,19%	15,06%	16,37%
ROA	-0,30%	0,20%	0,18%	0,15%	0,11%
ROE	-1,63%	1,71%	1,44%	1,23%	0,81%
NIM	4,77%	3,59%	3,70%	3,29%	2,99%
BOPO	105,11%	98,06%	97,41%	97,66%	97,75%
NPL Gross	5,71%	5,30%	5,18%	5,15%	4,58%
NPL Neto	4,25%	1,70%	1,67%	2,59%	3,14%

2. Melakukan penelaahan atas ketaatan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan Bank. Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan terhadap aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh Bank tidak terdapat pelanggaran/penyimpangan terhadap ketentuan internal ataupun ketentuan eksternal yang berlaku baik ketentuan Bank Indonesia, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan maupun perundang-undangan lainnya semua aktivitas bank dilaksanakan secara sehat dan aman berdasarkan prinsip kehati-hatian.

2. Reviewing compliance with laws and regulations relating to Bank activities. Based on the results of the review of the activities carried out by the Bank, there were no violations/deviations from the applicable internal or external regulations, either the regulations of Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority or other laws, all bank activities were carried out in a healthy and safe manner based on the principle of prudence.

3. Melakukan evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaan pemberian jasa informasi keuangan oleh Akuntan Publik (AP) atau Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP).
   Komite Audit telah menyampaikan Laporan Hasil Evaluasi atas pelaksanaan pemberian jasa audit oleh KAP untuk tahun buku berakhir 31 Desember 2019 kepada OJK sesuai dengan surat Bank No.SK/0004/DIT-ADM.CORSEC/V/2020 tanggal 29 Mei 2020 perihal Penyampaian Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Periode 31 Desember 2019 oleh KAP Kanaka Puradireja, Suhartono, dalam melaksanakan jasa audit tahun buku 2019 KAP Kanaka Puradireja, Suhartono tidak terjadi perbedaan antara Manajemen dengan KAP.

4. Komite Audit telah memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk penunjukan Akuntan Publik (AP) atau Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) yang didasarkan pada independensi, ruang lingkup penugasan, dan imbalan jasa, bahwa Komite Audit merekomendasikan KAP Kanaka Puradireja, Suhartono untuk melaksanakan jasa audit atas informasi keuangan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk tahun buku yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020, sesuai surat Rekomendasi No.SK/006/KA/XII/2020 tanggal 11 Desember 2020.
5. Dalam hal terjadi perbaikan/*maintenance system bank*, saat ini nasabah sudah diinformasikan melalui email, wa blast, dan info pada *e-channel*.
6. Melakukan penelaahan atas pelaksanaan pemeriksaan oleh auditor internal dan mengawasi pelaksanaan Tindak lanjut oleh Direksi atas temuan auditor internal, beberapa hal yang menjadi perhatian seperti:
   6.1. Sosialisasi *Anti Fraud* dilakukan harus memastikan bahwa karyawan benar memahami dan mengerti hal-hal yang harus dilakukan dalam mencegah terjadinya *fraud* dan harus memastikan *Awareness* atas pemahaman tersebut.
   6.2. *Progress* tindak lanjut terhadap temuan-temuan yang terjadi untuk dilakukan pembahasan dengan pihak-pihak terkait untuk dicarikan solusi penyelesaian sehingga temuan-temuan tersebut tidak terulang kembali.
   6.3. Terhadap temuan yang masih *pending* terus dilakukan pemantauan *progress* penyelesaiannya.
   6.4. Meningkatkan pengawasan dan pengendalian internal pada seluruh aktivitas operasional pada setiap kantor bank untuk meminimalkan terjadi pelanggaran.

3. Evaluating the implementation of the provision of financial information services by a public accountant (AP) or a public accounting firm (KAP).
   The Audit Committee has submitted an Evaluation Result Report on the implementation of the provision of audit services by KAP for the financial year ending December 31, 2019 to OJK in accordance with Bank's letter No.SK/0004/DIT-ADM.CORSEC/V/2020 dated May 29, 2020 regarding Submission of Financial Statements Publication for the period of December 31, 2019 by KAP Kanaka Puradireja, Suhartono. In carrying out audit services for the 2019 KAP Kanaka Puradireja, Suhartono, there were no disagremeent between the Management and the Public Accounting Firm (KAP).
4. The Audit Committee has provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners for the appointment of a Public Accountant (AP) or Public Accounting Firm (KAP) based on independence, scope of assignment, and service fees, that the Audit Committee recommends KAP Kanaka Puradireja, Suhartono to carry out audit services on the financial information of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk for the financial year ended on December 31, 2020, according to recommendation letter No.SK/006/KA/XII/2020 dated December 11, 2020.
5. In the event of repair/maintenance of the bank system, the customer is now informed via email, wa blast, and info on the e-channel.
6. Reviewing the implementation of audits by the internal auditors and supervising the follow-up actions by the Board of Directors on the findings of the internal auditors, a number of things of concern such as:
   6.1. Anti-Fraud socialization must ensure that employees properly understand and understand the things that must be done to prevent fraud and must ensure Awareness of that understanding.
   6.2. The follow-up progress on the findings that occur for discussion with the related parties to find a solution for resolution so that these findings do not happen again.
   6.3. Regarding pending findings, the progress of their completion will be monitored.
   6.4. Improve internal supervision and control in all operational activities at each bank office to minimize violations.

6.5. *Progress* perbaikan pada sistem terus dilakukan pemantauan dan pemeriksaan secara periodik untuk memastikan benar sistem tersebut telah berjalan dengan baik.
6.6. Berdasarkan pemeriksaan rekening *escrow*, masih terdapat Cabang yang belum melakukan penutupan rekening *escrow* nasabah yang sudah tidak mempunyai pinjaman/lunas.
6.7. Masih ditemukan KC/KCP belum melakukan penilaian jaminan secara berkala.
6.8. Penilaian atau *rating* SKAI terhadap cabang berdasarkan *Risk Based Audit* yang tertuang di dalam Prosedur Pedoman Pemeriksaan *Intern* (PPI) telah dilakukan.
6.9. TBO SKAI yang sudah jatuh tempo terus ditindaklanjuti dan segera diselesaikan pemenuhannya sedangkan bagi TBO yang memang benar-benar tidak dapat diselesaikan dibuatkan listnya dengan menyampaikan kondisi serta penjelasan atas penyebab tidak dapat terpenuhi tersebut, segera mintakan kepada bagian terkait untuk dibuatkan deviasi persetujuan bahwa temuan tidak dapat dipenuhi.
6.10. Target pemeriksaan tahun 2020 yang belum terlaksana sampai dengan Desember 2020, menjadi prioritas dalam pemeriksaan SKAI tahun 2021.
6.11. Dalam mencegah terjadi penyalahgunaan atas penggunaan aplikasi, telah menjalankan *Active Directory* baik seluruh Cabang maupun Unit kerja di Kantor Pusat.

7. Melakukan penelaahan atas pelaksanaan pemeriksaan OJK dan mengawasi pelaksanaan tindak lanjut atas temuan pemeriksaan tersebut.

   Komitmen tindak lanjut pemeriksaan OJK untuk dilakukan monitoring secara menyeluruh baik terkait pemenuhan pembayaran maupun dokumen administrasi lainnya dan terhadap komitmen yang belum terpenuhi sesuai target date yang telah disepakati segera dimintakan pemenuhannya sehingga tidak ada lagi komitmen yang belum terpenuhi.

6.5. The progress of improvements to the system continues to be monitored and checked periodically to ensure that the system is running properly.
6.6. Based on the inspection of the escrow account, there are still branches that have not closed the escrow account of a customer who has no loan/ paid off.
6.7. It is still found that KC/KCP have not conducted a periodic guarantee assessment.
6.8. IAU's assessment or rating of branches based on Risk Based Audit contained in the Internal Audit Guidance Procedure (PPI) has been carried out.
6.9. IAU TBOs that have matured continue to be followed up and their fulfillment is immediately resolved, while for TBOs that really cannot be completed a list is made by submitting the conditions and explanations for the reasons for not being fulfilled, immediately ask the Related Section to make a deviation of agreement that the findings are not fulfilled. can not be met.
6.10. The examination target for 2020, which has not been carried out by December 2020, is a priority in the IAU examination in 2021.
6.11. In preventing misuse of application usage, Active Directory has been running both all branches and work units at the Head Office.

7. Review the implementation of OJK audits and supervise the follow-up actions on the findings of these examinations.

   Commitment to follow-up on OJK audits to carry out comprehensive monitoring both regarding the fulfillment of payments and other administrative documents and for commitments that have not been fulfilled according to the agreed target date, they are immediately requested to be fulfilled so that there are no more unfulfilled commitments.

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Dewan Komisaris membentuk Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dalam rangka mendukung pelaksanaan fungsi pengawasan Dewan Komisaris terkait kebijakan remunerasi dan nominasi terhadap anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Dasar Hukum

Dasar Pembentukan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum, Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 34/POJK.04/2014 tentang Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik dan Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi No. 0005.02.1 tanggal 14 November 2019.

Kriteria Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Demi menunjang pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab yang optimal, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi membutuhkan kualifikasi pendidikan dan pengalaman kerja yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank yang dapat dilihat di bagian Profil Dewan Komisaris pada bab Profil Perusahaan dan Komite Audit pada bab Tata Kelola Perusahaan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini.

Susunan, Jumlah, Komposisi dan Dasar Pengangkatan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Komposisi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi paling kurang terdiri dari 3 orang anggota, dengan susunan sesuai ketentuan berikut:

1. Seorang ketua merangkap anggota, yang merupakan Komisaris Independen
2. Anggota lainnya yang dapat berasal dari:
   a. Anggota Dewan Komisaris;
   b. Pihak yang berasal dari luar Bank; atau
   c. Pihak yang menduduki jabatan manajerial di bawah Direksi yang membidangi sumber daya manusia.

The Board of Commissioners established the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in order to support the implementation of supervisory function of the Board of Commissioners related to remuneration and nomination policy to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

Legal Basis

Establishment of Remuneration and Nomination Committee is based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 concerning the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies and the Guidelines and Work Rules of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee No. 0005.02.1 dated November 14, 2019.

Criteria for Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

In order to support the optimal implementation of duties and responsibilities, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee requires educational qualifications and work experience in accordance with the Bank's needs presented in the Profile of the Board of Commissioners, the Company Profile and Audit Committee chapter, the Corporate Governance chapter of this Annual Report.

Structure, Amount, Composition, and Basis of Appointment of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall at least consist of 3 members, under the following provisions:

1. A Chair, concurrently a member, who is an Independent Commissioner;
2. Other members that may come from:
   a. Members of Board of Commissioners;
   b. Parties from outside the Bank; or
   c. Parties holding managerial positions under the Board of Directors in charge of human capital.

Susunan keanggotaan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi tahun 2020:

In 2020, the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee members is as follows:

Nama Name	**Jabatan** Position	**Dasar Hukum Pengangkatan** Legal Basis of Appointment	**Periode Jabatan** Period of Office	**Keahlian** Expertise	**Keterangan** Description
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Ketua	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 tanggal 1 Desember 2019	2019-2021	Organizational Development	Komisaris Independen
	Chairman	Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 dated December 1, 2019			Independent Commissioner
Tomy Winata	Anggota	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 tanggal 1 Desember 2019	2019-2021	Organizational Development	Komisaris
	Member	Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 dated December 1, 2019			Commissioner
Yohana Paliling	Anggota	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 tanggal 1 Desember 2019	2019-2021	SDM	Pejabat yang membidangi SDM
	Member	Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 dated December 1, 2019			Officials in charge of HRD

Profil Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Profil Ketua dan anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi yang merangkap sebagai Komisaris Independen dapat dilihat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Profile

The profiles of the Chairman and members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee who are also Independent Commissioners is available in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Independensi Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya secara profesional dan independen, serta tidak dipengaruhi tanpa intervensi dari pihak lainnya. Independensi anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dapat dilihat dalam tabel sebagai berikut:

Independence of the Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee carries out its duties and responsibilities professionally and independently, and is not influenced without intervention from other parties. The independence of the members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee can be seen in the table as follows:

Aspek Independensi Independency Aspect	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Tomy Winata	Yohana Paliling
Tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan dengan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Does not have financial relationship with the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.	√	-	√
Tidak memiliki hubungan kepengurusan di perusahaan, anak perusahaan, maupun perusahaan afiliasi. Does not have managerial relationship in the company, subsidiaries, or any affiliated company.	√	-	√
Tidak memiliki hubungan keluarga dengan Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan/atau sesama anggota Komite lainnya. Does not have family relationship with Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or among members of Remuneration and Nomination Committee.	√	√	√
Tidak menjabat sebagai pengurus partai politik, pejabat dan pemerintah. Does not hold position as administrator of political party and/or regional government official.	√	√	√

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai berikut:

Terkait Remunerasi:

1. Melaksanakan evaluasi terhadap kebijakan remunerasi; dan
2. Memberikan masukan kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai:
   - Kebijakan remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS;
   - Kebijakan remunerasi bagi Pejabat Eksekutif dan karyawan secara keseluruhan untuk disampaikan kepada Direksi.

Terkait Nominasi:

1. Menyusun dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai sistem, serta prosedur pemilihan atau penggantian anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan dalam RUPS;
2. Merekomendasikan calon anggota Dewan Komisaris atau Direksi kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan dalam RUPS;

Duties and Responsibilities

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the following duties and responsibilities:

Related to Remuneration:

1. Evaluating the remuneration policy; and
2. Giving input to the Board of Commissioners on:
   - Remuneration policy for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors to be delivered to the GMS;
   - Remuneration policy for Executive Officers and Employees in overall to be delivered to the Board of Directors.

Related to Nomination:

1. Preparing and providing recommendation on system and procedure of selection or replacement of members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners to be delivered to the GMS;
2. Providing recommendation on candidate member of Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners to be delivered to the GMS;

3. Merekomendasikan pihak independen yang akan menjadi anggota Komite Audit dan Komite Pemantau Risiko kepada Dewan Komisaris;
4. Merekomendasikan usulan penggantian atau pengangkatan anggota Dewan Komisaris dalam RUPS; dan
5. Merekomendasikan usulan penggantian atau pengangkatan anggota Direksi oleh Dewan Komisaris dalam RUPS.

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Bank wajib memastikan kebijakan tersebut telah sesuai dengan:
1. Kinerja keuangan dan pemenuhan cadangan sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
2. Prestasi kerja individual;
3. Kewajaran dengan *peer group*; dan
4. Pertimbangan dan strategi jangka panjang Bank.

Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi mengadakan rapat secara berkala paling kurang 1 (satu) kali dalam 4 (empat) bulan, dan Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dapat diselenggarakan apabila dihadiri oleh mayoritas dari jumlah anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dan salah satu dari mayoritas jumlah anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi merupakan Ketua Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi:

3. Providing recommendation on Independent party who will be member of Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee to the Board of Commissioners;
4. Recommending proposal for replacement or appointment of members of Board of Commissioners in the GMS; and
5. Recommending proposal for replacement or appointment of members of Board of Directors by Board of Commissioners in the GMS.

The Bank's Remuneration and Nomination Committee must ensure that such polices are already in accordance with:
1. Financial performance and fulfillment of the reserve as stipulated in the applicable laws and regulations;
2. Individual work achievement;
3. Fairness with peer group; and
4. Consideration and long-term strategies of the Bank.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee holds regular meetings at least 1 (one) time in 4 (four) months, and the Remunerasi and Nominasi Committee Meeting can be held if only it was attended by a majority of the members of the Remunerasi and Nominasi Committee and one of the majority of the members of the Nomination Committee and Remuneration is the Chairman of the Remunerasi and Nominasi Committee:

Tanggal Date	**Agenda** Agenda	**Kehadiran** Attendance
21 Januari 2020	Evaluasi dan perbaikan *job grading*	Kuorum
January 21, 2020	Evaluation and improvement of job grading	Quorum
11 Februari 2020	Evaluasi dan penyesuaian skala gaji dan kebijakan remunerasi	Kuorum
February 11, 2020	Evaluation and adjustment of salary scales and remuneration policies	Quorum
27 Februari 2020	Skala gaji dan paparan *talent management*	Kuorum
February 27, 2020	Salary scale and talent management exposure	Quorum
2 Maret 2020	Tindak lanjut skala gaji	Kuorum
March 2, 2020	Pay scale follow-up	Quorum
11 Mei 2020	Skala gaji 2020	Kuorum
May 11, 2020	2020 salary scale	Quorum
30 Juni 2020	*Job description* dan pembahasan calon pihak independen untuk memenuhi keanggotaan komite audit dan komite pemantau risiko	Kuorum
June 30, 2020	Job description and discussion of candidates for independent parties to fulfil the membership of the audit committee and risk monitoring committee	Quorum

Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda	Kehadiran Attendance
9 Juli 2020	Calon pejabat komisaris dan direksi, Kader BAGI	Kuorum
July 9, 2020	Candidates for commissioners and directors, Kader BAGI	Quorum
21 Juli 2020	PKP Nominasi dan Kader BAGI	Kuorum
July 21, 2020	PKP Nominations and Cadres BAGI	Quorum
13 Agustus 2020	Rekomendasi pengurus Dekom	Kuorum
August 13, 2020	Recommendations of the Board of Commissioners	Quorum
24 November 2020	Pengelolaan Human Capital	Kuorum
November 24, 2020	Human Capital Management	Quorum

Pengembangan Kompetensi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Program pengembangan kompetensi yang diikuti anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi sepanjang tahun 2020 telah diuraikan dalam bab Profil perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Kebijakan Suksesi Direksi

Tugas Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi sesuai dengan pedoman dan tata tertib yang disediakan Bank, yaitu memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai kriteria calon yang memenuhi syarat sebagai anggota Direksi untuk disampaikan dalam RUPS untuk mendapat persetujuan. Komite bertanggung jawab dalam menentukan kriteria dan mengidentifikasi para calon, mengkaji, menyetujui nominasi sesuai dengan kriteria yang ditentukan. Dalam melakukan proses tersebut, Komite mempertimbangkan catatan riwayat calon, umur, pengalaman, kemampuan dan faktor-faktor relevan lainnya.

Competence Development of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The competency development programs participated by Remuneration and Nomination Committee members throughout 2020 is presented in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Board of Directors Succession Policy

The duties of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are in accordance with the guidelines and rules of procedure provided by the Bank, namely providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the criteria for candidates who qualify as members of the Board of Directors to be submitted at the GMS for approval. The committee is responsible for determining criteria and identifying candidates, reviewing, approving nominations according to the specified criteria. In carrying out this process, the Committee considers the candidate's history, age, experience, abilities and other relevant factors.

Komite Pemantau Risiko

Risk Monitoring Committee

Komite Pemantau Risiko dibentuk untuk memonitor dan menilai risiko yang dapat diambil oleh Bank, guna memastikan telah dilakukannya pengelolaan risiko dengan baik, terutama pada pengelolaan risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, dan risiko bank lainnya.

Dasar Hukum

Dasar pembentukan Komite Pemantau Risiko Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum. Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Pemantau Risiko No. 0004.01.1 tanggal 22 April 2010 tentang Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Etika anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko.

Kriteria Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko

Mengacu pada ketentuan regulator yang telah dipenuhi oleh Perseroan, anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko memiliki kriteria-kriteria sebagai berikut:

1. Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko paling kurang terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai Ketua merangkap anggota, 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang keuangan dan 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang manajemen risiko.
2. Komisaris independen dan pihak independen yang menjadi anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko paling sedikit berjumlah 51% dari jumlah anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko.
3. Ketua Komite hanya dapat merangkap jabatan sebagai Ketua Komite paling banyak pada 1 (satu) Komite lainnya pada Perseroan yang sama.
4. Anggota Komite wajib memiliki integritas, akhlak, dan moral yang baik.

Susunan, Jumlah, Komposisi dan Dasar Pengangkatan Komite Pemantau Risiko

Komposisi Komite Pemantau Risiko Bank paling sedikit terdiri dari:

1. Seorang Komisaris Independen yang menjabat sebagai Ketua Komite;
2. Seorang dari pihak independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang keuangan; dan
3. Seorang dari pihak independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang manajemen risiko.

The Risk Monitoring Committee is established to monitor and assess risks that can be taken by the Bank, to ensure that risk management has been performed well, especially in terms of management of credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and other Bank's risks.

Legal Basis

Basis of establishment of Risk Monitoring Committee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks. Risk Monitoring Committee Charter and Code of Conduct No. 0004.01.1 dated April 22, 2010 concerning the Implementation of Duties and Ethics of the Risk Monitoring Committee members.

Risk Monitoring Committee Member Criteria

Referring to regulatory provisions that have been fulfilled by the Company, members of the Risk Monitoring Committee have the following criteria:

1. Members of the Risk Oversight Committee consist of at least 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman concurrently as a member, 1 (one) Independent Party with expertise in finance and 1 (one) Independent Party with expertise in risk management.
2. Independent commissioners and independent parties who are members of the Risk Monitoring Committee are at least 51% of the total members of the Risk Monitoring Committee.
3. The Chairperson of the Committee may only hold concurrent positions as Committee Chair for at most 1 (one) other Committee in the same Company.
4. Committee members must have good integrity, character and morals.

Composition, Amount, Composition and Basis for the Appointment of the Risk Oversight Committee

The composition of the Bank Risk Monitoring Committee consists of at least:

1. An Independent Commissioner who serves as the Chairman of the Committee;
2. An independent party with expertise in finance; and
3. An independent party with expertise in risk management

Pada tahun 2020, susunan keanggotaan Komite Pemantau Risiko adalah sebagai berikut:

Below is the composition of Bank Artha Graha Internasional's Risk Monitoring Committee in 2020:

Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Dasar Hukum Pengangkatan Legal Basis of Appointment	Periode Jabatan Period of Office	Keahlian Expertise	Keterangan Description
Kiki Syahnakri	Ketua Chairman	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019 dated August 26, 2019	2019-2021	Perbankan Banking	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Anggota Member	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019 dated August 26, 2019	2019-2021	Manajemen Management	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
Edijanto	Anggota Member	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019 tanggal 26 Agustus 2019 Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019 dated August 26, 2019	2019-2021	Akuntansi Keuangan dan Perbankan Financial Accounting and Banking	Pihak Independen Independent Party
Friso Palilingan	Anggota Member	Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 001/KOM-BAGI/VII/2020 tanggal 6 Juli 2020 Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 001/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2020 dated July 6, 2019	2020-2023	Akuntansi Keuangan Financial Accounting	Pihak Independen Independent Party

Profil Komite Pemantau Risiko

Profil ketua dan anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko yang menjabat sebagai Komisaris dapat dilihat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Profil Edijanto sebagai Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dapat dilihat dalam sub bab Komite Audit dalam pembahasan sebelumnya.

Risk Monitoring Committee Profile

The profiles of the chairman and members of the Risk Monitoring Committee who serve as Commissioners can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report book.

Edijanto's profile as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee can be seen in the sub-chapter of the Audit committee in the previous discussion.

Independensi Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko

Independensi antar anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko merupakan bentuk tanggung jawab secara profesional untuk tidak menerima intervensi dari organ tata kelola Bank lainnya. Independensi anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dapat dilihat dalam tabel di bawah ini:

Independence of the Risk Monitoring Committee Members

Independence among members of the Risk Monitoring Committee is a form of professional responsibility not to accept intervention from the Bank's other governing organs. The independence of the members of the Risk Monitoring Committee can be seen in the table below:

Aspek Independensi Independency Aspect	Kiki Syahnakri	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Edijanto	Friso Palilingan
Tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan dengan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Does not have financial relationship with the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.	√	√	√	√
Tidak memiliki hubungan kepengurusan di perusahaan, anak perusahaan, maupun perusahaan afiliasi. Does not have managerial relationship in the company, subsidiaries, or any affiliated company.	√	√	√	√
Tidak memiliki hubungan keluarga dengan Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan/atau sesama anggota Komite lainnya. Does not have family relationship with Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or among members of Remuneration and Nomination Committee.	√	√	√	√
Tidak menjabat sebagai pengurus partai politik, pejabat dan pemerintah. Does not hold position as administrator of political party and/or regional government official.	√	√	√	√

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Pemantau Risiko

Mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum, tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Pemantau Risiko Bank Artha Graha Internasional diuraikan sebagai berikut:

1. Mengevaluasi kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan tersebut; dan
2. Memantau dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan tugas Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko.

Duties and Responsibilities of Risk Monitoring Committee

Referring to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, monitoring Committee Duties and responsibilities of Risk Monitoring Committee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional are described as follows:

1. Evaluating the conformity between risk management policy and its implementation; and
2. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of duties of Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Unit.

Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko

Berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum, Peraturan Penyelenggaraan Rapat Komite adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Rapat komite diselenggarakan sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank.
2. Rapat komite pemantau risiko hanya dapat dilaksanakan dalam hal dihadiri oleh paling sedikit 51% (lima puluh satu persen) dari jumlah anggota komite termasuk 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen dan 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen.

Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko sepanjang tahun 2020 diselenggarakan sebanyak 8 kali. Agenda dan frekuensi kehadiran anggota rapat dapat dilihat dalam tabel berikut ini:

Risk Monitoring Committee meetings

Based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, the Rules for Organizing Committee Meetings are as follows:

1. Committee meetings are held according to the Bank's requirements.
2. Risk monitoring committee meetings can only be held if attended by at least 51% (fifty one percent) of the total committee members including 1 (one) Independent Commissioner and 1 (one) Independent Party.

Risk Monitoring Committee meetings throughout 2020 were held 8 times. The agenda and attendance frequency of meeting members can be seen in the following table:

Tanggal Date	**Agenda** Agenda	**Peserta Rapat** Meeting Attendance
28 Januari 2020 January 28, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 31 Desember 2019; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 31 Desember 2019; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 31 Desember 2019 • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of December 31, 2019; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of December 31, 2019; and • Bank's composite risk rating, position of December 31, 2019.	Kuorum Quorum
15 Juni 2020 June 15, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 31 Maret 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 31 Maret 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 31 Maret 2020 • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of March 31, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of March 31, 2020; and • Bank's composite risk rating, position of March 31, 2020.	Kuorum Quorum
24 Juli 2020 July 24, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 30 Juni 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 30 Juni 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 30 Juni 2020 • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of June 30, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of June 30, 2020; and • Bank's composite risk rating, position of June 30, 2020.	Kuorum Quorum
28 Agustus 2020 August 28, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 31 Juli 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 31 Juli 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 31 Juli 2020 • Relaksasi Kredit • AYDA dan WO Januari s.d Juli 2020 • Pemantauan NPL KUR • Sektor Ekonomi Kredit Posisi Juli 2020 • *Stress Testing* • Pelampuan BMPK • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of July 31, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of July 31, 2020; • Bank's composite risk rating, position of July 31, 2020 • Credit Relaxation • AYDA and WO January to July 2020 • Monitoring the NPL of KUR • Credit Economy Sector Position July 2020 • Stress Testing • LLL Excess	Kuorum Quorum
29 September 2020 September 29, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 31 Agustus 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 31 Agustus 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 31 Agustus 2020 • Relaksasi Kredit posisi Agustus 2020 • Perkembangan AYDA • Pemantauan NPL KUR • Sektor Ekonomi Kredit Posisi Agustus 2020 • Pelampauan BMPK • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of August 31, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of August 31, 2020; • Bank's composite risk rating, position of August 31, 2020. • Credit Relaxation position of August 2020 • Development of AYDA • Monitoring the NPL of KUR • Credit Economy Sector Position August 2020 • LLL Excess	Kuorum Quorum

Tanggal Date	Agenda Agenda	Peserta Rapat Meeting Attendance
27 Oktober 2020 October 27, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 30 September 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 30 September 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 30 September 2020 • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of September 30, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of September 30, 2020; • Bank's composite risk rating, position of September 30, 2020.	Kuorum Quorum
7 Desember 2020 December 7, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 31 Oktober 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 31 Oktober 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 31 Oktober2020 • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of October 31, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of October 31, 2020; • Bank's composite risk rating, position of October 31, 2020.	Kuorum Quorum
15 Desember 2020 December 15, 2020	• Risiko Inheren Bank posisi 30 November 2020; • Kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank posisi 30 November 2020; dan • Tingkat risiko komposit Bank posisi 30 November 2020 • Penyusunan rencana kerja Komite Pemantau Risiko untuk tahun 2021 • Bank's Inherent Risk, position of November 30, 2020; • The quality of the Bank's risk management implementation, position of November 30, 2020; • Bank's composite risk rating, position of November 30, 2020. • Preparation of a Risk Monitoring Committee work plan for 2021	Kuorum Quorum

Pengembangan Kompetensi

Program pengembangan kompetensi yang diikuti anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko sepanjang tahun 2020 telah diuraikan dalam bab Profil perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Competence Development of Risk Monitoring Committee

Competence Development of Risk Monitoring Committee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional through out 2020 can be seen in the Company Profile chapter of this Annual Report.

Pelaksanaan Tugas Komite Pemantau Risiko

Implementation of Duties of the Risk Monitoring Committee

Program Kerja Work Program	Realisasi 2020 2020 Realization
Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko Risk Monitoring Committee meetings	Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko telah dilakukan sebanyak 8 kali di tahun 2020 Risk Monitoring Committee meetings was held 8 times in 2020
Evaluasi Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Evaluation of Risk Management Policy	Penyesuaian ketentuan limit risiko Bank Adjustment to the provisions of the Bank's risk limit
Penyusunan Laporan Akhir Tahun KPR kepada Dewan Komisaris Preparation of Final Year Report of KPR to the Board of Commissioners	Telah dilakukan laporan akhir tahun Komite Pemantau Risiko kepada Dewan Komisaris dengan Surat No. KPR/001/1/2021 tanggal 25 Januari 2021 Final Year Report of the Risk Monitoring Committee has been submitted to the Board of Commissioners under the Letter No. KPR/001/1/2021 dated January 25, 2021
Penelaahan Rencana Kerja Komite Pemantau Risiko Review of Risk Monitoring Committee's Work Plan	Telah dilakukan penyusunan rencana kerja Komite Pemantau Risiko untuk tahun 2021 yang dilaksanakan di bulan Desember 2020 The 2021 Work Plan of Risk Monitoring Committee was prepared in December 2020

Komite di Bawah Direksi

Committees Under the Board of Directors

Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional membentuk 4 (empat) komite yang bertugas membantu Direksi untuk memberikan saran dan rekomendasi yang dapat dijadikan acuan dalam pengambilan keputusan terkait pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi yaitu:

1. Komite Kredit;
2. Komite *Assets and Liabilities*;
3. Komite Manajemen Risiko; dan
4. Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi.

The Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional form 4 (four) committees that are tasked with assisting the Board of Directors to provide suggestions and recommendations that can be used as a reference in making decisions related to the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, namely:

1. Credit Committee;
2. Asset and Liability Committee;
3. Risk Management Committee; and
4. Information Technology Steering Committee.

Komite Kredit

Credit Committee

Komite Kredit merupakan komite yang membantu Direksi dalam menetapkan arah kebijakan perkreditan Bank, serta mengevaluasi dan memberikan keputusan kredit agar sesuai dengan batas wewenang yang ditetapkan. Untuk menjamin keputusan kredit yang objektif dengan kualitas kredit yang baik, maka setiap keputusan kredit pada prinsipnya tidak dapat diputuskan oleh satu orang saja melainkan harus merupakan hasil keputusan bersama yaitu hasil keputusan dari Komite Kredit.

Fungsi pokok Komite Kredit adalah:

1. Memberikan pengarahan apabila perlu dilakukan analisis kredit yang lebih mendalam dan komprehensif; serta
2. Memberikan keputusan atau rekomendasi atas permohonan kredit yang diajukan.

Dasar Hukum

Pembentukan Komite Kredit Dasar pembentukan Komite Kredit Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 42/POJK.03/2017 tentang Kewajiban Penyusunan dan Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Perkreditan atau Pembiayaan Bank bagi Bank Umum.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Kredit

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Komite Kredit berpedoman pada Pedoman Kebijakan Perkreditan tentang Komite Kredit.

The Credit Committee is a committee that assists the Board of Directors in determining the direction of the Bank's credit policy, as well as evaluating and providing credit decisions in order to be in accordance with the established authority limits. to guarantee objective credit decisions with good credit quality, any credit decision in principle cannot be decided by just one person but must be the result of a joint decision, namely the result of the decision from the Credit Committee.

The main functions of the Credit Committee are:

1. Providing direction in the event that a more in-depth and comprehensive credit analysis needs to be carried out; and
2. Providing a decision or recommendation on the loan application submitted.

Legal Basis

Basis of establishment of Credit Committee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 42/POJK.03/2017 on the Mandatory Preparation and Implementation of the Bank' Credit or Financing Policy for Commercial Banks.

Guidelines and Work Conduct of Credit Committee

In performing its duties and responsibilities, the Credit Committee refers to the Credit Policy Guidelines on Credit Committee.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Kredit

Komite Kredit memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai berikut:

1. Memberikan persetujuan atau penolakan atas usulan-usulan mengenai kredit secara objektif, jujur, cermat, dan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang tercantum di dalam Pedoman Kebijakan Perkreditan, Surat Edaran Kredit, memo-memo internal, ketentuan Bank Indonesia, Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, serta peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, sesuai dengan Batas Wewenang Memutus Kredit (BWMK) yang diberikan;
2. Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Komite Kredit yang mempunyai BWMK yang lebih tinggi;
3. Menolak permintaan dan pengaruh dari pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan dengan pemohon kredit untuk memberikan persetujuan kredit yang hanya bersifat formalitas; dan
4. Melakukan koordinasi dengan *Assets and Liabilities Committee* (ALCO) dalam aspek pendanaan perkreditan.

Duties and Responsibilities of Credit Committee

The Credit Committee has duties and responsibilities as follows:

1. Providing approval or rejection of credit proposal, objectively, honestly, accurately, and in accordance with the provisions contained in Credit Policy Guidelines, Credit Circular, internal memos, Bank Indonesia regulations, Financial Services Authority Regulations, and the applicable laws and regulations, in accordance with the Lending Limiting Authority (BWMK) given;
2. Providing recommendations to the Credit Committee which has a higher BWMK;
3. Refusing requests and influences from parties concerned with loan applicants to give loan approvals that are only formalities; and
4. Coordinating with the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) in the aspect of credit financing.

Struktur dan Keanggotaan Komite Kredit

Komite Kredit Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki struktur dan keanggotaan yang terdiri dari:

1. Komite Kredit Komersial dan Korporasi;
2. Komite Kredit Ritel;
3. Komite Kredit Konsumer;
4. Komite Kredit Remedial;
5. Komite Kredit SAM; dan
6. Komite Kredit Restrukturisasi.

Structure and Composition of Credit Committee

Bank Artha Graha Internasional's Credit Committee has a structure and composition consisting of:

1. Commercial and Corporate Credit Committee;
2. Retail Credit Committee;
3. Consumer Credit Committee;
4. Credit Remedial Committee;
5. SAM Credit Committee; and
6. Restructuring Credit Committee.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite Kredit

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Komite Kredit telah melaksanakan kegiatan yang terkait dengan pemberian keputusan atas pengajuan kredit. Keputusan Kredit yang dilakukan oleh Komite Kredit menunjuk pada Batas Wewenang Memutus Kredit (BWMK) yang telah ditetapkan.

Untuk pengajuan kredit dengan plafon di atas Rp5 miliar, Keputusan kredit dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan *review* dari Direktorat Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko dan Kepatuhan.

Keputusan kredit diberikan atas pengajuan fasilitas kredit baru, perpanjangan fasilitas kredit, penambahan fasilitas kredit, restrukturisasi fasilitas kredit dan hal lainnya yang terkait dengan fasilitas kredit.

Duty Implementation of Credit Committee

Throughout 2020, the Credit Committee has carried out activities related to making decisions on credit applications. Credit decisions made by the Credit Committee refer to the established Lending Limiting Authority (BWMK).

For credit applications with a ceiling above IDR5 billion, the decision on credit is made by considering a review from the Directorate of Risk Management and Compliance Unit.

Credit decisions are given on applications for new credit facilities, extension of credit facilities, additional credit facilities, restructuring of credit facilities and other matters related to credit facilities.

Komite *Asset & Liabilities*

Assets and Liabilities Committee

Guna mendukung efektivitas pelaksanaan Bank, Bank membentuk Komite *Asset and Liability* (ALCO). ALCO bertanggung jawab dalam menetapkan serta mengevaluasi kebijakan dan strategi pengelolaan likuiditas untuk menjaga, memenuhi, serta meminimalisasi *idle funds*. Pembentukan ALCO ini bertujuan untuk mencapai tingkat profitabilitas Bank secara optimum dengan tetap memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja ALCO

Bank Artha Graha Internasional mempunyai Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja ALCO, yang tertuang dalam Pedoman ALCO (ALMA) No. 00004.01.4 tanggal 31 Januari 2020.

Struktur dan Keanggotaan ALCO

Berikut struktur dan keanggotaan ALCO pada tahun 2020:

1. Ketua I merangkap anggota: Direktur Utama
2. Ketua II merangkap anggota: Wakil Direktur Utama
3. Ketua III merangkap anggota: Direktur yang membawahi Bidang *Treasury*
4. Anggota: Seluruh anggota Direksi
5. ALCO *Supporting Team*:
   - Koordinator: *Deputy Director Treasury & Marketing*
   - Deputy Director:
     - Direktorat Korporasi dan FI
     - Direktorat Konsumer Ritel
     - Direktorat SAMREM
     - Direktorat Fincon
     - Direktorat Operasi
     - Direktorat SKMR dan ERM
   - *Executive Officer* Cabang Induk

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab ALCO

Berikut adalah tugas dan tanggung jawab ALCO:

1. Menata portofolio di kedua sisi neraca berupa aset dan kewajiban untuk mencapai hasil *net interest margin/spread* yang optimal dengan tingkat risiko yang dapat diukur dan dikendalikan ke level yang dapat diterima oleh pemangku kepentingan Bank;
2. Menentukan arah kebijakan dan strategi pengembangan usaha Bank, antara lain mengenai struktur tingkat bunga pendanaan (*funding*) serta pinjaman atau penempatan (*lending*), rencana ekspansi usaha, dan lain-lain;
3. Mengurangi kemungkinan terjadinya *mismatch* atas likuiditas Bank, melalui penetapan keputusan atas rencana ekspansi di sisi aset dengan penghimpunan dana di sisi kewajiban;

In order to support the effectiveness of the Bank's implementation, the Bank established the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). ALCO is responsible for establishing and evaluating liquidity management policies and strategies to maintain, fulfill, and minimize idle funds. ALCO's establishment aims to achieve the Bank's optimum profitability level while still meeting the applicable regulations.

Guidelines and Work Conduct of ALCO

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has Guidelines and Work Conduct of ALCO, which are contained in ALCO Guidelines (ALMA) No. 00004.01.4 date Januari 31, 2020.

Structure and Composition of ALCO

Below are the structure and composition of ALCO in 2020:

1. Chair I concurrently member: President Director
2. Chair II concurrently member: Vice President Director
3. Chair III concurrently member: Director of Business 2 (Treasury & Credit)
4. Members: All members of Board of Directors
5. ALCO Supporting Team:
   - Coordinator: Deputy Director Treasury & Marketing
   - Deputy Director:
     - Directorate of Corporate and FI
     - Directorate of Consumer Retail
     - Directorate of SAMREM
     - Directorate of Fincon
     - Directorate of Operation
     - Directorate of SKMR and ERM
   - Main Branch Executive Officer

Duties and Responsibilities of ALCO

Following are the duties and responsibilities of ALCO:

1. Organizing portfolios on both sides of the balance sheet in the form of assets and liabilities to achieve optimum net interest margin/spread results with a level of risk that can be measured and controlled to an acceptable level to the Bank's stakeholders;
2. Determining the direction of the Bank's business development policies and strategies, including the structure of funding interest rates and loans or lending, business expansion plans, and others;
3. Reducing the possibility of a mismatch of the Bank's liquidity, through decision making on expansion plans on the asset side and fund collection on the liability side;

4. Penetapan strategi pendanaan, termasuk penetapan suku bunga dana pihak ketiga dan suku bunga antar kantor (rekening antar kantor);
5. Mengambil keputusan atas suku bunga pinjaman dengan mempertimbangkan tingkat biaya dana (*cost of fund*), serta hal-hal lain yang dianggap perlu untuk memperlancar operasional Bank;
6. Menetapkan batas dan pedoman pengelolaan serta pengendalian risiko khusus yang berdampak pada risiko likuiditas, risiko suku bunga, dan risiko valuta asing;
7. Melakukan evaluasi terhadap posisi risiko suku bunga Bank dan strategi *asset and liability management* (ALMA) guna memastikan bahwa hasil *risk taking position* Bank telah konsisten dengan tujuan pengelolaan risiko suku bunga serta sesuai dengan *risk limit* Bank;
8. Penetapan jenis dan alokasi aset yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset likuid berkualitas tinggi;
9. Penetapan strategi *hedging*;
10. Melakukan kaji ulang deviasi antara hasil realisasi dengan proyeksi anggaran dan rencana bisnis bank (RBB);
11. Melakukan pengembangan, kaji ulang dan modifikasi strategi manajemen likuiditas (ALMA) pada berbagai jenis valuta, wilayah, serta lini bisnis;
12. Melakukan evaluasi dan mitigasi risiko segera terhadap kondisi likuiditas dan profil risiko Bank, jika terjadi perubahan yang berdampak signifikan;
13. Melakukan evaluasi terhadap pengendalian risiko likuiditas yang dilaksanakan melalui strategi pendanaan, pengelolaan posisi likuiditas, *gap* likuiditas dan risiko likuiditas harian, pengelolaan *maturity profile* dan *net cash flow projection*, pengelolaan posisi likuiditas dan risiko likuiditas, pengelolaan aktiva likuid berkualitas tinggi, serta rencana pendanaan darurat;
14. Melakukan penyesuaian kebijakan dan strategi manajemen risiko untuk risiko likuiditas yang diperlukan berdasarkan hasil evaluasi terkini;
15. Melakukan penetapan dan evaluasi terhadap indikator utama yang merupakan indikator peringatan dini (*early warning indicator*) untuk risiko likuiditas;
16. Penyampaian informasi kepada Direksi mengenai tiap perkembangan ketentuan dan peraturan terkait yang mempengaruhi strategi dan kebijakan ALMA; dan
17. Menyusun laporan ALCO untuk disampaikan kepada Direksi.

4. Determining funding strategies, including setting interest rates for third-party funds and interest rates for fund transfer pricing;
5. Making decisions on loan interest rates by considering the level of cost of funds, as well as other matters deemed necessary to facilitate the Bank's operations;
6. Establishing limits and guidelines for the management and control of specific risks that have an impact on liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk;
7. Evaluating the Bank's interest rate risk position and the asset and liability management (ALMA) strategy to ensure that the results of the Bank's risk taking position are already consistent with the objectives of interest rate risk management and in accordance with the Bank's risk limit;
8. Determining types and allocation of assets classified as high quality liquid assets;
9. Determining hedging strategies;
10. Reviewing the deviation between the realization results with the projected budget and the Bank's business plan (RBB);
11. Developing, reviewing, and modifying liquidity management strategies (ALMA) in various types of currencies, regions, and business lines;
12. Evaluating and mitigating risks immediately to the liquidity conditions and risk profile of the Bank, if there are changes that have a significant impact;
13. Evaluating liquidity risk control which is carried out through funding strategies, management of liquidity position, liquidity gap, and daily liquidity risks, management of maturity profile and net cash flow projections, management of liquidity position and liquidity risks, management of high quality liquid assets, and emergency funding plans;
14. Adjusting policies and strategies of risk management for required liquidity risks based on the latest evaluation results;
15. Determining and evaluating the main indicators which are early warning indicators for liquidity risk;
16. Submitting information to the Board of Directors on any developments in the provisions and regulations related to those that affect ALMA strategies and policies; and
17. Preparing ALCO reports to be submitted to the Board of Directors.

Rapat ALCO

ALCO Meetings

No.	Tanggal Date	Pokok Pembahasan Subject
1.	22 Januari 2020 January 22, 2020	1. Menganalisa kondisi pasar dan ekonomi dan dampak Pandemi Covid-19. 2. Membahas strategi pendanaan untuk mitigasi risiko likuiditas akibat pandemi. 3. Membahas tentang pengelolaan dan mitigasi risiko operasional atas pemberlakuan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB). 4. Meninjau ulang perkembangan dana pihak ketiga dan kredit, serta proyeksi kedepannya. 5. Menerapkan *pricing* suku bunga pendanaan, kredit dan rekening antar kantor. 6. Menganalisa tren likuiditas melalui pemantauan beberapa Indikator rasio likuiditas. 7. Membahas dampak relaksasi terhadap *cashflow* dan likuiditas bank. 8. Membahas mengenai *gap* dan *sensitivity analysis.* 9. Membahas inisiatif strategis dalam merespon perlambatan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan industri perbankan akibat Covid-19. 10. Membahas tentang permodalan bank dan rencana penerbitan *Long Term Note*/ Subordinasi. 11. Membahas *maturity profile* pendanaan. 12. Membahas risiko konsentrasi pendanaan. 13. Membahas pemanfaatan program Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (PEN) dari pemerintah. 1. Analyze market and economic conditions and the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. 2. Discussed funding strategies to mitigate liquidity risk due to the pandemic. 3. Discusses the management and operational risk mitigation of the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). 4. Reviewing the development of third party funds and credit, as well as future projections. 5. Implement pricing rates for funding, credit and inter-office accounts. 6. Analyze liquidity trends by monitoring several indicators of liquidity ratios. 7. Discussed the impact of relaxation on bank cash flow and liquidity. 8. Discussed about gaps and sensitivity analysis. 9. Discussed strategic initiatives in response to slowing economic growth and the banking industry due to Covid-19. 10. Discusses bank capital and plans to issue Long Term Notes/Subordination. 11. Discussing the maturity profile of funding. 12. Discusses the risk of funding concentration. 13. Discussing the use of the government's National Economic Recovery (PEN) program.
2.	19 Februari 2020 February 19, 2020	
3.	27 Maret 2020 March 27, 2020	
4.	28 April 2020 April 28, 2020	
5.	27 Mei 2020 May 27, 2020	
6.	25 Juni 2020 June 25, 2020	
7.	27 Juli 2020 July 27, 2020	
8.	27 Agustus 2020 August 27, 2020	
9.	28 September 2020 September 28, 2020	
10.	27 Oktober 2020 October 27, 2020	
11.	24 November 2020 November 24, 2020	
12.	22 Desember 2020 December 22, 2020	

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite ALCO

Pada kuartal I dan II tahun 2020, Komite *Asset & Liabilities* memberikan perhatian khusus atas potensi risiko likuiditas yang dapat terjadi di masa awal Covid-19 yang disebabkan oleh penarikan dana untuk *Flight to Quality* dan meningkatnya kredit macet, maka dirumuskan beberapa kebijakan untuk meningkatkan Rasio AL/DPK. Pada kuartal III Komite *Asset & Liabilities* melakukan kajian secara komprehensif terhadap kebijakan suku bunga karena dana pihak ketiga yang terus tumbuh. Kajian tersebut dilakukan untuk membantu menekan beban bunga yang berdampak negatif terhadap laba bank. Komite juga melakukan monitoring terhadap pergerakan kurs untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya pergerakan arus dana keluar (*capital flight*), serta mengambil keputusan untuk *shifting* fokus *pipeline* kredit ke *pipeline* surat-surat berharga (SSB).

Implementation of ALCO Duties

In the first and second quarters of 2020, the Asset & Liabilities Committee paid special attention to the potential liquidity risk that could occur in the early days of Covid-19 caused by withdrawal of funds for Flight to Quality and an increase in bad credit, so several policies were formulated to increase the LA/DPK. In the third quarter the Asset & Liabilities committee conducted a comprehensive review of the interest rate policy as third party funds continued to grow. The study was conducted to help reduce interest expenses which have a negative impact on bank profits. The Committee also monitors exchange rate movements to anticipate movement of capital outflows (capital flight), and makes decisions to shift the focus of the credit pipeline to the securities pipeline (SSB).

Komite Manajemen Risiko

Risk Management Committee

Komite Manajemen Risiko merupakan komite yang bertanggung jawab kepada Direksi, yang bertujuan untuk memastikan pelaksanaan sistem manajemen risiko dapat berjalan secara efektif. Selain itu, Komite Manajemen Risiko juga menyusun kebijakan, strategi, dan pedoman penerapan manajemen risiko, serta menyempurnakan penerapan manajemen risiko.

Dasar Pembentukan Komite Manajemen Risiko

Pembentukan Komite Manajemen Risiko Bank Artha Graha Internasional berdasarkan pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Manajemen Risiko

Dalam menjalankan perannya, Komite Manajemen Risiko berpedoman pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum.

Struktur dan Kenggotaan Komite Manajemen Risiko

Keanggotaan Komite Manajemen Risiko Bank bersifat tetap, namun dapat ditambah dengan anggota tidak tetap sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank.

Berikut keanggotaan Komite Manajemen Risiko pada tahun 2020:

The Risk Management Committee is a committee responsible to the Board of Directors, aiming to ensure that the implementation of risk management system works effectively. Furthermore, the Risk Management Committee also prepares policies, strategies, and guidelines to implement risk management and to refine the risk management implementation.

Basis of Establishment of Risk Management Committee

Basis of establishment of Risk Management Committee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 on Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks.

Guidelines and Work Conduct of Risk Management Committee

In performing its roles, the Risk Management Committee refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 on Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks.

Structure and Composition of Risk Management Committee

Composition of the Bank's Risk Management Committee is permanent, but may be added with non-permanent members according to the Bank's needs.

The following is the composition of the Risk Management Committee in 2020:

Jabatan Position	**Jumlah Personil** Total Personnel	**Keahlian** Expertise	**Sertifikasi Profesi** Professional Certification
Ketua/Head			
Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen/Director of Compliance & Director of Independent	1	Ahli di bidang perbankan dan keuangan/Expert in banking and finance fields	Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 5 Risk Management Certification Level 5
Anggota/Member			
Seluruh Direksi/ All Members of Board of Directors	4	Ahli di bidang perbankan dan keuangan/ Expert in banking and finance fields	Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 5 Risk Management Certification Level 5
Seluruh Deputi Direktur/Biro All Deputy Directors/Bureaus	20	Ahli di bidang perbankan dan keuangan/ Expert in banking and finance fields	Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko sesuai Level Risk Management Certification according to the Level
Kepala SKAI/ Head of Internal Audit Unit	1	Ahli di bidang perbankan dan keuangan/ Expert in banking and finance fields	Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level 4 Risk Management Certification Level 4

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Manajemen Risiko

Tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Manajemen Risiko adalah:

1. Menyusun kebijakan, terkait manajemen risiko serta perubahannya, termasuk strategi manajemen risiko, tingkat risiko yang diambil (*risk appetite*) dan toleransi risiko (*risk tolerance*), kerangka manajemen risiko, serta rencana kontinjensi untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya kondisi tidak normal;
2. Menyempurnakan proses manajemen risiko secara berkala maupun bersifat insidental sebagai akibat dari suatu perubahan kondisi eksternal dan internal Bank yang memengaruhi kecukupan permodalan, profil risiko Bank, dan tidak efektifnya penerapan manajemen risiko berdasarkan hasil evaluasi; serta
3. Menetapkan kebijakan dan keputusan bisnis yang menyimpang dari prosedur normal, seperti pelampauan ekspansi usaha yang signifikan di banding dengan rencana bisnis bank yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya atau pengambilan posisi/eksposur risiko yang melampaui limit yang telah ditetapkan.

Duties and Responsibilities of Risk Management Committee

The duties and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee include:

1. Preparing risk management policies and their amendments, including risk management strategies, risk appetite and risk tolerance, risk management framework, and contingency plans to anticipate the occurrence of abnormal conditions;
2. Improving risk management process either periodically or incidentally as a result of a change of the Bank's external and internal conditions that affect the Bank's capital adequacy, risk profile, and non-effectiveness of risk management implementation based on evaluation result; and
3. Establishing business policies and decisions that deviate from normal procedures, such as significant business expansion which is far beyond the predetermined Bank's Business Plan or taking risk position/exposure that exceeds the predetermined limit.

Rapat Komite Manajemen Risiko

Sepanjang 2020, Komite Manajemen Risiko melaksanakan rapat sebanyak 6 kali dengan agenda sebagai berikut: Pembahasan tentang penentuan limit risiko Bank di tahun 2020.

1. Pembahasan tentang penentuan *limit* risiko Bank di tahun 2020
2. Pembahasan limit Segmentasi Kredit
3. Pemantauan BMPK pihak terkait
4. Pemantauan Perkembangan Likuiditas s/d bulan Juli 2020 dan antisipasi bila terjadi *short liquidity*
5. Paparan Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) dan *Progress Green Climate Fund* (GCF)
6. Pembahasan mengenai Perubahan Limit Profil Risiko

Risk Management Committee Meetings

Throughout 2020, the Risk Management Committee held 6 meetings with the following agenda.
Discussion on determining the Bank's risk limit in 2020.

1. Discussion on determining the Bank's risk limit in 2020
2. Discussion on Credit Segmentation limits
3. Monitoring the LLL of related parties
4. Monitoring of Liquidity Development up to July 2020 and anticipating short liquidity
5. Exposure of the Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB) and the Progress of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
6. Discussion on Changes in Risk Profile Limit

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite

Committe's Activity Implementation

Program Kerja Work Program	**Realisasi 2020** Realization 2020
Memberikan rekomendasi berupa saran dan masukan kepada Direktur Utama terhadap kebijakan dan prosedur, tingkat risiko yang diambil dan toleransi risiko. Provide recommendations in the form of suggestions and input to the President Director on policies and procedures, the level of risk taken and risk tolerance.	Melakukan penyesuaian *limit-limit* risiko Bank untuk *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* Bank dengan memperhatikan tingkat risiko yang akan diambil dan strategi Bank secara keseluruhan. Adjusting the Bank's risk limits for the Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance by taking into account the level of risk to be taken and the Bank's overall strategy.
Memberikan rekomendasi berupa saran dan masukan kepada Direktur Utama terhadap upaya perbaikan kualitas aset Bank. Provide recommendations in the form of suggestions and input to the President Director on efforts to improve the quality of the Bank's assets.	Melakukan perbaikan penerapan manajemen risiko di setiap unit kerja untuk memitigasi risiko yang akan timbul dengan tujuan dapat memperbaiki kecukupan permodalan dan profil risiko bank. Performing improvements in the implementation of risk management in each work unit to mitigate the risks that will arise with the aim of improving the bank's capital adequacy and risk profile.

Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Information Technology Steering Committee

Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi merupakan Komite yang berfungsi untuk membantu Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dalam mengawasi kegiatan yang terkait dengan teknologi informasi, sehingga penyelenggaraan teknologi informasi dapat mendukung secara optimal dan memberikan nilai tambah bagi kegiatan bisnis dan operasional Bank.

Dasar Pembentukan Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Pembentukan Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi berdasar pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 38/POJK.03/2016 dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dalam Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum.

Struktur dan Keanggotaan Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Pelaksanaan Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi Bank dipimpin oleh Direktur yang membawahi Deputi Direktur *Digital Banking* dan Konsumer Retail dengan struktur dan keanggotaan sebagai berikut:

1. Direksi;
2. Seluruh Direktorat yang berada di bawah Direktur:
   a. Kepatuhan dan SKMR;
   b. Kredit;
   c. Digital Banking & Konsumer Retail;
3. Direktorat SKAI;
4. Direktorat SDM; serta
5. Direktorat Umum.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Uraian mengenai tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi sebagai berikut:

1. Mempersiapkan rencana strategis teknologi informasi sesuai dengan rencana strategis kegiatan usaha Bank;
2. Merumuskan kebijakan dan prosedur teknologi informasi yang utama seperti kebijakan pengamanan teknologi informasi dan manajemen risiko penggunaan teknologi informasi;
3. Memeriksa kesesuaian proyek teknologi informasi yang disetujui dengan rencana strategis teknologi informasi;
4. Memeriksa kesesuaian pelaksanaan proyek-proyek teknologi informasi dengan rencana proyek (*project charter*) yang disepakati dalam *service level agreement*;
5. Memeriksa kesesuaian teknologi informasi dengan kebutuhan sistem informasi manajemen yang mendukung pengelolaan kegiatan usaha Bank;

Information Technology Steering Committee is a Committee that functions to assist the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in supervising activities related to information Technology in order to optimize the support of the Bank's services and give added value for the Bank's business activities and operations.

Basis of Establishment of Information Technology Steering Committee

The establishment of Information Technology Steering Committee refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 on Implementation of Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology for Commercial Banks.

Structure and Composition of Information Technology Steering Committee

The Bank's Information Technology Steering Committee is led by the Director in charge of Deputy Director of Digital Banking and Retail Consumer, with the following structure and composition:

1. Board of Directors;
2. All Directorates under the Directors:
   a. Compliance and SKMR;
   b. Credit;
   c. Digital Banking and Consumer Retail;
3. IAU Directorate;
4. HC Directorate; and
5. GA Directorate.

Duties and Responsibilities of Information Technology Steering Committee

Description of duties and responsibilities of the Information Technology Steering Committee as follows:

1. Preparing information technology strategic plan in line with the strategic plan of the Bank's business activities;
2. Formulating primary information technology policies and procedures such as information technology security policy and risk management related to the use of information technology;
3. Examining the conformity of the approved information technology projects with the information technology strategic plan;
4. Examining the conformity of the implementation of information technology projects with the project charter agreed in the service level agreement;
5. Examining the conformity of information technology with the needs of management information system that supports the management of the Bank's business activities;

6. Mengawasi investasi yang optimal atas penyelenggaraan dan penggunaan teknologi informasi sesuai dengan kegiatan usaha Bank;
7. Memantau kinerja teknologi informasi, risiko penyelenggaraan dan penggunaan teknologi informasi, serta upaya peningkatannya;
8. Mengupayakan penyelesaian berbagai masalah terkait teknologi informasi yang tidak dapat diselesaikan oleh satuan kerja pengguna dan satuan kerja penyelenggara; serta
9. Menetapkan skala prioritas proyek teknologi informasi yang bersifat kritis.

6. Monitoring optimum investment on the implementation and use of information technology according to the Bank's business activities;
7. Monitoring information technology performance, risk of implementing and using information technology, and its improvement efforts;
8. Settling various problems related to information technology that cannot be settled by a user work unit and an organizing work unit; and
9. Setting priorities scale of critical information technology project.

Mekanisme Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Pengangkatan dan perubahan Komite Pengarah Teknologi disesuaikan dengan struktur organisasi PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk yang berlaku dan disahkan oleh Direksi.

Mechanism of Appointment and Dismissal of Information Technology Steering Committee

Appointment of and changes in the Information Technology Steering Committee are adjusted to the effective organizational structure of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk, and validated by the Board of Directors.

Rapat Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

Untuk memantau kinerja teknologi informasi, anggota komite pengarah teknologi informasi telah melaksanakan rapat sebanyak 4 (empat) kali selama tahun 2020.

Information Technology Steering Committee Meetings

To monitor information technology performance, members of the information technology steering committee held 4 (four) meetings during 2020.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite

Pada tahun 2020 Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi telah mendukung dan mengawasi realisasi program kerja yang telah disepakati sesuai rencana strategis kegiatan usaha bank, antara lain:

Implementation of the Committee's Duties

In 2020 the Information Technology Steering Committee has supported and supervised the implementation of the agreed work programs in accordance with the strategic plan for bank business activities, including:

Program Kerja Work Program	**Realisasi** Realization
Pengembangan Fitur API *Management*, *Mobile Apps* dan *Internet Banking* Development of API Management, Mobile Apps, and Internet Banking	Penyediaan fitur *biller* Telkomsel Telesindo, *biller* Rintis dan Artajasa, penyediaan fitur transaksi SKN & RTGS The development of Telkomsel Telesindo biller, Rintis and Artajasa billers features, the development of SKN & RTGS transaction features
Pengembangan Fitur eChannel dan produk perbankan digital lainnya Development of eChannel Features and other digital banking products	Acquiring platform, program transaksi ALTO, UBP Mobile, *Benchmark* program *Rebranding, eMoney server based* dan *top eMoney* via ATM, transaksi SKN eChannel untuk pembayaran *finnet* dan MPN Acquiring platform, ALTO transaction program, UBP Mobile, Benchmark Rebranding program, server based eMoney and top eMoney via ATM, SKN eChannel transactions for finnet and MPN payments
Kerjasama mitra strategis dengan pembuatan model bisnis khusus yang terintegrasi Strategic partner cooperation in the development of a special integrated business model	Penyaluran kredit konsumtif dan modal kerja kepada pelaku UMKM, kerjasama PAPRIKA, kerjasama ID Cash dengan WCT dan The Maj, Kerjasama dengan ECI Distribution of consumer credit and working capital to MSME players, PAPRIKA collaboration, ID Cash collaboration with WCT and The Maj, Cooperation with ECI
Lainnya Others	Melakukan penyempurnaan dan penambahan fungsi menu pada aplikasi *core banking* dan aplikasi pendukung lainnya Improving and adding menu functions to the core banking application and other supporting applications

Sekretaris Perusahaan

Corporate Secretary

Sekretaris Perusahaan merupakan organ Direksi yang berperan penting dalam menjaga hubungan antara Bank dengan pemangku kepentingan melalui publikasi aktivitas Bank, serta memelihara kewajaran, konsistensi, dan transparansi mengenai hal-hal terkait tata kelola perusahaan dan tindakan korporasi. Selain itu, Sekretaris Perusahaan berperan dalam memonitor kepatuhan Bank terhadap peraturan dan ketentuan yang berlaku bagi Bank, khususnya peraturan di bidang pasar modal.

Pedoman Kerja Sekretaris Perusahaan

Pedoman kerja Sekretaris Perusahaan mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 35/POJK.04/2014 tentang Sekretaris Perusahaan. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, Sekretaris Perusahaan harus menyampaikan kegiatan dan Laporan Sekretaris Perusahaan yang meliputi:

1. Kegiatan Umum;
2. Kegiatan Tata Kelola dan Informasi Korporat;
3. Kegiatan Komunikasi Korporat; dan
4. Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Pengamanan Perusahaan.

Profil Pejabat Sekretaris Perusahaan

Susana menjabat sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0962/XI/2020 tanggal 10 November 2020. Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Struktur Organisasi Sekretaris Perusahaan

Sekretaris Perusahaan berada langsung di bawah Direktur Utama sehingga tiap bentuk pelaksanaan tugasnya dipertanggungjawabkan secara langsung kepada Direktur Utama. Pelaksanaan fungsi dan peran Sekretaris Perusahaan dibantu oleh *Executive Officer* Admin Sekretaris Perusahaan & CSSR, *Executive Officer* Corcomm dan *Executive Officer* Analisa dan Laporan.

Corporate Secretary is an organ of the Board of Directors that plays important roles in maintaining the relationship between the Bank and stakeholders through publishing the Bank's activities, and maintaining fairness, consistency, and transparency on matters related to corporate governance and corporate actions. In addition, Corporate Secretary plays a role in monitoring the Bank's compliance with the rules and regulations applicable to the Bank, in particular the capital market regulations.

Corporate Secretary Work Guidelines

Corporate Secretary's work guidelines refer to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 on Corporate Secretary. Based on these regulations, Corporate Secretary must submit activities and Corporate Secretary Reports that include:

1. General Activities;
2. Governance and Corporate Information Activities;
3. Corporate Communication Activities; and
4. Corporate Social Responsibility and Security.

Corporate Secretary Profile

Susana serves as the Corporate Secretary based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0962/XI/2020 dated November 10, 2020. A complete profile is available in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report book.

Structure of Corporate Secretary

Corporate Secretary is directly under the President Director, therefore, every form of execution of its duties is accounted directly to the President Director. The implementation of functions and roles of Corporate Secretary is assisted by Executive Officer Admin of the Corporate Secretary & CSSR, Executive Officer of Corcomm and Executive Officer of Analysis and Reports.



Mekanisme Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian Sekretaris Perusahaan

Pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Sekretaris Perusahaan menjadi wewenang Direksi, sebagaimana tertuang dalam pedoman dan tata tertib Sekretaris Perusahaan.

1. Pengangkatan Sekretaris Perusahaan:
   a. Sekretaris Perusahaan diangkat berdasarkan keputusan Direksi;
   b. Sekretaris Perusahaan dapat dirangkap oleh seorang Direksi;
   c. Sekretaris Perusahaan dilarang merangkap jabatan apapun pada Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik lain;
   d. Dalam hal terjadi kekosongan Sekretaris Perusahaan, Perseroan wajib menunjuk penggantinya dalam jangka waktu paling lama 60 hari sejak terjadinya kekosongan Sekretaris Perusahaan;
   e. Perseroan wajib menyampaikan laporan ke Bursa paling lambat pada Hari Bursa yang sama dengan dilakukannya penunjukan Sekretaris Perusahaan dan mengumumkan di Bursa;
   f. Selama terjadi kekosongan Sekretaris Perusahaan, jabatan tersebut dapat dirangkap oleh anggota Direksi atau orang perseorangan yang ditunjuk sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan sementara tanpa memperhatikan persyaratan Sekretaris Perusahaan yang diatur oleh Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 35/POJK.04/2014 tentang Sekretaris Perusahaan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik; dan
   g. Kekosongan Sekretaris Perusahaan dapat disebabkan antara lain berakhirnya masa tugas, pemberhentian, pengunduran diri, atau berhalangan tetapnya Sekretaris Perusahaan.
2. Pemberhentian Sekretaris Perusahaan: Sekretaris Perusahaan diberhentikan berdasarkan keputusan Direksi.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

1. Fungsi Sekretaris Perusahaan melaksanakan tugas paling kurang:
   a. Mengikuti perkembangan Pasar Modal khususnya peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku di bidang Pasar Modal;
   b. Memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris untuk mematuhi ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang Pasar Modal;
   Pemberian masukan kepada Direksi misalnya masukan dalam melaksanakan ketentuan kewajiban Rapat Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris, sebagaimana dimaksud dalam POJK yang mengatur mengenai Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.

Mechanism of Appointment and Dismissal of Corporate Secretary

Appointment and dismissal of Corporate Secretary are the authority of the Board of Directors as outlined in the guidelines and work conduct of Corporate Secretary.

1. Appointment of Corporate Secretary:
   a. Corporate Secretary is appointed based on the Board of Directors' decision;
   b. Corporate Secretary can be concurrently held by a Director;
   c. Corporate Secretary is prohibited from concurrently holding any other position in other issuers or public companies;
   d. In the event of a vacancy of the Corporate Secretary, the Company must appoint a replacement within a maximum period of 60 days since the Corporate Secretary position becomes vacant;
   e. The Company must submit a report to the Exchange at the latest on the same Exchange Day as the appointment of the Corporate Secretary and announce it at the Exchange;
   f. During the vacancy of Corporate Secretary, the position may be concurrently held by a member of the Board of Directors or an individual appointed as a temporary Corporate Secretary without regard to the requirements of Corporate Secretary as regulated by Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 on Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies; and
   g. Corporate Secretary vacancy can be caused by among others termination of term of office, dismissal, resignation or permanent absence of the Corporate Secretary.
2. Dismissal of Corporate Secretary: Corporate Secretary is dismissed based on Board of Directors' decision.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. The function of the Corporate Secretary carries out the following tasks:
   a. Keeping abreast of developments in the capital market, particularly the prevailing laws and regulations in the capital market;
   b. Provide input to the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners to comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the Capital Market sector;
   Providing input to the Board of Directors, including advices in implementing the obligation provisions of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Meetings, as referred to in the POJK which regulates the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.

c. Membantu Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dalam pelaksanaan tata kelola perusahaan yang meliputi:

1) Keterbukaan informasi kepada masyarakat, termasuk ketersediaan informasi pada situs Web Perseroan;
2) Penyampaian laporan kepada OJK tepat waktu;
3) Penyelenggaraan dan dokumentasi rapat Direksi;
4) Pelaksanaan program orientasi terhadap Perusahaan bagi Direksi dan/atau Dewan Komisaris.

d. Menyiapkan daftar khusus yang berkaitan dengan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris dan keluarganya baik dalam Perseroan maupun afiliasinya yang antara lain mencakup kepemilikan saham, hubungan bisnis dan peranan lain yang menimbulkan benturan kepentingan dengan Perseroan.
e. Membuat daftar pemegang saham termasuk kepemilikan 5% (lima per seratus) atau lebih.
f. Membantu Direksi dalam penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham.
g. Sebagai penghubung antar Perseroan dengan Pemegang Saham, OJK dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.

2. Sekretaris Perusahaan dan pegawai dalam unit kerja yang menjalankan fungsi Sekretaris Perusahaan wajib menjaga kerahasiaan dokumen, data dan informasi yang bersifat rahasia kecuali dalam rangka memenuhi kewajiban sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan atau ditentukan lain dalam peraturan perundang-undangan.
3. Sekretaris Perusahaan dan pegawai dalam unit kerja yang menjalankan fungsi Sekretaris Perusahaan dilarang mengambil keuntungan pribadi baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, yang merugikan Bank.
4. Dalam rangka meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pemahaman untuk membantu pelaksanaan tugasnya, Sekretaris Perusahaan harus mengikuti pendidikan dan/atau pelatihan. Pendidikan atau pelatihan yang dimaksud dapat diperoleh antara lain melalui pelatihan, sosialisasi atau seminar yang diselenggarakan pihak yang berkompeten.
5. Sekretaris Perusahaan bertanggung jawab kepada Direksi.
6. Setiap informasi yang disampaikan oleh Sekretaris Perusahaan kepada masyarakat merupakan informasi resmi dari Bank.

Pelaksanaan Tugas Tahun 2020

Berikut laporan kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Sekretaris Perusahaan Bank Artha Graha Internasional selama tahun 2020.

c. Assisting the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in implementing good corporate governance which includes:
1) Information disclosure to the public, including the availability of information on the Company's website;
2) Submission of reports to OJK on time;
3) Organizing and documenting the Board of Directors meeting;
4) Implementation of corporate orientation programs for the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners.

d. Prepare a special list relating to the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners and their families, among other things, share ownership, business relationships and other roles both within the Company and its affiliates that may create a conflict of interest with the Company.
e. Make a list of shareholders including ownership of 5% (five percent) or more.
f. Assisting the Board of Directors in holding the General Meeting of Shareholders.
g. As a liaison between the Company and Shareholders, OJK and other stakeholders.

2. The Corporate Secretary and employees in the work unit who carry out the functions of the Corporate Secretary are obliged to maintain the confidentiality of documents, data and information which are confidential except for fulfilling obligations in accordance with laws and regulations or otherwise stipulated in laws and regulations.
3. The Corporate Secretary and employees in the work unit who carry out the functions of the Corporate Secretary are prohibited from taking personal gain, either directly or indirectly, which is detrimental to the Bank.
4. In order to increase knowledge and understanding to help carry out his duties, the Corporate Secretary must attend education and/or training.
The education or training in question can be obtained, among others, through training, socialization or seminars organized by competent parties.
5. The Corporate Secretary is responsible to the Board of Directors.
6. Any information submitted by the Corporate Secretary to the public is official information from the Bank.

Task Implementation 2020

The following are activities carried out by the Corporate Secretary of Bank Artha Graha Internasional during 2020.

Kegiatan Umum

1. Memfasilitasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dalam menyelenggarakan RUPS tahunan;
2. Membantu penyelenggaraan dan pendokumentasian rapat Direksi, serta pemantauan hasil keputusan manajemen;
3. Membuat Laporan Tahunan yang berpedoman pada peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, salah satunya Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas dan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 14/14/PB/2012 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank, Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 29/POJK.04/2016, dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 30/SEOJK.04.2016 tentang Bentuk dan Isi Laporan Tahunan Emiten dan Perusahaan Publik;
4. Melaksanakan pemenuhan laporan rutin guna memenuhi regulasi baik secara bulanan, triwulan, semester, dan tahunan kepada regulator;
5. Membantu penyelenggaraan *Corporate Action Bank*;
6. Melaksanakan kegiatan tanggung jawab sosial Bank; dan
7. Mengelola *website* Bank.

Kegiatan Tata Kelola dan Informasi Korporat

1. Mengadakan sosialisasi perihal pengenalan, implementasi, dan peningkatan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik, terkait pedoman yang telah disusun kepada jajaran Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, serta Sekretaris Perusahaan;
2. Mengakomodasi penyelenggaraan rapat, seperti rapat Direksi, rapat gabungan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, serta acara rapat lainnya sesuai dengan kebutuhan;
3. Menyelenggarakan RUPS dan paparan publik;
4. Melakukan publikasi terkait Laporan Keuangan kepada publik dengan tata cara dan jadwal sesuai peraturan yang berlaku, baik melalui media cetak dan *website* Bursa Efek Indonesia maupun *website* Bank Artha Graha Internasional;

General Activities

1. Facilitating the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in convening the Annual GMS;
2. Assisting in administering and documenting the Board of Directors meetings and monitoring the results of the Management decision;
3. Preparing Annual Report that refers to the the applicable laws and regulations, some of them are Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company, and Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/14/PB/2012 on Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29/POJK.04/2016, and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 30/SEOJK.04.2016 on the Form and Contents of Annual Report of Issuers and Public Companies;
4. Completing the routine reports to comply with the regulations, either the monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports to the regulator;
5. Assisting in organizing the Bank's Corporate Action;
6. Implementing the Bank's social responsibility activities; and
7. Managing the Bank's website.

Governance and Corporate Information Activities

1. Disseminating the introduction, implementation, and improvement of good corporate governance, related to the guidelines that have been prepared for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, as well as Corporate Secretary;
2. Accommodating the organization of meetings, such as Board of Directors' meetings, joint meetings of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and other meetings as needed;
3. Organizing GMS and public expose;
4. Publishing the Financial Statements to the public in accordance with procedures and schedules in accordance with the applicable regulations, either through print media, Indonesia Stock Exchange website, or Bank Artha Graha Internasional's website;

Jenis Laporan Type of Report	**Periode** Period	**Tanggal Publikasi** Publication Date	**Surat Kabar** Newspaper
Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Publication of Financial Statements	31 Maret 2020 March 31, 2020	30 April 2020 April 30, 2020	Media Indonesia
Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Publication of Financial Statements	30 Juni 2020 June 30, 2020	31 Juli 2020 July 31, 2020	Media Indonesia
Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Publication of Financial Statements	30 September 2020 September 30, 2020	31 Oktober 2020 October 31, 2020	Website Bank
Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Publication of Financial Statements	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020	30 April 2020 April 30, 2020	Website Bank

5. Melaksanakan publikasi Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit;

5. Publication of Prime Lending Rates;

Pelaksanaan Implementation	**Publikasi** Publication
Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit 31 Maret 2020 Prime Lending Rates on March 31, 2020	9 April 2020 April 9, 2020
Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit 30 Juni 2020 Prime Lending Rates on June 30, 2020	9 Juli 2020 July 9, 2020
Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit 9 Oktober 2020 Prime Lending Rates on October 9, 2020	9 Oktober 2020 October 9, 2020
Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit 31 Desember 2020 Prime Lending Rates on December 31, 2020	12 Januari 2021 January 12, 2021

6. Memenuhi laporan terkait kewajiban yang harus disampaikan kepada regulator, baik secara bulanan, triwulan, semester, maupun tahunan sepanjang 2020;

6. Fulfilling reports related to mandatory disclosure to the regulator, either monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually, throughout 2020;

Nama Laporan Name of Report	**Ditujukan kepada** Submitted to
Penyampaian Laporan Pihak Terkait Submission of Reports of Related Parties	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Services Authority
Laporan Tabunganku Reports of Tabunganku	Bank Indonesia
Penyampaian transaksi antara Bank dengan pihak-pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa Submission of transactions between the Bank and parties having special relationship.	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Services Authority
Laporan Bulanan Registrasi Pemegang Efek Monthly Report of Stock Holders Registration	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bursa Efek Indonesia Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange
Realisasi dan Rencana Edukasi Perbankan Realization and Plan of Banking Education	Bidang Edukasi dan perlindungan Konsumen, DPB3 Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Sectors of Education and Consumer Protection, DPB3 of Financial Services Authority
Laporan Tahunan Bank Bank's Annual Report	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Bank Indonesia, Bursa Efek Indonesia, dan 8 Instansi lainnya sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia, Indonesia Stock Exchange, 8 other institutions according to Bank Indonesia Regulation
Laporan Keuangan Triwulanan Quarterly Financial Statements	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bursa Efek Indonesia Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange
Laporan Keuangan Tahunan Annual Financial Statements	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bursa Efek Indonesia Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange
Laporan Realisasi Penggunaan Dana Penawaran Umum Terbatas Report of the Realization of Use of Proceeds from Limited Public Offering	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bursa Efek Indonesia Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange
Laporan Publikasi Negatif/Negative Publication Report	Bank Indonesia
Laporan-laporan terkait penyelenggaraan RUPS Tahunan dan/atau Luar Biasa Reports related to the implementation of Annual and/or Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bursa Efek Indonesia Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange

7. Melakukan *monitoring* terhadap pemberitaan di media (cetak dan *online*) guna memelihara citra Bank. Hasil analisis dapat dijadikan sebagai rekomendasi manajemen untuk menentukan langkah dan tindakan Bank selanjutnya; serta
8. Melaksanakan tata persuratan Bank.

7. Monitoring news in the media (print and online) in order to maintain the Bank's image. The analysis report can be made as management recommendations to determine the Bank's next steps and actions; and
8. Conducting the Bank's letter administration.

Kegiatan Komunikasi Korporasi

Bank telah menerapkan penyediaan informasi melalui kegiatan komunikasi internal dan eksternal yaitu:

1. Kegiatan Komunikasi Internal
   Sekretaris Perusahaan memiliki tugas menyebarluaskan informasi, program, maupun kebijakan manajemen guna menunjang ketersediaan informasi yang penting bagi seluruh insan Bank. Penyebarluasan informasi tersebut, dilakukan melalui majalah internal, *website*, memo internal, memo antarkantor, intranet web, dan lain-lain.
2. Kegiatan Komunikasi Eksternal
   Bank Artha Graha Internasional memberikan kemudahan bagi publik untuk mendapatkan akses informasi dan data terkait Bank. Hal tersebut merupakan bagian dari kegiatan komunikasi eksternal yang dijalankan oleh Sekretaris Perusahaan. Komunikasi eksternal ini dilaporkan kepada regulator, seperti Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Bursa Efek Indonesia, Bank Indonesia, maupun melalui surat kabar, siaran pers, *website* Bank (www.arthagraha.com), ataupun paparan publik.

Kegiatan paparan publik telah dilaksanakan pada tanggal 25 September 2020, bertempat di Flores Room Hotel Borobudur, Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No. 1 Pasar Baru, Sawah Besar, Jakarta Pusat.

Kegiatan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Sekretaris Perusahaan melaksanakan dan mengoordinasikan pemenuhan tanggung jawab Bank kepada pemangku kepentingan, antara lain:

1. Melakukan kegiatan tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan bersama Artha Graha Peduli, di antaranya Pasar Murah Ramadhan, Pasar Murah Akhir Tahun, dan Penyaluran hewan kurban dalam rangka Hari Raya Idul Adha; dan
2. Mengkoordinasikan pelaksanaan kegiatan kepedulian lingkungan seperti, peringatan *Earth Hour*, penanaman pohon dalam rangka Hari Bumi, bakti bersih lingkungan, dan lainnya.

Uraian lebih lengkap terkait hal ini dapat dilihat pada bab Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan dalam Laporan Tahunan ini.

Pengembangan Kompetensi

Informasi untuk pengembangan kompetensi Sekretaris Perusahaan apat dilihat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Corporate Communication Activities

The Bank has prepared information disclosure through internal and external communications, which are:

1. Internal Communication Activities
   Corporate Secretary has the duty to widely distribute information, programs, and policies of the Management in order to support the availability of important information for all of the Bank's employees. Information is distributed through internal magazine, website, internal memo, interoffice memo, intranet web, and others.
2. External Communication Activities
   Bank Artha Graha Internasional makes it easy for the public to get access to information and data related to the Bank. This is part of the external communication activities carried out by the Corporate Secretary. This external communication is reported to regulators, such as Financial Services Authority, Indonesia Stock Exchange, Bank Indonesia, and published on newspapers, by press releases, on the Bank's website (www.arthagraha.com), or by public expose.

Public Expose was held on September 25, 2020, located at the Flores Room Hotel Borobudur, Jl. Lapangan Banteng Selatan No. 1 Pasar Baru, Sawah Besar, Jakarta Pusat.

Corporate Social Responsibility Activities

The Corporate Secretary implements and coordinates the fulfillment of the Bank's responsibilities to stakeholders, among others:

1. Conducting corporate social responsibility activities with Artha Graha Peduli, among other Ramadan Cheap Market, End-Year Cheap Market, and distribution of sacrificial animals in the framework of Eid al-Adha Day; and
2. Coordinating the implementation of environmental awareness activities such as, commemoration of Earth Hour, planting trees in the framework of Earth Day, environmental cleaning day services, and others.

A more complete description of this matter can be seen in the Corporate Social Responsibility chapter of this Annual Report.

Competence Development

Information for developing the competence of the Corporate Secretary can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report.

Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI)

Internal Audit Unit (IAU)

Audit Internal Bank Artha Graha Internasional merupakan bagian dari sistem pengendalian *intern* perusahaan yang memiliki peran penting dalam melindungi dan meningkatkan aktivitas operasional usaha sesuai visi dan misi audit *intern* bank.

Dasar Hukum

Dasar penyusunan pedoman kerja SKAI berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 1/POJK.03/2019 tanggal 28 Januari 2019 tentang Penerapan Fungsi Audit *Intern* pada Bank Umum.

Piagam Internal Audit

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, SKAI berdasar pada Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja SKAI yang tertuang dalam Pedoman Pengawasan Intern (PPI) No. 10204.01.0 tanggal 15 Desember 2017 yang telah diperbarui menjadi Pedoman Pengawasan *Intern* (PPI) No. 10204.02.0 tanggal 31 Mei 2019. Isi dari pedoman tersebut mencakup:

1. Tujuan;
2. Ketentuan umum:
   - Fungsi dan Peranan SKAI;
   - Tanggung Jawab Pengendalian *Intern*;
   - Prinsip-Prinsip Pengendalian *Intern*;
   - Fungsi Pemeriksaan *Intern*;
   - Tata Cara dan Ketentuan Pendukung;
   - Administrasi Dokumen;
3. Prosedur; serta
4. Penutup.

Kode Etik Auditor

Berdasarkan pedoman tersebut, SKAI wajib mematuhi dan menerapkan kode etik yang terdiri dari:

1. Integritas (*Personal Conduct*) Setiap auditor internal harus menghindari situasi yang diketahui atau dicurigai melanggar hukum dan harus melaporkan situasi tersebut langsung kepada pejabat yang berwenang di Bank Artha Graha Internasional sesuai dengan struktur organisasi yang berlaku.
2. Objektivitas
   a. Setiap auditor internal berkewajiban untuk menjalankan tugasnya dengan penuh kejujuran, objektivitas, dan ketekunan;
   b. Setiap auditor internal harus memiliki kebebasan sikap mental dan kepercayaan yang jujur akan hasil pekerjaan auditnya;
   c. Setiap auditor internal berkewajiban untuk membuat konsep prosedur, merancang sistem, memasang sistem, melaksanakan sistem, dan bukan merupakan fungsi audit. Setiap karyawan Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam kapasitasnya sebagai auditor internal tidak diperkenankan sama

Bank Artha Graha Internasional's Internal Audit is part of the Company's internal control system, which has an important role in protecting and enhancing business operational activities in accordance with the Bank's internal audit vision and mission.

Legal Basis

The basis for preparing IAU work guidelines is Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 1/POJK.03/2019 dated January 28, 2019 on Implementation of Internal Audit Function in Commercial Banks.

Audit Committee Charter

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, IAU refers to the Guidelines and Work Conduct outlined in the Internal Supervision Guidelines (PPI) No. 10204.01.0 dated December 15, 2017, which has been updated to be Internal Supervision Guidelines (PPI) No. 10204.02.0 dated May 31, 2019. Contents of the guidelines include:

1. Objectives;
2. General provisions;
   - Functions and Roles of IAU;
   - Responsibility of Internal Control;
   - Principles of Internal Control;
   - Internal Audit Function;
   - Supporting Procedures and Provisions;
   - Document Administration;
3. Procedures; and
4. Closing.

Auditor's Code of Ethics

Based on these guidelines, IAU must comply with and implement the code of ethics consisting of:

1. Integrity (Personal Conduct)
   Every internal auditor must avoid situations that are known or suspected of violating the law and must report the situation directly to the authorized officer at Bank Artha Graha Internasional in accordance with the applicable organizational structure.
2. Objectivity
   a. Every internal auditor is obliged to carry out the duties with full honesty, objectivity, and perseverance;
   b. Every internal auditor must have freedom of mental attitude and honest belief in the audit work results;
   c. Every internal auditor is obliged to draft concepts of procedures, to design systems, to install systems, to implement systems, which are not an audit function. Every employee of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in the respective capacity as an internal auditor is not permitted at all to be involved or involved himself/

sekali untuk turut terlibat atau melibatkan diri dalam pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang disebutkan di atas karena dinilai mengurangi objektivitas audit.

3. Kerahasiaan/Keamanan
   a. Setiap auditor internal harus bijaksana (*prudent*) dalam menggunakan informasi yang diperolehnya selama melakukan tugas audit;
   b. Setiap auditor internal harus menjaga agar informasi yang bersifat rahasia jangan sampai bocor, dengan pengecualian yaitu menyampaikan informasi rahasia kepada pihak-pihak yang berhak memperolehnya, sesuai dengan perintah atau pengarahan dari Kepala SKAI;
   c. Setiap auditor internal tidak boleh menggunakan informasi yang bersifat rahasia untuk keuntungan pribadi atau dengan cara yang dapat merugikan kesejahteraan organisasi pada umumnya, anggota Dewan Komisaris sebagai perwakilan para pemilik saham, dan/atau manajemen; serta
   d. Setiap auditor internal harus mengambil langkah-langkah pengamanan yang diperlukan guna menjaga kerahasiaan catatan-catatan dan berbagai data yang seharusnya bersifat rahasia.
4. Profesionalisme atau Keahlian
   a. Setiap auditor internal harus mempertahankan dan memperbaiki citra profesionalisme, moralitas, martabat, tingkat kompetensi, kecakapan dan efektivitas pekerjaan, baik bagi dirinya sendiri maupun bagi unit kerjanya.
   b. Setiap auditor internal harus melengkapi keterampilan yang dimilikinya dengan berbagai keterampilan yang dimiliki oleh rekan auditor internal lainnya demi terjaminnya pemenuhan tujuan audit internal di Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

herself in the above mentioned work because it is considered to reduce audit objectivity.

3. Confidentiality/Security
   a. Every internal auditor must be prudent in using the information obtained while performing audit work;
   b. Each internal auditor must ensure that confidential information does not leak, with the exception of conveying confidential information to parties entitled to obtain it, in accordance with instructions or directions from the Head of IAU;
   c. Each internal auditor shall not use confidential information for personal gain or in a way that can harm the welfare of the organization in general, members of Board of Commissioners as representatives of shareholders, and/or the Management; and
   d. Each internal auditor must take the necessary security measures in order to maintain the confidentiality of records and various data that should be confidential.
4. Professionalism or Expertise
   a. Each internal auditor must maintain and improve the image of professionalism, morality, dignity, competence level, skills, and work effectiveness, both for himself/herself and his/her work unit
   b. Each internal auditor must complete his/her skills with various skills of the other internal auditors in order to ensure the fulfillment of internal audit objectives at Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Pihak yang Mengangkat dan Memberhentikan Kepala SKAI

Berdasarkan POJK Nomor 1/POJK.03/2019 tentang Penerapan Fungsi Audit *Intern* pada Bank Umum, bahwa Kepala SKAI diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Direktur Utama setelah mendapat persetujuan dari Dewan Komisaris dengan mempertimbangkan rekomendasi Komite Audit.

Profil Pejabat SKAI

Adhyaksa Sitepu menjabat sebagai Kepala/Deputi Direktur SKAI berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0704/X/2020 tanggal 14 Oktober 2020. Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada bab Profil Perusahaan dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

Party Appointing and Dismissing the Head of IAU

Based on POJK Number 1/POJK.03/2019 concerning the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function in Commercial Banks, that the Head of IAU is appointed and dismissed by the President Director after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners by considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

Profile of Head of IAU

Adhyaksa Sitepu serves as Head/Deputy Director of IAU based on the Decree of the Board of Directors No. SK-MT/SDM/0704/X/2020 dated October 14, 2020. A complete profile can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in this Annual Report book.

Struktur Organisasi, Kedudukan SKAI dalam Struktur Organisasi dan Komposisi Personil SKAI

Berikut adalah Struktur Organisasi SKAI, yaitu:

IAU's Organizational Structure & Position in the Bank's Organization Structure and Personnel Composition of IAU

The following is the IAU's Organizational Structure, namely:



SKAI merupakan organ kerja independen yang berada dan bertanggung jawab secara langsung kepada Direktur Utama yang didukung penuh oleh Dewan Komisaris serta jajaran Manajemen Bank. SKAI juga dibantu oleh *Executive Officer* dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya.

IAU is an Independent work organ that is under and directly responsible to the President Director, and is fully supported by the Board of Commissioners and the Bank's Management. IAU is also assisted by Executive Officer in carrying out the duties.

Komposisi personil SKAI Bank Artha Graha Internasional, hingga akhir Desember 2020, adalah sebagai berikut:

Composition of IAU Personnel Composition of IAU Personnel of Bank Artha Graha Internasional until the end of 2020 is as follows:

Jabatan Position	Jumlah Personil Total Personnel
Kepala SKAI/Head of IAU	1
Wakil Kepala SKAI dan *Anti Fraud*/Assistant IAU and Anti Fraud	1
Executive Officer (Kredit, Operasi dan Teknologi)/Executive Officer (Credit, Operation, and Technology)	3
Staf Auditor Kredit/Credit Auditor Staff	13
Staf Auditor Operasi/Operation Auditor Staff	18
Staf Auditor Teknologi/Technology Auditor Staff	8
Staf Anti *Fraud*/Anti-Fraud Staff	3
Total	**47**

Independensi SKAI

Seluruh aktivitas audit yang dilakukan oleh SKAI Bank Artha Graha Internasional selalu berlandaskan pada prinsip independensi, tanpa ada unsur intervensi dari pihak manapun yang mampu memengaruhi kinerjanya.

IAU's Independence

All audit activities carried out by IAU of Bank Artha Graha Internasional are always based on the principle of independence, without any element of intervention from any parties that can influence its performance.

Metode Audit

Dalam melaksanakan audit, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menggunakan metode *risk based audit* dengan menerapkan fokus audit pada kegiatan dan transaksi yang memiliki risiko tinggi.

Audit Methods

In conducting audits, Bank Artha Graha Internasional uses the risk based audit method by applying the audit focus on activities and transactions that have high risk.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

SKAI Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai berikut:

1. Membantu tugas Direktur Utama dan Dewan Komisaris dalam melakukan pengawasan dengan cara menjabarkan secara operasional baik perencanaan, pelaksanaan maupun pemantaun hasil audit;
2. Membuat analisis dan penilaian di bidang keuangan, akuntansi, operasional, dan kegiatan lain melalui audit;
3. Mengidentifikasi segala kemungkinan untuk memperbaiki dan meningkatkan efisiensi penggunaan sumber daya dan dana;
4. Memberikan saran perbaikan dan informasi yang objektif tentang kegiatan yang diperiksa pada semua tingkatan manajemen; dan
5. SKAI harus memiliki tanggung jawab terhadap profesi dengan selalu menerapkan prinsip kerja yang cermat, seksama dan tegas untuk melayani organisasi Bank Artha Graha Internasional dengan cara yang konsisten dengan berbagai norma audit *intern* dan Kode Etik.

Duties and Responsibilities

Bank Artha Graha Internasional's IAU has duties and responsibilities as follows:

1. Assisting the duties of President Director and Board of Commissioners in monitoring by detailing the operational of planning, implementation, or monitoring of audit result;
2. Analyzing and assessing the fields of finance, accounting, operations, and other activities by auditing;
3. Identifying all possibilities to improve and enhance the efficient use of resources and funds;
4. Providing recommendations for improvement and objective information on activities audited at all management levels; and
5. IAU must have the responsibility for the profession by always applying the principles of careful, thorough, and strict work to serve Bank Artha Graha Internasional's organization in a manner that is consistent with various internal audit norms and Code of Ethics.

Pelaksanaan Tugas Tahun 2020

Pelaksanaan kegiatan audit SKAI Bank diterapkan secara berkala pada kantor cabang atau sentra operasi dan Kantor Pusat Non-Operasional (KPNO). Pelaksanaan kegiatan audit ini bertujuan untuk memastikan pemeriksaan tahun sebelumnya telah dilakukan secara konsisten oleh auditor internal.

Berikut kegiatan pemeriksaan audit yang dilakukan oleh SKAI di tahun 2020:

Task Implementation 2020

The Bank's IAU audit activities are implemented periodically at branch offices or operations centers and non-operational head office (KPNO). The purpose of these audit activities is to ensure that the previous year's audits were carried out consistently by internal auditors.

Below are the audit activities carried out by the Internal Audit Unit in 2020:

Audit	**Objek Pemeriksaan** Audit Object	**Target (Jumlah Kantor/KPNO** Target (Total Offices/KPNO)	**Realisasi Pemeriksaan Tahun 2020** Audit Realization in 2020			**Pencapaian (%)** % Achievement
			Semester 1 1st Semester	**Semester 2** 2nd Semester	**Total**	
Operasi Operations	Kantor Cabang/Kantor Cabang Pembantu/Kantor Kas Branch Offices/Sub-Branch Offices/Cash Offices	70	24	43	67	96
Kredit Credit	Kantor Cabang/Kantor Cabang Pembantu Branch Offices/Sub-Branch Offices	70	18	52	70	100
KPNO	Direktorat di KPNO Directorate at KPNO	12	6	2	8	67
Teknologi Technology	Kantor Cabang/Kantor Cabang Pembantu/Kantor Kas Branch Offices/Sub-Branch Offices/Cash Offices	29	12	16	28	97
	Aplikasi/KPNO Application/KPNO	12	4	8	12	100
	Sentra Operasi Center of Operations	9	2	6	8	89

Berikut fokus kerja yang ingin dicapai SKAI di tahun 2021, adalah:
1. Melaksanakan audit terhadap kantor cabang, kantor cabang pembantu, dan kantor kas sesuai dengan rencana audit dengan fokus pemeriksaan temuan berisiko tinggi dan temuan berulang;
2. Meningkatkan standarisasi pemeriksaan; dan
3. Meningkatkan kompetensi dan profesionalisme auditor.

Below is the work focus to be achieved by IAU in 2021:
1. Conducting audits of branch offices, sub-branch offices, and cash offices according to the audit plan with a focus on examining high-risk and recurring findings;
2. Improving audit standardization; and
3. Improving auditor's competence and professionalism.

Pengembangan Kompetensi SKAI

Pada tahun 2020, SKAI telah mengikuti beberapa program peningkatan kompetensi. Program yang diikuti meliputi sertifikasi, pelatihan, *workshop*, dan seminar, sebagaimana terdapat pada tabel berikut ini.

IAU Competency Development

In 2020, IAU participated in several competency development programs. Programs that were attended include trainings, workshops, conferences, and seminars, as described in the following table.

No.	Materi Pengembangan Kompetensi/Pelatihan Competence Development/Training Material	Penyelenggara Organizer	Waktu dan Tempat Pelaksanaan Time and Place
1.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level III Preparation and Examination of Level III Risk Management Certification	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 30 Januari - 01 Februari 2020 Jakarta, January 30 - February 01, 2020
2.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level I Preparation and Examination of Level I Risk Management Certification	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 05 - 07 Maret 2020 Jakarta, March 05-07, 2020
3.	Sosialisasi dan *Sharing* Filosofi BAGI BAGI's Philosophy Dissemination and Sharing	Pusdiklat - Bank Artha Graha Internasional	Jakarta, 02 Maret 2020 Jakarta, March 02, 2020
4.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Internal Level I - Auditor Preparation and Examination of Level I Internal Certification- Auditor	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 27 - 29 Februari 2020 Jakarta, February 27 - 29, 2020
5.	Seminar Virus Corona dan Simulasi cara penanganannya Corono Virus Seminar and Simulation of how to handle it	Tim Dokter Artha Graha Peduli (AGP) dan Kemenkes	Jakarta, 04 Maret 2020 Jakarta, March 04, 2020
6.	*Audit Planning:* Perencanaan Audit yang efektif dan efesien serta keterkaitannya dengan penilaian risiko Audit Planning: Audit planning that is effective and efficient and its relationship with risk assessment	Prospero *Consulting* & *Training*	Jakarta, 08 Mei 2020 Jakarta, May 08, 2020
7.	*Refreshment* Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko: "Kerangka dan Implementasi *Fraud Risk Management System* Bank Umum Sebagai Alat *Early Warning System* (EWS)" Refreshment of Risk Management Certification: "Framework and Implementation of Commercial Banks Fraud Risk Management System as an Early Warning System (EWS) Tool"	Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR)	Jakarta, 09 Mei 2020 Jakarta, May 09, 2020
8.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Internal Level II - Supervisor Preparation and Examination of Level II Internal Certification- Supervisor	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 25-27 Juni 2020 Jakarta, June 25-27, 2020
9.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Internal Level I - Auditor Preparation and Examination of Level I Internal Certification- Auditor	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta,02-04 Juli 2020 Jakarta, July 02-04, 2020
10.	Pelatihan *Microsoft Excel - Basic* Microsoft.Excel - Basic Training	Thames Center	Jakarta,13-14 Juli 2020 Jakarta, July 13-14, 2020
11.	Pelatihan PSAK 71,72,73 PSAK training 71,72,73	LPPI	Jakarta,13-15 Juli 2020 Jakarta, July 13-15, 2020
12.	Sosialisasi dan *Sharing* Filosofi BAGI BAGI's Philosophy Dissemination and Sharing	Pusdiklat - Bank Artha Graha Internasional	Jakarta, 07 Agustus 2020 Jakarta, August 07, 2020
13.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Internal Level I - Auditor Preparation and Examination of Level I Internal Certification- Auditor	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 10-11 & 15 Agustus 2020 Jakarta, August 10-11 & 15, 2020
14.	*Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance* (*Online Training*)	Risk Managemet Guard (RMG)	Jakarta, 24 November 2020 Jakarta, November 24, 2020
15.	Sosialisasi APU PPT Information Dissemintion of APU PPT	SubDit APU PPT - Bank Artha Graha Internasional	Jakarta, 26 November 2020 Jakarta, November 26, 2020
16.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level III Preparation and Examination of Level III Risk Management Certification	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 10-12 Desember 2020 Jakarta, December 10-12, 2020
17.	Pembekalan dan Ujian Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Level IV Preparation and Examination of Level IV Risk Management Certification	PT Asanka Kreasi Mandiri	Jakarta, 16-18 Desember 2020 Jakarta, December 16-18, 2020

Akuntan Publik

Public Accountant

Dalam rangka mengimplementasi prinsip transparansi dan keterbukaan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa menyediakan informasi keuangan yang berkualitas. Hal ini diatur dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penggunaan Jasa Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Kegiatan Jasa Keuangan, di mana Bank membutuhkan pihak yang melaksanakan kegiatan audit keuangan secara independen dengan menggunakan jasa Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik yang terdaftar pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

Kebijakan Penunjukan Akuntan Publik

Berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penggunaan Jasa Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Kegiatan Jasa Keuangan, penunjukan Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik diputuskan oleh Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS). Penunjukan tersebut dilakukan secara independen serta sesuai dengan standar profesional, perjanjian kerja, dan ruang lingkup audit.

Biaya Audit Tahun 2020

Untuk tahun buku yang berakhir 31 Desember 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menunjuk KAP Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono sebagai auditor untuk melakukan audit atas laporan keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan review atas implementasi PSAK 71 dengan imbalan jasa sebesar Rp1.000.000.000,- (satu miliar rupiah) belum termasuk PPN.

In order to implement the principles of transparency and openness, Bank Artha Graha Internasional always provides quality financial information. This matter is regulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2017 on the Use of Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm Services in Financial Services Activities, where the Bank requires parties that carry out financial audit activities to be Independent, by using the services of Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms that are registered with the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia.

Appointment of Public Accountant

Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2017 on the Use of Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm Services in Financial Services Activities, the appointment of public accountant and public accountant firm is resolved by the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). The appointment is conducted Independently and in accordance with the professional standard, work agreement, and audit scope.

Audit Fee for 2020

For the financial year ended December 31, 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional appointed KAP Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono as the auditor to audit the financial statements of Bank Artha Graha Internasional and review the implementation of PSAK 71 in exchange for services of IDR1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah) excluding VAT.

Kantor Akuntan Publik dan Akuntan Publik 2016-2020
Public Accounting Firms and Public Accountants 2016-2020

Tahun Year	Kantor Akuntan Publik Public Accountant Firm	Nama Akuntan (Partner Penanggung Jawab) Accountant's Name (Partner In-Charge)	Periode ke Period
2020	KAP Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono	Barugamuri Dachi, M. Ak., CA., CPA	1 Tahun/1 Year
2019	KAP Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono	Florus Daeli, MM., CPA	1 Tahun/1 Year
2018	KAP Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono	Florus Daeli, MM., CPA	1 Tahun/1 Year
2017	KAP Kanaka Puradiredja, Suhartono	Florus Daeli, MM., CPA	1 Tahun/1 Year
2016	KAP Amanda & Enita	Rudy Armanda	1 Tahun/1 Year

Jasa Lain dan Biaya yang Diberikan Kantor Akuntan Publik dan Akuntan Publik

Selama 2020, Kantor Akuntan Publik dan Akuntan Publik tidak memberikan jasa lain selain audit laporan keuangan tahunan pada tahun buku berakhir.

Other Services Provided by the Accountant Firm and Public Accountant

During 2020, the Public Accounting Firm and Public Accountants did not provide other services besides auditing the annual financial statements for the financial year ended.

Koordinasi Auditor Eksternal dan Komite Audit

Penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik Independen Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah sesuai dengan prosedur yang diatur oleh regulator yang disahkan dalam RUPS Tahunan berdasarkan rekomendasi dari Komite audit. Sepanjang pemeriksanaan laporan keuangan ataupun jasa lain yang diberikan oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik, Komite Audit senantiasa memberikan saran, rekomendasi, dan pendapat yang bersifat independen terkait permasalahan yang dihadapi. Hasil pendampingan dan pengawasan secara intensif yang dilakukan akan dilaporkan kepada Direksi Bank.

Coordination of External Auditor and Audit Committee

In carrying out its duties, Bank Artha Graha Internasional always intensively enhances the communication with the public accountant firm through the Audit Committee. In the event of any dissenting opinion, the Audit Committee may provide Independent advice, recommendation, and opinion related to the issues at hand. The coordination between the Public Accountant Firm and the Audit Committee results in the Management Letter that will later be submitted to the Bank's Board of Directors.

Sistem Pengendalian Internal

Internal Control System

Sistem pengendalian internal merupakan suatu mekanisme proses pengawasan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank secara berkesinambungan. Sistem dirancang untuk dapat memberikan keyakinan yang sesuai dengan pencapaian seperti:

1. Pengendalian kegiatan operasional yang efektif dan efisien;
2. Pengendalian keuangan dan keandalan laporan keuangan;
3. Ketaatan dan kepatuhan terhadap hukum dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku; serta
4. Penjagaan terhadap aset.

Dengan penerapan sistem pengendalian internal, Bank berusaha untuk mengelola risiko-risiko ke tingkat yang dapat ditoleransi.

Dasar Hukum

1. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum;
2. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 1 September 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum;
3. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 35 SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Pedoman Standar Sistem Pengendalian *Intern* bagi Bank Umum.

Internal control system is a mechanism of monitoring process set by the Bank on a continuous basis. The system is designed to provide assurance in line with the achievements such as:

1. Effective and efficient control of operational activities;
2. Finance control and reliability of financial statements;
3. Compliance with the applicable laws and regulations; and
4. Safeguarding of assets.

By implementing internal control system, the Bank strives to lower the risks to a tolerable level.

Legal Basis

1. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 on Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks;
2. Financial Services Authority Circular No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016 on Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks; and
3. Financial Services Authority Circular No. 35/SEOJK.03/2017 on Guidelines for Standards of Internal Control System for Commercial Banks.

Kesesuaian dengan (COSO– *Internal Control Framework*)

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menerapkan sistem pengendalian internal yang terdiri atas dua aspek penting yaitu pengendalian operasional dan pengendalian keuangan. Pengendalian internal atas operasional dan Pelaporan Keuangan Bank dijalankan dengan mengacu pada acuan internasional COSO - *Internal Control Integrated Framework* yang meliputi 5 (lima) komponen pengendalian yaitu:

1. Lingkungan Pengendalian;
2. Penilaian Risiko;
3. Aktivitas Pengendalian;
4. Informasi dan Komunikasi; dan
5. Kegiatan Pemantauan.

Conformity with (COSO– Internal Control Framework)

Bank Artha Graha Internasional applies an internal control system which consists of two important aspects, namely operational control and financial control. Internal control over the Bank's operations and Financial Reporting is carried out with reference to the international reference COSO - Internal Control Integrated Framework which includes 5 (five) control components, namely:

1. Control Environment;
2. Risk Assessment;
3. Control Activities;
4. Information and Communication; and
5. Monitoring.

Unsur Pengendalian Intern Internal Control Elements	**Kesesuaian** Suitability
Lingkungan Pengendalian Control Environment	Bank Artha Graha Internasional secara berkala melakukan pengkajian dan penilaian atas lingkungan pengendalian yang dilakukan secara independen melalui Dewan Komisaris yang dibantu oleh Komite di bawahnya. Hasil penilaian tersebut kemudian disampaikan kepada Direksi Bank untuk diTindak lanjuti. Bank Artha Graha Internasional periodically conducts reviews and evaluates the control environment Independently through the Board of Commissioners assisted by its Committees. The results of the assessment are submitted to Board of Directors in order to be followed up.
Penilaian Risiko Risk Assessment	Direksi Bank Artha Graha Internasional secara rutin melakukan identifikasi dan penilaian risiko yang memungkinkan adanya pengaruh pada pencapaian sasaran yang telah ditentukan. Penilaian risiko juga dilakukan oleh auditor internal dengan cakupan audit yang lebih luas dan komprehensif. Untuk lebih lengkapnya mengenai penilaian risiko dapat dilihat pada bab Pengungkapan Permodalan dan Manajemen Risiko dalam Laporan Tahunan ini. The Board of Directors of Bank Artha Graha Internasional regularly identifies and assesses risks that can potentially influence the achievement of predetermined targets. Risk assessment is also carried out by internal auditor with a wider and more comprehensive audit scope. For more complete information on risk assessment, see the Capital Disclosure and Risk Management chapter in this Annual Report.
Aktivitas Pengendalian Control Activities	Kegiatan pengendalian Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengikutsertakan seluruh karyawan, termasuk Direksi. Bank telah menetapkan kebijakan dan prosedur pengendalian, serta proses verifikasi dini dengan memastikan bahwa kebijakan tersebut telah dilaksanakan secara konsisten. Selain itu, Bank juga melaksanakan pemisahan fungsi operasional guna menghindari peluang untuk menjalankan dan menutupi kesalahan seperti penyimpangan atas pelaksanaan tugas pada seluruh jenjang organisasi di setiap kegiatan operasional. The control activities of Bank Artha Graha Internasional include all employees, including the Board of Directors. The Bank has established control policies and procedures, as well as an early verification process to ensure that such policies are consistently implemented. Moreover, the Bank also implements the separation of operational functions to avoid opportunities of making and covering up errors such as irregularities in the implementation of tasks at all levels of the organization in every operational activity.
Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	Guna menjamin keakuratan dan konsistensi data akunting, Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan penyesuaian antara data akunting dengan sistem informasi manajemen yang bertujuan meminimalisasi setiap penyimpangan agar dapat segera dievaluasi dan di atasi permasalahannya. Kegiatan ini dilakukan oleh Direktorat Operasional, Admin Kredit dan Kontrol Keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional secara periodik tiap bulannya. In order to guarantee the accuracy and consistency of accounting data, Bank Artha Graha Internasional makes adjustments between accounting data and a management information system that aim to minimize any irregularities so that the problems can be immediately evaluated and addressed. This activity is periodically conducted by the Directorate of Operations, Admin of Credit & Financial Control of Bank Artha Graha Internasional on a monthly basis

Unsur Pengendalian Intern Internal Control Elements	Kesesuaian Suitability
Kegiatan Pemonitoran Monitoring Activities	Pemantauan atas efektivitas pengendalian internal Bank Artha Graha Internasional dilakukan setiap hari oleh masing-masing Direktorat dan secara intensif dievaluasi oleh SKAI. The monitoring of the effectiveness of Bank Artha Graha Internasional's internal controls is carried out every day by each Directorate and is intensively evaluated by the Internal Audit Unit (IAU).

Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang Menyeluruh

Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang efektif dan efisien yang menjadi tanggung jawab keseluruhan unit kerja operasional maupun unit kerja pendukung. Pengendalian internal ini dilakukan dalam setiap aktivitas *front end control*. Berikut fungsi yang menjalankan pengawasan dalam pengendalian internal.

1. Sub Direktorat Kontrol untuk pengawasan kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan internal Bank melalui pemeriksaan operasional secara periodik dan harian dengan penerapan *back end control*;
2. Direktorat Kepatuhan untuk pengawasan kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan eksternal Bank dengan mencegah penyimpangan yang dilakukan oleh manajemen dalam penetapan kebijakan berkaitan dengan prinsip kehati-hatian;
3. Direktorat *Risk Management* melaksanakan kaji ulang secara bertahap dengan menetapkan:
   a. Kecukupan kerangka manajemen risiko;
   b. Keakuratan metodologi penilaian risiko; dan
   c. Kecukupan sistem informasi manajemen risiko;
4. Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI):
   a. Melakukan kaji ulang penerapan manajemen risiko secara berkala; dan
   b. Melakukan pemeriksaan *sampling* secara periodik dan berdasarkan basis risiko.

Tinjauan Hasil Evaluasi Sistem Pengendalian Intern

Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa melakukan evaluasi terhadap efektivitas sistem pengendalian internal. Evaluasi ini memprioritaskan pemantauan risiko utama, termasuk evaluasi secara berkala, baik oleh satuan-satuan kerja operasional maupun Satuan Kerja Audit Intern, Kontrol, *Risk Management*, dan Kepatuhan.

Bentuk dari evaluasi tersebut yaitu memberikan rekomendasi perbaikan guna mencapai peningkatan yang berkelanjutan dari setiap lini usaha Bank. Selanjutnya, hasil evaluasi dikomunikasikan dengan Direksi dan dilaporkan kepada Dewan Komisaris melalui Komite Audit agar diperoleh usulan perbaikan guna mencapai peningkatan yang berkelanjutan dari proses lini bisnis yang ada.

Comprehensive Internal Control System

An effective and efficient Internal Control System (ICS) is the responsibility of all operational work units and supporting work units. This internal control is carried out in every frontend control activity. The following is the functions that oversee internal control.

1. Sub Directorate of Control for monitoring compliance with the Bank's internal provisions through periodic and daily operational checks with the implementation of back-end control;
2. The Compliance Directorate for monitoring compliance with the Bank's external provisions by preventing any irregularities made by the management in establishing policies relating to the principle of prudence;
3. The Risk Management Directorate carries out a gradual review by setting:
   a. Adequacy of risk management framework;
   b. Accuracy of risk assessment methodology; and
   c. Adequacy of risk management information system;
4. Internal Audit Unit (IAU):
   a. Reviewing the implementation of risk management periodically; and
   b. Checking sampling periodically based on the basis risk.

Overview of the Effectiveness of Internal Control System

Bank Artha Graha Internasional always evaluates the effectiveness of internal control system. This evaluation prioritizes the primary risk monitoring, including periodic evaluations, both by operational work units and the Internal Work Audit, Risk Management, and Compliance Units.

The evaluation is provided in the form of recommendations for improvement in order to achieve continuous progress from each of the Bank's business lines. Subsequently, evaluation results are communicated to the Board of Directors and reported to the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee to obtain suggestions for continuous improvement of the existing business line process.

Fungsi Kepatuhan

Compliance Function

Fungsi Kepatuhan memegang peranan penting dalam memperkukuh struktur Bank terhadap eksposur risiko yang mungkin terjadi dalam kemajuan teknologi informasi, globalisasi dan integrasi pasar keuangan. Fungsi kepatuhan juga memastikan telah terpenuhinya berbagai peraturan perundang-undangan serta pemenuhan komitmen dengan otoritas yang berwenang.

Dasar Hukum

Pembentukan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank Artha Graha Internasional, dalam pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, berpedoman pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 46/POJK.03/2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank Umum.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Fungsi Kepatuhan

Bank telah menyusun pedoman terkait tata kerja yang tertuang dalam Pedoman Tata Kerja Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit Review No. 10100.04.0 tanggal 29 September 2017.

Profil Kepala Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan

Profil Wahyu Nurzaman yang menjabat sebagai Deputi Direktur Kepatuhan Bank dapat dilihat pada profil Pejabat Eksekutif dalam laporan Tahunan ini.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Tugas dan tanggung jawab dari Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank Artha Graha Internasional di antaranya:

1. Memantau secara rutin regulasi terkini serta menyosialisasikannya kepada seluruh Direktorat dan Cabang melalui pelatihan, sosialisasi, secara tertulis melalui memo atau media *online*;
2. Melakukan analisa secara rutin dan memberi masukan terhadap regulasi baru yang berdampak signifikan terhadap Bank Artha Graha Internasional untuk disampaikan kepada manajemen dan unit kerja terkait agar dapat ditindaklanjuti;
3. Melakukan peninjauan ulang dan usulan perbaikan (jika diperlukan) secara rutin terhadap kebijakan, serta sistem dan prosedur internal untuk memastikan seluruh sistem dan prosedur Bank telah sesuai dengan regulasi yang berlaku;
4. Meninjau ulang secara rutin terhadap permohonan kredit dari cabang dengan kriteria tertentu sesuai ketentuan internal yang berlaku;
5. Meninjau ulang secara rutin terhadap permohonan penyediaan dana dari Direktorat *Treasury*;

The Compliance Function plays an important role in strengthening the Bank's structure against potential risk exposures in the advancement of information technology, globalization and financial market integration. The compliance function also ensures compliance with various laws and regulations as well as the fulfillment of commitment with the authorities.

Legal Basis

In performing its duties and responsibilities, the Compliance Function of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 46/POJK.03/2017 on Implementation of Compliance Function of Commercial Banks.

Guidelines and Work Conduct of Compliance Function

The Bank's Compliance Function has guidelines related to work conduct as outlined in the Guidelines and Work Conduct of Compliance Directorate No. 10100.04.0 dated September 29, 2017.

Profile of Compliance Function Head

The profile of Wahyu Nurzaman, the Bank's Deputy Director of Compliance, can be seen in the Executive Officers profile of this Annual Report.

Duties and Responsibilities

Duties and responsibilities of the Compliance Function of Bank Artha Graha Internasional among others are:

1. Routinely monitoring the latest regulations and disseminating them to all Directorates and Branches through training, outreach, written communication such as memos or online media;
2. Carrying out regular analysis and providing input to new regulations that have a significant impact on Bank Artha Graha Internasional to be submitted to management and related work units so that they can be followed up;
3. Providing reviews and recommendations for improvement (if needed) routinely on policies, as well as internal systems and procedures to ensure all Bank's systems and procedures are in accordance with applicable regulations;
4. Regularly reviewing credit applications from branches with certain criteria in accordance with applicable internal regulations;
5. Regularly reviewing requests for funds from the Treasury Directorate;

6. Memenuhi kepatuhan terkait kesiapan atas pengembangan jaringan kantor dan meninjau ulang usulan penerbitan produk baru atau aktivitas baru yang diajukan oleh unit kerja terkait;
7. Memantau terhadap rasio kepatuhan dalam rangka prinsip kehati-hatian Bank, meliputi rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM), *Non Performing Loan* (NPL), Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM), Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN), Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK), Penyisihan Penghapusan Aktiva Produktif (PPAP), dan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN);
8. Melakukan pengawasan kegiatan penyelesaian pengaduan nasabah;
9. Memantau pelaksanaan terhadap penyampaian seluruh pelaporan kepada Bank Indonesia atau Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yang dilaksanakan oleh unit kerja terkait, sesuai dengan waktu yang ditetapkan; dan
10. Memastikan Kepatuhan Bank terhadap pemenuhan komitmen kepada Bank Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, serta menyampaikan hasil tindak lanjut komitmen tersebut.

Rencana Kerja Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan

1. Memastikan pelaksanaan aktivitas telah sesuai ketentuan
2. Memastikan pemenuhan komitmen kepada OJK
3. Pelaporan kepatuhan

Pelaksanaan Tugas Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan

1. Memantau terhadap prinsip kehati-hatian Bank
2. Monitoring ketentuan eksternal terbaru
3. Melakukan *review* atas usulan perbaikan, penerbitan Produk/Aktivitas Baru
4. Memantau dan mereminder terhadap penyampaian seluruh pelaporan kepada BI atau OJK yang dilaksanakan oleh unit kerja terkait
5. Menyampaikan komitmen tindak lanjut pemeriksaan OJK
6. Melakukan *Self Assessment* terhadap Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola (GCG)
7. Melakukan konsolidasi *Self Assessment* terhadap Tingkat Kesehatan Bank berdasarkan Risiko (*Risk Based Bank Rating*)
8. Menyampaikan laporan pelaksanaan tugas Direktur Kepatuhan secara triwulanan dan semesteran

6. Ensuring compliance related to the readiness for office network development and reviewing proposals for launching new products or new activities proposed by the relevant work units;
7. Monitoring the compliance ratios in the framework of the Bank's prudential principles, including Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Loan (NPL), Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM), Net Open Position (NOP), Legal Lending Limit (LLL), Allowance for Write-offs of Productive Assets (PPAP), and Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN);
8. Monitoring the implementation of customer complaints settlement;
9. Monitoring the implementation of the submission of all reports to Bank Indonesia or the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia carried out by the relevant work units, in accordance with the stipulated time; and
10. Ensuring the Bank's compliance with the fulfillment of commitments to Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia, and delivering the followed-up result of such commitment.

Compliance Work Unit Work Plan

1. Ensure that the implementation of activities is in accordance with the provisions
2. Ensuring Fulfillment of Commitments to OJK
3. Compliance Reporting

Implementation of Duties of the Compliance Unit

1. Monitor the Bank's principles of prudentiality
2. Monitoring the latest external conditions
3. Reviewing proposed improvements, issuance of new products/activities
4. Monitor and render all reports submitted to BI or OJK carried out by the related work unit
5. Delivered Commitment to Follow Up on OJK Audit
6. Conducting Self-Assessment on the Implementation of Governance (GCG)
7. Conduct a Consolidated Self Assessment of Risk Based Bank Rating
8. Delivering a report on the implementation of the Compliance Director's duties on a quarterly and semi-annual basis

Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (APU PPT)

Anti Money Laundering (APU) and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism (PPT) Program

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menerapkan program anti pencucian uang dan pencegahan pendanaan terorisme (APU PPT) sebagai bentuk ketaatan terhadap peraturan, untuk meningkatkan kewaspadaan terhadap kegiatan yang menjurus kepada perbuatan pencucian uang maupun pendanaan terorisme.

Dasar Hukum

Pembentukan APU PPT Pembentukan APU PPT dilakukan berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 12/POJK.01/2017 tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme di Sektor Jasa Keuangan dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme di Sektor Perbankan.

Pedoman APU PPT

Bank juga telah menyusun pedoman terkait hal ini dalam Surat Edaran Operasi No. 138.05.0 tanggal 8 Juni 2018 tentang Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme.

Penerapan APU PPT

Pelaksanaan APU PPT Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada 5 pilar yaitu:

1. Pengawasan Aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

   Fungsi pelaksanaan, pengawasan, serta penerapan APU PPT telah dilakukan oleh pengurus dengan memberikan rekomendasi terhadap Laporan Triwulan yang disampaikan oleh UKK APU PPT.
2. Kebijakan dan Prosedur
   Penerapan program APU PPT tertuang dalam Surat Edaran Operasi No. 138.05.0 tanggal 8 Juni 2018 tentang Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme yang pelaksanaannya terus dilaksanakan secara bertahap, konsisten, serta berkesinambungan. Pemeriksaan dilaksanakan secara rutin oleh Unit Kerja Khusus APU PPT pada:
   a. Penomoran *customer identification file* (CIF) nasabah dengan menganut *single* CIF;
   b. Kelengkapan data nasabah baru pada *system core banking* dan pembaruan data nasabah;
   c. Pengawasan terhadap transaksi keuangan nasabah untuk mendeteksi transaksi keuangan mencurigakan; dan
   d. Pengawasan nasabah berisiko tinggi (*high risk customer*).
3. Pengendalian Internal
   Pemeriksaan rutin dilaksanakan oleh Direktorat Kepatuhan guna melihat efektivitas pelaksanaan program APU PPT pada kantor cabang. Hasil

Bank Artha Graha Internasional implements anti-money laundering and terrorism financing prevention programs (APU PPT) as a form of compliance with regulations, to increase awareness of activities that lead to money laundering and terrorism financing.

Legal Basis

Establishment of APU PPT is based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 12/POJK.01/2017 on the Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism in Financial Services Sector, and Financial Services Authority Circular No. 32/SEOJK.03/2017 on the Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism in Banking Sector.

APU PPT Guidelines

The Bank has also formulated guidelines related to the Operations Circular No. 138.05.0 dated June 8, 2018 on Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism.

Implementation of APU PPT

The implementation of APU PPT of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the 5 pillars, which are:

1. Active Monitoring of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
   The functions of implementing, supervising and implementing APU PPT have been carried out by the management by ways of providing recommendations in the Quarterly Report submitted to APU PPT UKK.
2. Policy and Procedure
   The application of the APU PPT program is contained the Operational Circular No. 138.05.0 dated June 8, 2018 on Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism whose implementation continues to be carried out in stages, consistently and continuously. The examinations is regularly carried out by APU PPT Special Work Unit on:

   a. Customer identification file (CIF) numbering that adopted the single CIF system;
   b. The completeness of new customer data on the core banking system and updating customer data;
   c. Monitoring customer financial transactions to detect suspicious financial transactions; and

   d. Monitoring high-risk customers.

3. Internal Control
   Regular checks are carried out by Compliance Directorate to see the effectiveness of the implementation of the APU PPT program at the branch offices. The check results

pemeriksaan disampaikan dalam bentuk Laporan Kepatuhan, di mana setiap temuan akan ditindaklanjuti oleh kantor cabang terkait.

4. Sistem Informasi Manajemen
   Bank senantiasa mengembangkan sistem informasi yang dapat mengidentifikasi, menganalisa, memantau, dan menyediakan laporan secara efektif dan efisien. Sistem informasi manajemen tersebut mengidentifikasi karakteristik nasabah dan pola transaksi yang dilakukan untuk kemudian disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan internal maupun eksternal. Saat ini, Bank Artha Graha Internasional sudah mempunyai sistem baru untuk mendukung pelaksanaan APU PPT yang disebut AML-Cronos.
5. Sumber Daya Manusia dan Pelatihan
   Demi mempercepat sosialisasi serta pengenalan APU PPT, Bank mengadakan kegiatan pelatihan bagi karyawan melalui Kepala Kantor Layanan atau Pemimpin Cabang di kantor cabang masing-masing. Sedangkan, pelatihan oleh Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit Review dilakukan jika ada pedoman atau ketentuan baru yang terkait APU PPT sebagai *refreshment*.

Program Kerja APU PPT Tahun 2020

1. Laporan Rutin:
   a. Transaksi Keuangan Tunai (LTKT)
   b. Transfer Dana dari dan ke Luar Negeri (LTKL)
   c. Transaksi Keuangan Mencurigakan (LTKM) sesuai Aplikasi AML
   d. Laporan Sistem Informasi Terpadu (Sipesat)
2. Menindaklanjuti surat permintaan informasi dari KPK, PPATK, Kantor Pajak, Bank Indonesia dan Lembaga lainnya
3. Melakukan review terhadap pengembangan sistem informasi yang dimiliki oleh Bank disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan pelaporan dan pemantauan
4. Pelatihan dan sosialisasi APU PPT
5. Pengkinian Data Nasabah
6. Laporan Internal dan Regulator

Pengembangan Kompetensi Terkait APU PPT

1. Diskusi hukum: tanggung jawab bank terkait transaksi keuangan mencurigakan
2. Diskusi hukum: peraturan OJK No. 12/POJK.01/2017 tanggal 16 Maret 2017 tentang penerapan program anti pencucian uang dan pencegahan pendanaan terorisme di sektor jasa keuangan
3. Diskusi hukum: kewenangan otoritas jasa keuangan melakukan penyidikan dalam tindak pidana perbankan
4. Diskusi hukum: tindak pidana pencucian uang (*money laundering*), definisi, pasal terkait dan contoh kasus

are submitted in the form of the Compliance Report and each finding will be followed up by the relevant branch office.

4. Management Information System
   The Bank always develops an information system that is able to identify, analyze, monitor, and provide the report in an effective and efficient manner. Such management information system identifies customer characteristics and the pattern of transactions carried out and adapted to the internal and external needs. At present, Bank Artha Graha Internasional already has a new system to support the implementation of APU PPT called AML-Cronos.

5. Human Capital and Training
   In order to speed up the dissemination and induction of APU PPT, the Bank provides training activities for employees through the Head of Service Office or BranchManager at their respective branch office. Meanwhile, the training by the Compliance and Credit Review Directorate is carried out if there are any new guidelines or regulations related to APU PPT as the refreshment.

Work Program of APU PPT of 2020

1. Routine Report:
   a. Cash Financial Transactions
   b. Transfer of Funds from and to Abroad
   c. Suspicious Financial Transactions according to the AML Application
   d. Integrated Information System Report (Sipesat)
2. Follow up letters requesting information from KPK, PPATK, Tax Office, Bank Indonesia and other institutions
3. Reviewing the development of information systems owned by the Bank in accordance with reporting and monitoring needs
4. Training and socialization of AML-CFT
5. Updating of Customer Data
6. Internal and Regulator Reports

Competency Development Related to APU PPT

1. Legal discussion: the bank's responsibilities regarding suspicious financial transactions
2. Legal Discussion: OJK regulation No. 12/POJK.01/2017 dated March 16, 2017 concerning the implementation of anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism financing programs in the financial services sector
3. Legal discussion: the authority of the financial services authority to carry out investigations into banking crimes
4. Legal Discussion: money laundering, definitions, related articles and examples of cases

Permasalahan Hukum/Litigasi Perusahaan dan Anak Perusahaan

Litigations Against the Company and Its Subsidiaries

Permasalahan Hukum Litigations	**Jumlah** Total		
	Perdata Civil	**Pidana** Criminal	**Hubungan Industrial** Industrial Relations
Telah Selesai/Settled	3	1	-
Dalam Proses Penyelesaian/In Settlement Process	17	17	-
Total	**20**	**18**	**-**

Perdata Civil	
Para Pihak/Parties	Penggugat/Plaintiff: PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Rusnawati Tergugat/Defendant: Siriati Atmadja
Pokok Perkara/Case Profile	Cessie
Status Perkara/Case Profile	Inkracht
Pengaruh terhadap Kinerja Bank/Impact to Bank's Performance	Tidak signifikan karena telah dilakukan mitigasi/ Not significant because mitigation has been carried out
Sanksi Administratif/Administrative Sanctions	Tidak ada sanksi administratif/ No Administrative Sanctions

Perdata Civil	
Para Pihak/Parties	Penggugat/Plaintiff: Indasatuzzaqiyah Tergugat/Defendant: PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk KPKNL Jawa Timur
Pokok Perkara/Case Profile	Perbuatan melawan hukum/Unlawful Act
Status Perkara/Case Profile	Inkracht
Pengaruh terhadap Kinerja Bank/Impact to Bank's Performance	Tidak signifikan karena telah dilakukan mitigasi/ Not significant because mitigation has been carried out
Sanksi Administratif/Administrative Sanctions	Tidak ada sanksi administratif/ No Administrative Sanctions

Perdata Civil	
Para Pihak/Parties	Penggugat/Plaintiff: Samuel Tedjo Tergugat/Defendant: PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk
Pokok Perkara/Case Profile	Perbuatan melawan hukum/Unlawful Act
Status Perkara/Case Profile	Inkracht
Pengaruh terhadap Kinerja Bank/Impact to Bank's Performance	Tidak signifikan karena telah dilakukan mitigasi/ Not significant because mitigation has been carried out
Sanksi Administratif/Administrative Sanctions	Tidak ada sanksi administratif/ No Administrative Sanctions

Eksekusi Hak Tanggungan/Mortgage Right Execution	
Para Pihak/Parties	Pemohon/Petitioner: PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Termohon/Respondent: PT Sinar Tridatu Bali
Pokok Perkara/Case Profile	Eksekusi hak tanggungan/Mortgage Right Execution
Status Perkara/Case Profile	Lunas/Paid
Pengaruh terhadap Kinerja Bank/Impact to Bank's Performance	Tidak signifikan karena telah dilakukan mitigasi/ Not significant because mitigation has been carried out
Sanksi Administratif/Administrative Sanctions	Tidak ada sanksi administratif/ No Administrative Sanctions

Eksekusi Hak Tanggungan/Mortgage Right Execution	
Para Pihak/Parties	Pemohon/Petitioner: PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Termohon/Respondent: PT ATHAYA
Pokok Perkara/Case Profile	Eksekusi hak tanggungan/Mortgage Right Execution
Status Perkara/Case Profile	Lunas/Paid
Pengaruh terhadap Kinerja Bank/Impact to Bank's Performance	Tidak signifikan karena telah dilakukan mitigasi/ Not significant because mitigation has been carried out
Sanksi Administratif/Administrative Sanctions	Tidak ada sanksi administratif/ No Administrative Sanctions

Sanksi Administrasi

Administrative Sanctions

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak menerima sanksi administratif.

Throughout 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not receive administrative sanctions.

Akses Informasi dan Data Perusahaan

Information Access and Corporate Data

Bentuk komitmen Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam menerapkan prinsip-prinsip GCG salah satunya adalah dengan menyediakan kemudahan akses untuk mendapatkan informasi dan data perusahaan bagi para pemegang saham maupun masyarakat luas. Berbagai informasi mengenai produk, jasa, berita terkini, kinerja bank hingga pengembangan yang sedang dan sudah dilaksanakan, secara terbuka disajikan kepada masyarakat dalam bentuk informasi baik itu melalui media cetak, televisi ataupun *website*.

As a commitment by Bank Artha Graha Internasional to implement GCG principles, the Bank provides easy access to corporate information and data for shareholders and the public. Various information regarding products, services, current news, bank performance and developments that are being and have already been implemented are openly presented to the public in the form of information either through print, television or the website.

Mengusung prinsip transparansi/keterbukaan dari GCG, Bank menyediakan pelayanan informasi kepada internal maupun eksternal yang disajikan dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris dengan berbagai kemudahan dalam mengaksesnya. Beberapa diantaranya antara lain:

1. Situs *web* Bank Artha Graha Internasional: www.arthagraha.com
2. Melalui Sekretaris Perusahaan
3. *Call Center:* 0-800-191-8880
4. Laporan Tahunan
5. *Press release* secara berkala pada media cetak maupun elektronik
6. Media Sosial Facebook, YouTube dan Instagram
7. Media *Gathering, Media conference* dan *Press conference*

Situs Web

Pemegang saham, nasabah, maupun publik secara luas dapat mengakses informasi melalui situs Bank di www. arthagraha. com. Melalui situs tersebut, para pemangku kepentingan dapat menemukan informasi, seperti Laporan Tahunan, Laporan Keuangan Tahunan, visi dan misi, sejarah, struktur organisasi, Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, CSSR, Tata Kelola Perusahaan, Anggaran Dasar, dan lain-lainnya.

Media Cetak

Media cetak juga digunakan Bank untuk mempublikasikan seluruh kegiatan perusahaan yang perlu diketahui oleh Pemegang Saham, pemangku kepentingan, dan publik, antara lain:

1. Laporan Tahunan;
2. Publikasi Laporan Keuangan Triwulan melalui media surat kabar yang beredar luas; dan
3. Publikasi Laporan Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit (SBDK).

Siaran Pers

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengeluarkan 3 Siaran Pers antara lain:

Bank juga melakukan penyampaian informasi kepada pers terkait kinerja dan tindakan Bank selama tahun 2020 yang diungkapkan sebagai berikut:

Carrying the principle of transparency/openness from GCG, the Bank provides internal and external information services which are presented in Indonesian and English with various facilities in accessing them. Some of them include:

1. Website of Bank Artha Graha Internasional: www.arthagraha.com
2. Through the Corporate Secretary
3. Call Center: 0-800-191-8880
4. Annual Report
5. Regular press releases in print and electronic media
6. Social Media Facebook, YouTube and Instagram
7. Media Gathering, Media conference and Press conference

Website

Shareholders, customers, and wider public may access the information via the Bank's website on www.arthagraha. com. On the website, stakeholders can find the information, such as, Annual Report, Annual Financial Statements, vision and mission, history, organizational structure, the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors, CSSR, Corporate Governance, Articles of Association, and etc.

Print Media

As a part of information disclosure, the Bank uses the print media to publish all of the corporate activities that are needed to be known by Shareholders, stakeholders, and public. The Media includes:

1. Annual Report;
2. The Publication of Quarterly Financial Statements via newspapers that are widely circulated; and
3. The Publication of Prime Lending Rate (PLR) Report.

Press Release

Throughout 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has issued 3 Press Releases including:

The Bank also communicate the information to press related to the Bank's performances and actions during 2020 which were disclosed as follows:

Tanggal Date	Tempat Location	Siaran Pers Press Release
25 September 2020 September 25, 2020	Jakarta	Pelaksanaan RUPS Tahunan dan RUPS Luar Biasa Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tahun 2020 Implementation of the Annual GMS and Extraordinary GMS of Bank Artha Graha Internasional in 2020
28 November 2020 November 28, 2020	Kendari	Bank Artha Graha Bersinergi dengan Electronic City Bank Artha Graha Synergizes with Electronic City
29 Desember 2020 December 29, 2020	Bogor	Bank Artha Graha Internasional kembali dan berkolaborasi dengan Electronic City Bank Artha Graha Internasional is back and collaborating with Electronic City

Kode Etik

Code of Conduct

Pemahaman dan pelaksanaan penerapan kode etik di Bank Artha Graha Internasional merupakan salah satu faktor penting dalam pembentukan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik. Kode etik dijadikan acuan tata laksana dan etika kerja bagi seluruh individu Bank dalam berperilaku sesuai dengan aturan dan memenuhi standar nilai yang ditetapkan dalam penciptaan budaya kerja, perilaku kerja dan etika bisnis yang akan menciptakan nilai tambah bagi Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Maksud dan Tujuan

Tujuan dan maksud dari penetapan kode etik Bank Artha Graha Internasional yaitu:

1. Memberikan pemahaman akan prinsip-prinsip GCG dalam budaya perusahaan yang dinyatakan dalam etika dan perilaku bisnis yang sesuai visi dan misi Bank;
2. Mendorong seluruh insan Bank Artha Graha Internasional berperilaku sesuai GCG dan nilai-nilai budaya perusahaan;
3. Mencegah terjadinya penyimpangan atau fraud yang berisiko terhadap reputasi Bank;
4. Menjaga komitmen dalam melaksanakan visi dan misi Bank sesuai dengan nilai-nilai budaya dalam etika dan perilaku bisnis;
5. Menjaga citra Bank di mata masyarakat melalui kinerja Bank yang baik dengan memerhatikan perilaku dan etika berbisnis yang sehat dan berkesinambungan;
6. Memberikan pedoman dalam pengelolaan benturan kepentingan dan pengendalian gratifikasi; serta
7. Menjaga hubungan dengan pihak eksternal yang harmonis dan saling menguntungkan.

Pokok-Pokok Kode Etik

Etika Bisnis

1. Tidak membocorkan atau menyampaikan dengan cara apapun semua informasi yang yang diketahui oleh karyawan mengenai Bank Artha Graha Internasional maupun nasabahnya kepada pihak ketiga (orang lain, nasabah, kawan, atau keluarga);
2. Pada waktu jam kerja dan terlebih lagi sesudah jam kerja, karyawan wajib menjaga semua data dan informasi yang menjadi wewenangnya, antara lain buku catatan, buku data, laporan, dan lain-lain, serta tidak membiarkan data dan informasi tersebut di tempat terbuka, sehingga dengan mudah bisa dilihat atau dibaca oleh orang lain;
3. Bila karyawan berhenti bekerja dari Bank Artha Graha Internasional, karyawan wajib menyerahkan semua catatan data, dokumen, buku pedoman, dan surat-surat milik Bank Artha Graha Internasional kepada atasan langsung; serta

Understanding and implementing the code of ethics at Bank Artha Graha Internasional is an important factor in the formation of good corporate governance. The code of ethics is used as a guideline for work management and work ethics for all Bank individuals in acting in accordance with the rules and meeting the standard values set forth in the creation of work culture, work behavior and business ethics that will create added value for Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Purpose and Objectives

The objectives and purposes of establishing Bank Artha Graha Internasional code of conduct are:

1. Providing an understanding of GCG principles in the corporate culture that are stated in ethics and business conduct that are in line with the Bank's vision and mission;
2. Encouraging all Bank Artha Graha Internasional's personnels to behave according to the GCG and corporate cultural values;
3. Preventing the occurrence of irregularities or fraud that puts the Bank's reputation at risk;
4. Maintaining the commitment to implementing the Bank's vision and mission in accordance with cultural values in ethics and business conduct;
5. Maintaining the Bank's image in front of the public through excellent performance of the Bank, by taking into account healthy and sustainable business conduct and ethics;
6. Providing guidelines in managing conflicts of interest and controlling gratuities; and
7. Maintaining harmonious and mutually beneficial relationships with external parties.

Principles of Code of Conduct

Business Ethics

1. Not divulging or conveying, in any way, all information that is known by employees regarding Bank Artha Graha Internasional or its customers to third parties (other people, customers, friends, or family members);
2. During working hours and even after working hours, employees are obliged to maintain all data and information that is under their authority, including notebooks, data books, reports, etc., and do not allow such data and information to be open, so that it can easily be seen or read by others;
3. If the employees are no longer working at Bank Artha Graha Internasional, the said employees must submit all records of data, documents, manuals, and letters belonging to Bank Artha Graha Internasional to their direct superiors; and

4. Meskipun karyawan sudah berhenti dari Bank Artha Graha Internasional, karyawan wajib untuk tetap menjaga rahasia Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan nasabah yang diketahui oleh karyawan tersebut pada pihak lain.

Etika Kerja

1. Karyawan tidak dibenarkan mempunyai ikatan kerja lain, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan badan usaha atau usaha perorangan;
2. Dalam hubungan dengan nasabah atau relasi, setiap karyawan tidak dibenarkan menerima hadiah, berupa barang dan uang yang dapat mengakibatkan berkurangnya keobjektifan karyawan dalam mempertimbangkan kepentingan yang diharapkan dari pemberian barang tersebut. Dalam hal karyawan terpaksa menerima pemberian dan sulit sekali menolaknya, maka karyawan yang bersangkutan, melalui atasannya, wajib melaporkan hal tersebut kepada Direksi untuk dicarikan jalan keluar yang sebaik-baiknya;
3. Pada prinsipnya, setiap karyawan menyadari sepenuhnya bahwa Bank tidak membenarkan seorang atau lebih anggota keluarga karyawan bekerja pada satu Bank yang sama;
4. Setiap karyawan harus mempunyai kesadaran untuk tidak melakukan tindakan tercela, seperti memalsukan dokumen dan tanda tangan, memberikan keterangan yang tidak benar kepada atasan atau Bank, serta tindakan ketidakjujuran lainnya yang dapat merugikan dan merusak nama Bank, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung; serta
5. Setiap karyawan harus menyadari bahwa setiap pelanggaran atau melakukan hal yang menyangkut ketidakjujuran atas ketentuan tersebut di atas, sudah merupakan alasan yang kuat bagi karyawan untuk menerima tindakan yang akan diambil oleh Bank, antara lain pemutusan hubungan kerja, dan bahkan melanjutkan pemrosesan perkaranya kepada pihak berwenang, walaupun sudah tidak mempunyai hubungan kerja sekalipun.

Pengungkapan Kepatuhan Bahwa Kode Etik Berlaku bagi Seluruh Level Organisasi

Kepatuhan pada hukum dan peraturan perundang-undangan merupakan tuntutan perilaku bisnis dan norma-norma yang berlaku di masyarakat yang wajib dilaksanakan oleh seluruh pengurus dan pegawai Bank sejalan dengan prinsip *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) sebagai perwujudan visi dan misi Bank.

4. Even though the employees are no longer working at Bank Artha Graha Internasional, the said employees are obliged to keep the confidentiality of Bank Artha Graha Internasional and its customers known by them in relation to other parties.

Work Ethics

1. Employees are not justified to have other work commitments, either directly or indirectly with any individual or business entity;
2. In relation to customers or relations, each employee is not allowed to receive a gift in the form of goods and money, which can reduce their objectivity in considering the expected interest in return for the provision of goods or gratuity. In the event that an employee is forced to accept the gift and it is difficult to reject it, then the employee concerned, through their supervisor, must escalate such matter to the Board of Directors to obtain the best solution;
3. In principle, every employee should be fully aware that the Bank does not justify one or more of their family members of employees working at the same Bank;
4. Every employee must have an awareness not to commit disgraceful actions, such as falsifying documents, signatures, giving incorrect information to superiors or the Bank, as well as other dishonest acts that can harm and damage the Bank's name, either directly or indirectly; and
5. Every employee must aware that every violation of the above provisions or dishonest acts constitutes a strong reason for them to receive actions that will be taken by the Bank, including termination of employment, and even bringing the case to the authorities, even though they are no longer employed at the Bank.

Compliance Disclosure Regarding the Application of Code of Conduct to All Levels of the Organization

Compliance with laws and regulations is a demand for business behavior and norms prevailing in society that must be implemented by all management and employees of the Bank in line with the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) as the embodiment of the Bank's vision and mission.

Sosialisasi dan Penyebarluasan Kode Etik

Penyelenggaraan program sosialisasi Kode Etik Bank Artha Graha Internasional diberikan kepada seluruh insan Bank dan pihak yang terkait tanpa terkecuali, baik di dalam Bank maupun yang berkaitan langsung dengan bisnis perusahaan.

Program sosialisasi tersebut dilakukan dengan:
1. Menyampaikan kepada seluruh karyawan dan Direksi Bank melalui *e-mail administrator*;
2. Menyampaikan pada saat penandatanganan Perjanjian Kerja Bersama yang dilakukan antara calon karyawan dengan manajemen Bank;
3. Melakukan pengawasan di setiap unit kerja; dan
4. Menandatangani surat pernyataan Pakta Integritas untuk menaati etika bisnis.

Dissemination of Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is spread to all Bank's employees without exception, through dissemination program, both within the Bank and those directly related to its business.

Dissemination program is carried out by:
1. Sending administrator email to all employees and the Board of Directors' Bank;
2. Informing the prospective employees upon the signing of Collective Bargaining Agreement between the prospective employees and the Bank's management;
3. Monitoring each work unit; and
4. Signing the declaration of Integrity Pact to comply with the business ethics.

Jenis Sanksi dan Pelanggaran

Kedisiplinan

Manajemen PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk harus menyadari bahwa untuk mencapai tujuan perusahaan sangat diperlukan karyawan yang disiplin, cekatan dan terampil dalam melaksanakan pekerjaan, selain itu pimpinan juga harus dapat mengimplementasikan kedisiplinan untuk pengambilan keputusan, penempatan rencana atau dasar kebijakan khususnya menyangkut perilaku kedisiplinan seperti, kelalaian dalam bekerja, keterlambatan kerja, kehadiran kerja dan tingkat kehadiran karyawan. Hal tersebut bukan hanya sekedar melengkapi, tetapi pimpinan juga harus dapat menegakan peraturan dalam pencapaian tujuan organisasi. Dengan kata lain, mengatur, mengkoordinir, serta menerapkan peraturan yang tegas dalam praktik yang sama terhadap bawahan dan memberikan sanksi yang tegas pada karyawan yang telah melanggar peraturan yang dibuat. Pelanggaran peraturan kerja dapat terjadi dimana saja, termasuk di PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

Types of Sanctions and Violations

Discipline

The management of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk must realize that in order to achieve company goals, it is very necessary for employees who are disciplined, nimble and skilled in carrying out their work, besides that the leadership must also be able to implement discipline for decision making, planning placement or policy basis, especially regarding disciplinary behaviour such as, negligence in work, work tardiness, work attendance and employee attendance. This is not only complementary, but the leadership must also be able to enforce the rules in achieving organizational goals. In other words, regulate, coordinate, and apply strict rules in the same practice to subordinates and impose strict sanctions on employees who have violated the regulations made. Violation of work regulations can occur anywhere, including at PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk.

Jumlah Pelanggaran Kode Etik Tahun 2020

Untuk meminimalisir pelanggaran berulang, maka diberikan sanksi dalam bentuk Surat Teguran dan Surat Peringatan, pelanggaran yang pernah terjadi seperti kelalaian dalam bekerja dan ketidakdisiplinan dalam absensi sepanjang tahun 2020 dengan rincian kelalaian dalam bekerja 60 (enam puluh) pelanggaran dan ketidakdisiplinan dalam absensi 53 (lima puluh tiga) pelanggaran.

Number of Code of Conduct Violations in 2020

To minimize recurring violations, sanctions are given in the form of Warning Letters and Warning Letters, violations that have occurred such as negligence in work and indiscipline in absences throughout 2020 with details of negligence in work 60 (sixty) violations and indiscipline in attendance 53 (fifty three) violations.

Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan dan Non-Keuangan Perusahaan

Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions of the Company

Kewajiban memberikan informasi secara terbuka terkait kondisi keuangan dan non-keuangan kepada pemangku kepentingan dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, telah ditaati oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku yaitu:

The obligation to provide open information regarding financial and non-financial conditions to stakeholders and the Financial Services Authority has been adhered to by Bank Artha Graha Internasional in accordance with applicable regulations namely:

Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan Transparency of Financial Condition	**Transparansi Kondisi Non-Keuangan** Transparency of Non-Financial Condition
1. Laporan Tahunan, antara lain mencakup: a. Ikhtisar Keuangan, Laporan Dewan Komisaris, Laporan Direksi, Profil Perusahaan, Aspek Pendukung Bisnis, Analisis dan Pembahasan Manajemen, Tata Kelola Perusahaan, Struktur Permodalan dan Manajemen Risiko, serta Laporan Keberlanjutan; b. Laporan Keuangan Tahunan yang telah diaudit oleh Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik yang terdaftar di Otoritas Jasa Keuangan; c. Pernyataan Pertanggungjawaban Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan yang ditandatangani oleh seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dan anggota Direksi. 2. Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Triwulan Bank diumumkan secara rutin pada situs Bank www.arthagraha.com. 3. Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Bulanan Bank dipublikasikan di situs Bank www.arthagraha.com sesuai dengan format Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.	• Pedoman GCG • Board Manual • Audit Charter • Pedoman Kode Etik • Visi dan Misi, • Sejarah Perusahaan, • Struktur Organisasi, • Susunan Dewan Komisaris, • Susunan Direksi, • Informasi CSSR, • Informasi Tata Kelola Perusahaan, • Anggaran Dasar, • dan lain-lainnya.
1. Annual Report, among others, include: a. Financial Highlights, Board of Commissioners Report, Board of Directors Report, Company Profile, Aspects of Business Support, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance, Capital Structure and Risk Management, and Sustainability Report; b. Annual Financial Statements that have been audited by Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm that are registered with the Financial Services Authority; c. Statement of Accountability of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors on the correctness of the Annual Report's contents, which is signed by all members of the Board of Commissioners and members of the Board of Directors. 2. The Bank's Quarterly Published Financial Reports are published regularly on the Bank's website www.arthagraha.com. 3. The Bank's Monthly Published Financial Reports are published on the Bank's website www.arthagraha.com according to the format of the Financial Services Authority.	• GCG Guidelines • Board Manual • Charter Audit • Code of Conduct Guidelines • Vision and Mission, • Company History, • Organizational Structure, • Composition of the Board of Commissioners, • Composition of the Board of Directors, • CSSR information, • Corporate Governance Information, • Articles of Association, • and others.

Pemberian Dana untuk Kegiatan Sosial dan/atau Politik

Provision of Fund for Social and/or Political Activities

Bank menjamin dan menghargai hak pengurus dan pegawai Bank untuk menggunakan hak-hak politiknya sesuai dengan ketentuan Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang berlaku, akan tetapi Bank melarang keterlibatan Bank termasuk karyawan untuk berkegiatan politik, termasuk memberikan dana untuk kepentingan politik. Kebijakan ini diterapkan guna menjaga independensi dan profesionalisme Bank dan karyawan.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional aktif berkontribusi untuk kegiatan sosial/*Corporate Social Safety Responsibility* (CSSR), literasi keuangan dan inklusi keuangan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat dan perbaikan kondisi lingkungan hidup. Terkait hal tersebut dapat secara lengkap dilihat pada bab Tanggung Jawab Sosial di dalam buku Laporan Tahunan ini.

The Bank guarantees and respects the rights of Bank Managers and Employees to exercise their political rights in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, however the Bank prohibits the involvement of the Bank, including employees in political activities, including providing funds for political interests. This policy is implemented in order to maintain the independence and professionalism of the Bank and its employees.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional actively contributes to social activities/Corporate Social Safety Responsibility (CSSR), financial literacy and financial inclusion to improve community welfare and improve environmental conditions. This can be seen in full in the Social Responsibility chapter in this Annual Report book.

Penyediaan Dana kepada Pihak Terkait

Provision of Fund to Related Party

Penyediaan Dana Provision of Fund	**Debitur** Debtor	**Jumlah** Total	
		Penyediaan Dana (jutaan Rupiah) Provision of Fund (million Rupiah)	**Realisasi (jutaan Rupiah)** Realization (million Rupiah)
Kepada Debitur Terkait/To Related Parties	6	263.041	262.299
Kepada Debitur Inti/To Core Debtors	25	7.332.312	6.623.473
a. Individu/Individual	17	4.093.333	3.707.747
b. Kelompok/Group	8	3.238.979	2.915.726
Total	31	7.595.353	6.885.772

Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa memperhatikan prinsip kehati-hatian dan mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 32/POJK.03/2018 tanggal 26 Desember 2018 tentang Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar Bagi Bank Umum sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 38/POJK.03/2019 tanggal 19 Desember 2019, dalam setiap keputusan pemberian dana kepada pihak terkait dan dana besar.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional consistenly pays heed to the principle of prudence and refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.03/2018 dated December 26, 2018 concerning the Legal Lending Limit (BMPK) and the Provision of Large Funds for Commercial Banks as amended by Regulation Financial Services Authority No. 38/POJK.03/2019 dated December 19, 2019, in any decision regarding the provision of funds to related parties and large funds.

Pelanggaran (Fraud) Internal

Internal Violation (Fraud)

Guna mengurangi penyimpangan internal (*Internal Fraud*) yang dilakukan oleh anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, pegawai tetap, pegawai tidak tetap (honorer) dan tenaga kerja alih daya (*outsourcing*) yang memengaruhi kondisi kinerja perusahaan, Bank melakukan berbagai upaya pencegahan terhadap kemungkinan terjadinya internal fraud yang dilakukan oleh seluruh insan perusahaan.

In order to reduce internal fraud conducted by the members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, permanent employees, non-permanent employees (non-exempt employee) and outsourced employees, that can affect the company's performance condition, the Bank conducts various preventive effort against potential internal fraud that might be carried out by all of the company's personnels.

Penyimpangan/kecurangan terkait proses kerja dan kegiatan operasional Bank pada tahun 2020:

Irregularities/fraud related the Bank's work process and operational activities in 2020:

Uraian Description	**Anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi** Members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors		**Pegawai Tetap** Permanent Employee		**Pegawai Tidak Tetap dan Tenaga Kerja Alih Daya** Non-permanent and Outsourced Employee	
	Tahun Sebelumnya Previous Year	**Tahun Berjalan** Current Year	**Tahun Sebelumnya** Previous Year	**Tahun Berjalan** Current Year	**Tahun Sebelumnya** Previous Year	**Tahun Berjalan** Current Year
Total *Fraud*	-	-	5	1	-	-
Telah Diselesaikan Settled	-	-	5	1	-	-
Dalam Proses Penyelesaian Internal Bank Under the Bank's Internal Settlement Process	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belum Diupayakan Penyelesaian Settlement has not been Sought	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telah Ditindaklanjuti Melalui Proses Hukum Followed-up through Legal Process	-	-	5	1	-	-

Kebijakan Pelaporan Pelanggaran

Whistleblowing System

Whistleblowing System adalah saluran komunikasi yang memfasilitasi *whistleblower*/pelapor untuk melaporkan kejadian atau dugaan terkait dengan tindakan *fraud*, pelanggar kebijakan, penyuapan/pinjam-meminjam uang dengan *customer*, pelecehan seksual, pencurian/penggelapan, kecurangan laporan keuangan, aktivitas ilegal dan pelanggaran kode etik lainnya yang melibatkan karyawan Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan/atau dengan pihak-pihak terkait yang terjaga kerahasiaan identitas pelapornya. *Whistleblowing system* merupakan salah satu bentuk komitmen Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam mendukung penerapan GCG yang baik dan praktik bisnis yang berintegritas.

Kebijakan *Whistleblowing System*

Kebijakan *whistleblowing system* Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah diatur dalam Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan tentang Strategi *Anti Fraud*, Penyampaian Laporan Pelanggaran dan *Fraud*.

Tujuan *Whistleblowing System*

1. Mendeteksi dini dan mencegah terjadinya penyimpangan ataupun pelanggaran di lingkungan Bank Artha Graha Internasional; serta
2. Menciptakan iklim kerja yang sehat, terbuka, tulus, jujur, dan bertanggung jawab di lingkungan Bank.

Jenis Pelanggaran

Bentuk pelanggaran yang dapat dilaporkan dan akan ditindak lanjuti oleh Sub Direktorat *Anti Fraud* Bank Artha Graha Internasional yaitu:

1. Kecurangan;
2. Penipuan;
3. Penggelapan Aset;
4. Pembocoran Informasi;
5. Tindak Pidana Perbankan;
6. Tindakan lain yang dapat dipersamakan dengan *fraud.*

Media Pelaporan

Berdasarkan Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan tentang Strategi *Anti Fraud*, penyampaian laporan pelanggaran dan *fraud* dapat disampaikan kepada Sub Direktorat *Anti Fraud* - Direktorat SKAI melalui:

Surat:

Sub Direktorat *Anti Fraud*, Gd. Artha Graha Lt. 3, Jl.Kopi No.2, Jakarta Barat, 11230

E-mail:

antifraud@ag.co.id

Whistleblowing System is a communication channel that facilitates the whistleblower to report actual or suspected fraud, policy violation, bribery/borrowing from and lending to customer, sexual harassment, theft/embezzlement, financial statement fraud, illegal activity, and other code of conduct violations that implicate Bank Artha Graha Internasional's employees and/or with the related parties and this system protects the confidentiality of the whistleblower's identity. Whistleblowing system is one of Bank Artha Graha Internasional's commitment to supporting the a good GCG implementation and business practices with integrity.

Whistleblowing System Policies

Whistleblowing system policies of Bank Artha Graha Internasional have been regulated in the Company Policy Guidelines for Anti-Fraud Strategies, Submission of Reports of Violation and Fraud.

Whistleblowing System Objectives

1 to detect early and prevent any irregularities or violations in the environment of Bank Artha Graha Internasional; and
2. To create a work climate that is healthy, open, genuine, honest, and responsible within the Bank's environment.

Types of Violations

Types of violations that can be reported and will be followed by the Sub Directorate of Anti-Fraud and APU-PPT of Bank Artha Graha Internasional are:

1. Cheating;
2. Fraud;
3. Asset Embezzlement;
4. Information leakage;
5. Banking Crimes;
6. Other actions that can be likened to fraud.

Reporting Media

Based on the Company's Policy Guidelines on Anti-Fraud Strategy, submission of reports of violations and fraud can be submitted to the Sub Directorate of Anti-Fraud - IAU Directorate through:

Letter:

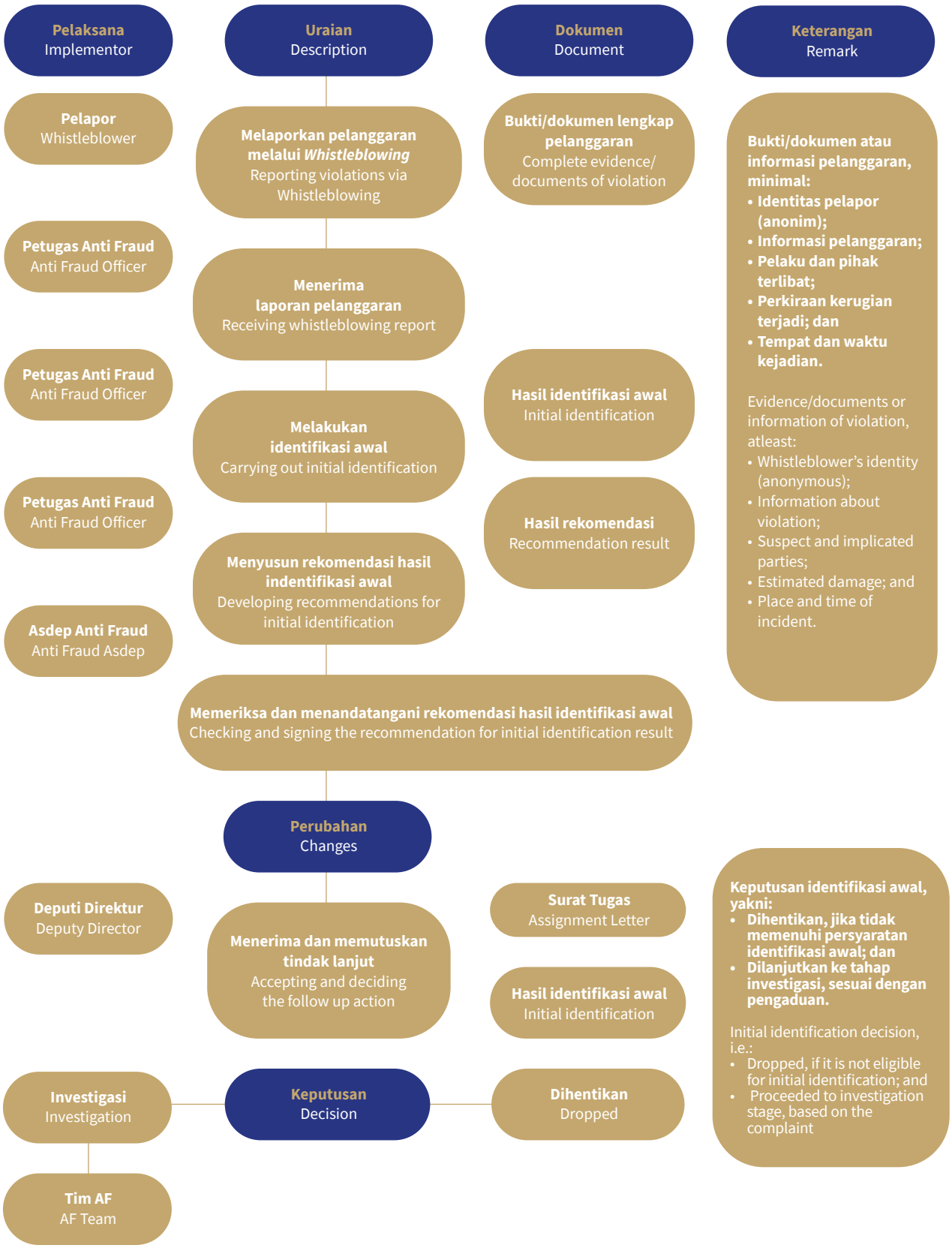
Sub Direktorat Anti Fraud, Gd. Artha Graha Lt. 3, Jl.Kopi No.2, Jakarta Barat, 11230

E-mail:

antifraud@ag.co.id

Mekanisme Penyampaian Laporan Pelanggaran

Mechanism for Submitting Violation Reports



Pihak yang Mengelola Pengaduan

Pihak yang bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola *whistleblowing system* Bank Artha Graha Internasional yaitu Sub Direktorat *Anti Fraud*.

Perlindungan bagi *Whistleblower*

Atas laporan yang terbukti kebenarannya, Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan memberikan perlindungan terhadap pelapor, yang meliputi:

1. Jaminan kerahasiaan identitas pelapor dan isi laporan yang disampaikan;
2. Jaminan perlindungan terhadap perlakuan yang merugikan pelapor;
3. Jaminan perlindungan dari kemungkinan adanya tindakan ancaman, intimidasi, hukuman ataupun tindakan tidak menyenangkan lainnya dari pihak terlapor.

Penanganan Pengaduan

Tahapan penanganan pengaduan yang diterima Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

1. Informasi atas dugaan suatu kegiatan *fraud* akan ditindaklanjuti;
2. Bukti-bukti yang terkait dengan kejadian yang patut diduga dikumpulkan kemudian dilakukan verifikasi;
3. Jika terindikasi *fraud*, maka dilakukan pemeriksaan secara menyeluruh;
4. Melaksanakan identifikasi terkait kelemahan dan penyebab terjadinya *fraud*, serta menentukan langkah selanjutnya termasuk salah satunya memperkuat sistem pengendalian internal Bank; dan
5. Membuat laporan kepada Direktur Utama dengan tembusan kepada Dewan Komisaris.

Sosialisasi *Whistleblowing System*

Dalam rangka mengefektifkan penerapan *whistleblowing system* Bank Artha Graha Internasional melalui Sub Direktorat Anti *Fraud*, Direktorat SKAI melaksanakan melaksanakan sosialisasi *anti fraud* ke seluruh kantor cabang/kantor cabang pembantu/kantor kas Bank Artha Graha Internasional, termasuk pada karyawan *outsourcing (driver, office boy*, dan *security).*

Jumlah Pengaduan yang Masuk dan Diproses pada Tahun Buku Terakhir

Pada tahun 2020, tidak terdapat pelaporan dugaan *fraud* yang disampaikan melalui mekanisme *whistleblowing system* Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Party Managing Complaint

The parties who are responsible for managing the whistleblowing system of Bank Artha Graha Internasional are Sub Directorate of Anti-Fraud.

Protection for Whistleblower

If the report is found true, Bank Artha Graha Internasional will provide protection for the whistleblower, including:

1 Guaranteeing confidentiality of whistleblower's identity and contents of submitted report;
2. Guaranteeing protection against treatment that harms the whistleblower;
3. Guaranteeing protection of the possibility of threats, intimidation, punishment, or other unpleasant actions from the reported party.

Complaint Handling

The following is the stages of handling the reports received by Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

1. Information on suspected fraud activities will be followed up;
2. Evidence related to suspected events will be collected and later be verified;
3. If fraud is indicated, a thorough examination will be carried out;
4. Identification regarding weaknesses and causes of fraud will be performed, and the next steps will be decided, one of them includes how to strengthen the Bank's internal control system; and
5. Making a report to the President Director with a copy to the Board of Commissioners.

Dissemination of Whistleblowing System

In order to improve the implementation of whistleblowing system, Bank Artha Graha Internasional through the Sub Directorate of Anti-Fraud, Directorate SKAI has carried out anti-fraud dissemination. In 2020, the Bank conducted anti fraud dissemination activities at all branch offices/ sub-branch offices/cash offices of Bank Artha Graha Internasional, which extended to outsourced employees (drivers, office boys, and security personnels).

Number of Complaints Entered and Processed in the Last Financial Year

In 2020, there were no reports of suspected fraud submitted through the whistleblowing system mechanism of Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Sanksi/Tindak Lanjut atas Pengaduan yang Telah Selesai Diproses pada Tahun Buku

Pada tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak menerima pengaduan pelanggaran. Namun, apabila terdapat pengaduan pelanggaran yang masuk dan setelah diinvestigasi terbukti sebagai pelanggaran maka dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

Sanction/Follow-up of Complaints that have been Settled in the Accounting Year

In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional did not receive any complaints of violations. However, if a violation complaint is submitted and after being investigated it is proven to be a violation, it will be subject to sanctions in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Laporan Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola Terintegrasi

The Implementation of Integrated Governance Report

Sampai tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional belum mempunyai Entitas Anak atau keterkaitan kepemilikan dan/atau pengendalian dengan perusahaan lain di bidang jasa keuangan. Dengan demikian, Bank belum memiliki kewajiban dalam menerapkan tata kelola terintegrasi.

Until 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional does not have a subsidiary or ownership and/or control relationship with other companies in the financial services sector. Thus, the Bank does not yet have the obligation to implement integrated governance.

Pemenuhan Penyampaian Laporan Keberlanjutan 2020

Fulfillment of 2020 Sustainability Report Submission

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah menyampaikan Laporan Keberlanjutan sebagai mana yang diatur dalam POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan bagi Lembaga Jasa Keuangan, Emiten dan Perusahaan Publik. Untuk tahun buku 2020, Bank menyampaikan Laporan Keberlanjutan dalam buku yang terpisah dari Laporan Tahunan namun tetap menjadi bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari Laporan Tahunan ini.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has submitted a Sustainability Report as regulated in POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers and Public Companies. For the 2020 financial year, the Bank submits a Sustainability Report in a separate book from the Annual Report but remains an inseparable part of this Annual Report.

Transparansi Praktik Bad Governance

Transparency of Bad Governance Practices

Laporan atas Kegiatan Perusahaan yang Mencemari Lingkungan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional bergerak dalam bidang perbankan, yang sedikit sekali bersinggungan dengan kegiatan pencemaran lingkungan namun Bank berkomitmen untuk senantiasa untuk mendukung, program *save earth* (*Go Green*) dan telah diterapkan dalam internal Bank.

Pemenuhan Kewajiban Perpajakan

Tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak membayar PPh Badan, karena adanya kerugian Tahun 2019 yang dikompensasikan dengan Laba Tahun 2020 (Undang-Undang No.36 Tahun 2008 tentang Pajak Penghasilan, Pasal 6 ayat (2) berbunyi "Apabila penghasilan bruto setelah pengurangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) didapat kerugian, kerugian tersebut dikompensasikan dengan penghasilan mulai tahun pajak berikutnya berturut-turut sampai dengan 5 (lima) tahun".

Kesesuaian Penyajian Laporan Tahunan dan Laporan Keuangan dengan Peraturan yang Berlaku dan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK)

Dalam penyusunan Laporan Tahunan dan Laporan Keuangan Bank Artha Graha Internasional, informasi yang tersaji telah disesuaikan dengan peraturan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku antara lain mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 29 /POJK.04/2016 Tentang Laporan Tahunan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik dan penyusunan Laporan Keuangan yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2020 telah diperiksa kesesuaiannya dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang berlaku dan disahkan oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik yang ditunjuk oleh Bank dalam RUPS.

Kasus Terkait Buruh dan Karyawan

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak memiliki permasalahan baik pidana maupun perdata terkait buruh dan karyawan.

Pengungkapan Segmen Operasi

Dalam bab Analisis Pembahasan Manajemen telah diungkapkan berbagai segmen operasi yang dilakukan oleh Bank disertai dengan informasi pendapatan dan laba/rugi.

Kesesuaian Berkas Laporan Tahunan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa melakukan pengecekan sebelum mengunggah Laporan Tahunan untuk memastikan kesesuaian data antara Laporan Tahunan *hardcopy* dengan *softcopy*.

Reports on the Company's Activities that Pollute the Environment

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is engaged in banking, which has very little contact with environmental pollution activities, but the Bank is committed to always supporting, the save earth (Go Green) program and has been implemented internally in the Bank.

Fulfillment of Tax Obligations

In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional does not pay Corporate Income Tax, because of the losses in 2019 which are compensated for 2020 Profits (Law No.36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax, Article 6 paragraph (2) reads: If the gross income after deduction is as referred to in paragraph (1) there is a loss, the loss is compensated with income starting from the next tax year up to 5 (five) consecutive years.

The Conformity of the Presentation of Annual Reports and Financial Reports with the Applicable Regulations and Financial Accounting Standards

In preparing the Annual Report and Financial Report of Bank Atha Graha Internasional, the information presented has been adjusted to the prevailing laws and regulations, among others, refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 29 /POJK.04/2016 concerning the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies and the preparation of The Financial Statements which ended on December 31, 2020 have been checked for conformity with the applicable Financial Accounting Standards and approved by the Public Accounting Firm appointed by the Bank at the GMS

Cases Related to Labor and Employees

Throughout 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has no problems, both criminal and civil, related to workers and employees.

Operating Segment Disclosures

The Management Discussion Analysis chapter has disclosed the various operating segments performed by the Bank, accompanied by information on income and profit/loss.

Suitability of Annual Report Files

Bank Artha Graha Internasional always checks before uploading the Annual Report to ensure the suitability of the data between the hardcopy and softcopy Annual Reports.

Rencana Strategis Bank

Bank's Strategic Plan

Rencana strategis Bank disusun sebagai upaya untuk menjawab tantangan bisnis dalam 10 tahun mendatang (2020-2029). Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan bergerak menjadi *Digital Banking* yang menyediakan *One Stop Solution Banking Services* untuk nasabah. Strategi ini mendukung pergerakan era *digital* serta peluang bonus demografi negara Indonesia yang akan mulai tampak pada tahun 2025. Serangkaian rekam jejak telah dirumuskan Bank untuk menjalankan strategi besar tersebut.

The Bank's strategic plan is prepared as an effort to respond to business challenges in the next 10 years (2020-2029). Bank Artha Graha Internasional will provide Digital Banking that offers One Stop Solution Banking Services for customers. This strategy support the movement of digital era and the opportunity for Indonesia demographic bonus that will arise in 2025. A series of track records has been formulated by the Bank to run such big strategy.

Fokus utama Bank Artha Graha Internasional adalah penguatan internal serta pembangunan infrastruktur TI dan SDM, dimana diharapkan peningkatan infrastruktur TI yang akan dikelola dengan baik oleh talenta-talenta Bank yang memiliki kompetensi handal di era *digital*. Rekam jejak tersebut telah digambarkan dalam peta strategi level korporasi Bank Artha Graha Internasional sebagai bentuk penerjemahan strategi yang dapat dilaksanakan.

The main focus of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is internal strengthening as well as IT and HC infrastructures development, where it is expected that IT infrastructure improvement that will be well-managed by the Bank's talents who have reliable capabilities in digital era. Such track records have been described in the map of corporate-level strategy of Bank Artha Graha Internasional as the form of translation of strategy that can be carried out.

Rencana Jangka Panjang

Untuk mencapai visi dan misi, Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah menentukan rencana strategis serta destination statement untuk 10 tahun ke depan. Rencana strategis Bank Artha Graha Internasional dibagi atas 3 fase utama dengan masing-masing fase memiliki tema serta sasaran yang ingin dicapainya, yaitu:

1. *Strengthen Foundation and Digitalization*;
2. *Sustainable Business Expansion*; dan
3. *Market Prominence*.

Long-term Plan

To achieve its vision and mission, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has determined strategic plans and destination statements for the next 10 years. These strategic plans of Bank Artha Graha Internasional comprise 3 main phases with each phase has its own theme and targets that want to be reached, namely:

1. Strengthen Foundation and Digitalization;
2. Sustainable Business Expansion; and
3. Market Prominence.

Penjelasan rencana strategis Bank Artha Graha Internasional sampai dengan tahun 2029 sebagai berikut:

The explanation of strategic plans of Bank Artha Graha Internasional until 2029 is as follows:

Strategi Strategy	**Fase**	**Phase**
Strengthen Foundation and Digitalization	Fase I -> 2020-2021 1. Tingkatkan profitabilitas melalui perbaikan produktivitas dan kualitas aset dengan memperkuat *governance, risk and control*, kualitas SDM, budaya kerja, dan sistem informasi yang handal; 2. Memperkuat penetrasi segmen konsumer dan UMKM berbasis *value chain*; dan 3. Membangun keunggulan infrastruktur *digital* dan TI untuk memperluas jaringan dan kualitas produk dan pelayanan.	Phase I -> 2020-2021 1. Increase profitability by improving productivity and asset quality by strengthening governance, risk and control, quality of Human Capital, work culture, and reliable information systems; 2. Strengthening the penetration of the value chain-based consumer and MSME segments; and 3. Build digital and IT infrastructure excellence to expand the network and the quality of products and services.
Sustainable Business Expansion	Fase II -> 2022-2026 1. Akselerasi pertumbuhan dengan posisi di atas rata-rata di BUKU II dari ukuran aset dan profitabilitas; 2. Memperluas kapasitas one stop financial solutions dengan sinergi/akuisisi mitra usaha (leasing, asuransi, syariah); dan 3. Memperkuat permodalan.	Phase II -> 2022-2026 1. Accelerated growth with a position above the average in BUKU II in terms of asset size and profitability; 2. Expanding the capacity of one stop financial solutions by synergizing/acquiring business partners (leasing, insurance, sharia); and 3. Strengthening capital.

Strategi Strategy	**Fase**	**Phase**
Market Prominence	Fase III -> 2027-2029 1. Memperkuat posisi sebagai pemimpin pasar dengan target ukuran aset No. 1 di antara *peers group* dengan kapabilitas inti dan pendukung yang disegani; dan 2. Bank Artha Graha Internasional diakui sebagai penyedia solusi jasa keuangan terkemuka dengan kinerja prima yang kontributif.	Phase III -> 2027-2029 1. Strengthen its position as a market leader with a target asset size of No. 1 among the peers 2. groups with core capabilities and respected supporters; and 3. Bank Artha Graha Internasional is recognized as a leading provider of financial services solutions with contributive prime performance.

Destination Statement untuk setiap fase tersebut:

The destination statement per each phase is as follows:

Strategi Strategy	**Fase**	**Phase**
Strengthen Foundation and Digitalization	Fase I -> 2020-2021 1. Total Aset : Rp29 triliun 2. ROA : 0,6% 3. NPL Gross : 4,5% 4. BOPO : 92,9% 5. CSI : 80 6. IT Blueprint : 100% implem'd 7. Kredit UMKM : 12,2% 8. Total Nasabah : 31 ribu	Phase I -> 2020-2021 1. Total assets : IDR29 trillion 2. ROA : 0.6% 3. Gross NPL : 4.5% 4. BOPO : 92.9% 5. CSI : 80 6. IT Blueprint : 100% implem'd 7. MSME Loans : 12.2% 8. Total Customers : 31 thousand
Sustainable Business Expansion	Fase II -> 2022-2026 1. Total Aset : Rp63 triliun 2. ROA : 1,1% 3. NPL Gross : 3% 4. BOPO : 85,3% 5. Kategori BUKU III di 2025 6. CSI : 85 7. Solusi keuangan terintegrasi melalui anak usaha *leasing*, syariah, dan *fintech*. 8. Kredit UMKM : 20% di 2023 9. Total Nasabah : 75 ribu	Phase II -> 2022-2026 1. Total assets : IDR63 trillion 2. ROA : 1.1% 3. Gross NPL : 3% 4. BOPO : 85.3% 5. Category BUKU III in 2025 6. CSI : 85 7. Integrated financial solutions through leasing, sharia and fintech subsidiaries. 8. MSME Credit : 20% in 2023 9. Total Customers : 75 thousand
Market Prominence	Fase III -> 2027-2029 1. Total Aset : Rp103 triliun 2. ROA : 1,5% 3. NPL Gross : 3% 4. BOPO : 81,8% 5. CSI : 90 6. Diakui sebagai bank terbaik di BUKU III berbasis *digital* 7. Kredit UMKM : 20% 8. Total Nasabah : 137 ribu	Phase III -> 2027-2029 1. Total assets : IDR103 trillion 2. ROA : 1.5% 3. Gross NPL : 3% 4. BOPO : 81.8% 5. CSI : 90 6. Recognized as the best digital-based bank in BUKU III 7. MSME Credit : 20% 8. Total Customers : 137 thousand

Dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) tahun 2020-2022 diselaraskan dengan Rencana Strategis Bank Artha Graha Internasional 2020-2029 dalam Fase I yaitu *Strengthen Foundation and Digitalization* dengan penjelasan sebagai berikut:

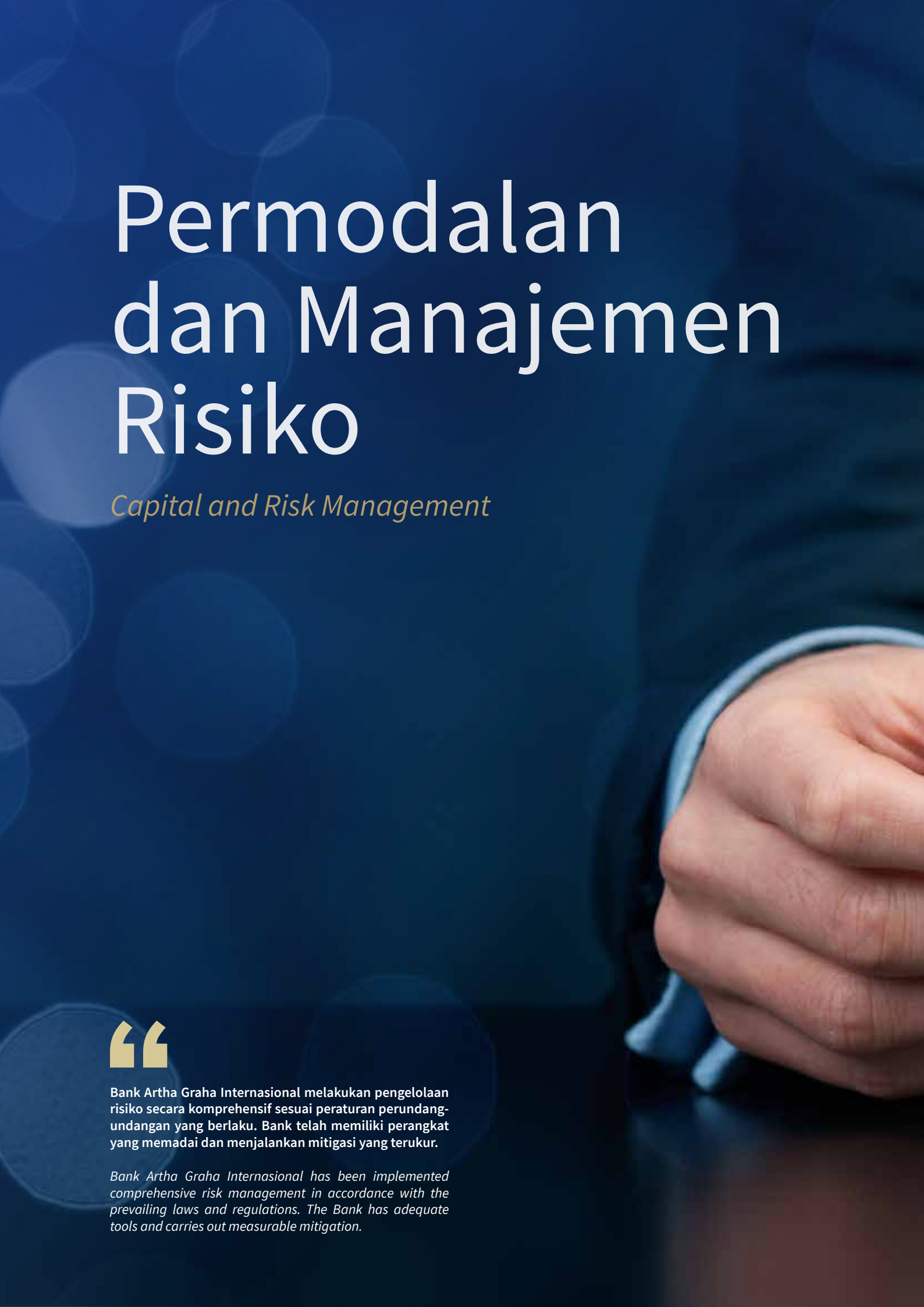
1. Meningkatkan profitabilitas melalui perbaikan produktivitas dan kualitas aset dengan memperkuat *governance, risk and control*, kualitas SDM, budaya kerja, dan sistem informasi yang handal;
2. Memperkuat penetrasi segmen consumer dan UMKM berbasis *value chain*; dan '
3. Membangun kepemimpinan infrastruktur *digital* dan TI untuk memperluas jaringan dan kualitas produk dan layanan.

The Bank's Business Plan of 2020-2022 is aligned with the Strategic Plans of Bank Artha Graha Internasional of 2020-2029 in Phase I is Strengthen Foundation and Digitalization with the following explanation:

1. To improve profitability through the improvement of productivity and assets quality by strengthening governance, risk and control, Human Capital quality, work culture, and reliable information system;
2. To strengthen the penetration of consumer segment as well as micro, small, and medium enterprises based on value chain; and
3. To build the leadership of digital and IT infrastructures by expanding network and improving the quality of products and services.

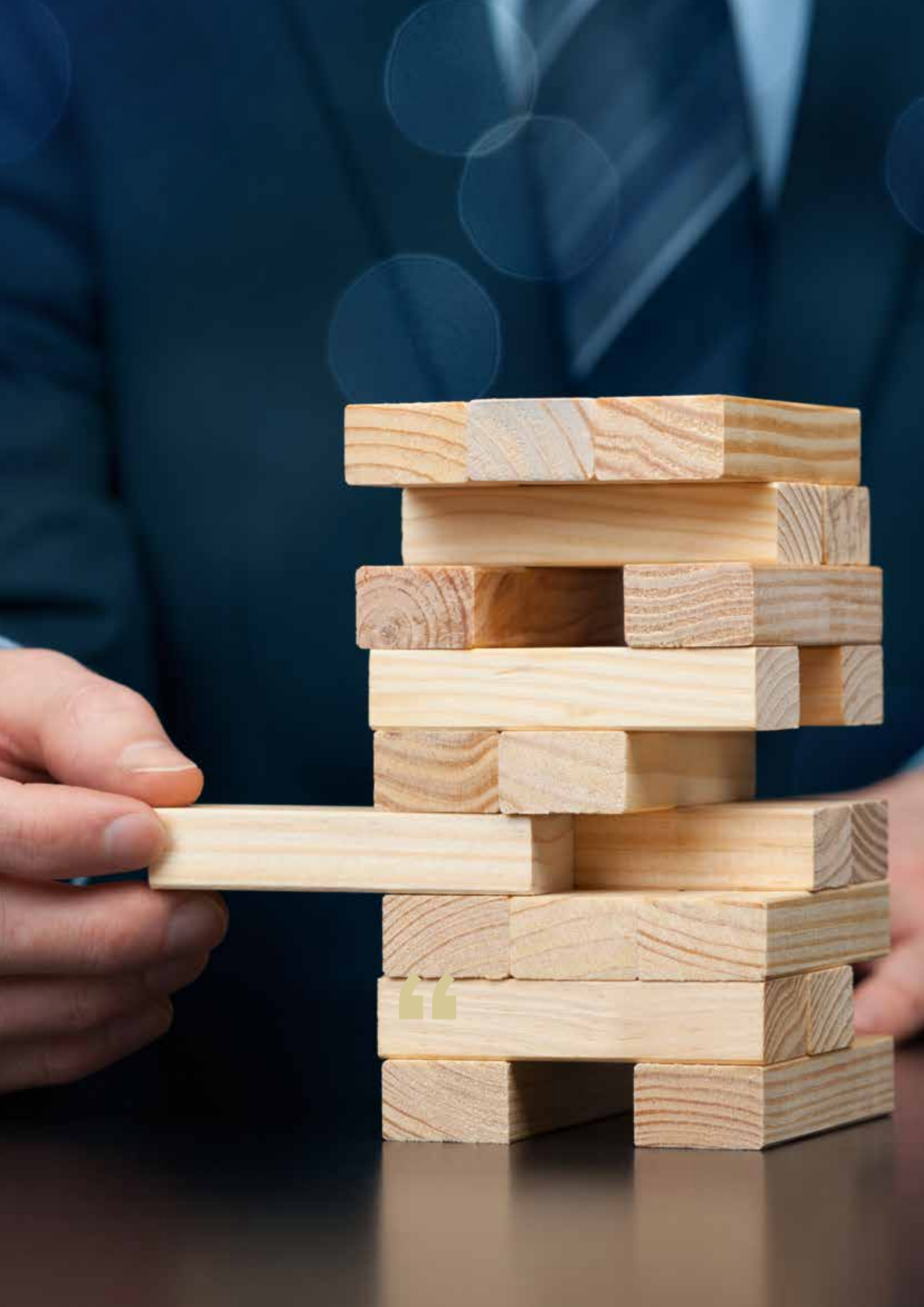
Permodalan dan Manajemen Risiko

Capital and Risk Management



Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan pengelolaan risiko secara komprehensif sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Bank telah memiliki perangkat yang memadai dan menjalankan mitigasi yang terukur.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has been implemented comprehensive risk management in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. The Bank has adequate tools and carries out measurable mitigation.



Permodalan dan Manajemen Risiko

Capital and Risk Management

Dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyadari bahwa situasi lingkungan eksternal dan internal perbankan mengalami banyak perubahan yang diikuti dengan semakin kompleksnya risiko kegiatan usaha perbankan. Agar mampu beradaptasi dengan perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi dalam lingkungan bisnis perbankan, Bank dituntut untuk menerapkan praktik manajemen risiko sesuai dengan kompleksitas usahanya.

Pengelolaan risiko yang dilakukan secara proaktif oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional ditujukan untuk mendukung Bank dalam mencapai pertumbuhan yang sehat dan berkelanjutan serta memelihara tingkat *risk-adjusted return* yang optimal dan *shareholder value*. Karena itu Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah menyusun kebijakan, proses, kompetensi, akuntabilitas, pelaporan dan sistem informasi pendukung, serta mengimplementasikan pendekatan komprehensif untuk mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memprioritaskan, memantau dan mengendalikan risiko-risiko yang berdampak terhadap bisnis, operasional dan organisasi, dengan tujuan agar implementasi manajemen risiko berjalan efektif dan efisien.

In carrying out its activities, Bank Artha Graha Internasional realizes that the situation of the external and internal banking environment has undergone many changes followed by the increasingly complex risks of banking business activities. In order to be able to adapt to changes that occur in the banking business environment, Banks are required to implement risk management practices in accordance with the complexity of their business.

Proactive risk management by Bank Artha Graha Internasional is aimed at supporting the Bank in achieving healthy and sustainable growth as well as maintaining an optimal level of risk-adjusted return and shareholder value. Therefore, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has formulated policies, processes, competences, accountability, reporting and supporting information systems, and implemented a comprehensive approach to identify, measure, prioritize, monitor and control risks that impact the business, operations and organization, with the aim of so that the implementation of risk management is effective and efficient.

Dasar Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

Basis of Risk Management Implementation

Dasar penerapan pengelolaan permodalan dan manajemen risiko Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada beberapa peraturan berikut:

1. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum;
2. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum;
3. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 4/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum;
4. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 38/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dalam Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum;
5. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/POJK.03/2020 tentang tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 38/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dalam Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum;
6. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum;
7. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum;
8. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum; dan
9. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dalam Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum.

Basis of implementing capital and risk management of Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the following regulations:

1. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks;
2. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks;
3. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 on Sound Level Assessment for Commercial Banks;
4. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology by Commercial Banks;
5. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2020 concerning Amendments to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 38/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Application of Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology by Commercial Banks;
6. Financial Services Authority Circular No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 on Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks;
7. Financial Services Authority Circular No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 on Sound Level Assessment for Commercial Banks;
8. Financial Services Authority Circular No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks; and
9. Financial Services Authority Circular No. 21/SEOJK.03/2017 on Implementation of Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology for Commercial Banks.

Pengungkapan Permodalan

Capital Disclosure

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memiliki modal dan struktur permodalan yang kuat untuk mendukung strategi pengembangan ekspansi usaha saat ini dan di masa mendatang. Selain itu, kebijakan permodalan ditetapkan oleh regulator untuk memenuhi ketentuan kecukupan permodalan serta memastikan agar struktur permodalan Bank telah efisien. Sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia, modal Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dari:

Bank Artha Graha Internasional already has strong capital and capital structure to support its current and future business expansion development strategies. In addition, the capital policy is set by the regulator to meet the capital adequacy provisions and to ensure that the Bank's capital structure has been efficient. In accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation, the capital of Bank Artha Graha Internasional consists of:

1. Modal Inti
   Modal inti terdiri dari modal inti utama (*common equity tier*/CET 1) dan modal inti tambahan (*Additional Tier* 1). Modal inti utama terdiri dari modal disetor dan cadangan tambahan modal (*disclose reserve*). Cadangan tambahan modal ini mencakup faktor penambah (agio, cadangan umum, laba tahun lalu, laba tahun berjalan, serta opsi saham) dan faktor pengurang (kerugian komprehensif lainnya dari transaksi aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, selisih kurang penyisihan penghapusan aset (PPA) atas aset produktif dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, serta PPA *non*-produktif).

2. Modal Pelengkap (maksimum 100% dari modal inti)
   Modal pelengkap meliputi cadangan umum PPA atas aset produktif yang wajib dihitung dengan jumlah maksimum 1,25% dari ATMR risiko kredit dan Pinjaman Subordinasi LTN.

1. Core Capital (Tier 1)
   The Core Capital (Tier 1) consists of Common Equity Tier (CET 1) and Additional Tier 1. Common Equity Tier (CET 1) consists of paid-up capital and disclose reserve. Disclose reserves consist of the addition factors (share premium, general reserves, last year's profit, profit for the year, and stock options) and the reduction factors (other comprehensive losses from financial asset transactions classified as available-for-sale, net of allowance for noncollectable assets (PPA) on earning assets with impairment losses allowance, and non-earning PPA).

2. Tier 2 Capital (maximum 100% from Tier 1 Capital)
   Tier 2 Capital includes general reserves of PPA on earning assets which must be calculated with a maximum amount of 1.25% of RWA of credit risk and Subordinated LTN.

Berikut merupakan modal Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam 2 tahun terakhir:

Below are details of Bank Artha Graha Internasional's capital in the last 2 years:

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Jenis Modal Type of Capital	**2020**	**2019**
Modal Inti/Core Capital (Tier 1)	2.730.510	3.431.679
Modal Pelengkap/Tier 2 Capital	304.322	116.869
Total Modal/Total Capital	3.034.832	3.548.548

Penilaian Kecukupan Permodalan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa memenuhi seluruh peraturan yang ada, di antaranya yaitu ketentuan kecukupan modal. Bank melakukan perhitungan kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum (KPMM) dan aset tertimbang menurut risiko (ATMR) yang diperhitungkan menggunakan metode sebagai berikut:

Capital Adequacy Assessment

Bank Artha Graha Internasional always complies with all existing regulations, including capital adequacy provisions. The Bank calculates the minimum capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and risk-weighted assets (RWA) using the following methods:

Jenis Risiko Type of Risks	**Metode Penilaian Risiko Kecukupan Modal** Capital Adequacy Risk Measurement Methods
Risiko Kredit/Credit Risk	Pendekatan Standar Standardized Approach
Risiko Pasar/Market Risk	Pendekatan Standar Standardized Approach
Risiko Operasional/Operational Risk	Pendekatan Indikator Dasar Basic Indicator Approach

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

Risk Management Implementation

Penerapan manajemen risiko di Bank Artha Graha Internasional berlandaskan pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum. Kerangka proses manajemen risiko dalam pengelolaan bisnis dan operasional Bank meliputi:

1. Pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris;
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; serta
4. Sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh.

Pengawasan Aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris

Penerapan manajemen risiko melibatkan pengawasan aktif oleh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Bank. Pengawasan dilakukan sesuai tugas dan tanggung jawab yang dimiliki serta dilakukan secara berkala dan konsisten, sekurang-kurangnya setiap bulan.

Direksi

Tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi dalam penerapan manajemen risiko di Bank Artha Graha Internasional antara lain:

1. Menyusun kebijakan, strategi, dan kerangka manajemen risiko secara tertulis dan komprehensif termasuk limit risiko secara keseluruhan dan per jenis risiko, dengan memperhatikan tingkat risiko yang akan diambil (*risk appetite*) dan toleransi risiko (*risk tolerance*) sesuai kondisi Bank serta memperhitungkan dampak risiko terhadap kecukupan permodalan. Setelah mendapat persetujuan dari Dewan Komisaris, Direksi menetapkan kebijakan, strategi, dan kerangka manajemen risiko dimaksud;
2. Mengevaluasi dan/atau mengkinikan kebijakan, strategi, dan kerangka manajemen risiko paling kurang 1 kali dalam 1 tahun atau dalam frekuensi yang lebih sering dalam hal terdapat perubahan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan usaha Bank, eksposur Risiko, dan/atau profil risiko secara signifikan;
3. Menetapkan struktur organisasi termasuk wewenang dan tanggung jawab yang jelas pada setiap jenjang jabatan yang terkait dengan penerapan manajemen risiko;
4. Memastikan seluruh risiko yang material dan dampak yang ditimbulkan oleh risiko dimaksud telah ditindaklanjuti dan menyampaikan laporan pertanggungjawaban kepada Dewan Komisaris secara

Related to these operational strategies, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has its own policy related to risk management basic framework based on the Financial Services Authority Regulations No. 18/POJK.03/2016 on Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks. The risk management process framework in managing the Bank's business and operations includes:

1. Active monitoring of the Board and Directors and Board of Commissioners;
2. Adequacy of risk management policies and procedures, as well as risk limit setting;
3. Adequacy of process of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and management, as well as risk management information system; and
4. Comprehensive internal control system

Active Monitoring of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners

Risk management implementation involves active monitoring by the Bank's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. Monitoring is carried out according to the duties and responsibilities borne and is conducted periodically and consistently, at least monthly.

Board of Directors

Below are the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors in Bank Artha Graha Internasional related to risk management implementation:

1. Preparing comprehensive risk management policy, strategy, and framework in writing, including limit of risks in overall and per type of risks, by considering the risk appetite and risk tolerance according to the Bank's condition, and measuring the risk impact on the capital adequacy. After obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors establishes the said risk management policy, strategy, and framework;
2. Evaluating and/or updating risk management policy, strategy, and framework at least once a year or more frequent, in the event that there are changes in factors affecting the Bank's business activities, risk exposures, and/or risk profiles significantly;
3. Determining the organizational structure, including clear authority and responsibilities at every level of position related to the risk management implementation;
4. Ensuring that all material risks and impact resulted by the said risks have been followed-up and that accountability report is submitted to the Board of Commissioners periodically. The said report among others contains

berkala. Laporan dimaksud antara lain memuat laporan perkembangan dan permasalahan terkait risiko yang material disertai langkah-langkah perbaikan yang telah, sedang, dan akan dilakukan;

5. Memastikan pelaksanaan langkah-langkah perbaikan atas permasalahan atau penyimpangan dalam kegiatan usaha Bank yang ditemukan oleh Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI);
6. Memastikan kecukupan dukungan keuangan dan infrastruktur untuk mengelola dan mengendalikan risiko; dan
7. Memastikan bahwa fungsi manajemen risiko telah diterapkan secara independen yang dicerminkan antara lain adanya pemisahan fungsi antara Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR) yang melakukan identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian Risiko dengan satuan kerja yang melakukan dan menyelesaikan transaksi.

Dalam pelaksanaannya, Direksi dibantu oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko, Komite Kredit, Komite *Asset and Liability*, serta Komite Pemantau Teknologi Informasi. Selain itu, Direksi juga dibantu oleh Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI), Direktorat Manajemen Risiko, dan Direktorat Kepatuhan yang didalamnya terdapat Sub Direktorat Kepatuhan, Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (APU PPT), serta Kontrol.

Dewan Komisaris

Sedangkan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris dalam penerapan manajemen risiko di Bank Artha Graha Internasional antara lain:

1. Menyetujui kebijakan manajemen risiko termasuk strategi dan kerangka manajemen risiko yang ditetapkan sesuai dengan tingkat risiko yang akan diambil (*risk appetite*) dan toleransi risiko (*risk tolerance*) Bank;
2. Mengevaluasi kebijakan manajemen risiko dan strategi manajemen risiko paling kurang 1 kali dalam 1 tahun atau dalam frekuensi yang lebih sering dalam hal terdapat perubahan faktor yang mempengaruhi kegiatan usaha Bank secara signifikan;
3. Mengevaluasi pertanggungjawaban Direksi dan memberikan arahan perbaikan atas pelaksanaan kebijakan manajemen risiko secara berkala. Evaluasi dilakukan dalam rangka memastikan bahwa Direksi mengelola aktivitas dan risiko Bank secara efektif; dan
4. Memastikan kebijakan dan proses manajemen risiko dilakukan secara efektif dan terintegrasi dalam proses manajemen risiko secara keseluruhan.

Dalam pelaksanaannya, Dewan Komisaris dibantu oleh Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, serta Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

development and problem related to the material risk as well as the corrective actions that have been, are being, and will be done;

5. Ensuring the implementation of corrective actions on problems or deviations in the Bank's business activities found by the Internal Audit Unit (IAU);
6. Ensuring sufficient financial and infrastructure support to manage and control risks; and
7. Ensuring that the risk management function has been applied independently that is reflected among others by separating the function between Risk Management Work Unit (SKMR) that performs risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control and the work unit performing and settling transactions.

In the implementation, the Board of Directors is assisted by Risk Management Committee, Credit Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, and Information Technology Monitoring Committee. Furthermore, the Board of Directors is also assisted by the Internal Audit Unit (IAU), Risk Management Directorate, and Compliance Directorate, with Sub Directorates of Compliance, Anti-Money Laundering and Prevention of Financing of Terrorism (APU PPT), and Control.

Board of Commissioners

While the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners in Bank Artha Graha Internasional related to risk management implementation:

1. Approving the risk management policies, including risk management strategy and framework determined according to the risk appetite and risk tolerance of the Bank;
2. Evaluating risk management policies and risk management strategies at least once a year or more frequent, in the event that there are changes in factors affecting the Bank's business activities significantly;
3. Evaluating the Board of Directors' responsibilities and giving directions to improve the implementation of risk management policies periodically. The evaluation is done in order to ensure that the Board of Directors manage the Bank's activities and risks effectively; and
4. Ensuring that the risk management policies and process are performed effectively and integrated comprehensively in the risk management process.

In the implementation, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Kecukupan Kebijakan dan Prosedur Manajemen Risiko, serta Penetapan Limit Risiko

Bank telah memiliki kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit yang memadai untuk penerapan kerangka kerja manajemen risiko yang efektif, efisien dan profesional terhadap 8 (delapan) jenis risiko utama yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, risiko stratejik dan risiko kepatuhan serta terhadap risiko lainnya dalam mendukung pertumbuhan Bank secara *prudent*, konsisten dan berkelanjutan serta meningkatkan nilai tambah Bank di mata seluruh pemangku kepentingan. Kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit risiko didokumentasikan dan ditinjau secara berkala disesuaikan dengan perkembangan internal maupun eksternal.

Adequacy of Risk Management Policies and Procedures and Setting Risk Limit

The Bank has adequate policies, procedures and limits for the implementation of an effective, efficient and professional risk management framework for 8 main types of risk, namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, reputation risk, strategic risk and compliance risk as well as other risks in supporting the Bank's growth in a prudent, consistent and sustainable manner as well as increasing the added value of the Bank in the eyes of all stakeholders. Policies, procedures and determination of risk limits are documented and reviewed periodically in accordance with internal and external developments.

Kecukupan Proses Identifikasi, Pengukuran, Pemantauan, dan Pengendalian Risiko, serta Sistem Informasi Manajemen Risiko

Bank telah memiliki infrastruktur untuk mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memantau, dan mengendalikan risiko yang didukung dengan sistem informasi manajemen yang memadai dan mampu mendukung fungsi manajemen risiko secara menyeluruh.

Sejalan dengan penerapan pilar 2 Basel II, Bank menerapkan ICAAP guna memastikan kecukupan modal sesuai profil risiko Bank di luar profil risiko yang sudah tercakup di pilar 1. Bank senantiasa memastikan ketersediaan modal yang cukup agar mampu menyerap potensi kerugian material yang mungkin terjadi dalam skenario kondisi stress serta mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis secara berkelanjutan (*sustainable business growth*). Direktorat SKMR - ERM melakukan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan risiko dan bekerja sama dengan seluruh unit bisnis dan unit pendukung melakukan proses pengendalian dan mitigasi risiko dan membangun sistem informasi manajemen risiko yang menyeluruh.

Bagian utama dari proses penerapan manajemen risiko Bank terdiri dari proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko. Proses tersebut melibatkan 3 unit kerja yang berbeda, yaitu *front office* (unit bisnis), *middle office* (unit manajemen risiko dan sistem prosedur), dan *back office* (unit operasional) yang dijelaskan sebagai berikut.

1. *Front Office*
   Jabatan kerja operasional yang dimiliki oleh Bank yang melaksanakan transaksi secara langsung berdasarkan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, serta mengelola portofolio Bank, dengan tetap memperhatikan konsep yang telah ditetapkan oleh manajemen risiko.
   a. Kantor Cabang, yaitu *Account Officer* dan Pimpinan Cabang;
   b. Direktorat *Treasury*, yaitu *Dealer*;
   c. Unit kerja operasional lainnya, yaitu *Customer Service* dan *Teller*; serta
   d. Direktorat Bisnis Kredit.

Adequacy of Process of Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control, as well as Risk Management Information System

The Bank has the infrastructure to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks supported by an adequate management information system capable of supporting the overall risk management function.

In line with the implementation of pillar 2 Basel II, the Bank implements ICAAP to ensure capital adequacy according to the Bank's risk profile outside of the risk profile covered in pillar 1. The Bank always ensures the availability of sufficient capital to be able to absorb potential material losses that may occur in stressful scenarios. as well as supporting sustainable business growth. The SKMR - ERM Directorate carries out the process of identification, measurement, risk monitoring and collaborates with all business units and support units to carry out risk control and mitigation processes and build a comprehensive risk management information system.

The main part of the Bank's risk management implementation process consists of the process of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control. The process involves 3 different work units, which are front office (business unit), middle office (risk management unit and system and procedure), and back office (operational unit) that are described as follows.

1. Front Office
   An operational work position at the Bank in conducting transaction directly based on the respective duties and responsibilities, and managing the Bank's portfolio, by considering the concepts set by the risk management.

   a. Branch Offices, namely Account Officers and Branch Manager;
   b. Treasury Directorate, namely Dealer;
   c. Other operational work units, namely Customer Service and Teller, and.
   d. Credit Business Directorate.

Dalam rangka penerapan prinsip kehati-hatian (*prudential principles*) dan penerapan sistem peringatan dini (*early warning system*), Direktorat SKMR - ERM dilibatkan dalam setiap proses aktivitas *front office*, dengan cara:

a. Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko setiap permohonan penyimpangan dari ketentuan operasi yang diajukan oleh unit kerja operasional sesuai batasan/limit dan ketentuan Direksi;
b. Mereview serta memberikan rekomendasi berupa saran dan masukan terhadap draft kebijakan dan prosedur yang akan diterbitkan oleh Bank (Baru atau Revisi);
c. Mengkaji risiko setiap rencana penerbitan produk atau aktivitas baru dan menganalisa risiko atas proses *User Acceptance Test* (UAT) untuk pengembangan produk atau aktivitas yang baru atau yang sudah ada.

2. *Middle Office*
Bagian pendukung operasional Bank yang melakukan pengelolaan, penyusunan pedoman/prosedur operasional, dan pengawasan operasional, serta melakukan manajemen risiko portofolio secara bank wide, yaitu:
   a. Direktorat SKMR - ERM
      i. Mengembangkan prosedur dan alat untuk identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko;
      ii. Memantau posisi/eksposur risiko secara keseluruhan (portofolio), maupun per jenis risiko, termasuk pemantauan kepatuhan terhadap toleransi risiko dan limit-limit risiko yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi;
      iii. Melakukan *stress testing* untuk mengetahui dampak dari implementasi kebijakan dan strategi manajemen risiko terhadap portofolio atau kinerja Bank secara keseluruhan.
   b. Subdirektorat Sistem dan Prosedur

3. *Back Office*
Bagian akhir dari proses operasional Bank yang menyelesaikan transaksi.
   a. Direktorat Kredit dan Direktorat SAM - Remedial.
   b. Direktorat Operasi
   Melakukan pengelolaan risiko *settlement*.

In the framework of implementing prudential principles and early warning system, SKMR - ERM Directorate is involved in every process of front office activities, through:

a. Conducting an independent credit review to the prospective debtors in accordance with limits and provisions set by the Board of Directors;
b. Conducting risk identification and assessment on any request for deviation from operational provisions proposed by the operational work units within limits and provisions set by the Board of Directors; and
c. Conducting risk assessment on any new product or activity issuance and performing risk analysis on user acceptance test (UAT) process to develop new or existing products and activities, as well as providing recommendation in the forms of advise and input on every policy and procedure draft to be issued by the Bank.

2. Middle Office
A part of the Bank's operational support that manages, arranges operational guidelines/procedures, conducts operational oversight, and conducts portfolio risk management in a bank wide manner, as follows:
   a. SKMR-ERM Directorate
      i. Developing procedures and tools for risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control;
      ii. Monitoring risk position/exposure in overall (portfolio), or per type of risks, including monitoring of compliance with risk tolerance and risk limits defined by the Board of Directors;
      iii. Conducting stress testing to know the impact of risk management policy and strategy implementation on the Bank's portfolio or performance in overall;
   b. System and Procedure Directorate

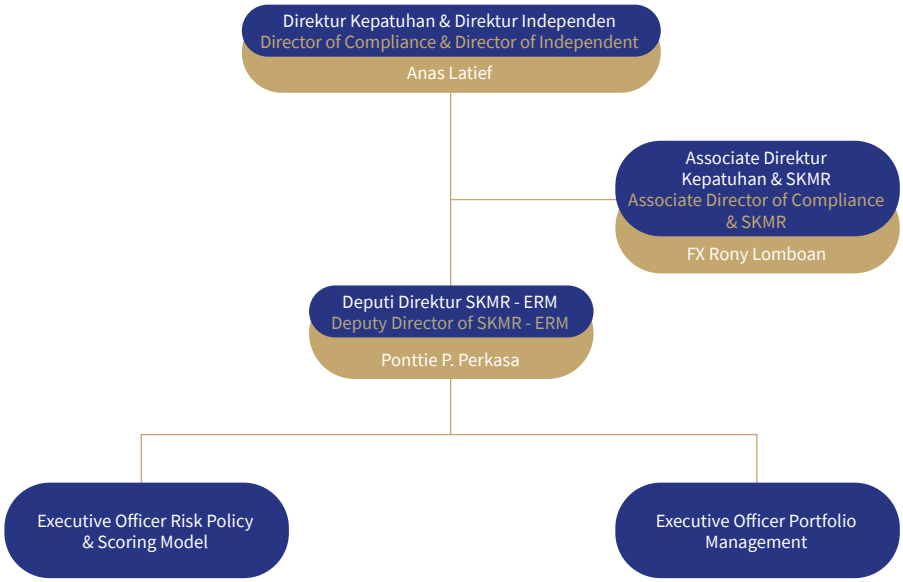
3. Back Office
The final part of the Bank's operational process that finishes the transactions.
   a. Credit Directorate, SAM Directorate, and Remedial Directorate.
   b. Operation Directorate
   Conducting risk management for settlement.

Organisasi dan Tata Kelola Manajemen Risiko

Risk Management Organization

Untuk mengelola berbagai jenis risiko yang melekat pada Bank sesuai dengan kompleksitas kegiatan usahanya, Bank telah memiliki beberapa unit kerja pada struktur organisasi Direktorat SKMR - ERM yang dibentuk berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum.

To manage the various types of risks inherent in the Bank in accordance with the complexity of its business activities, the Bank has several work units in the SKMR - ERM Directorate organizational structure which was formed based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 concerning Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.



Sebagai *second line of defense*, selain bertanggung jawab dalam menjalankan fungsi tata kelola manajemen risiko secara independen, Direktorat SKMR - ERM juga bekerja sama dan bermitra dengan seluruh unit bisnis dan unit pendukung, mulai dari level strategis sampai dengan level transaksi dalam rangka membangun proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, pengendalian risiko dan sistem informasi serta sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh.

As the second line of defense, apart from being responsible for carrying out the risk management governance function independently, the SKMR - ERM Directorate also collaborates and partners with all business units and support units, from the strategic level to the transaction level in order to build a process of identification and measurement, monitoring, risk control and information systems as well as a comprehensive internal control system.

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Direktorat SKMR - ERM memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja yang tertuang Pedoman Manajemen Risiko No. 00001.03.3 tentang Manajemen Risiko Umum.

In performing their duties, the SKMR - ERM Directorate has Guidelines and Work Conduct stipulated in the Risk Management Guidelines No. 00001.03.3 on General Risk Management.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Manajemen Risiko

Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab yang meliputi:

1. Menetapkan risiko terkait dengan produk dan transaksi perbankan;
2. Menetapkan penggunaan metode pengukuran dan sistem informasi manajemen risiko;
3. Menentukan limit dan penetapan toleransi risiko;
4. Menetapkan sistem pengendalian internal dalam penerapan manajemen risiko;
5. Menetapkan penilaian peringkat risiko;
6. Memberikan rekomendasi dalam penyusunan rencana darurat (*contingency plan*);
7. Melakukan kajian dan rekomendasi terhadap setiap pengembangan produk/aktivitas yang ada maupun yang baru.

Duties and Responsibilities of Risk Management

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has duties and responsibilities that include:

1. Determining risks related to banking products and transactions;
2. Determining the use of measurement method and risk management information system;
3. Determining limits and setting risk tolerance;
4. Establishing an internal control system in the risk management implementation;
5. Establishing risk rating assessments;
6. Providing recommendations in preparing contingency plans;
7. Conduct studies and recommendations on any existing or new product/activity developments.

Pada akhir tahun 2020, komposisi personil Direktorat SKMR - ERM Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdiri dari 11 orang,yang terdiri dari 1 orang Deputi Direktur, 2 orang Executive Officer dan 8 orang staf. Seluruh personil Direktorat SKMR - ERM diangkat dan diberhentikan berdasarkan keputusan Direksi Bank.

At the end of 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional personnel composition of the SKMR - ERM Directorate consisted of 11 people, consisting of 1 Deputy Director, 2 Executive Officers and 8 staff. All SKMR - ERM Directorate personnel are appointed and dismissed based on the decision of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko

Bank juga mengikutsertakan jajaran manajemen untuk berpartisipasi dalam program sertifikasi manajemen risiko (USMR) serta program pemeliharaan (*refreshment program*). Informasi terkait sertifikasi manajemen risiko di tahun 2020 sebagai berikut:

Risk Management Certification

The Bank also includes management to participate in the risk management certification program (USMR) and the refreshment program. Information related to risk management certification in 2020 is as follows:

Jabatan Position	**Level Sertifikasi** Level of Certification	**Jumlah Peserta** Total Participants
Dewan Komisaris/Board of Commissioners	V	1
Direksi/Board of Directors	V	4
Deputi Direktur/Deputy Director	IV	10

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Manajemen Risiko

Pada tahun 2020, manajemen risiko telah melaksanakan beberapa kegiatan yang menjadi tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, yaitu:

1. Melakukan tinjauan secara independen terhadap eksposur risiko, rencana produk atau aktivitas baru/lama yang dimodifikasi, draft kebijakan dan prosedur baru/perubahan, rencana perubahan proses bisnis, dan kerja sama dengan pihak ketiga;
2. Memastikan terpenuhinya *risk tolerance*;
3. Menjalankan program kerja rutin dan non rutin.

Implementation of Risk Management Activity

In 2020, Risk Management conducted several activities which become its duties and responsibilities, which were:

1. Conducting independent reviews of risk exposures, new/existing product or activity plans that are modified, draft policies and new/amended procedures, plan to change business process, and cooperation with third parties;
2. Ensuring the fulfillment of risk tolerance;
3. Conducting routine and non-routine work programs.

Pengembangan Kompetensi Manajemen Risiko

Dalam rangka mendukung kinerja dan menambah wawasan pengelola manajemen risiko, Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengikutsertakan personil dalam berbagai pelatihan, *workshop* dan seminar. Pengembangan kompetensi yang telah diikuti selama tahun 2020, yaitu:

Competence Development of Risk Management

In order to support risk management manager's performance and insight, Bank Artha Graha Internasional enrolls the personnel in various trainings, workshops and seminar. The competence development participated in 2020 is as follows:

Materi Pengembangan Kompetensi/Pelatihan *Competence Development/Training Material*	Waktu dan Tempat Pelaksanaan *Time and Place*
PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 16-18/01/2020
PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 1) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 1)	Jakarta, 30/01-01/02/2020
PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 1) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 1)	Jakarta, 06-08/02/2020
PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 1) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 1)	Jakarta, 13-15/02/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 05-07/03/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 2) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 2)	Jakarta, 12-14/03/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 23-25/04/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 29-30/04, 02/05/2020
REFRESHMENT SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO (*ONLINE TRAINING*) REFRESHMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 09/05/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 3) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 3) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 14-16/05/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 4 BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 4	Jakarta, 02-05/06/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 4) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 4) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 2 & 20/6/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 4) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 4) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 11-13/06/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 4) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 4)	Jakarta, 18-20/06/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 4) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 4)	Jakarta, 25-27/06/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 5) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 5) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Jakarta, 02-04/07/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 6) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1(BATCH 6) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 09-11/07/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 7) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 7) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Jakarta, 16-18/07/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 8) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 8) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Jakarta, 23-25/07/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 5) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 5)	Jakarta, 06-08/08/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 5) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 5)	Jakarta, 13-15/08/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 6) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 6)	Jakarta, 27-29/08/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 9) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 9) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 03-05/09/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 10) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 10) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 10-12/09/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 11) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 11) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 17-19/09/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO-*BATCH* 12 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 - BATCH 12 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 24-26/09/2020

Materi Pengembangan Kompetensi/Pelatihan *Competence Development/Training Material*	Waktu dan Tempat Pelaksanaan *Time and Place*
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 - *BATCH* 13 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 - BATCH 13 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 01-03/10/2020
AOP-VIII: PEMBEKALAN & SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 AOP-VIII: BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 12-13&14/11/2020
PEMBEKALAN & SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Online, 26-27/11, 30/11/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 *BATCH* 7 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 - BATCH 7 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 03-04,7/12/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 *BATCH* 6 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 - BATCH 6 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 10-12/12/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 *BATCH* 15 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 - BATCH 15 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 10-11,15/12/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 *BATCH* 8 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 - BATCH 8 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 14-16/12/2020
PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 4 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 4 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 16-18/12/2020

Terkait hal ini, manajemen dan karyawan Bank Artha Graha Internasional turut serta dalam Ujian Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko yang diselenggarakan oleh Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan (LSPP) dan Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR) yang diuraikan sebagai berikut:

Regarding this matter, the Management and employees of Bank Artha Graha Internasional take part in the Risk Management Certification Exams held by the Banking Profession Certification Institution (LSPP) and the Risk Management Certification Agency (BSMR), which are described as follows:

Jabatan *Position*	Materi Pengembangan Kompetensi/Pelatihan *Competence Development/Training Material*	Waktu dan Tempat Pelaksanaan *Time and Place*	Jumlah Peserta *Total Participants*
DD, EO	PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 16-18/01/2020	3
EO, SO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 1) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 1)	Jakarta, 30/01-01/02/2020	21
EO, SO, TL, STAF	PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 1) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 1)	Jakarta, 06-08/02/2020	22
DD, EO, SO, AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN DAN UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 13-15/02/2020	25
EO, SO, AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 05-07/03/2020	26
SO, TL, EO, DD, AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 2) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 2)	Jakarta, 12-14/03/2020	19
EO, DD	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 23-25/04/2020	12
EO, SO, TL	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 29-30/04, 02/05/2020	8
DD, EO, SO, AO, STAF	REFRESHMENT SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO (*ONLINE TRAINING*) REFRESHMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 09/05/2020	34
EO, STAF, AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 - (*BATCH* 3) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 - (BATCH 3) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 14-16/05/2020	14
DD	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 4 BRIEFING ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 4	Jakarta, 02-05/06/2020	3
SO, STAF, AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 - *BATCH* 4 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 - (BATCH 4) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 2 & 20/6/2020	1
SO, STAF, AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 - *BATCH* 4 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 - (BATCH 4) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 11-13/06/2020	13
EO, SO, AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 4) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 4)	Jakarta, 18-20/06/2020	11

Jabatan *Position*	Materi Pengembangan Kompetensi/Pelatihan *Competence Development/Training Material*	Waktu dan Tempat Pelaksanaan *Time and Place*	Jumlah Peserta *Total Participants*
EO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 4) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 4)	Jakarta, 25-27/06/2020	9
AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 5) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 5) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Jakarta, 02-04/07/2020	17
AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 6) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 6) (*ONLINE TRAINING*)	Online, 09-11/07/2020	16
AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 7) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 7) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Jakarta, 16-18/07/2020	15
AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 8) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 8) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Jakarta, 23-25/07/2020	13
EO, AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 5) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 5)	Jakarta, 06-08/08/2020	10
EO, SO, AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 5) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 5)	Jakarta, 13-15/08/2020	10
SO, AO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 6) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 6)	Jakarta, 27-29/08/2020	9
AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 9) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 9) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 03-05/09/2020	21
AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 10) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 10) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 10-12/09/2020	21
AO, SO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 11) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 11) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 17-19/09/2020	20
AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO (*BATCH* 12) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH) 12 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 24-26/09/2020	19
AO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 13) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 13) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 01-03/10/2020	19
AO, CALON AO	AOP-VIII: PEMBEKALAN & SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 AOP-VIII: BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Jakarta, 12-13&14/11/2020	12
EO, SO, STAF, ASISTEN AO	PEMBEKALAN & SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 BRIEFING ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1	Online, 26-27/11, 30/11/2020	20
EO, WAKIL EO, SO, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 7) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 7) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 03-04,7/12/2020	10
EO, PJS. EO, WAKIL EO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 3 (*BATCH* 6) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 3 (BATCH 6) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 10-12/12/2020	15
DD, SO, CS, TELLER, STAF	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 1 (*BATCH* 15) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 1 (BATCH 15) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 10-11,15/12/2020	21
EO, PJS. EO, WAKIL EO	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 2 (*BATCH* 8) (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 2 (BATCH 8) (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 14-16/12/2020	10
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, DD, WAKIL DD	PEMBEKALAN & UJIAN SERTIFIKASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO *LEVEL* 4 (*ONLINE TRAINING*) BRIEFING AND EXAM ON RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION LEVEL 4 (ONLINE TRAINING)	Online, 16-18/12/2020	3

DD: Deputi Direktur / *Deputy Director* — *EO: Executive Officer* / *Executive Officer* — *SO: Senior Officer* / *Senior Officer* — *AO: Account Officer* / *Account Officer* — *TL: Team Leader* / *Team Leader* — *PJS: Pejabat Sementara* / *Interim Officer*

Pengungkapan Eksposur Risiko dan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

Disclosure of Risk Exposure and Risk Management Implementation

Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat kegagalan pihak lain dalam memenuhi kewajiban kepada Bank, seperti risiko akibat kegagalan debitur, risiko konsentrasi kredit, *counterparty credit risk*, dan *settlement risk*.

Pengungkapan Umum

1. Kebijakan pengelolaan risiko konsentrasi kredit.
   Kebijakan mengenai pengelolaan risiko kredit Bank telah diatur kebijakan pembatasan eksposur dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank yang ditetapkan setiap tahun per sektor ekonomi, jenis penggunaan, wilayah kerja, serta sektoryang menjadi perhatian dan perlu dihindari. Terkait hal tersebut, Direktorat SKMR - ERM melakukan perhitungan serta analisa risiko portofolio kredit berdasarkan BMPK, sektor ekonomi, letak usaha dan eksposur kredit *Non Performance Loan* (NPL), serta melaporkannya kepada manajemen secara periodik.

2. Mekanisme pengukuran dan pengendalian risiko kredit.
   Mekanisme pengukuran risiko kredit dilakukan melalui analisa profil risiko kredit yang dilakukan oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM dan dilaporkan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Direksi dan Komite Manajemen Risiko secara periodik. Guna kecukupan modal risiko kredit, Bank menggunakan pendekatan standar *(standardized approach),* sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia. Sistem pemeringkatan *(rating system)* yang digunakan berupa *Credit Risk Rating* (CRR) dan *Credit Risk Scoring* yang menjadi salah satu alat bantu memutus kredit produktif dan konsumtif.

3. Definisi tagihan yang telah jatuh tempo dan tagihan yang mengalami penurunan nilai (*impairment*).
   Tagihan yang jatuh tempo akan mengalami penurunan nilai/*impairment* jika bukti objektif dan *management's expert judgement* mengindikasikan bahwa Bank tidak akan memperoleh kembali aset keuangan yang diberikan sesuai jangka waktu yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak perjanjian.

Upaya Mitigasi

Upaya mitigasi yang dilakukan untuk risiko kredit telah diatur dalam Pedoman Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank dan Pedoman Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Kredit Bank yang harus dijalankan oleh seluruh unit kerja yang terlibat dalam pengelolaan risiko kredit. Pelaksanaan kebijakan tersebut dilakukan dengan:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk arising due to failure of other party to meet the obligation to the Bank, such as risk due to debtor's failure, credit concentration risk, counterparty credit risk, and settlement risk.

General Disclosure

1. Credit concentration risk management policy.
   The policy on the Bank's credit risk management has regulated the exposure limit policy in the Bank's Business Plan, which is set every year on each economic sector, type of use, work area, and sectors of concern and need to be avoided. Related to this matter, SKMR - ERM Directorate performs credit portfolio risk calculation and analysis based on Legal Lending Limit (LLL), economic sector, business location, and non-performance loan (NPL) credit exposure, and reports it to the Management periodically.

2. Credit risk measurement and control mechanism.
   Credit risk measurement mechanism is performed through profile analysis of credit risk, which is carried out by SKMR - ERM Directorate and reported to the Financial Services Authority, Board of Directors, and Risk Management Committee periodically. For capital adequacy of credit risk, the Bank uses a standardized approach, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation. The rating system used is Credit Risk Rating (CRR) and Credit Risk Scoring which becomes one of the supporting tools in determining credit, both productive and consumptive credit.

3. Definition of past due receivables and impairment of receivables.
   Past due receivables will be impaired if objective evidence and management's expert judgment indicate that the Bank will not recover the financial assets disbursed in accordance with the time period specified in the contract agreement.

Mitigation Efforts

Mitigation efforts conducted for credit risk have been regulated in the Bank's Credit Policy Guidelines and Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy Guidelines that shall be performed by all work units involved in managing credit risk. These policies are implemented by:

1. Menetapkan kembali *risk appetite*, *risk tolerance* dan *risk limit* di bidang perkreditan Bank;
2. Melakukan kajian risiko atas sektor ekonomi/industri yang akan dibiayai oleh Bank secara periodik;
3. Melakukan monitoring terhadap perkembangan risiko konsentrasi kredit berdasarkan BMPK, Sektor Ekonomi dan Sektor Geografi secara periodik.

Risiko Pasar

Risiko pasar merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat posisi neraca dan rekening administratif, termasuk transaksi derivatif, mengalami perubahan akibat dari kondisi pasar, termasuk risiko perubahan harga *option*. Risiko ini dikelola oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM yang bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan identifikasi, kajian, analisa, penilaian, peninjauan, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko pasar yang dihadapi Bank.

Selama tahun 2020, Bank telah melakukan kegiatan pengelolaan atas risiko suku bunga dan risiko nilai tukar, yang merupakan bagian dari risiko pasar, dengan melakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut:

1. Pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris, melalui:
   a. Responsif terhadap laporan profil risiko pasar terkait risiko suku bunga dan risiko nilai tukar, dan kecenderungannya serta pengaruh perkembangan kondisi makro ekonomi dan/atau pergerakan variabel pasar terhadap eksposur pada neraca dan rekening administratif yang disampaikan oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM secara periodik; dan
   b. Kebijakan pengambilan posisi konservatif dan penetapan limit risiko terhadap eksposur yang terekspos risiko suku bunga serta nilai tukar sesuai dengan kapasitas kemampuan Bank dan ketentuan yang berlaku dengan senantiasa mengutamakan prinsip kehati-hatian *(prudent banking).*

2. Pembakuan kebijakan dan prosedur, melalui:
   a. Menyusun, membakukan dan melaksanakan Pedoman Manajemen Risiko Pasar dan kebijakan/ prosedur internal lainnya yang berkaitan dengan risiko suku bunga dan risiko nilai tukar; serta
   b. Melakukan peninjauan ulang dan penyempurnaan terhadap Pedoman Manajemen Risiko Pasar dan kebijakan/prosedur internal lainnya yang berkaitan dengan risiko suku bunga serta nilai

1. Reestablishing risk appetite, risk tolerance, and risk limit in the Bank's credit field;
2. Conducting risk assessment on the economic/industrial sector to be funded by the Bank periodically;
3. Monitoring the development of credit concentration risk based on LLL (Legal Lending Limit), the Economic Sector and the Geographical Sector on a periodic basis.

Market Risk

Market Risk is a risk arising due to changes in the position of balance sheet and administrative accounts, including derivative transactions, changes due to market conditions, including the risk of changes in option price. This risk is managed by SKMR - ERM Directorate that is responsible for performing identification, review, analysis, assessment, review, monitoring, and management of market risk faced by the Bank.

Throughout 2020, the Bank managed the interest rate risk and exchange rate risk, which are part of market risk, by taking the following steps:

1. Active monitoring of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, through:
   a. Being responsive towards market risk profile report related to interest rate and exchange rate risk, and its trend as well as the impact of the development of macro economic condition and/or market variable movement on exposure in the balance sheet and administrative accounts that are submitted by the SKMR - ERM Directorate periodically; and
   b. Policy in taking conservative position and establishment of risk limits on exposures that are exposed to interest rate risk and exchange rate risk in accordance with the Bank's capacity and capability, and the prevailing regulations while always prioritizing the prudent banking principles.

2. Standardizing the policies and procedures, through:
   a. Preparation, standardization, and implementation of Market Risk Management Guidelines and other internal policy/procedure related to interest rate risk and exchange rate risk; and
   b. Periodically reviewing and improving the Market Risk Management Guidelines and other internal policy/ procedures related to interest rate risk and exchange rate risk periodically in line with the development

tukar secara periodik sesuai perkembangan skala usaha Bank, peraturan regulator yang berlaku, dan praktik terbaik perbankan terkini.

3. Melaksanakan identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko suku bunga dan risiko nilai tukar dengan mengikuti Pedoman Manajemen Risiko Pasar Bank dan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan/atau Bank Indonesia, serta praktik terbaik terkini, termasuk pelaksanaan *stress testing* terhadap kemungkinan kondisi yang terburuk *(worst case scenario)* pada eksposur yang memiliki sensitivitas risiko suku bunga dan risiko nilai tukar. Pelaporan risiko suku bunga dan nilai tukar disampaikan kepada Direksi, Komite Manajemen Risiko, serta Komite Pemantau Risiko secara periodik;

4. Melaksanakan pemantauan transaksi yang terekspos risiko suku bunga dan nilai tukar sesuai limit serta kewenangan yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi; dan

5. Sub Direktorat Kontrol melakukan pemeriksaan transaksi secara harian, sedangkan SKAI melaksanakan audit secara periodik terhadap unit kerja yang melakukan transaksi yang terekspos risiko suku bunga dan nilai tukar.

Pengelolaan risiko nilai tukar dilakukan dengan berpedoman pada batas Posisi Devisa Neto sesuai peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, di mana Bank wajib mengelola dan memelihara PDN paling tinggi sebesar 20% dari modal Bank secara harian. Terkait hal ini, Direktorat SKMR - ERM melakukan pemantauan terhadap posisi PDN secara periodik dan melaporkannya kepada Manajemen secara periodik sebagaimana diuraikan sebagai berikut:

1. Hasil pemantauan risiko secara periodik maupun perhitungan kecukupan modal, baik pada *banking book* maupun *trading book.*
2. Hasil pengukuran profil risiko pasar setiap bulan untuk melihat posisi dan kecenderungan risiko pasar, terutama jika terjadi peningkatan risiko dan parameter-parameter yang mempengaruhi. Pemantauan risiko pasar dilakukan pula terhadap transaksi oleh Direktorat *Treasury* dan *Marketing* secara harian dan dilaporkan secara periodik kepada manajemen.
3. Langkah-langkah dan rencana dalam mengantisipasi risiko pasar atas transaksi mata uang asing dilakukan baik karena perubahan kurs maupun fluktuasi suku bunga, termasuk penjelasan mengenai semua penyediaan dana dan ikatan tanpa proteksi atau lindung nilai, serta utang yang suku bunganya berfluktuasi atau yang tidak ditentukan terlebih dahulu.
4. Pengungkapan informasi mengenai *Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book* (IRRBB), termasuk asumsi yang digunakan dalam pemantauan IRRBB seperti perilaku

of the Bank's business scale, applicable regulatory provisions, and the latest banking best practices.

3. Performing identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of interest rate risk and exchange rate risk by following the Bank's Market Risk Management Guidelines and provisions of the Financial Services Authority and/or Bank Indonesia, as well as the latest banking best practices, including the implementation of stress testing to the worst case scenario on exposures that are sensitive to interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. Interest rate and exchange rate risk report is periodically submitted to the Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, and Risk Monitoring Committee;

4. Monitoring transactions that are exposed to interest rate risk and exchange rate risk in accordance with limit and authority established by the Board of Directors; and

5. Control Sub Directorate conducts examination on daily transactions, while the Internal Audit Unit (IAU) conducts periodic audit on work units that perform transactions that are exposed to interest rate and exchange rate risk.

The exchange rate risk management refers to the Net Open Position limit in accordance with the Financial Services Authority regulation, where the Bank must manage and maintain NOP not exceeding 20% of the Bank's capital in a daily manner. Related to this matter, SKMR - ERM Directorate monitors NOP position periodically and reports it to the Management periodically as described below:

1. Results of periodic risk monitoring and calculation of capital adequacy, both in banking book and trading book.
2. Measurement results on market risk profile every month to see the position and trend of market risk, especially if there is an increased risk and influencing parameters. Market risk monitoring is also carried out on transactions performed by Treasury and Marketing Directorate on daily basis and is reported to the Management periodically.
3. Measures and plans in anticipating market risk on foreign currency transactions are undertaken, either because of changes in foreign exchange or fluctuations in interest rate, including descriptions on all provisions of funds and agreement without protection or hedging, and debt with fluctuating interest rate or that are not determined in advance.
4. Disclosure of information on Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB), including assumption used in IRRBB monitoring, such as non-maturity deposit behavior and

non maturity deposit dan informasi *prepayment* serta frekuensi pengukuran IRRBB sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan mengenai penerapan manajemen risiko bagi Bank Umum.

Upaya Mitigasi

Bank melakukan pengelolaan risiko suku bunga terhadap *trading book* dan *banking book.* Risiko suku bunga *trading book* dikelola dengan melakukan analisa dan pengendalian risiko serta penetapan limit untuk aktivitas *trading*, yang meliputi transaksi *money market, foreign exchange*, dan surat-surat berharga. Sedangkan, risiko suku bunga *banking book* dikelola dengan melakukan analisa *repricing gap* antara *risk sensitive asset* dan *risk sensitive liabilities.*

Risiko Operasional

Risiko operasional merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat tidak cukupnya dan/atau tidak berfungsinya proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem dan/atau adanya kejadian-kejadian eksternal yang mempengaruhi operasional Bank, termasuk di dalamnya pengelolaan atas 4 risiko lainnya, yaitu risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, risiko strategis dan risiko kepatuhan. Risiko ini dikelola oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM.

Upaya Mitigasi

1. Melakukan pencatatan potensi kerugian oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM pada satuan kerja operasional secara periodik melalui aplikasi *Tools Loss Event* dan *Potential Loss Event* yang telah diimplementasikan secara *online* diseluruh cabang.
   Pengelolaan *database* kerugian menjadi salah satu data input dalam penilaian parameter profil risiko operasional.

2. Melaksanakan pemantauan terhadap perkembangan profil risiko operasional melalui identifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab kerugian operasional yang terjadi dan memberikan rekomendasi kepada satuan kerja operasional terkait dalam melakukan mitigasi kejadian risiko di masa mendatang.

Selain itu, Direktorat SKMR - ERM juga melakukan analisa, penilaian, tinjauan, dan pemantauan terhadap hal-hal berikut:

1. Pemantauan dan analisa terhadap kejadian-kejadian *fraud* yang terjadi di bank lain melalui berbagai media untuk dianalisa, dikaji, serta dibuatkan *summary* dan mitigasi risikonya ke seluruh cabang melalui Direktorat terkait, sehingga kejadian *fraud* di bank lain tersebut agar tidak terjadi pada Bank;
2. Analisa dan penilaian terhadap permohonan penyimpangan ketentuan operasi yang diajukan oleh Cabang/Direktorat terkait sesuai batasan yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi;

prepayment information as well as frequency of IRRBB measurement as stipulated in the provisions on risk management implementation for Commercial Banks.

Mitigation Efforts

The Bank conducts interest rate risk management for the trading book and banking book. The trading book interest rate risk is managed by conducting risk analysis and control, as well as setting limit for trading activities, which include transactions of money market, foreign exchange, and securities Meanwhile, banking book interest risk is managed by analyzing repricing gap between risk sensitive asset and risk sensitive liabilities.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk due to inadequate and/or malfunction of internal process, human error, system failure, and/or external events affecting the Bank's operations, including the management of 4 other risks, which are legal risk, reputation risk, strategic risk, and compliance risk. These risks are managed by the SKMR - ERM Directorate.

Mitigation Efforts

1. Recording potential loss by the SKMR-ERM Directorate on operational work units periodically through Tools Loss Event and Potential Loss Event applications that have been implemented online in all branches.
   Database of loss management becomes one of the inputs in the assessment of operational risk profile parameters.

2. Conducting monitoring of the development of operational risk profile through identifying factors causing operational losses which occur and giving recommendation to the operational work unit in mitigating risks in the future.

In addition, the SKMR - ERM Directorate also conducts analysis, assessment, review, and monitoring the following matters:

1. Monitoring and analyzing fraudulent events occurring in other banks through various media to be analyzed, studied, and to write summary and its risk mitigation and distributing it to all branch offices through the related Directorates, so that the fraudulent events occurring in other banks will not happen in the Bank;
2. Performing analysis and assessment on request for deviation from operations provisions proposed by related branch/Directorate in accordance with the limits set by the Board of Directors;

3. Pemantauan terhadap risiko TI yang melekat pada aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh Direktorat Teknologi Informasi dan *Digital Banking* secara periodik;
4. Tinjauan risiko terhadap rencana produk/aktivitas baru terkait dengan penggunaan TI;
5. Analisa dan penilaian atas proses UAT untuk pengembangan produk atau aktivitas yang telah ada maupun rencana penerbitan produk atau aktivitas baru; serta
6. Penilaian terhadap IT *Risk Register* yang merupakan bagian dari Laporan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko TI yang disampaikan oleh Direktorat *Digital Banking* ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan setiap tahun.

3. Monitoring IT risk inherent on activities conducted by the Information Technology Directorate and Digital Banking periodically;
4. Performing risk review on new products/activities related to the use of IT;
5. Performing analysis and assessment on User Acceptance Test (UAT) process to develop the existing products or activities or plan for launching new product or activity; and
6. Assessing IT Risk Register, which is part of IT Risk Management Implementation Report submitted by the Digital Banking Directorate to the Financial Services Authority every year.

Risiko Likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko akibat ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kewajiban yang jatuh tempo dari sumber pendanaan arus kas dan/atau dari aset likuid berkualitas tinggi yang dapat diagunkan, tanpa mengganggu aktivitas dan kondisi keuangan Bank. Risiko likuiditas dikelola oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM yang berperan melakukan pengelolaan risiko likuiditas melalui proses identifikasi, pengukuran, kajian, analisa, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko likuiditas yang dihadapi Bank.

Upaya Mitigasi

1. Melakukan pengukuran profil risiko likuiditas setiap bulan yang menggambarkan posisi dan kecenderungan risiko likuiditas Bank secara berkesinambungan, sehingga menjadi indikator peringatan dini, jika Bank mulai mengalami permasalahan likuiditas; serta
2. Melakukan pemantauan terhadap hasil pengukuran dan pelaksanaan pemenuhan kebutuhan likuiditas harian Bank, baik *primary reserve* maupun *secondary reserve*. *Secondary reserve* dilakukan dengan lebih hati-hati sejalan dengan kondisi Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) dan *behavior* penarikan dana oleh nasabah, sehingga kondisi likuiditas secara keseluruhan dapat tetap terjaga.

Mekanisme pengukuran risiko likuiditas dilakukan menggunakan alat ukur, seperti proyeksi arus kas, profil maturitas, dan *stress testing*, termasuk pelaksanaan simulasi rencana pendanaan darurat *(contingency funding plan)* sesuai dengan ketentuan regulator dan/atau praktisi terbaik yang ada.

Pengendalian risiko likuiditas dilakukan melalui strategi pendanaan, pengelolaan posisi likuiditas, risiko likuiditas harian, pengelolaan aset likuid berkualitas tinggi dan *marketable*, serta simulasi rencana pendanaan darurat. Pengelolaan risiko likuiditas diselenggarakan melalui rapat *ALCO* yang dilakukan setiap bulan dan berkelanjutan.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is a risk due to the Bank's inability to meet its due liabilities from the funding cash flow and/or from high quality liquid assets that can be pledged, without disrupting the Bank's activity and financial condition. Liquidity risk is managed by the SKMR - ERM Directorate, which plays a role in managing liquidity risk through identification, measurement, review, analysis, monitoring, and control of liquidity risk faced by the Bank.

Mitigation Efforts

1. Performing liquidity risk profile measurement every month which continuously describes the position and trend of the Bank's liquidity condition, so that it becomes an early warning indicator if the Bank starts to face liquidity problem; and
2. Performing monitoring on measurement result and fulfillment of the Bank's daily liquidity requirement, both primary reserve and secondary reserve. Secondary reserve is carried out more carefully in line with the macroprudential intermediation ratio (RIM) condition and fund withdrawal behavior of the customers, so that the overall liquidity condition can still be maintained.

Mechanism for liquidity risk measurement is performed by using measurement tools, such as cash flow projection, maturity profile, and stress testing, including implementation of contingency funding plan simulation in accordance with the regulatory provisions and/or the existing best practices.

Liquidity risk is controlled through strategies of funding, management of liquidity position, daily liquidity risk, management of high quality and marketable liquid assets, as well as emergency funding plan simulation. Liquidity risk management is performed through ALCO meetings held monthly and continuously.

Risiko Hukum

Risiko hukum merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat tuntutan hukum dan/atau kelemahan aspek yuridis. Kelemahan aspek ini disebabkan adanya ketiadaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendukung atau kelemahan perikatan, seperti tidak terpenuhi syarat sahnya kontrak dan pengikatan dokumen yang tidak sempurna.

Mekanisme Pengendalian Risiko Hukum

Pengelolaan risiko hukum dilakukan dengan memantau perkembangan kasus-kasus hukum yang terjadi dan mengambil *lesson learnt* dari kasus tersebut. Penanganan kasus hukum yang ditujukan kepada Bank senantiasa dilakukan perhitungan potensi kerugiannya, baik penyelesaian kasus secara musyawarah mufakat/damai ataupun melalui jalur pengadilan. Bank juga memberikan perhatian khusus atas kasus hukum yang berpotensi menimbulkan kerugian secara signifikan. Penilaian profil risiko hukum telah dilakukan sesuai peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yang berlaku dan telah disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan secara tepat waktu, bersamaan dengan profil risiko lainnya.

Upaya Mitigasi

Pengelolaan risiko hukum dilakukan oleh Direktorat Admin Kredit dan Legal Bank Artha Graha Internasional dengan mitigasi sebagai berikut.

1. Melakukan analisa hukum atas produk dan/atau aktivitas baru, serta membuat standar dokumen hukum yang terkait dengan produk dan/atau aktivitas tersebut;
2. Memeriksa segala perjanjian yang akan dibuat antara Bank dengan pihak ketiga;
3. Melakukan pemeriksaan berkala atas perjanjian yang telah dibuat; serta
4. Memantau risiko hukum yang ada di seluruh cabang dan unit kerja Bank.

Subdit Remedial dan Litigasi Bank memiliki fungsi litigasi yaitu menangani setiap permasalahan hukum yang terkait dengan litigasi agar risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul dapat diminimalkan.

Risiko Stratejik

Risiko stratejik merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat ketidaktepatan dalam pengambilan dan/atau pelaksanaan keputusan strategis, serta kegagalan dalam mengantisipasi perubahan lingkungan bisnis. Ketidaktepatan Bank dalam melakukan penyusunan strategi yang tepat dapat menimbulkan kegagalan bisnis Bank di masa yang akan datang.

Legal Risk

Legal Risk is a risk as a result of lawsuits and/or weakness of juridical aspect. This juridical aspect weakness is due to the absence of supporting laws and regulations, or weak agreement such as unfulfilled valid terms of contract, and incomplete document binding.

Legal Risk Control Mechanism

Legal risk management is conducted by monitoring the development of legal cases that occur and taking lesson learned from such cases. The handling of legal cases addressed to the Bank should always calculate the potential loss, either by settling the case based on deliberation for consensus or through court trial. The Bank also pays special attention to legal cases that have the potential to cause significant loss. Assessment of legal risk profile has been conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Financial Services Authority and submitted to the Financial Services Authority on a timely basis, along with other risk profiles.

Mitigation Efforts

Legal risk management is performed by Directorate of Credit and Legal Administration of Bank Artha Graha Internasional with following mitigations.

1. Conducting legal analysis on new products and/or activities and creating standard legal document related to such products and/or activities;
2. Checking any agreements that will be made between the Bank and third party;
3. Performing periodic examination on the agreements that have been made; and
4. Monitoring the existing legal risks in all of the Bank's branch offices and work units.

The Bank's Remedial and Litigation Sub Directorate has a litigation function, which is to handle any legal issues that related to litigation so that legal risks that may arise can be minimized.

Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is a risk arising due to incorrectness in making and/or implementing a strategic decision, as well as failure in anticipating changes in the business environment. The Bank's incorrectness in formulating appropriate strategies may result in the failure of the Bank's business in the future.

Kebijakan untuk Dapat Mengidentifikasi dan Merespons Perubahan Lingkungan Bisnis Ekstern dan Intern

Penetapan sasaran dan strategi Bank dilakukan dengan melakukan analisis terhadap berbagai faktor internal eksternal. Analisis faktor-faktor Internal menggunakan SWOT dengan memetakan kekuatan (*strength),* kelemahan *(weakness)*, peluang (*opportunity),* dan ancaman *(threats).* Sedangkan, analisis faktor eksternal dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi domestik dan global yang sedang berkembang dan kecenderungannya, baik dari faktor makro ekonomi, politik, dan faktor lainnya serta asumsi-asumsi yang ditetapkan oleh Bank. Dengan demikian diharapkan Bank dapat selalu mengikuti perkembangan yang ada dan melakukan penyesuaian yang diperlukan jika terjadi perubahan lingkungan bisnis secara eksternal dan internal.

Policy that can Identify and Respond to Changes in External and Internal Business Environment

The Bank's goals and strategies are set by analyzing various internal and external factors. Internal factors are analyzed by using SWOT, by mapping the strength, weakness, opportunity, and threat. Meanwhile, external factors are analyzed by considering the developing domestic and global conditions and their trends, either from macroeconomic, political, or other factors, as well as assumptions determined by the Bank. Thus, the Bank is expected to be able to keep abreast of the existing developments and to make necessary adjustments in the event of changes in the business environment, externally and internally.

Mekanisme untuk Mengukur Kemajuan yang Dicapai dari Rencana Bisnis yang Ditetapkan

Bank melakukan pemantauan dan penilaian atas progress pencapaian Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) setiap bulan dan menetapkan pengukuran *Key Perfomance Indicator* (KPI) terkait pencapaian tersebut kepada seluruh unit kerja. Untuk target RBB yang belum tercapai, dianalisa penyebab atau hambatannya dan ditetapkan tindakan perbaikan yang diperlukan, sehingga diharapkan dapat dipenuhi pada periode berikutnya.

Upaya Mitigasi

Pengelolaan risiko stratejik dilakukan oleh Direktorat SKMR - ERM dengan mitigasi sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan identifikasi dan kuantifikasi risiko strategis sejak awal penyusunan rencana bisnis bank dengan berpedoman pada visi, misi, strategi serta kemampuan perusahaan;
2. Mengelola risiko stratejik melalui proses pertimbangan dan pengambilan keputusan secara kolektif dan komprehensif di lingkungan Komite Manajemen Risiko, untuk selanjutnya disampaikan ke Direksi; serta
3. Melakukan pemantauan terkait perkembangan eksposur risiko stratejik dilakukan setiap bulan dan disampaikan kepada Direksi dan Komite Pemantau Risiko melalui Laporan Profil Risiko Bank.

Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat Bank tidak dapat mematuhi dan/atau tidak dapat melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku. Peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang mengatur kewajiban Bank sebagai sebuah lembaga perbankan meliputi:

Mechanism to Measure Progress Achieved from the Defined Business Plan

The Bank monitors and evaluates the progress in achieving the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) every month and determines the measurement of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) related to these achievements for all work units. For RBB targets that have not yet been achieved, the causes or obstacles are analyzed and the necessary corrective actions are determined, so that they are expected to be fulfilled in the next period.

Mitigation Efforts

Strategic risk management is performed by SKMR - ERM Directorate by implementing the following mitigations:

1. Identifying and quantifying strategic risk from the beginning of the Bank's business plan preparation based on the Company's vision, mission, strategies, and capability;
2. Managing strategic risk through the process of considerations and decision-making collectively and comprehensively within the Risk Management Committee, to be submitted to the Board of Directors; and
3. Monitoring the development of strategic risk exposure monthly and submitting it to the Board of Directors and Risk Monitoring Committee through the Bank's Risk Profile Report.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is a risk arising due to the Bank can not comply with and/or can not implement the applicable laws and regulations. The laws, regulations, and provisions governing the Bank's obligation as a banking institution include:

1. Pemenuhan Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM);
2. Kualitas aset;
3. Pembentukan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN);
4. Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK);
5. Penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik (GCG);
6. Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN);
7. Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM);
8. Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM); dan
9. Risiko lain yang terkait dengan ketentuan tertentu.

Strategi Manajemen Risiko dan Efektivitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko untuk Risiko Kepatuhan

Memastikan efektivitas penerapan manajemen risiko kepatuhan, antara lain yang berkaitan dengan:

1. Kebijakan
   a. Ketepatan penetapan limit risiko yang telah ditetapkan;
   b. Kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan arah dan strategi usaha Bank;
   c. Penerapan kepatuhan, pengaturan tanggung jawab dan akuntabilitas;
   d. Kebijakan mengecualikan suatu pengambilan keputusan yang menyimpang *(irregularities);* dan
   e. Penerapan kebijakan pengecekan kepatuhan melalui prosedur secara berkala.

2. Prosedur
   a. Ketepatan waktu mengkomunikasikan kebijakan kepada seluruh karyawan pada setiap jenjang organisasi;
   b. Kecukupan pengendalian terhadap pengembangan produk baru;
   c. Kecukupan laporan dan sistem data;
   d. Kecukupan pengawasan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank;
   e. Kecukupan pengendalian intern Bank, termasuk aspek pemisahan fungsi dan pengendalian berlapis *(dual control);*
   f. Sistem informasi manajemen yang tepat waktu dan tepat guna;
   g. Efektivitas dari pengendalian terhadap akurasi, kelengkapan, dan integritas data;
   h. Kecukupan proses menginterpretasikan (penafsiran) perundang undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku;

1. Credit risk related to the provisions of capital adequacy ratio (CAR);
2. Earning asset quality;
3. Establishing allowance for impairment losses (CKPN);
4. Legal lending limit (LLL);
5. Good Corporate Governance (GCG) implementation;
6. Net Open Position (NOP);
7. Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM);
8. Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM); and
9. Other risks related to certain provisions.

Risk Management Strategy and Effectiveness of Risk Management Implementation for Compliance Risk

Ensuring the effectiveness of compliance risk management implementation, among others those related to:

1. Policies
   a. Accuracy in setting predetermined risk limits;
   b. Risk management policies with the Bank's business direction and strategy;
   c. Implementation of compliance, responsibility and accountability arrangements;
   d. Policies exclude irregularities; and
   e. Implementation of compliance check policies through procedures periodically.

2. Procedures
   a. Timeliness in communicating policies to all employees at every level of the organization;
   b. Adequacy of control over new product development;
   c. Adequacy of reports and data systems;
   d. Adequacy of supervision of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
   e. Adequacy of the Bank's internal control, including aspects of separation of functions and layered control (dual control);
   f. Management information system that is timely and effective;
   g. Effectiveness of control over data accuracy, completeness, and integrity;
   h. Adequacy of the process of interpreting the applicable laws and regulations;

i. Komitmen Bank untuk memastikan bahwa sumber daya Bank telah tepat dialokasikan untuk kepentingan pelatihan karyawan dan peningkatan budaya kepatuhan;
j. Identifikasi dan tindakan korektif yang tepat waktu terhadap pengaruh pelanggaran dan ketidakpatuhan terhadap perundang undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku;
k. Kecukupan mengintegrasikan aspek kepatuhan pada setiap tahap perencanaan Bank *(corporate planning).*

3. Sumber Daya Manusia
   a. Ketepatan program kompensasi dan pengelolaan kinerja karyawan dan pejabat Bank;
   b. Tingkat *turnover* karyawan dan pejabat Bank yang menduduki posisi yang strategis pada Bank *(high risk taking unit);*
   c. Kecukupan program pelatihan;
   d. Kecukupan kompetensi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank; dan
   e. Tingkat pemahaman dan kesesuaian arah strategi usaha dengan *risk tolerance.*

4. Sistem Pengendalian
   a. Efektivitas dan independensi fungsi audit dan Direktorat SKMR - ERM;
   b. Akurasi, kelengkapan, dan integritas laporan serta sistem informasi manajemen;
   c. Keberadaan sistem pemantauan terhadap irregularities yang mampu mengidentifikasi dan mengukur peningkatan frekuensi dan jumlah eksposur risiko;
   d. Tingkat responsif Bank terhadap penyimpangan kebijakan dan prosedur intern Bank; dan
   e. Tingkat responsif Bank terhadap penyimpangan dalam sistem pengendalian internal Bank.

Mekanisme untuk Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Risiko Kepatuhan

1. Melakukan langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk menjaga eksposur kepatuhan sesuai limit toleransinya dan/atau apabila terjadi peningkatan eksposur risiko kepatuhan, antara lain:
   a. Pelaksanaan tinjauan independen oleh Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit *Review* atas setiap permohonan kredit dalam kriteria dan batasan tertentu yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi untuk menilai unsur kepatuhannya terhadap perundang undangan dan peraturan regulator yang berlaku;

i. The Bank's commitment to ensure that the Bank's resources are appropriately allocated for the benefit of employee's training and enhancing compliance culture;
j. Timely identification and corrective action against the effects of violations and non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations;
k. Adequacy of integration of compliance aspects at each stage of Bank's planning (corporate planning).

3. Human Capital
   a. Accuracy of the compensation program and performance management of employees and Bank officials;
   b. The Bank's turnover rate of employees and officials who occupy strategic positions in the Bank (high risk taking unit);
   c. Adequacy of training programs;
   d. Adequacy of competence of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors; and
   e. The level of understanding and conformity of the business strategy direction with risk tolerance.

4. Control System
   a. The effectiveness and independence of audit function and SKMR - ERM Directorate;
   b. Accuracy, completeness, and integrity of reports and management information system;
   c. Existence of a monitoring system of irregularities that can identify and measure the increased frequency and number of risk exposures;
   d. The Bank's responsiveness to deviations from the Bank's internal policies and procedures; and
   e. The Bank's responsive level to irregularities in the Bank's internal control system.

Mechanism to Monitor and Control Compliance Risk

1. Taking necessary steps to maintain compliance exposures in accordance with the tolerance limits and/or in the event that there is an increase in compliance risk exposure, among others:
   a. Implementation of independent review by the Compliance Directorate for each loan application within certain criteria and limits set by the Board of Directors to assess the element of compliance with the applicable laws and regulations;

b. Melakukan monitoring terhadap ketepatan waktu penyampaian laporan Bank ke regulator;
c. Pelatihan internal secara intensif terhadap kepatuhan karyawan dan memastikan efektivitas pelatihan tersebut dengan melakukan pengujian pelatihan dan pemantauan kinerjanya dalam pelaksanaan tugas reguler;
d. Pelaksanaan tinjauan dan kajian terhadap kebijakan, pedoman dan prosedur kerja untuk meyakinkan telah sesuai dengan perundang-undangan dan peraturan regulator yang berlaku; dan
e. Melakukan sosialisasi pemahaman risiko kepatuhan kepada seluruh jenjang organisasi Bank secara berkesinambungan.

2. Bank melakukan sosialisasi budaya kepatuhan secara terus menerus dan berkesinambungan ke seluruh karyawan dan jenjang organisasi dengan berpedoman kepada visi, misi, nilai-nilai perusahaan, program kerja, budaya kerja, dan Kode Etik perusahaan.

b. Monitoring the timeliness of submitting Bank reports to regulators;
c. Conducting intensive internal training of employee compliance and ensuring the effectiveness of such training by testing the training and monitoring the performance in carrying out regular tasks;
d. Conducting reviews and studies of policies, guidelines, and work procedures to ensure that they are in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations; and
e. Continuously disseminating awareness of compliance risk to all levels of the Bank's organization.

2. The Bank disseminates compliance culture on an ongoing and continuous basis to all employees and all levels of the organization based on the vision, mission, corporate values, work programs, work culture, and the Company's Code of Conduct.

Upaya Mitigasi

Pengelolaan risiko kepatuhan dilakukan oleh Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit *Review* dengan mitigasi sebagai berikut.

1. Melakukan identifikasi dan pengelolaan risiko kepatuhan sejak awal dengan memberikan masukan kepada unit bisnis serta unit operasional dalam hal pengembangan produk dan/atau aktivitas baru;
2. Melakukan penilaian terhadap kebijakan pedoman dan prosedur internal yang dimiliki dalam rangka memastikan bahwa seluruh peraturan eksternal telah disediakan komodasi sedemikian rupa dan dipatuhi dalam pelaksanaannya;
3. Melakukan pengawasan setiap bulan mengenai perkembangan eksposur risiko kepatuhan Bank dan hasilnya dilaporkan kepada Dewan Komisaris serta Direksi melalui Laporan Profil Risiko Bank; serta
4. Melakukan sosialisasi terkait peraturan yang berlaku kepada seluruh jajaran perusahaan melalui media *online*, sehingga setiap unit kerja dapat melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab sesuai dengan peraturan perusahaan.

Mitigation Efforts

Compliance risk management is performed by the Compliance Directorate by performing the following mitigations.

1. Performing compliance risk identification and management from the beginning by providing input to business unit and operational unit in terms of development of new products and/or activities;
2. Performing assessment on internal guidance and procedures policy in order to ensure that all external regulations are accommodated in such a way and adhered to in the implementation;
3. Performing monthly monitoring on the development of the Bank's compliance risk exposures and reporting the results to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors through the Bank's Risk Profile Report; and
4. Performing dissemination related to the prevailing regulations to all levels of the Company through online media, so that each work unit can carry out the duties and responsibilities in accordance with the Company's regulations.

Risiko Reputasi

Risiko reputasi merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat adanya penurunan tingkat kepercayaan pemangku kepentingan yang berasal dari persepsi negatif terhadap Bank. Timbulnya persepsi negatif tersebut merupakan kegagalan Bank dalam menjaga reputasi baiknya di mata masyarakat. Apabila risiko

Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is a risk arising due to a decreasing level of stakeholders' trust caused by negative perception towards the Bank. The emergence of negative perceptions is a failure of the Bank in maintaining its good reputation in public's eyes. If this risk continues, then in a short-time there will be

ini terus berlanjut, maka dalam waktu singkat dapat terjadi penurunan atau hilangnya kepercayaan nasabah terhadap Bank yang pada akhirnya berdampak langsung pada kinerja, khususnya pada pendapatan usaha dan volume aktivitas Bank.

Kebijakan dan Mekanisme Risiko Reputasi

Penerapan manajemen risiko untuk risiko reputasi Bank mencakup:

1. Pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris;
2. Kecukupan kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko serta penetapan limit risiko reputasi;
3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko reputasi serta sistem informasi manajemen risiko reputasi; dan
4. Sistem pengendalian intern yang menyeluruh.

Kebijakan Bank dalam Melaksanakan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi

1. Bank mempunyai kebijakan dan prosedur tertulis yang memenuhi prinsip-prinsip transparansi dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kepada nasabah dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya untuk mengendalikan Risiko Reputasi, di mana kebijakan tersebut telah sejalan dengan ketentuan dan/atau peraturan perundang-undangan yang mengatur mengenai perlindungan nasabah;
2. Bank memiliki dan melaksanakan kebijakan komunikasi yang tepat dalam rangka menghadapi berita atau publikasi yang bersifat negatif atau mencegah informasi yang cenderung kontraproduktif, antara lain dengan cara menerapkan strategi penggunaan media yang efektif untuk menghadapi berita negatif; dan
3. Bank mempunyai protokol khusus untuk pengelolaan reputasi pada saat krisis, sehingga dapat dengan cepat mengantisipasi peningkatan Risiko reputasi pada saat krisis.

Mekanisme Manajemen Risiko Reputasi Bank

1. Identifikasi risiko reputasi;
2. Penilaian/pengukuran risiko reputasi;
3. Pemantauan risiko reputasi;
4. Pengendalian risiko reputasi, antisipasi dan mitigasi risiko reputasi.

a decrease or loss of customer confidence in the Bank that will directly affect its performance, particularly the Bank's business revenue and activity volume.

Policy and Mechanism of Reputation Risk

Risk management implementation for the Bank's reputation risk includes:

1. Active monitoring of the Board and Directors and Board of Commissioners;
2. Adequacy of risk management policies and procedures and reputation risk limit setting;
3. Adequacy of process of reputation risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control, as well as reputation risk management information system; and
4. Comprehensive internal control system.

Bank's Policies in Implementing Reputation Risk Management

1. The Bank has written policies and procedures that meet the principles of transparency in the framework of improving the quality of service to customers and other stakeholders to control Reputation Risk, where these policies are already in line with the provisions and/or laws and regulations governing customer protection;
2. The Bank has and implements appropriate communication policy in the context of dealing with negative news or publications or prevents information that tends to be counterproductive, among others by way of implementing strategies of effective media use to deal with negative news; and
3. The Bank has a special protocol for managing reputation in times of crisis, so that it can quickly anticipate an increase in Reputation Risk in times of crisis.

Mechanism of the Bank's Reputation Risk Management

1. Reputation risk identification;
2. Reputation risk assessment/measurement;
3. Reputation risk monitoring;
4. Reputation risk control, anticipation, and mitigation of reputation risk.

Penerapan manajemen risiko reputasi dituangkan dalam ketentuan internal Bank dalam Pedoman Manajemen Risiko tentang Manajemen Risiko Umum dan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi.

Upaya Mitigasi

Pengelolaan risiko reputasi dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Perusahaan dengan mitigasi sebagai berikut.

1. Melakukan pengawasan terhadap pemberitaan media untuk memantau publikasi negatif atau keluhan nasabah yang muncul di media;
2. Membuat klarifikasi dan tanggapan sesuai dengan langkah terbaik yang ditempuh perusahaan apabila terdapat pemberitaan negatif dan keluhan nasabah yang muncul di media;
3. Melakukan analisis risiko reputasi yang mungkin timbul, serta strategi untuk mengantisipasi risiko saat meluncurkan produk/layanan/program baru Bank; dan
4. Menyiapkan panduan untuk *frontliner* dan *spokes person* agar dapat menjelaskan informasi secara benar dan proporsional kepada nasabah terkait informasi material atau yang penting untuk diketahui oleh nasabah.

Selama 2020, kecukupan modal yang dimiliki Bank telah dapat mendukung jalannya bisnis dan telah sesuai dengan Rencana Bisnis Bank. Kecukupan modal Bank juga senantiasa berada di atas ketentuan minimum Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, di mana Bank termasuk dalam klasifikasi Bank Umum dengan Kegiatan Usaha kategori 2 (BUKU 2) sampai dengan akhir tahun 2020. Hal ini sejalan dengan komitmen Bank untuk memenuhi kebutuhan modal inti secara bertahap sesuai dengan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, mencapai modal minimum sebesar Rp3 Triliun sampai dengan 31 Desember 2022. Penilaian Peringkat Komposit Profil Risiko Bank berada di PK 2 posisi Desember 2020.

The reputation risk management implementation is outlined in the Bank's internal provisions in the Risk Management Guidelines on General Risk Management and Reputation Risk Management.

Mitigation Efforts

Reputation risk management is performed by Corporate Secretary by performing the following mitigations.

1. Monitoring media coverage to oversee negative publicity or customer complaints occurring in the media;
2. Producing clarification and responses in accordance with the best steps taken by the Company if there is any negative news or customer complaint occurring in the media;
3. Performing reputation risk analysis that may arise and strategy to anticipate the risk while launching the Bank's new products/services/programs; and
4. Preparing guidelines for frontliner and spokes person in order for them to be able to explain the information correctly and proportionally to customers regarding material or important information that customers should know.

Throughout 2020, the Bank's capital adequacy could support its business course and was in line with the Bank's Business Plan. The Bank's capital adequacy was always above the minimum requirement set by the Financial Services Authority, in which the Bank was classified as Commercial Bank with Business Activity Category 2 (BUKU 2) until the end of 2020. This is in line with the Bank's commitment to fulfill core capital requirements gradually in accordance with Financial Services Authority regulations, reaching a minimum capital of IDR3 Trillion up to December 31, 2022. Composite Rating Assessment of the Bank's Risk Profile is in PK 2 at December 2020.

Tinjauan atas Efektivitas Sistem Manajemen Risiko Perusahaan

Overview of the Effectiveness of the Company's Risk Management System

Tabel 1.a. Pengungkapan Kuantitatif Struktur Permodalan Bank Umum
Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Komponen Modal Capital Components			**31 Desember 2020** December 31, 2020		**31 Desember 2019** December 31, 2019	
			Bank	**Konsolidasi** Consolidation	**Bank**	**Konsolidasi** Consolidation
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	KOMPONEN MODAL CAPITAL COMPONENTS					
A	1.	Modal Disetor Paid Up Capital	2.730.510	2.730.510	3.431.680	3.431.680
	2.	Cadangan Tambahan Modal Additional Capital Reserves	1.751.482	1.751.482	1.751.482	1.751.482
	3.	Model Inovatif Innovative Capital	1.304.181	1.304.181	1.791.852	1.791.852
	4.	Faktor Pengurang Modal Inti Factor Reducing Core Capital				
	5.	Kepentingan Nonpengendali Minority Interest	(325.153)	(325.153)	(111.654)	(111.654)
B	Modal Pelengkap *) Supplementary Capital *)					
	1.	Level atas (Upper Tier 2) Upper Tier 2	304.322	304.322	116.869	116.869
	2.	Level Bawah (Lower Tier 2) Maksimum 50% Modal Inti Lower Tier 2 Maximum 50% of the Core Capital				
	3.	Faktor Pengurang Modal Pelengkap Factors Reducing Supplementary Capital				
C	Faktor Pengurang Modal Inti dan Modal Pelengkap Factors Reducing Core Capital and Supplementary Capital					
	Eksposur Sekuritisasi Securitization Exposure					
D	Modal Pelengkap Tambahan yang Memenuhi Persyaratan (Tier 3) **) Additional Supplementary Capital that Satisfies Requirements (Tier 3)					
E	Modal Pelengkap Tambahan yang Dialokasikan untuk Mengantisipasi Risiko Pasar Additional Supplementary Capital Allocated to Anticipate Market Risk					

dalam Jutaan Rupiah
in Million Rupiah

Komponen Modal Capital Components		**31 Desember 2020** December 31, 2020		**31 Desember 2019** December 31, 2019	
		Bank	**Konsolidasi** Consolidation	**Bank**	**Konsolidasi** Consolidation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
II	TOTAL MODAL INTI DAN MODAL PELENGKAP (A + B - C) Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (A + B- C)	3.034.832	3.034.832	3.548.549	3.548.549
III	TOTAL MODAL INTI, MODAL PELENGKAP, DAN MODAL PELENGKAP TAMBAHAN YANG DIALOKASIKAN UNTUK MENGANTISIPASI RISIKO PASAR (A + B - C + E) Total Core Capital, Supplementary Capital and Additional Supplementary Capital Allocated to Anticipate Market Risk (A + B - C + E)	3.034.832	3.034.832	3.548.549	3.548.549
IV	ASET TERTIMBANG MENURUT RISIKO (ATMR) UNTUK RISIKO KREDIT Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risks	16.018.996	16.018.996	16.769.295	16.769.295
V	ASET TERTIMBANG MENURUT RISIKO (ATMR) UNTUK RISIKO OPERASIONAL Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Operational Risks	2.194.783	2.194.783	2.239.711	2.239.711
VI	ASET TERTIMBANG MENURUT RISIKO (ATMR) UNTUK RISIKO PASAR Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Market Risks	321.624	321.624	119.213	119.213
	A Metode Standar Standardized Approach	321.624	321.624	119.213	119.213
	B Metode Internal Internal Model				
VII	RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM UNTUK RISIKO KREDIT, RISIKO OPERASIONAL DAN RISIKO PASAR [III: (IV + V + VI)] Ratio of Minimum Capital Allocations for Credit Risk, Operational Risks and Market Risks [VII:(IV + V + VI)]	16,37%	16,37%	18,55%	18,55%

Tabel 2.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020						
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch						
		Ambon Diponegoro	Artha Gading	Balikpapan	Bandung Asia Afrika	Banjarmasin	Batam	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government							
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities							
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions							
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank							
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	444	78.290	75.215	73.733	82.241	81.248	
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	1.668	2.377		1.485		110	
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit							
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	4.305	5.076	942	9.012	262	1.269	
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	8.012	45.272		9.530	7.655	28.235	
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	17	237		803	3.126	75	
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets							
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)							
	Total	**14.445**	**131.252**	**76.157**	**94.562**	**93.284**	**110.937**	

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020								
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch								
	Bitung	**Bogor**	**Cikarang**	**Denpasar**	**Jambi**	**Karet**	**Kartini Cirebon**	**Kendari**
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	26.435	219.447	210.633	38.234	99.357	37.541	5.886	32.350
	229	2.304		1.387	183	1.014		4.840
	131	4.696	6.000	3.444	15	8.968	6.317	1.249
		18.415	62.374	10.935		135.999	2.328	3.492
	1.816	5.450	772	125	136	10.138	47	155
	28.611	**250.312**	**279.779**	**54.124**	**99.691**	**193.660**	**14.578**	**42.087**

Tabel 2.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch					
		Kupang	Lampung	Makassar A. Yani	Matraman	Medan Pemuda	Melawai
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	9.529	34.824	153.106	202.553	53.385	104.106
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	16.573		4.208			
7	Kredit Pegawai/ Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	2.655	4.883	3.808	9.408	8.921	6.830
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	7.983	14.696	15.004	28.450	67.916	50.178
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	381	485	275	3.377	570	891
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total	**37.121**	**54.888**	**176.402**	**243.789**	**130.793**	**162.005**

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020							
	Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch							
	P. Jayakarta	Palembang	Pangkal Pinang	Pekanbaru	Pontianak	Samarinda	Samrat Manado	Semarang Pandanaran
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	44.823	145.261	50.660	181.296	110.943	1.064	222.130	29.451
	1.444							
	5.993	668	50	4.267	2.734	1.179	6.417	7.404
	76.861	6.498	1.799	2.446	2.914	75.246	8.896	6.771
	2.122	4	38		81	0	1.225	167
	131.243	**152.431**	**52.548**	**188.010**	**116.672**	**77.490**	**238.668**	**43.793**

Tabel 2.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020				
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch				
		Solo	Sudirman Jkt	Suryopranoto	Ternate	Total
(1)	(2)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government		305.137			305.137
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities		547.010			547.010
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					0
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank					0
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	31.010	267.322	146.709	548	2.849.777
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	1.209	17.983	592		57.606
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit					0
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	299	57.473	5.844	2.207	182.723
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	5.967	7.345.959	26.303	4.306	8.080.441
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	19	19.946	695	53	53.227
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets					0
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)					0
	Total	**38.503**	**8.560.830**	**180.144**	**7.114**	**12.075.922**

Tabel 2.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019					
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch					
		Ambon Diponegoro	Artha Gading	Balikpapan	Bandung Asia Afrika	Banjarmasin	Batam
(1)	(2)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	2.234	75.029	62.747	82.077	73.259	85.377
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans		1.198		1.425		20.137
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	48.929	15.794	1.553	32.660	8.916	2.513
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	11.773	57.983	2.187	8.303	9.185	24.266
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	23	230	8	17	7.708	301
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total	**62.959**	**150.234**	**66.494**	**124.481**	**99.068**	**132.594**

Tabel 2.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019						
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch						
		Bitung	Bogor	Cikarang	Denpasar	Garut	Jambi	
(1)	(2)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government							
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities							
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions							
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank							
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	23.721	228.865	169.276	43.288	4.685	106.425	
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	313			7.015			
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit							
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	4.513	8.136	12.895	22.526	3.682	6.538	
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations		26.866	70.134	14.053	4.194		
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	4.278	7.929	1.478	14.607	1.410	328	
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets							
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)							
	Total	**32.825**	**271.797**	**253.782**	**101.489**	**13.971**	**113.291**	

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019								
	Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch								
	Karet	Kartini Cirebon	Kendari	Kupang	Lampung	Makassar A. Yani	Matraman	Medan Pemuda	Melawai
	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
	43.373	8.691	28.203	10.524	29.963	148.654	232.608	57.163	145.915
	3.818	99	5.453	26.069		18.878	1.167	401	2.356
	60.276	30.817	3.076	25.569	8.308	22.040	6.732	15.059	16.937
	154.605	3.781	4.074	7.154	20.834	7.803	55.603	54.200	69.407
	15.972	218	2.081	7.679	6.808	335	6.638	2.114	43.431
	278.044	**43.606**	**42.887**	**76.995**	**65.912**	**197.710**	**302.748**	**128.937**	**278.045**

Tabel 2.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables by Branch - Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019					
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch					
		P. Jayakarta	Palembang	Pangkal Pinang	Pekanbaru	Pontianak	Samarinda
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	47.611	135.142	55.947	173.003	95.000	1.660
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans		373		908		
7	Kredit Pegawai/ Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	16.668	13.272	411	7.517	2.964	7.557
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	83.862	8.375	2.156	20.750	11.416	97.556
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	2.075	4.006	440	2.293	7.565	786
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total	**150.216**	**161.166**	**58.954**	**204.472**	**116.945**	**107.558**

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019						
	Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Receivables by Branch						
	Samrat Manado	Semarang Pandanaran	Solo	Sudirman Jkt	Suryopranoto	Ternate	Total
	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
	237.299	28.492	19.129	210.953	118.737	69	2.785.119
			1.260				90.870
	34.713	24.639	3.151	160.933	9.866	28.958	668.118
	14.377	10.107		8.515.030	46.019	5.127	9.421.179
	7.573	365	403	390.103	1.800	68	541.066
	293.962	**63.603**	**23.944**	**9.277.019**	**176.422**	**34.222**	**13.506.353**

Tabel 2.2.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Remaining Contract Period - Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak Net Claims Based on the Remaining Term of the Contract					
		≤ 1 tahun Year	> 1 tahun s.d. ≤ 3 tahun > 1 year - ≤ 3 years	> 3 tahun s.d. ≤ 5 tahun > 3 years - ≤ 5 years	> 5 tahun years	Non Kontraktual Non Contractual	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government				305.137		305.137
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities				547.010		547.010
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						0
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						0
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	55.253	87.247	119.175	2.588.103		2.849.777
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	5.622	5.942	20.028	26.014		57.606
7	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						0
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	76.160	35.556	26.984	44.023		182.723
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	2.969.876	1.725.365	1.518.484	1.866.717		8.080.441
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	53.227					53.227
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						0
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						0
	Total	**3.160.138**	**1.854.110**	**1.684.671**	**5.377.004**	**0**	**12.075.922**

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019					
	Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak Net Claims Based on the Remaining Term of the Contract					
	≤ 1 tahun Year	**> 1 tahun s.d. ≤ 3 tahun** > 1 year - ≤ 3 years	**> 3 tahun s.d. ≤ 5 tahun** > 3 years - ≤ 5 years	**> 5 tahun** years	**Non Kontraktual** Non Contractual	**Total**
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
						0
	5.462	76.915	173.986	2.528.756		2.785.119
	30.859	2.023	30.939	27.049		90.870
						0-
	300.133	255.491	40.375	72.118		668.118
	3.990.607	1.000.434	1.092.944	3.337.194		9.421.179
	535.168	2.222	-	3.676		541.066
						0-
						0
	4.862.230	**1.337.086**	**1.338.244**	**5.968.793**	**0**	**13.506.353**

Tabel 2.3.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Economic Sector - Individually Bank

No.	**Sektor Ekonomi** Economic Sector	**Tagihan kepada Pemerintah** Claims against Government	**Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik** Claims against Public Sector Entities	**Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional** Claims against Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	**Tagihan kepada Bank** Claims against Banks	**Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal** Collateralized Housing Loans	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	31 Desember 2020/December 31, 2020						
1	Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry						
2	Perikanan Fishery						
3	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation						
4	Industri Pengolahan Processing Industry						
5	Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas and Water						
6	Konstruksi Construction		547.010				
7	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Wholesale and Retail Trade						
8	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Provision of Accommodation and Provision of Food and Drink						
9	Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing and Communication	305.137					
10	Perantara Keuangan Financial Intermediary						
11	Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Corporate Services						
12	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security						
13	Jasa Pendidikan Education Services						
14	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Social Activities						
15	Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Community, Socio-Cultural, Entertainment, and Other Individual Services						
16	Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Individual Services Serving Households						
17	Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya International Bodies and Other Extra-International Agencies						
18	Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Activities with Unclear Boundaries						
19	Rumah Tangga Household					2.849.777	
20	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Not Business Field						
	Total	**305.137**	**547.010**	**0**	**0**	**2.849.777**	

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	**Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan** Employee/ Retirement Credit	**Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel** Receivables on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	**Tagihan kepada Korporasi** Receivables on Corporations	**Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo** Receivables that have been Due Date	**Aset Lainnya** Other Assets	**Total**
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			1.260	99.199	76		100.535
			267	41.375	9		41.651
			402	478.259	0		478.662
			11.405	987.419	7.656		1.006.480
			122		2		124
	173		18.910	1.047.249	5.446		1.618.788
			40.655	1.360.661	9.382		1.410.698
	15.084		4.271	708.442	1.497		729.293
			4.519	229.120	0		538.776
			288	138.996			139.283
	4.587		15.778	2.507.969	24.496		2.552.830
			131				131
			353	16.558			16.912
			1.435	170.103			171.538
			12.900	295.091	21		308.012
			458		4		462
							0
							0
	37.762		69.571		4.638		2.961.748
							0
	57.606	**0**	**182.723**	**8.080.441**	**53.227**	**0**	**12.075.922**

Tabel 2.3.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Economic Sector - Individually Bank

No.	Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims against Government	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims against Public Sector Entities	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims against Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims against Banks	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Collateralized Housing Loans	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
	31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019						
1	Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry					8	
2	Perikanan Fishery					-	
3	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation					-	
4	Industri Pengolahan Processing Industry					-	
5	Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas and Water					-	
6	Konstruksi Construction					-	
7	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Wholesale and Retail Trade					-	
8	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Provision of Accommodation and Provision of Food and Drink					-	
9	Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing and Communication					-	
10	Perantara Keuangan Financial Intermediary					-	
11	Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Corporate Services					-	
12	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security					-	
13	Jasa Pendidikan Education Services					-	
14	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Social Activities					-	
15	Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Community, Socio-Cultural, Entertainment, and Other Individual Services					-	
16	Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Individual Services Serving Households					-	
17	Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya International Bodies and Other Extra-International Agencies					-	
18	Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Activities with Unclear Boundaries					-	
19	Rumah Tangga Household					2.785.111	
20	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Not Business Field						
	Total	-	-	-	-	**2.785.119**	

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	**Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan** Employee/ Retirement Credit	**Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel** Receivables on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	**Tagihan kepada Korporasi** Receivables on Corporations	**Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo** Receivables that have been Due Date	**Aset Lainnya** Other Assets	**Total**
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			133.446	131.514	4.942		
			14.818	490.000	8		
			504	460.740	36.298		
			31.049	754.886	77.734		
			244		2		
	24.222		20.433	1.821.792	34.062		
			207.655	1.129.717	270.417		
	44.174		22.763	894.546	67.709		
			7.404	555.487	3.658		
			423	252.523	-		
	8.003		90.158	2.133.001	38.944		
			263	246.527	-		
			1.446	10.207	10		
			2.651	175.515	2.355		
			30.605	360.935	215		
			620	602	16		
					-		
					-		
	14.470		103.634	3.185	4.695		
	90.870	**-**	**668.118**	**9.421.179**	**541.066**	**-**	**-**

Tabel 2.4.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Branch - Individually Bank

No.	Keterangan Information	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020							
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch							
		Ambon Diponegoro	Artha Gading	Balikpapan	Bandung Asia Afrika	Banjarmasin	Batam	Bitung	Bogor
(1)	(2)								
1	Tagihan/Claims								
2	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai (Impaired) Decreased Claims (Impaired)								
	a. Belum Jatuh Tempo a. Not Yet Due								
	b. Telah Jatuh Tempo b. Has Matured								
3	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Individual								
4	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Kolektif *) Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Collective	10.059	3.964	256	4.272	8.134	11.614	3.985	12.105
5	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Deleted Book Claims								

No.	Keterangan Information	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020						
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch						
		Makassar A. Yani	Matraman	Medan Pemuda	Melawai	P. Jayakarta	Palembang	Pangkal Pinang
(1)	(2)							
1	Tagihan/Claims							
2	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai (Impaired) Decreased Claims (Impaired)							
	a. Belum Jatuh Tempo a. Not Yet Due							
	b. Telah Jatuh Tempo b. Has Matured						4.257	
3	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Individual						2.212	
4	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Kolektif *) Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Collective	5.744	5.405	3.151	10.100	5.456	12.250	174
5	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Deleted Book Claims							

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020								
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch								
	Cikarang	**Denpasar**	**Jambi**	**Karet**	**Kartini Cirebon**	**Kendari**	**Kupang**	**Lampung**
				36.252			24.365	
				21.208			9.282	
	6.246	14.471	2.218	27.344	9.829	1.424	6.264	1.679

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020										
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch										
	Pekanbaru	**Pontianak**	**Samarinda**	**Samrat Manado**	**Semarang Pandanaran**	**Solo**	**Sudirman Jkt**	**Suryopranoto**	**Ternate**	**Total**
							77.728			142.602
							60.956			93.658
	1.771	365	4.414	27.389	9.803	958	147.367	3.588	4.476	366.275

Tabel 2.4.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Cabang - Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Branch - Individually Bank

No.	Keterangan Information	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019							
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch							
		Ambon Diponegoro	Artha Gading	Balikpapan	Bandung Asia Afrika	Banjarmasin	Batam	Bitung	Bogor
(1)	(2)								
1	Tagihan/Claims								
2	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai (Impaired) Decreased Claims (Impaired)								
	a. Belum Jatuh Tempo a. Not Yet Due								
	b. Telah Jatuh Tempo b. Has Matured								
3	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Individual								
4	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Kolektif *) Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Collective	718	291	815	545	7.577	616	1.533	3.759
5	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Deleted Book Claims								

No.	Keterangan Information	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019						
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch						
		Makassar A. Yani	Matraman	Medan Pemuda	Melawai	P. Jayakarta	Palembang	Pangkal Pinang
(1)	(2)							
1	Tagihan/Claims							
2	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai (Impaired) Decreased Claims (Impaired)							
	a. Belum Jatuh Tempo a. Not Yet Due							
	b. Telah Jatuh Tempo b. Has Matured				19.593			
3	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Individual				14.242			
4	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Kolektif *) Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Collective	4.240	7.660	696	5.583	2.940	3.275	722
5	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Deleted Book Claims							

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019									
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch									
	Cikarang	**Denpasar**	**Garut**	**Jambi**	**Karet**	**Kartini Cirebon**	**Kendari**	**Kupang**	**Lampung**
	1.485	12.800	1.706	976	9.768	4.057	2.571	3.269	7.497

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019										
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Cabang Net Claims by Branch										
	Pekanbaru	**Pontianak**	**Samarinda**	**Samrat Manado**	**Semarang Pandanaran**	**Solo**	**Sudirman Jkt**	**Suryopranoto**	**Ternate**	**Total**
							581.537			581.537
							480.516			500.109
							138.221			152.463
	2.347	6.222	1.192	16.206	3.551	617	7.651	1.941	123	124.948

Tabel 2.5.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individual

Table 2.5.a. Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Economic Setor Bank Indovidually

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Sektor Ekonomi*) Economy Sector*)	Tagihan**) Claims**)	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Experienced Bills ImpairmentImpaired Claims		Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Individual ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Kolektif ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Written-off Claims
			Belum Jatuh Tempo Outstanding	Telah Jatuh Tempo Mature			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020						
1	Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	141.207				41.755	
2	Perikanan Fishery	47.158				5.820	
3	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation	481.105				5.467	
4	Industri Pengolahan Industry Processing	1.070.385		74.035	40.174	32.191	
5	Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas, and Water	224				100	
6	Konstruksi Construction	1.627.543				24.582	
7	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Big Trading and Retail	1.491.567				93.898	
8	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Provision Accomodation and Provision Eating and Drinking	759.733		24.365	9.282	31.108	
9	Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing, and Commmunication	583.820		44.201	44.201	2.901	
10	Perantara Keuangan Intermediary Finance	139.283				879	
11	Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Services Company	2.597.068				71.988	

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Sektor Ekonomi*) Economy Sector*)	Tagihan**) Claims**)	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Experienced Bills ImpairmentImpaired Claims		Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Individual ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Kolektif ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Written-off Claims
			Belum Jatuh Tempo Outstanding	Telah Jatuh Tempo Mature			
12	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Administration Government, Defense, and Social Security Required	131				18	
13	Jasa Pendidikan Education Services	17.044				321	
14	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Activities Social	173.030				2.119	
15	Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Services Society, Socio-cultural, Entertainment, and Individual Others	322.205				21.489	
16	Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Individual Services Who Serves Household	484				40	
17	Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Institute International and Extra International Others						
18	Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Activities that are unclearly limited						
19	Rumah Tangga Household	2.990.529				31.598	
20	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Not a Business Field						
	Total	**12.442.514**	**0**	**142.602**	**93.658**	**366.275**	**0**

Tabel 2.5.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individual

Table 2.5.a. Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances Based on Economic Setor Bank Indovidually

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No	Sektor Ekonomi*) Economy Sector*)	Tagihan**) Claims**)	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Experienced Bills ImpairmentImpaired Claims		Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Individual ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Kolektif ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Written-off Claims
			Belum Jatuh Tempo Outstanding	Telah Jatuh Tempo Mature			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019						
1	Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	286.975				18.079	
2	Perikanan Fishery	181.771	353.790		30.000	770	
3	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation	461.324		36.298	22.589	79	
4	Industri Pengolahan Industry Processing	827.199		84.316	44.415	3.620	
5	Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas, and Water	248				2	
6	Konstruksi Construction	1.905.884	30.003		20.558	14.916	
7	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Big Trading and Retail	1.605.735	44.317		19.901	43.756	
8	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Provision Accomodation and Provision Eating and Drinking	1.034.105	-		-	5.637	
9	Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing, and Commmunication	532.330	52.406		15.000	3.208	
10	Perantara Keuangan Intermediary Finance	252.946					
11	Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Services Company	2.275.658	-	-	-	5.871	

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No	Sektor Ekonomi*) Economy Sector*)	Tagihan**) Claims**)	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Experienced Bills Impairment Impaired Claims		Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Individual ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)-Kolektif ***) Reserves for Impairments (CKPN) Consolidated***)	Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Written-off Claims
			Belum Jatuh Tempo Outstanding	Telah Jatuh Tempo Mature			
12	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Administration Government, Defense, and Social Security Required	246.789					
13	Jasa Pendidikan Education Services	12.188				525	
14	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Activities Social	180.740				219	
15	Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Services Society, Socio-cultural, Entertainment, and Individual Others	394.154				2.456	
16	Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Individual Services Who Serves Household	1.242				4	
17	Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Institute International and Extra International Others						
18	Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Activities that are Unclearly Limited						
19	Rumah Tangga Household	2.936.480				25.805	
20	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Not a Business Field						
	Total	**13.135.767**	**480.516**	**120.614**	**152.463**	**124.948**	**0**

Tabel 3.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Skala Peringkat - Bank secara Individual

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

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	Lembaga Pemeringkat Standard and Poor's Fitch Rating Moody's PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia PT ICRA Indonesia PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
			Tagihan Bersih Net Claims					
			Peringkat Jangka Panjang Long-term Rating					
			AAA AAA Aaa AAA (idn) [Idr] AAA idAAA	AA+ s.d AA- AA+ s.d AA- Aa1 s.d Aa3 AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn) [Idr]AA+ s.d [Idr]AA- idAA+ s.d idAA-	A+ s.d A- A+ s.d A- A1 s.d A3 A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn) [Idr]A+ s.d [Idr]A- idA+ s.d id A-	BBB+ s.d BBB- BBB+ s.d BBB- Baa1 s.d Baa3 BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn) [Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr]BBB- id BBB+ s.d id BBB-	BB+ s.d BB- BB+ s.d BB- Ba1 s.d Ba3 BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn) [Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB- id BB+ s.d id BB-	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government							
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities							
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions							
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank							
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans							
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans							
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit							
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios							
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations							
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date							
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets							
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)							
	Total							

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020							
	Tagihan Bersih Net Claims							
	Peringkat Jangka Pendek Short-term Rating							
	B+ s.d B- B+ s.d B- B1 s.d B3 B+(idn) s.d B-(idn) [Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B- id B+ s.d id B-	Less Than B- Less Than B- Less Than B3 Less Than B-(idn) Less Than [Idr] B- Less Than idB-	A-1 F1+ s.d F1 P-1 F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn) [Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1 idA1	A-2 F2 P-2 F2(idn) [Idr]A2+ s.d [Idr]A2 idA2	A-3 F3 P-3 F3(idn) [Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr] A3 idA3 s.d id A4	Less Than A-3 Less Than F3 Less Than P-3 Less Than F3(idn) Less Than [Idr] A3 Less Than idA4	Tanpa Peringkat No Rating	Total
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							305.137	305.137
							547.010	547.010
							0	0
							0	0
							2.849.777	2.849.777
							57.606	57.606
							0	0
							182.723	182.723
							8.080.441	8.080.441
							53.227	53.227
							0	0
							0	
							12.075.922	**12.075.922**

Tabel 3.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Skala Peringkat - Bank secara Individual

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

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	Lembaga Pemeringkat Standard and Poor's Fitch Rating Moody's PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia PT ICRA Indonesia PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019					
			Tagihan Bersih Net Claims					
			Peringkat Jangka Panjang Long-term Rating					
			AAA AAA Aaa AAA (idn) [Idr] AAA idAAA	AA+ s.d AA- AA+ s.d AA- Aa1 s.d Aa3 AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn) [Idr]AA+ s.d [Idr]AA- idAA+ s.d idAA-	A+ s.d A- A+ s.d A- A1 s.d A3 A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn) [Idr]A+ s.d [Idr]A- idA+ s.d id A-	BBB+ s.d BBB- BBB+ s.d BBB- Baa1 s.d Baa3 BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn) [Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr]BBB- id BBB+ s.d id BBB-	BB+ s.d BB- BB+ s.d BB- Ba1 s.d Ba3 BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn) [Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB- id BB+ s.d id BB-	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government							
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities							
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions							
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank							
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans							
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans							
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit							
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios							
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations							
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date							
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets							
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)							
	Total							

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019							
	Tagihan Bersih Net Claims							
	Peringkat Jangka Pendek Short-term Rating							
	B+ s.d B- B+ s.d B- B1 s.d B3 B+(idn) s.d B-(idn) [Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B- id B+ s.d id B-	Less Than B- Less Than B- Less Than B3 Less Than B-(idn) Less Than [Idr] B- Less Than idB-	A-1 F1+ s.d F1 P-1 F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn) [Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1 idA1	A-2 F2 P-2 F2(idn) [Idr]A2+ s.d [Idr]A2 idA2	A-3 F3 P-3 F3(idn) [Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr] A3 idA3 s.d id A4	Less Than A-3 Less Than F3 Less Than P-3 Less Than F3(idn) Less Than [Idr]A3 Less Than idA4	Tanpa Peringkat No Rating	Total
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							2.785.119	2.785.119
							90.870	90.870
							668.118	668.118
							9.430.624	9.430.624
							531.621	531.621
								13.506.353

Tabel 4.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit-Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Risk Weighted After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation-Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
		Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation					
		0%	20%	25%	35%	40%	45%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A	Eksposur Neraca Balance Sheet Exposures						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government	3.100.129					
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank		558.976				
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans		806.241	526.221	1.517.315		
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans						
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations		151.508				
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date						
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Neraca **Total Exposure Balance**						

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020						ATMR	Beban Modal (ATMR x 9%)	Beban Modal*) (ATMR x 10%) Capital Charges*) (RWA x 10%)
Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation								
50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya				
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)		
						-		
547.010						273.505		
						111.795		
						823.815		
		57.606				57.606		
	182.723					97.765		
49.999		8.228.481				7.757.794		
			53.227			79.841		
		2.823.775	3.975.092			6.798.867		
						16.000.988		

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
		Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation					
		0%	20%	25%	35%	40%	45%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
B	Eksposur Kewajiban Komitmen/Kontinjensi pada Transaksi Rekening Administratif Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposure to Administrative Account Transactions						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans						
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans						
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date						
11	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Transaksi Rekening Administratif **Total Exposures for Administrative Account Transactions**						
C	Eksposur Akibat Kegagalan Pihak Lawan (*Counterparty Credit Risk*) Exposure of Counterparty Credit Risk						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government	8.079.169					
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
6	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
7	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk **Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure**						

31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020						ATMR	Beban Modal (ATMR x 9%)	Beban Modal*) (ATMR x 10%) Capital Charges*) (RWA x 10%)
Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation								
50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya				
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)		
	15.757					11.818		
		6.192				6.192		
						18.010		

Tabel 4.1.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit-Bank secara Individual

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Risk Weighted After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation-Individually Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019					
		Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation					
		0%	20%	25%	35%	40%	45%
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
A	Eksposur Neraca Balance Sheet Exposures						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans		70.430				
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans		181.693		445.357		
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date		10.401				
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Neraca **Total Exposure Balance**						

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019						ATMR	Beban Modal (ATMR x 9%)	Beban Modal*) (ATMR x 10%) Capital Charges*) (RWA x 10%)
Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation								
50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya				
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)		(27)	(28)	(29)
23.568						93.998		
					148.237	775.287		
		90.870				90.870		
						-		
	463.900					463.900		
		8.762.095				8.772.496		
		490	796.696			797.186		
		2.575.038	3.076.679			5.651.717		
						-		
						16.645.454		

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019					
		Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation					
		0%	20%	25%	35%	40%	45%
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
B	Eksposur Kewajiban Komitmen/Kontinjensi pada Transaksi Rekening Administratif Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposure to Administrative Account Transactions						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans						
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans						
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date						
11	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Transaksi Rekening Administratif **Total Exposures for Administrative Account Transactions**						
C	Eksposur Akibat Kegagalan Pihak Lawan (*Counterparty Credit Risk*) Exposure of Counterparty Credit Risk						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank		1.935				
5	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
6	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
7	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk **Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure**						

31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019						ATMR	Beban Modal (ATMR x 9%)	Beban Modal*) (ATMR x 10%) Capital Charges*) (RWA x 10%)
Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation								
50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya				
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)		(27)	(28)	(29)
	23.537					23.537		
		98.369				98.369		
						1.935		

Tabel 4.2.a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih dan Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individual

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

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
		Tagihan Bersih Net Claims	Bagian yang Dijamin dengan A Guaranted Part with				Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unguaranted Part
			Agunan Loans	Garansi Guarantee	Asuransi Kredit Credit Insurance	Lainnya Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
A	Eksposur Neraca Balance Sheet Exposures						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government	305.137					
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities	547.010					
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	2.849.777	155				
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	57.606					
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	182.723	7.178		61.625		
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	8.080.441	231.731		367.822		
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	53.227					
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets						
12	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Neraca **Total Exposure Balance**	**12.075.922**	**239.064**	**0**	**429.447**		
B	Eksposur Kewajiban Komitmen/Kontinjensi pada Transaksi Rekening Administratif Commitment/Contingent Liability Exposure to Administrative Account Transactions						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans						

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020					
		Tagihan Bersih Net Claims	Bagian yang Dijamin dengan A Guaranted Part with				Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unguaranted Part
			Agunan Loans	Garansi Guarantee	Asuransi Kredit Credit Insurance	Lainnya Other	
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans						
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit						
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date						
11	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Transaksi Rekening Administratif **Total Exposures for Administrative Account Transactions**						
C	Eksposur Akibat Kegagalan Pihak Lawan (*Counterparty Credit Risk*) Exposure of Counterparty Credit Risk						
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government						
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities						
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank						
5	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios						
6	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations						
7	Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in the Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure						
	Total (A+B+C)						

Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit Pendekatan Standar - Bank secara Individual

Tabel 6.1.1. Pengungkapan Eksposur Aset di Neraca

Calculation of RWA for Credit Risk Standard Approach - Bank Individually

Table 6.1.1. Disclosure of Asset Exposures on the Balance Sheet

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020		
		Tagihan Bersih Net Claims	ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA Pre MRK	ATMR Setelah MRK RWA Post MRK
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government	305.137		
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities	547.010	273.505	273.505
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions			
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank			
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	2.849.777	823.864	823.815
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	57.606	57.606	57.606
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit			
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	182.723	137.043	97.765
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	8.080.441	8.080.441	7.554.453
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	53.227	79.840	79.840
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	2.650.061		3.975.092
	Total	**14.725.984**	**9.452.299**	**12.862.077**

Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit Pendekatan Standar - Bank secara Individual

Tabel 6.1.1. Pengungkapan Eksposur Aset di Neraca

Calculation of RWA for Credit Risk Standard Approach - Bank Individually

Table 6.1.1. Disclosure of Asset Exposures on the Balance Sheet

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019		
		Tagihan Bersih Net Claims	**ATMR Sebelum MRK** RWA Pre MRK	**ATMR Setelah MRK** RWA Post MRK
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims to Government	3.814.953		
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities			
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions			
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Claims to Bank	413.232	96.787	93.998
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Backed Loans	2.785.119	779.007	775.286
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Property Backed Loans	90.870	90.870	90.870
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retirement Credit	-	-	-
8	Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios	668.118	501.088	463.900
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporations	9.482.630	9.441.026	8.772.496
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Claims that have been Due Date	531.621	797.186	797.186
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	4.946.209		5.651.717
	Total	**22.732.752**	**11.705.965**	**16.645.454**

Tabel 7.1. Pengungkapan Risiko Pasar dengan Menggunakan Metode Standar
Disclosure of Market Risk Using Standard Methods

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Jenis Risiko Type of Risk	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020				31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019			
		Bank		Konsolidasi Consolidation		Bank		Konsolidasi Consolidation	
		Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Risiko Suku Bunga Interest Rate Risk								
	a. Risiko Spesifik a. Specific Risk					644	8.050		
	b. Risiko Umum b. General Risk	24.317	303.963			6.414	80.178		
2	Risiko Nilai Tukar Value Risk Exchange	1.413	17.661			2.479	30.985		
3	Risiko Ekuitas *) Equity Risk								
4	Risiko Komoditas *) Risk Commodities								
5	Risiko Option Risk Option								
	Total	**25.730**	**321.624**			**9.537**	**119.213**		

Tabel 8.1.a. Pengungkapan Kuantitatif Risiko Operasional - Bank secara Individual

Quantitative Disclosure of Operational Risk - Bank Individually

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Pendekatan yang Digunakan Approach ahat are Used	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020			31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019		
		Pendapatan Bruto (Rata-Rata 3 Tahun Terakhir) *) Gross Income (Average 3 Last Year)*)	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA	Pendapatan Bruto (Rata-Rata 3 Tahun Terakhir) *) Gross Income (Average 3 Last Year)*)	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Pendekatan Indikator Dasar Approach Basic Indicators	1.170.551	175.583	2.194.783	1.194.512	179.177	2.239.711
	Total	**1.170.551**	**175.583**	**2.194.783**	**1.194.512**	**179.177**	**2.239.711**

*) Untuk Bank yang menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar dalam Menghitung Risiko Operasional
*) For Bank that use the Basic Indicator Approach in Calculating Operational Risk

Tabel 8.1.b. Pengungkapan Kuantitatif Risiko Operasional - Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Perusahaan Anak

Quantitative Disclosure of Operational Risk - Bank in Consolidation with Subsidiary

(dalam Jutaan Rupiah)
(in Million Rupiah)

No.	Pendekatan yang Digunakan Approach ahat are Used	31 Desember 2020 December 31, 2020			31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019		
		Pendapatan Bruto (Rata-Rata 3 Tahun Terakhir) *) Gross Income (Average 3 Last Year)*)	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA	Pendapatan Bruto (Rata-Rata 3 Tahun Terakhir) *) Gross Income (Average 3 Last Year)*)	Beban Modal Capital Expense	ATMR RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Pendekatan Indikator Dasar						
	Total						

*) Untuk Bank yang menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar dalam Menghitung Risiko Operasional
*) For Bank that use the Basic Indicator Approach in Calculating Operational Risk



Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility



Bank Artha Graha Internasional berupaya untuk memberikan kontribusi positif kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan dengan menjalankan pengembangan usaha yang selaras dengan pengembangan masyarakat dan lingkungan. Pengembangan ini sebagai perwujudan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional strives to make a positive contribution to all stakeholders by carrying out business development in harmony with community and environmental development. This development is the embodiment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility

Sebagai entitas bisnis, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak bertujuan untuk mencari keuntungan semata. Lebih dari itu, Bank juga berkomitmen untuk memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap pembangunan sosial ekonomi masyarakat dan berperan aktif dalam program pelestarian lingkungan hidup. Komitmen tersebut bahkan ditetapkan menjadi salah satu butir pada misi Bank Artha Graha, yaitu "Menjalankan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik serta peduli terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungan".

Bank Artha Graha Internasional mewujudkan komitmen tersebut melalui kegiatan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Pengaman Perusahaan atau *Corporate Social Safety Responsibility* (CSSR) yang secara berkesinambungan terus dijalankan Bank. Penerapan kegiatan CSSR ini merupakan wujud komitmen Bank untuk turut ikut andil dalam membangun masyarakat dan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan secara berkesinambungan sehingga kehadiran Bank dapat memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat luas serta menjawab harapan para pemangku kepentingan.

Dasar Penerapan

Penerapan kegiatan CSSR di Bank Artha Graha Internasional mengacu pada peraturan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, diantaranya:

1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal;
2. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan;
3. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 47 Tahun 2012 tentang Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Perseroan Terbatas;
5. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Indonesia Nomor 1/POJK.07/2013 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen di Sektor Jasa Keuangan;
6. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 51/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan Bagi Lembaga Jasa Keuangan, Emiten, dan Perusahaan Publik; dan
7. Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan (PKP) No. 0023.02.0 tentang Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan.

Tujuan Penerapan CSSR

Implementasi CSSR Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang terarah, terprogram, dan tepat sasaran ditujukan untuk:

1. Meningkatkan kualitas kehidupan dan lingkungan yang bermanfaat dan kondusif bagi Bank, komunitas setempat, dan masyarakat pada umumnya;
2. Mendukung terjalinnya hubungan Bank yang serasi, seimbang, dan sesuai dengan lingkungan, nilai, norma, dan budaya masyarakat setempat;

As a business entity, Bank Artha Graha Internasional does not only aim to make profit. More than that, the Bank is also committed to making a positive contribution to the socio-economic development of the community and plays an active role in environmental conservation programs. This commitment is even stipulated as one of the points in Bank Artha Graha's mission, namely "Conducting good corporate governance and caring for society and the environment".

The commitment is realized by Bank Artha Graha Internasional through Corporate Social Responsibility or Corporate Social Safety Responsibility (CSSR) activities which the Bank continues to carry out. The implementation of the activity is a manifestation of the Bank's commitment to take part in building a sustainable society and economy in a sustainable manner so that the presence of the Bank can provide benefits to the wider community and answer the expectations of stakeholders.

Basis of Implementation

The implementation of CSSR activities at Bank Artha Graha Internasional refers to the applicable laws and regulations, including:

1. Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment;
2. Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower;
3. Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Company;
4. Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibilities;
5. Regulation of Financial Services Authority of Indonesia Number 1/POJK.07/2013 concerning Consumer Protection in the Financial Service Sector;
6. Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Financing for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies; and
7. Guidelines of Company Policy Number 0023.02.0 concerning Corporate Social Responsibility.

Objectives of CSSR Implementation

The Bank's directed, programmed, and properly targeted CSSR implementation is aimed to:

1. Improve the quality of life and environment that is beneficial and conducive to the Bank, the local community, and society in general;
2. Support the establishment of a Bank relationship that is harmonious, balanced, and in accordance with the environment, values, norms and culture of the local community;

3. Memberikan manfaat jangka panjang sebesar-besarnya terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat;
4. Sebagai wujud nyata kepedulian Bank dalam melaksanakan salah satu fungsi, yaitu sebagai agen pengembangan, yang merupakan bagian dalam penciptaan sistem tata kelola perusahaan yang baik;
5. Tercapainya Visi dan Misi serta Nilai-Nilai Perusahaan.

Visi, Misi dan Nilai Keberlanjutan

Sejalan dengan penerapan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 51/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan Bagi Lembaga Jasa Keuangan, Emiten, dan Perusahaan Publik, Bank Artha Graha telah menetapkan visi, misi dan nilai keberlanjutan Bank, yaitu:

Visi Keberlanjutan

Menjadi institusi keuangan terkemuka dengan kinerja prima yang berkelanjutan dan berkontribusi dalam pembangunan Indonesia.

Misi Keberlanjutan

1. Memberikan solusi keuangan berkelanjutan yang komprehensif dan inovatif;
2. Meningkatkan jangkauan serta kualitas pelayanan melalui digitalisasi dan inklusi keuangan;
3. Mengembangkan sumber daya manusia yang handal dan berdedikasi; dan
4. Menjalankan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik serta peduli terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungan.

Nilai Keberlanjutan

1. ***Agility***
   Mampu untuk berpikir dan bertindak cepat dalam mengevaluasi dan merespon dinamika perubahan industri yang berdampak kepada keberlangsungan perusahaan.
2. ***Collaboration***
   Senantiasa membuka kesempatan untuk berkolaborasi dengan mitra strategis yang kompeten dalam menciptakan peluang baru demi kemajuan perusahaan.
3. ***Innovation***
   Konsisten dalam mencari upaya terbaik berupa usulan atau tindakan perbaikan bertahap atau signifikan guna menciptakan efisiensi, efektivitas dan nilai tambah di bidang produk, proses, pelayanan, dan/atau teknologi untuk memajukan perusahaan.

Organisasi Pengelola Program Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Keberlanjutan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional secara khusus menunjuk Sub Direktorat Admin Sekretaris Perusahaan & CSSR sebagai penanggung jawab pelaksanaan program CSSR yang berada langsung di bawah Sekretaris Perusahaan. Total anggaran yang direalisasi terkait kegiatan CSSR selama tahun 2020 sebesar Rp5,1 miliar.

3. Provide maximum long-term benefits for the welfare of the community;
4. As a concrete manifestation of the Bank's concern in performing one of its functions, namely as a development agent, which is part of the creation of a good corporate governance system;
5. The achievement of the Vision and Mission as well as Company Values.

Sustainability Vision, Mission and Value

In line with the implementation of the Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies, Bank Artha Graha has determined the vision, mission and values of the Bank's sustainability, namely:

Sustainability Vision

To become a leading financial institution with continuous outstanding performance and to contribute to Indonesian development.

Sustainability Mission

1. To provide comprehensive and innovative sustainable finance solutions;
2. To improve the reach and quality of services through financial digitalization and inclusion;
3. To develop reliable and dedicated human capital; and
4. To perform good corporate governance and care about the community and environment.

Sustainability Values

1. **Agility**
   Able to think and act quickly in evaluating and responding to the dynamics of the industry that have an impact on the sustainability of the company.
2. **Collaboration**
   Always open opportunities to collaborate with strategic partners who are competent in creating new opportunities for the advancement of the company.
3. **Innovation**
   Be consistent in seeking the best efforts in the form of suggestions or actions for gradual or significant improvements in order to create efficiency, effectiveness and added value in the fields of products, processes, services and/or technology to advance the company.

Social Responsibility and Sustainability Program Management Organization

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has specifically appointed the Corporate Secretary & CSSR Sub Directorate Admin as the person in charge of implementing the CSSR program which is directly under the Corporate Secretary. The total budget realized related to CSSR activities during 2020 was IDR5.1 billion.

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Terkait Lingkungan Hidup

Corporate Social Responsibility Related to Environment

Kebijakan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki komitmen yang kuat untuk memelihara kualitas lingkungan yang baik bagi generasi mendatang. Bank selalu memberikan perhatian yang serius terhadap masalah lingkungan hidup, termasuk di dalamnya pencemaran lingkungan, pelestarian serta pemeliharaan lingkungan.

Kebijakan dalam pemeliharaan dan pelestarian lingkungan dimulai dari internal Bank Artha Graha Internasional, dengan memfokuskan pengendalian dampak lingkungan dalam menciptakan kegiatan operasional yang lebih ramah lingkungan.

Cakupan kegiatan pengelolaan tersebut adalah pada efisiensi energi, air, penggunaan kertas, pengelolaan gedung yang ramah lingkungan, kepatuhan pada izin lingkungan dan perlindungan lingkungan hidup yang melibatkan seluruh karyawan.

Kegiatan yang Dilakukan

Sebagai lembaga jasa keuangan, operasional Bank tidak memiliki dampak langsung yang besar terhadap lingkungan hidup. Namun demikian, Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki komitmen yang besar untuk terus menekan dampak operasional Bank terhadap lingkungan hidup. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan menyebarluaskan semangat membangun budaya keberlanjutan pada aspek lingkungan hidup kepada seluruh insan Bank.

Internalisasi budaya dilakukan dengan cara memberikan himbauan kepada seluruh jajaran karyawan untuk berpartisipasi aktif. Hal ini diupayakan dengan membuat selebaran bergambar yang disebarkan dan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kepedulian serta kesadaran para karyawan.

Policies

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is strongly commited to maintaining good environmental quality for future generations. The Bank continuous to pay serious attention to environmental issues, including environmental pollution, preservation and maintenance.

Policies on environmental maintenance and preservation are initiated internally by Bank Artha Graha Internasional, by focusing on creating more environmentally friendly operational activities to control environmental impacts.

The scope of these management activities includes energy efficiency, water efficiency, paper use efficiency, environmentally friendly building management, compliance with environmental permits and environmental protection involving all employees.

Activities Conducted

As a financial services institution, the Bank's operations do not have a major direct impact on the environment. However, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has a strong commitment to continue to reduce the impact of the Bank's operations on the environment. The commitment is done by disseminating the spirit of building a culture of sustainability in environmental aspects to all Bank personnel.

Cultural internalization is conducted by giving an appeal to an active participation by all levels of employees. This is done by making illustrated leaflets that are distributed and it is hoped that it can increase the employees' care and awareness.

Efisiensi Penggunaan Energi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional juga terus mendorong upaya efisiensi penggunaan energi, khususnya energi listrik dan Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM). Upaya efisiensi penggunaan listrik antara lain dilakukan dengan:

1. Mematikan AC dan lampu saat tidak berada diruangan dalam waktu yang lama
2. Mematikan lampu saat pulang kerja, dan memakai penerangan lampu sesuai kebutuhan diluar jam kerja karyawan
3. Menggunakan lampu LED untuk penerangan
4. Mengganti AC sentral ke AC split atau AC standing dan berbagai upaya lainnya.

Sedangkan efisiensi penggunaan BBM dilkukan dengan cara:

1. Pengaturan pengantaran surat/dokumen internal dilakukan secara sentralisasi per wilayah kantor, sehingga jarak perjalanan berkurang dan dampaknya penghematan BBM
2. Melakukan pengurangan sewa mobil pada tahun 2020
3. Melakukan perawatan mobil rutin agar mesin prima sehingga tidak boros BBM
4. Tujuan perjalanan sudah direncanakan dan dijadwalkan terlebih dahulu sehingga tidak tejadi berulang ke lokasi/tempat yang sama.

Melalui berbagai program efisiensi tersebut, tahun 2020 volume penggunaan listrik mengalami penurunan dari 7.752.409 Kwh di tahun 2019 menjadi 6.823.240 Kwh. Sedangkan penggunaan BBM mengalami penurunan menjadi 426.114 liter di tahun 2020 dari 600.068 liter di tahun 2019.

Bijak Menggunakan Air

Dalam operasionalnya, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menggunakan air untuk berbagai kebutuhan. Bank berupaya mengajak seluruh karyawan untuk peduli lingkungan dengan membuat berbagai himbauan agar lebih bijak dalam menggunakan sumber daya alam dan energi, termasuk air. Selain itu, Bank juga secara berkala melakukan pengecekan pada jaringan instalasi air untuk memastikan tidak terdapat kebocoran yang mengakibatkan inefisiensi.

Energy Use Efficiency

Bank Artha Graha Internasional also continues to encourage efforts to make efficient use of energy, especially electricity and fuel oil. Efforts to make efficient use of electricity include:

1. Turn off the air conditioner and lights when not in the room for a long time
2. Turn off the lights when coming home from work, and use lighting according to the needs outside of employee working hours
3. Using LED lights for lighting
4. Changing central AC to AC split or AC standing and various other efforts.

Meanwhile, the efficiency of fuel use is done by:

1. Internal mail/document delivery arrangements are carried out in a centralized manner per office area, so that travel distances are reduced and the impact is fuel savings
2. Make a reduction in car rental in 2020
3. Perform routine car service to maintain a prime engine thus it does not waste fuel
4. The purpose of the trip has been planned and scheduled in advance so that it does not happen repeatedly to the same location.

Through these various efficiency programs, in 2020 the volume of electricity use has decreased from 7,752,409 Kwh in 2019 to 6,823,240 Kwh. Meanwhile, fuel use has decreased to 426,114 liters in 2020 from 600,068 liters in 2019.

Use Water Wisely

In its operations, Bank Artha Graha Internasional uses water for various needs. The Bank seeks to invite all employees to care for the environment by making various appeals to be wiser in using natural resources and energy, including water. In addition, the Bank also periodically checks the water installation network to ensure that there are no leaks resulting in inefficiency.

Efisiensi Penggunaan Kertas

Bank juga terus berupaya untuk mengurangi penggunaan kertas. Beberapa langkah yang dilakukan antara lain:

1. Copy dokumen transaksi bank disimpan di *hardisk* eksternal (tidak disimpan secara *hard copy*).
2. Menerapkan sistem kerja *paperless*.
3. Sosialisasi prosedur & koresponden internal dilakukan secara *online*.
4. Mencetak laporan atau yang lainnya menggunakan 2 sisi kertas.

Pemanfaatan Lahan Tidur

Selama tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional terlibat aktif dalam pengelolaan lingkungan hidup bersama masyarakat melalui kegiatan yang digalang oleh Artha Graha Peduli dan Artha Graha Network, maupun pihak eksternal lainnya. Terdapat 11 aset lahan tidur yang dimanfaatkan khusus untuk pertanian, perikanan & peternakan.

Efficient of Paper Usage

The bank also continues to strive to reduce paper usage. Some of the steps taken include:

1. Copy of bank transaction documents stored on an external hard drive (not stored as a hard copy).
2. Implementing a paperless work system.
3. The socialization of procedures & internal correspondence was carried out online.
4. Print reports or others using 2 sides of the paper.

Utilization of Set-aside Land

During 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional is actively involved in environmental management with the community through activities raised by Artha Graha Peduli and Artha Graha Network, as well as other external parties. There are 11 set-aside land assets that are used specifically for agriculture, fisheries & livestock.

No.	Lokasi Location	Luas Width	Alamat Address	Uraian Explanation	Personel Personnel
1	Kowilhan I Subang	± 53,4 Ha	Jl. Desa Babakan Pintu, Blok Kadawung, Desa Kadawung, Kecamatan Pabuaran, Kabupaten Subang, Jawa Barat	± 40 Ha Sawah ± 10,5 Ha Kebun ± 2,8 Ha Marginal	20 Personel 20 Personnel
2	Kowilhan II Kibin	± 48 Ha	Desa Kibin, Kecamatan Kibin, Kabupaten Serang– Banten	± 20 Ha Sawah, ± 1 Ha Kebun ± 27 Ha Marginal	15 Personel 15 Personnel
3	Kowilhan III Ciparay	± 26 Ha	Komp. Bumi Mandala Ciheulang Jl. Karang Tinggal, Ds. Ciheulang, Kec. Ciparay, Kab. Bandung	± 20 Ha Kebun ± 6 Ha Marginal	9 Personel 9 Personnel
4	Kowilhan IV Jonggol	± 42,8 Ha	Desa Singasari, Kecamatan Jonggol Kabupaten Bogor	± 10 Ha Sawah, ± 20 Ha Kebun, ± 12,8 Ha Marginal	22 Personel 22 Personnel
5	Kowilhan V Villa Kota Gardenia	± 4 Ha	Villa Kota Gardenia Kav. B dan C Pacet, Cianjur– Jawa Barat	± 3,5 Ha Kebun ± 0,5 Ha Marginal	5 Personel 5 Personnel
6	Kowilhan VI Lemah Abang	± 5 Ha	Kp. Tegal Luhur, Kelurahan Cibatu, Kecamatan Lemah Abang, Kabupaten Bekasi	± 1,5 Ha Sawah, ± 2 Ha Kebun, ± 1,493 Ha Marginal	4 Personel 4 Personnel
7	Kowilhan VII Cibeber	± 3,7 Ha	Jl. Raya Cianjur– Cibeber, Desa Sirnagalih, Cianjur	± 3 Ha Kebun, ± 0,7 Ha Marginal	4 Personel 4 Personnel
8	Kowilhan VII Ciujung City	± 2,3 Ha	Perumahan Ciujung Baru, Desa Kendayakan, Kecamatan Kragilan, Serang - Banten	± 1 Ha Kebun ± 1,3 Ha Marginal	5 Personel 5 Personnel
9	Kowilhan IX Bojong Mangu	± 2,3 Ha	Kp. Cihanjuang, Desa Bojong Mangu , Cikarang, Kabupaten Bekasi	± 1 Ha Kebun, ± 1,3 Ha Marginal (hutan bambu)	4 Personel 4 Personnel
10	Kowilhan X Citeras	± 1,1 Ha	Desa Citeras, Kecamatan Rangkas Bitung Lebak– Banten	± 1 Ha Kebun ± 0,1 Ha Marginal	3 Personel 3 Personnel
11	Kowilhan XI Bali	± 14,8 Ha	Kabupaten Bangli, Kabupaten Klungkung, Kabupaten Tabanan dan Kabupaten Karangasem	± 12,8 Ha Kebun ± 2 Ha Marginal	2 Personel 2 Personnel

Program pertanian, peternakan dan perikanan mulai tanam pada bulan Desember 2019 sampai dengan Januari 2020. Kerjasama kemitraan mulai berjalan dengan memberdayakan masyarakat sekitar lahan. Hasil panen berupa padi, cengkeh, kopi, jagung, pisang tanduk, ubi jalar dan lain-lain dibagi hasil dengan penggarap atau masyarakat.

The agriculture, livestock and fisheries programs start planting from December 2019 to January 2020. Partnership cooperation begins by empowering communities around the land. The yields in the form of rice, cloves, coffee, corn, plaintain bananas, sweet potatoes and others are shared with the cultivators or the community.

Sertifikasi di Bidang Lingkungan Hidup

Hingga akhir tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak memiliki sertifikasi di bidang lingkungan hidup.

Certification in Environmental Sector

Until the end of 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional does not have certification in the environmental sector.

Mekanisme Pengaduan Masalah Lingkungan

Kendati bidang usaha yang dijalankan Bank Artha Graha Internasional tidak bersinggungan secara langsung dengan lingkungan hidup, dan dampak yang ditimbulkan dari operasional bank terhadap lingkungan juga sangat kecil, namun Bank memberikan kesempatan kepada pemangku kepentingan untuk melakukan pengaduan tatkala mendapat kegiatan operasional Bank yang bertentangan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan terkait lingkungan hidup. Pengaduan dapat disampaikan melalui *call center* Bank atau menggunakan *whistleblowing system* yang dimiliki Bank. Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan melakukan tindak lanjut terhadap setiap pengaduan yang masuk sebagaimana mestinya.

Complaints Mechanism of Environmental Issues

Although the business fields of Bank Artha Graha Internasional do not directly interfere with the environment, as well as the insignificant impact on the environment that the Bank is causing, the Bank provides an opportunity for stakeholders to make complaints when they get Bank operational activities that are contrary to laws and regulations concerning the environment. Complaints can be submitted through the Bank's call center or using the Bank's whistleblowing system. Bank Artha Graha Internasional will follow up on any incoming complaints accordingly.

Sepanjang tahun 2020, tidak terdapat pengaduan terkait lingkungan hidup yang diterima oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Throughout 2020, no complaints related to the environment were received by Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Terkait Praktik Ketenagakerjaan, Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja

Social Responsibility Related to Manpower, Health and Safety Practices

Ketenagakerjaan

Kebijakan

Bagi Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) merupakan aset yang sangat penting untuk mewujudkan visi dan misi perusahaan. Untuk itu, Bank melakukan pengelolaan SDM secara komprehensif dan berbasis kinerja yang diselaraskan dengan kebutuhan dan strategi Bank.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional memberikan kesempatan yang sama bagi seluruh karyawan, termasuk hak untuk memperoleh promosi pengembangan karir, pendidikan dan pelatihan serta hak-hak karyawan lainnya yang tercantum dalam perjanjian kerja dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku tanpa memandang suku, ras, dan agama.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

Kesetaraan Gender dan Kesempatan Kerja

Bank Artha Graha Internasional memberikan kesempatan yang sama bagi semua orang, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, tanpa memandang perbedaan etnik, agama, ras, kelas, gender, ataupun kondisi fisik untuk mengikuti program rekrutmen pekerja. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari komposisi jumlah karyawan Bank dengan perimbangan karyawan laki-laki dan perempuan yang cukup baik. Hingga akhir tahun 2020, Jumlah karyawan adalah 1.787 karyawan dengan komposisi 909 karyawan laki-laki dan 878 karyawan perempuan.

Selain itu, Bank juga memberikan kesempatan yang sama kepada seluruh karyawan untuk mengembangkan karir sesuai kemampuan dan kompetensinya.

Remunerasi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional senantiasa memperhatikan kesejahteraan karyawannya, salah satunya melalui strategi remunerasi yang selalu dikaji ulang sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank dan menjaga *competitiveness* dengan industri, yang selanjutnya dapat mendukung kinerja yang unggul dalam pencapaian target Bank.

Penetapan remunerasi bagi karyawan mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 45/POJK.03/2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum, dan telah disesuaikan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, yaitu dengan memperhatikan ketentuan upah minimum yang berlaku.

Manpower

Policies

Bank Artha Graha Internasional sees Human Capital (HC) as a indispensable assets to actualize the Company's vision and mission. To that end, the Bank carries out comprehensive and performance-based HC management aligned with the Bank's needs and strategies.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional provides equal opportunities for all employees, including the right to obtain career development promotions, education and training as well as other employee rights stated in work agreements and the applicable laws and regulations regardless of ethnicity, race and religion.

Implementation of Activities

Gender Equality and Job Opportunities

Bank Artha Graha Internasional provides equal opportunities for all people, both men and women, regardless of differences in ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, or physical condition to participate in the worker recruitment program. This can be seen from the composition of the number of Bank employees with a fairly good balance of male and female employees. Until the end of 2020, the number of employees was 1,787 employees with a composition of 909 male employees and 878 female employees.

In addition, the Bank also provides equal opportunities to all employees to develop careers according to their abilities and competencies.

Remuneration

Bank Artha Graha Internasional consistenly pays close attention to the welfare of its employees, one of which is through a remuneration strategy which is always reviewed according to the Bank's needs and maintaining competitiveness with the industry, which in turn can support superior performance in achieving the Bank's targets.

Stipulation of remuneration for employees refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 45/POJK.03/2015 concerning Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks, and has been adjusted to the applicable laws and regulations, namely by taking into account the applicable minimum wage provisions.

Pendidikan dan Pelatihan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyadari, untuk mendukung pengembangan karir karyawan yang pada akhirnya juga akan berdampak pada kinerja Bank, maka kapasitas dan kompetensi karyawan harus terus ditingkatkan. Untuk itu, Bank secara berkesinambungan melalaksanakan program pelatihan dan pengembangan kompetensi bagi karyawan.

Bank memberikan kesempatan yang sama kepada seluruh karyawan untuk mengikuti program pelatihan dan pengembangan kompetensi. Tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyelenggarakan 194 program pelatihan dan pengembangan kompetensi yang diikuti oleh 4.255 peserta.

Turnover Karyawan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional berupaya untuk menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang profesional, nyaman dan bersifat kekeluargaan agar dapat menjadi tempat kerja idaman bagi karyawan. Upaya tersebut juga merupakan bagian dari strategi Bank untuk mengelola tingkat *turnover* karyawannya.

Bank secara berkala melakukan review terhadap kebijakan-kebijakan yang ada terkait remunerasi dan paket benefit bagi karyawan serta hal-hal lain yang terkait dengan pengelolaan tenaga kerja. Selain hal-hal bersifat materi, perbaikan senantiasa dilakukan dalam rangka menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang kondusif dan menyenangkan bagi karyawan.

Dengan lingkungan kerja yang baik, membuat tingkat turnover karyawan diharapkan cenderung rendah. Pada 2020 Bank melakukan pemutusan hubungan kerja terhadap 256 karyawan, yakni 68 orang memasuki masa pensiun, 6 orang meninggal dunia dan 175 orang mengundurkan diri atas permintaan sendiri serta 7 orang berakhir masa kontrak kerja. Secara keseluruhan, tingkat turn over karyawan Bank pada tahun 2020 adalah sebesar 14,32%.

Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja

Kebijakan

Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja merupakan aspek penting bagi Bank Artha Graha Internasional. Karena itu, Bank berupaya untuk menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang sehat, aman, nyaman dan bebas cidera. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan membuat berbagai kebijakan dan pedoman internal yang menjadi standar penerapan aspek Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja di lingkungan Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

1. Bank Artha Graha Internasional memiliki fasilitas medical rawat jalan yang dapat digunakan oleh seluruh karyawan yang berhak untuk *medical check up* dan kebutuhan pemeriksaan kesehatan lainnya sesuai dengan ketentuan perusahaan.

Education and Training

Bank Artha Graha Internasional realizes that to support employee career development which in turn will also have an impact on the Bank's performance, the capacity and competence of employees must continue to be improved. To that end, the Bank continuously carries out training programs and competency development for its employees.

The Bank provides equal opportunities for all employees to participate in training and competency development programs. In 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional held 194 training and competency development programs that were attended by 4,255 participants.

Employee Turnover

Bank Artha Graha Internasional strives to create a professional, comfortable and family-like work environment so that it can be an ideal workplace for employees. These efforts are also part of the Bank's strategy to manage employee turnover rates.

The Bank periodically reviews existing policies related to remuneration and benefit packages for employees as well as other matters related to workforce management. Apart from material matters, improvements are always made in order to create a conducive and pleasant work environment for employees.

With a good work environment, the employee turnover rate is expected to be relatively low. In 2020 the Bank terminated 256 employees, namely 68 people entering retirement age, 6 people passed away and 175 people resigned on their own volition and 7 people have their work contract period ended. Overall, the Bank's employee turnover rate in 2020 was 14.32%.

Occupational Health and Safety

Policy

Occupational Health and Safety is an important aspect for Bank Artha Graha Internasional. Therefore, the Bank strives to create a work environment that is healthy, safe, comfortable and injury-free. This is done by making various internal policies and guidelines that become the standards for implementing the Health and Safety aspects of the Bank Artha Graha Internasional.

Implementation of Activities

1. Bank Artha Graha Internasional has outpatient medical facilities that can be used by all employees who are entitled to medical check-ups and other medical examination needs in accordance with company regulations.

2. Bank Artha Graha Internasional bekerjasama dengan perusahaan asuransi kesehatan (swasta) yang mana *benefit* tersebut dapat membantu karyawan dan keluarganya untuk mengcover biaya rawat inap di RS sesuai ketentuan perusahaan.
3. Di setiap kantor operasional Bank terdapat kotak P3K yang dipersiapkan sesuai standard, dan Bank Artha Graha Internasional juga memiliki network dengan Klinik Artha Graha Peduli yang tersebar di beberapa wilayah di DKI Jakarta, sehingga membantu karyawan untuk dapat memeriksakan kesehatannya jika dibutuhkan.
4. Beberapa kantor operasional memiliki fasilitas kegiatan olahraga seperti tenis meja, badminton dan perkumpulan kesamaan minat dalam olahraga tertentu.
5. Sebagai langkah mitigasi kecelakaan kerja, Bank Artha Graha Internasional memfasilitasi karyawan yang bekerja di bidang operasional gedung berupa sepatu, kacamata, helm dan sarung tangan standard khusus untuk perlindungan diri. Sedangkan untuk kantor-kantor operasional disediakan alat pemadam kebakaran dan kotak P3K sesuai standard kapasitas gedung.

2. Bank Artha Graha Internasional collaborates with a (private) health insurance company where these benefits can help employees and their families to cover hospitalization costs according to company regulations.

3. In every operational office of the Bank, there is a first aid kit that is prepared according to health standard, and Bank Artha Graha Internasional also has a network with Artha Graha Peduli Clinics that spreads across several areas in DKI Jakarta, thus helping employees to be able to have their health checked if needed.
4. Some operational offices have facilities for sports activities such as table tennis, badminton and similar interest groups in certain sports.
5. As a work accident mitigation measure, Bank Artha Graha Internasional facilitates employees who work in the field of building operations in the form of shoes, goggles, helmets and special standard gloves for personal protection. Meanwhile, operational offices are provided with fire extinguishers and first aid kits according to building capacity standards.

Statistik Kecelakaan Kerja

Melalui berbagai program dan kegiatan yang dilakukan Bank Artha Graha Internasional di bidang keselamatan kerja, sepanjang tahun 2020 tidak terdapat insiden kecelakaan kerja yang terjadi di lingkungan Bank.

Work Accident Statistics

Through various programs and activities carried out by Bank Artha Graha Internasional in the field of work safety, throughout 2020 there were no work accidents that occurred within the Bank.

Mekanisme Pengaduan Masalah Ketenagakerjaan

Apabila terjadi perselisihan antara karyawan dan perusahaan maka salah satu pihak akan meminta masukan dan pendampingan dari IKAJIH Unit PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk untuk menyampaikan informasi kepada SDM terkait dengan perselisihan yang timbul untuk mencapai musyawarah dan mufakat.

Apabila salah satu pihak ada yang kurang puas dengan hasil keputusan tersebut maka langkah selanjutnya adalah melakukan mediasi melalui Dinas Ketenagakerjaan setempat atau lembaga yang ditunjuk pemerintah untuk menangani perselisihan tersebut dalam bentuk anjuran kepada para pihak.

Jika salah satu pihak masih kurang puas dengan anjuran yang diberikan dari pihak mediator, maka salah satu pihak dapat menempuh jalur hukum melalui Pengadilan Hubungan Industrial sampai mendapat keputusan yang berkekuatan hukum tetap (*incraht*).

Mechanism of Complaints Related to Employment Issues

In the event of disputes between employees and the Bank, one of the parties will ask for input and assistance from the IKAJIH Unit of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk to convey information to HC regarding disputes that arise to reach deliberation and consensus.

If one of the parties is not satisfied with the result of the decision, the next step is to mediate through the local Manpower Office or an agency appointed by the government to handle the dispute in the form of a recommendation to the parties.

If one of the parties is still not satisfied with the recommendation given by the mediator, then one of the parties can take legal action through the Industrial Relations Court until a decision has permanent legal force (incraht).

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Terkait Pengembangan Sosial dan Kemasyarakatan

Social Responsibility Related to Social and Community Development

Kebijakan

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyadari jika kesejahteraan masyarakat menjadi sangat penting demi keberlangsungan kegiatan operasional perusahaan, karena secara langsung atau tidak langsung akan melibatkan masyarakat. Bank meyakini peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat pada akhirnya akan mendukung pengembangan bisnis bank secara berkelanjutan.

Sebagai sebuah lembaga keuangan, Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan CSSR di bidang pengembangan sosial dan kemasyarakatan yang dapat mendorong literasi keuangan yang inklusif melalui program-program di sektor pendidikan. Namun, pendidikan literasi keuangan saja tidak tidak cukup untuk menciptakan kemampuan intelektual, tetapi juga perlu diperkaya dengan keterampilan sosial ekonomi melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memiliki kebijakan terkait penerapan CSSR terhadap pengembangan sosial dan kemasyarakatan, sebagaimana telah diatur dalam Pedoman Kebijakan Perusahaan (PKP) No. 0023.02.0 tentang Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah melaksanakan kegiatan CSSR di bidang pengembangan sosial dan kemasyarakatan sebagai berikut:

Policy

Bank Artha Graha Internasional realizes that people's welfare is very important for the sustainability of the company's operational activities, because it will directly or indirectly involve the community. The Bank believes that improving the welfare of the community will ultimately support the development of the bank's business in a sustainable manner.

As a financial institution, Bank Artha Graha Internasional carries out CSSR activities in the field of social and community development that could stimulate inclusive financial literacy through programs in the education sector. However, financial literacy education alone is not sufficient to create intellectual abilities, but also needs to be enriched with socio-economic skills through community empowerment.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has policies related to the implementation of CSSR for social and community development, as stipulated in the Company Policy Guidelines (PKP) No. 0023.02.0 concerning Corporate Social Responsibility.

Implementation of Activities

Throughout 2020, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has carried out CSSR activities in the field of social and community development as follows:

3 Januari 2020
January 3, 2020



Pembagian Paket Sembako Gratis
Tanjung Kait & Kampung Melayu Besar, Tangerang

Kegiatan yang rutin dilakukan oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional pada tanggal 24 Januari 2020 di Klenteng Bio Kramat Ema Dato lokasi di Tanjung Kait, Tangerang dengan membagikan 300 paket sembako gratis dan pada tanggal 29 Januari 2020 kegiatan dilakukan di Vihara Tri Maha Dharma lokasi di Kampung Melayu Besar, Tangerang dengan membagikan 350 paket sembako gratis kepada Umat Klenteng dan masyarakat di sekitar klenteng dengan tujuan agar dapat membantu meringankan kebutuhan pokok masyarakat.

Distribution of Free Food Packages
Tanjung Kait & Kampung Melayu Besar, Tangerang

Activities that are routinely carried out by Bank Artha Graha Internasional on January 24, 2020 at the Bio Kramat Ema Dato Temple, located in Tanjung Kait, Tangerang by distributing 300 free food packages and on January 29, 2020 the activities were carried out at the Tri Maha Dharma Monastery, located in Kampung Melayu Besar, Tangerang by distributing 350 packages of free food packages to the Temple Devotees and the community around the Temple with the aim of helping alleviate the basic needs of the community.

23 Februari 2020
February 23, 2020



Sosialisasi Melawan Narkoba Mewujudkan Jakarta Zero Narcotics
DKI Jakarta

Minggu 23 Februari 2020, Yayasan Artha Graha Peduli bersama Bank Artha Graha Internasional bersama-sama melakukan kegiatan sosialisasi dengan tema Melawan Narkoba mewujudkan *Jakarta Zero Narcotics*.

Socialization Against Drugs in Creating Jakarta Zero Narcotics
Jakarta Special Capital

Sunday, February 23, 2020, Artha Graha Peduli Foundation together with Bank Artha Graha Internasional jointly carried out socialization activities with the theme Against Drugs to create Jakarta Zero Narcotics.

28 Maret 2020
March 28, 2020



Earth Hours

Di tengah pandemi Covid-19, Yayasan Artha Graha Peduli dan Bank Artha Graha Internasional tetap melaksanakan kegiatan Earth Hours pada tanggal 28 Maret 2020 dimulai pukul 20:00 WIB, dengan cara menjalankan aksi pemadaman lampu penerangan selama 120 menit di seluruh kantor cabang BAGI dan di masing-masing rumah karyawan. Aksi ini dipercaya mampu menurunkan emisi zat karbon dioksida sebagai pemicu terjadinya pemanasan global.

Earth Hours

In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, Artha Graha Peduli Foundation and Bank Artha Graha Internasional continue to carry out Earth Hours activities on March 28, 2020 starting at 20:00 WIB, by carrying out lighting blackouts for 120 minutes in all BAGI branch offices and in each employee's house. This action is believed to be able to reduce carbon dioxide emissions as a trigger for global warming.

12 - 13 Mei 2020
May 12– 13, 2020



Pasar Murah Ramadan 2020
Sekitar Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Bentuk kepedulian perusahaan terhadap masyarakat sekitar, dengan terus rutin memberikan perhatian dengan selalu mengadakan kegiatan Pasar Murah yang dilakukan oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional di seluruh kota besar di Indonesia. Diharapkan dengan adanya kegiatan Pasar Murah Ramadhan 2020 ini, dapat meringankan beban masyarakat akan kebutuhan sembako murah. Walaupun ditengah pandemi Covid-19, di mana masyarakat sangat berdampak secara ekonomi dengan tetap melakukan protokol kesehatan sesuai dengan arahan dari pemerintah.

Pasar Murah Ramadan 2020
Around the Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional

A form of the company's concern for the surrounding community, by continuing to regularly pay attention by always holding Cheap Market activities carried out by Bank Artha Graha Internasional in all major cities in Indonesia. It is hoped that with this Ramadan 2020 Cheap Market activity, it can ease the burden on the community for the need for cheap &affordable groceries. Even in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, where the community has economically impacted by continuing to carry out health protocols in accordance with the direction of the government.

3 Juni 2020
June 3, 2020



Pembagian Sembako dalam Rangka Kegiatan TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa (TMMD)
Kupang

Bank Artha Graha Internasional bekerjasama dengan Kodim 1604/Kupang melakukan Kegiatan pembagian sembako ini di gabung dengan kegiatan TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa (TMMD) 2020. Kegiatan TMMD ini dilakukan juga di Desa Oebesi yakni pembangunan sekolah (SMP Negeri Satap Oebesi) & renovasi rumah ibadah (gereja).

The Distribution of Food Package in the Context of TNI Manunggal Building Village (TMMD) activities
Kupang

Bank Artha Graha Internasional in collaboration with Kodim 1604/Kupang carried out this food package distribution activity in conjunction with the TNI Manunggal Building Village (TMMD) 2020 activities. This TMMD activity was also carried out in Oebesi Village, namely the construction of a school (Satap Oebesi Public Middle School) & renovation of houses of worship (church).

2 Juli 2020
July 2, 2020



Penyerahan Bantuan Obat-obatan dan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD)
Sesko TNI, Bandung

Bank Artha Graha Internasional dan Yayasan Artha Graha Peduli Melakukan Kegiatan penyerahan bantuan obat obatan dan APD kepada Siswa Sesko TNI di Bandung. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi penyebaran Covid-19 di lingkungan Sesko TNI AD.

Delivery of Medicines and Personal Protective Equipment Aid Indonesian Military Staff and Command College, Bandung

Bank Artha Graha Internasional and the Artha Graha Peduli Foundation carried out activities to hand over medical aid and Personal Protective Equipment to Indonesian Military Staff and Command College students in Bandung. This activity aims to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the Indonesian Military Staff and Command College environment.

23 Juli 2020
July 23, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis dalam Rangka Mengurangi Dampak Covid-19
Tanjung Burung dan Sunter

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis di daerah Tanjung Burung dan Sunter dalam rangka mengurangi dampak Covid-19.

Distribution of Free Food Packages in Order to Alleviate the Impact of Covid-19
Tanjung Burung and Sunter

Bank Artha Graha Internasional carried out free food packages distribution activities in the Tanjung Burung and Sunter areas in order to alleviate the impact of Covid-19.

22 - 29 Juli 2020
July 22 - 29, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis dalam Rangka Mengurangi Dampak Covid-19
Sekitar Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Bank Artha Graha Internasional kembali melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis kepada masyarakat di sekitar kantor cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang terdampak Covid-19.

Distribution of Free Food Packages in Order to Alleviate the Impact of Covid-19
Around the Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Bank Artha Graha Internasional is once again carrying out activities for distributing free food packages to the community around the branch office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional who is affected by Covid-19.

31 Juli - 2 Agustus 2020
July 31 - August 2, 2020



Penyaluran Hewan Kurban dalam Rangka Hari Raya Idul Adha 1441 H
Sekitar Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Dalam rangka menyambut hari Raya Idul Adha 1441 H, Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyalurkan hewan kurban sebanyak 28 Sapi dan 24 kambing kepada masyarakat dan mitra PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang membutuhkan. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan selama 3 hari (Hari Tasryik) yakni pada tanggal 31 Juli– 02 Agustus 2020.

Distribution of Sacrificial Animals in the Context of Idul Adha 1441 H
Around the Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional

In order to welcome the Idul Adha 1441 H, Bank Artha Graha Internasional distributed 28 cows and 24 goats to the community and partners of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk who were in need. This activity was held for 3 days (Tasryik Day) at the date of July 31 through August 2, 2020.

6 Agustus 2020
August 6, 2020



Bantuan Pemberian Pakaian Bekas Layak Pakai kepada Yayasan Pendamping Masyarakat

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan memberikan bantuan pakaian bekas layak pakai. Bantuan ini diberikan kepada Yayasan Pendamping Masyarakat yang nanti rencananya akan disalurkan kepada panti jompo, kaum duafa, yatim piatu, dan anak-anak punk.

Aid by Providing Proper Used Clothes for Use to the Community Facilitator Foundation

Bank Artha Graha Internasional held a charity by providing Proper Used Clothes. This aid was given to the Community Facilitator Foundation which is planned to be distributed to nursing homes, the duafa, orphans, and punk kids.

11 September 2020
September 11, 2020



Gotong Royong Membersihkan dan Mengecat Stadion Mandala Remaja, Fasilitas Umum serta Pemukiman Warga Kawasan Karang Panjang
Karang Panjang, Ambon

Korem 151/Binaiya bersama Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan gotong royong membersihkan dan mengecat stadion Mandala Remaja, fasilitas umum serta pemukiman warga di kawasan Karang Panjang dengan memberikan bantuan sebanyak 200 kaleng cat.

Gotong royong (Mutual Assistance) in Cleaning and Painting the Mandala Remaja Stadium, Public Facilities and Human Settlements in the Karang Panjang Area
Karang Panjang, Ambon City

Korem 151/Binaiya together with Bank Artha Graha Internasional carried out this activity of Gotong royong (mutual assistance) in cleaning and painting the Mandala Remaja Stadium, Public Facilities and Human Settlements in the Karang Panjang area by providing assistance of 200 cans of paint.

12 September 2020
September 12, 2020



Pemberian Penghargaan kepada Bank Artha Graha Internasional Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin
Banjarmasin

Sebagai apresiasi yang telah dilakukan melalui kegiatan CSSR PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin. Pemerintahan Kota Banjarmasin memberikan penghargaan kepada Kantor Cabang Banjarmasin atas kegiatan CSSR yang sudah dilaksanakannya.

Award to Bank Artha Graha Internasional Branch Offices of Banjarmasin
Banjarmasin

As an appreciation that has been done through the CSSR activities of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Banjarmasin Branch Office. The government of Banjarmasin City then gave an award for the CSSR activities of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk Banjarmasin Branch Office as a form of appreciation.

2 Oktober 2020
October 2, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis kepada Masyarakat Bitung
Bitung

Kodim 1310/Bitung bersama Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis kepada masyarakat bitung yang terdampak Covid-19.

Distribution of Free Basic Necessities to Bitung People
Bitung

Kodim 1310/Bitung together with Bank Artha Graha Internasional carried out free basic necessities distribution activities to Bitung people who were affected by Covid-19.

23 Oktober 2020
October 23, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis kepada Masyarakat Bitung
Bitung

Akmil Magelang bersama Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis kepada masyarakat Bitung yang terdampak Covid-19 sebanyak 1000 paket.

Distribution of Free Basic Necessities to Bitung People
Bitung

The Magelang military academy together with Bank Artha Graha Internasional carried out 1000 packages of free basic necessities to the people of Bitung who were affected by Covid-19.

14 November 2020
November 14, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis kepada Masyarakat Desa Otan
Kupang

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis kepada masyarakat di desa Otan, Kupang. Pembagian sembako gratis sebanyak 500 paket kepada warga desa Otan yang kurang mampu dan rata-rata sudah berusia lanjut.

Free Basic Necessities for People of Otan Village
Kupang City

Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducted activities to distribute free basic necessities to the people in Otan village, Kupang. The distribution of 500 packages to Otan villagers who are less fortunate and most of them are elderly.

21 November 2020
November 21, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis kepada Baksos Yayasan Juang Kemerdekaan RI Seroja Timor-Timur
Pondok Ungu, Bekasi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis sebanyak 300 paket kepada Baksos Yayasan Juang Kemerdekaan RI Seroja Timur-Timor.

The Distribution of Free Basic Necessities to the Social Service of Juang Kemerdekaan RI Foundation, Seroja Timor-Timur
Pondok Ungu, Bekasi

Bank Artha Graha Internasional distributed free basic necessities of 300 packages to the Social Service of Juang Kemerdekaan RI Foundation, Seroja Timor-Timur.

25 November 2020
November 25, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Subsidi dalam Rangka Mengurangi Dampak Covid-19
Sekitar Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako bersubsidi kepada masyarakat yang berada di sekitar cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional. Adapun kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk meringankan beban masyarakat yang terdampak Covid-19.

Distribution of Free Necessities to Reduce the Impact of Covid-19
Locally, around the Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducted the distribution of subsidized free basic necessities to the residents around the branch of Bank Artha Graha Internasional. This activity aims to ease the burden on people affected by Covid-19.

18 Desember 2020
December 18, 2020



Pembagian Sembako Gratis kepada Masyarakat Sekitar Pussenif
Pussenif, Bandung

Pussenif bersama Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako gratis kepada masyarakat di sekitar kesatuan Pussenif yang terdampak Covid-19 sebanyak 1.000 paket.

Distribution of Subsidized Free Basic Necessities to Local People Around Pussenif
Pussenif, Bandung

Pussenif together with Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducted activity of distributing free basic necessities to residents around Pussenif unit, who were affected by Covid-19 as many as 1,000 packages.

November 2020 - Februari 2021
November 2020 - February 2021



Pembagian Sembako Subsidi dalam Rangka Hari Raya Natal dan Tahun Baru 2021 kepada Masyarakat Sekitar Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional
Sekitar Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional

Dalam rangka menyambut Natal dan Tahun 2021, Selama bulan Desember 2020 Bank Artha Graha Internasional melakukan kegiatan pembagian sembako bersubsidi kepada masyarakat yang berada di sekitar cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk meringankan beban masyarakat akibat kenaikan harga sembako.

Distribution of Subsidized Free Basic Necessities to Residents Around Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional for Christmas and New Year of 2021
Locally, around the Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional

During December 2020, to welcome Christmas and 2021, Bank Artha Graha Internasional conducted activity of distributing subsidized free basic necessities to the residents of neighboring area of the Branch Office of Bank Artha Graha Internasional. This activity aims to alleviate the burden on society due to rising food prices.

Tanggung Jawab Sosial terhadap Produk dan Konsumen

Social Responsibility of the Product and the Consumer

Kebijakan

Visi Bank Artha Graha Internasional adalah "Menjadi institusi keuangan terkemuka dengan kinerja prima yang berkelanjutan dan berkontribusi dalam pembangunan Indonesia". Untuk mewujudkan visi tersebut, Bank sangat menyadari bahwa kualitas produk dan layanan yang diberikan kepada nasabah harus dapat selalu dijaga dengan baik. Selain itu, Bank juga berupaya untuk memenuhi ekspektasi dari nasabah.

Program dan Kegiatan

Program dan kegiatan terkait tanggung jawab sosial terhadap produk dan nasabah yang dijalankan Bank Artha Graha Internasional diarahkan untuk terus meningkatkan kepauasan nasabah. Untuk itu, Bank melakukan kegiatan-kegiatan berikut:

Informasi Produk

Bank Artha Graha Internasional berupaya untuk memberikan informasi yang jelas terhadap produk dan layanan yang ditawarkan. Informasi mengenai produk dan jasa yang ditawarkan oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat diperoleh melalui:

1. Website www.arthagraha.com
2. Call Center
3. Media Sosial
4. Brosur dan leaflet
5. Media Surat Kabar Harian
6. Media Elektronik
7. Customer Service di kantor operasional

Kerahasiaan Nasabah

Undang-undang terkait Perbankan telah mengatur tentang kerahasiaan nasabah, yang menyatakan bahwa Bank wajib merahasiakan keterangan mengenai nasabah penyimpan dan simpanannya, kecuali terdapat beberapa alasan dan kondisi tertentu.

Sarana Pengaduan Nasabah

Bank Artha Graha Internasional menyediakan sarana bagi nasabah untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai produk dan layanan yang ditawarkan Bank, termasuk juga untuk menyampaikan pengaduan terkait produk dan layanan. Bank secara rutin melaksanakan evaluasi terhadap saran, kritik atau bentuk apapun yang masuk ke sarana pengaduan nasabah guna mengelola kepercayaan dan kepuasan, serta pemasaran produk.

Policy

The vision of Bank Artha Graha Internasional is "To become a leading financial institution with excellent performance that is sustainable and contributes to Indonesia's development". In order to actualize this vision, the Bank realizes that the quality of products and services provided to customers must always be properly maintained. In addition, the Bank also strives to meet customer expectations.

Programs and Activities

Programs and activities related to social responsibility regarding products and customers carried out by Bank Artha Graha Internasional are directed to continuously improve customer satisfaction. To that end, the Bank carries out the following activities:

Product Information

Bank Artha Graha Internasional strives to provide clear information on the products and services offered. Information about the products and services offered by Bank Artha Graha Internasional can be obtained through:

1. Website www.arthagraha.com
2. Call Center
3. Social Media
4. Brochures and leaflet
5. Daily Newspaper Media
6. Digital Media
7. Customer Service at the operational office

Customer Confidentiality

Banking-related legislation has set regarding customer confidentiality, which states that the Bank is required to keep information about customers and their savings, unless there is some reason and under certain conditions.

Means of Customer Complaints

Bank Artha Graha Internasional provides means for customers to obtain information about the products and services offered by the Bank, including to complaints submission related to products and services. The Bank routinely carries out evaluations of suggestions, criticisms or any form that comes into the means of customer complaint to manage trust and satisfaction, as well as product marketing.

Sarana pengaduan nasabah Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat dilakukan melalui:

1. Telepon ke GrahaCall pada nomor 0-800-191-8880;
2. www.arthagraha.com (website);
3. customercare@ag.co.id (email); dan
4. Kunjungan ke kantor cabang.

Prosedur Penyampaian Pengaduan Nasabah

1. Pengaduan Secara Lisan
   Pengaduan nasabah secara lisan dapat dilakukan melalui telepon ke GrahaCall atau datang langsung ke Kantor Cabang Bank Artha Graha Internasional terdekat. Proses pengaduan akan ditangani dan diselesaikan dalam 2 hari kerja, setelah tanggal pengaduan masuk. Bilamana pengaduan yang diajukan memerlukan penanganan dan penyelesaian lebih dari 2 hari kerja, maka Bank akan menyampaikan kepada nasabah agar mengajukan pengaduannya secara tertulis.
2. Pengaduan Secara Tertulis
   Dalam mengajukan pengaduan secara tertulis, nasabah wajib melengkapi dokumen:
   a. Fotokopi (sesuai asli) identitas pembuka rekening dan/atau perwakilannya;
   b. Fotokopi (sesuai asli) rekening;
   c. Fotokopi permasalahan;
   d. Fotokopi (sesuai asli) dokumen pendukung lainnya yang terkait dengan permasalahan yang diadukan; dan
   e. Surat Kuasa dari nasabah yang diwakili (dokumen tambahan untuk perwakilan nasabah).

Pengaduan tertulis yang diajukan Nasabah akan diselesaikan oleh Bank Artha Graha Internasional dalam waktu 20 (dua puluh) hari kerja dan dapat diperpanjang sampai dengan 20 (dua puluh) hari kerja berikutnya dalam hal terdapat kondisi tertentu. Apabila Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan memperpanjang jangka waktu penyelesaian pengaduan, maka Bank Artha Graha Internasional akan menginformasikan hal tersebut terlebih dahulu kepada nasabah.

The means for customer complaints at Bank Artha Graha Internasional can be made through:

1. Call GrahaCall at 0-800-191-8880;
2. www.arthagraha.com (website);
3. customercare@ag.co.id (e-mail); dan
4. A visit to the branch office.

Customer Complaint Submission Procedures

1. Verbal customer complaints can be made by telephone to GrahaCall or by coming directly to the nearest branch of Bank Artha Graha Internasional. The complaint process will be handled and resolved within 2 working days, after the date the complaint was received. If the submitted complaint requires handling and settlement for more than 2 working days, the Bank will inform the customer to submit the complaint in writing.

2. Written Complaints
   In submitting a written complaint, the customer must complete the following documents:
   a. Photocopy (as original) of identity of the person who opened the account and/or its representatives;
   b. Photocopy (as original) of the account;
   c. Photocopy of the issue;
   d. Photocopy (as original) of other supporting documents related to the problem being complained of; and
   e. Power of Attorney from the represented customer (additional document for the customer's representative).

Written complaints submitted by the Customer will be resolved by Bank Artha Graha Internasional within 20 (twenty) working days and can be extended up to the next 20 (twenty) working days if there are certain conditions. If Bank Artha Graha Internasional has to extend the period for resolving complaints, Bank Artha Graha Internasional will inform the customer about this in advance.

Secara menyeluruh, alur dari penanganan pengaduan nasabah dapat dilihat dalam diagram berikut:

Overall, the flow of customer complaint handling can be seen in the following diagram:



Keterangan:

1. Nasabah melaporkan pengaduan melalui *Customer Touch Point* (Cabang/*Email*/*Website*/GrahaCall 24 Jam) Bank Artha Graha Internasional;
2. Laporan pengaduan Nasabah diterima oleh layanan *Customer Care* Bank Artha Graha Internasional;
3. Layanan *Customer Care* menyampaikan laporan pengaduan kepada bagian terkait untuk dilakukan tindak lanjut dan penyelesaian atas laporan pengaduan Nasabah;
4. Hasil penyelesaian pengaduan disampaikan kepada unit *Customer Care*;
5. Unit *Customer Care* menyampaikan hasil penyelesaian laporan pengaduan kepada Cabang/Nasabah;

Description:

1. Customer reports complaints via Customer Touch Point (Branch/Email/Website/GrahaCall 24 Hours) of Bank Artha Graha Internasional;
2. Customer complaint reports are received by Bank Artha Graha Internasional Customer Care;
3. Customer Care submits a complaint report to the relevant department for follow-up and resolution of the report;
4. The results of the settlement are submitted to the Customer Care unit;
5. The Customer Care Unit submits the results of the complaint report settlement to the Branch/Customer;

Jumlah Pengaduan Nasabah

Setiap pengaduan nasabah selalu diperhatikan secara serius oleh manajemen demi tercapainya kepuasan dan kepercayaan nasabah. Selama tahun 2020, terdapat 2.998 pengaduan nasabah. Dari sejumlah pengaduan tersebut telah berhasil diselesaikan 100% atau 2.998 pengaduan.

Total Complaints of Customers

Each customer complaint has always been considered as serious matter by management in order to achieve customer satisfaction and trust. During 2020, there were 2,998 customer complaints. Of these complaints, 100% or 2,998 complaints have been successfully resolved.

Bulan Month	**Jumlah Pengaduan** Total Complaints	**Status Penyelesaian** Settlement Status	
		Dalam Proses In Process	**Selesai** Settled
Januari/January	182	0	182
Februari/February	203	0	203
Maret/March	192	0	192
April/April	146	0	146
Mei/May	226	0	226
Juni/June	261	0	261
Juli/July	350	0	350
Agustus/August	377	0	377
September/September	205	0	205
Oktober/October	351	0	351
November/November	215	0	215
Desember/December	290	0	290
TOTAL	**2.998**	**0**	**2.998**

Terhadap pengaduan yang masuk, Bank senantiasa menempatkan *privacy* pelanggan sebagai hal yang tak bisa ditawar. Hanya dengan cara tersebut pelanggan tidak khawatir untuk melaporkan dan mengadukan jika ada layanan Bank Artha Graha Internasional yang dinilai mengecewakan atau tidak memuaskan.

Regarding incoming complaints, the Bank always puts customer privacy as a non-negotiable matter. Only in this way customers will not be worried to report and complain in cases of disappointing or unsatisfactory services made by the Bank.

Tanggung Jawab Laporan Tahunan

Annual Report Responsibility

SURAT PERNYATAAN ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS DAN ANGGOTA DIREKSI
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2020
PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL TBK

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE 2020 ANNUAL REPORT OF
PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL TBK

Jakarta, 28 Mei 2021
Jakarta, May 28, 2021

Dewan Komisaris,
Board of Commissioners,

Kiki Syahnakri
Komisaris Utama & Komisaris Independen
President Commissioner & Independent Commissioner

Tomy Winata
Wakil Komisaris Utama
Vice President Commissioner

Sugianto Kusuma
Wakil Komisaris Utama
Vice President Commissioner

Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto
Komisaris Independen
Independent Commissioner

Kami, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, menyatakan bahwa semua informasi dalam Laporan Tahunan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk tahun 2020 telah dimuat secara lengkap dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan Bank.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that all information in the Annual Report of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk for year 2020 has been fully contained and we shall be fully responsible to the correctness of contents in the Annual Report of Bank.

This statement is hereby made in all truthfulness.

Direksi,
Board of Directors,



Andy Kasih
Direktur Utama
President Director



Christina Harapan
Wakil Direktur Utama
Vice President Director



Anas Latief
Direktur Kepatuhan & Direktur Independen
Director of Compliance & Director of Independent



Indra S Budianto
Direktur
Director



Indrastomo Nugroho
Direktur
Director

Laporan Keuangan

Financial Statements




24%
16,203+
7,410+
4,991+
2,007+
10%

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk

LAPORAN KEUANGAN
PADA DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR TANGGAL
31 DESEMBER 2020
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONA
GEDUNG ARTHA GRAHA
Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman (SCBD)
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190
Phone : +62-21-515-2168 (H)
Facsimile : +62-21-515-3157
Website : www.arthagraha.com

SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2020 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama : Andy Kasih
   Alamat kantor : Gedung Artha Graha Lantai 5
   Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman
   Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53
   Jakarta 12190
   Alamat domisili : Jalan Melawai XI/56
   RT 003, RW 004, Melawai,
   Kecamatan Kebayoran Baru,
   Jakarta Selatan
   Nomor telepon : 021 - 5152168
   Jabatan : Direktur Utama

2. Nama : Indrastomo Nugroho
   Alamat kantor : Gedung Artha Graha Lantai 5
   Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman
   Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53
   Jakarta 12190
   Alamat domisili : Jalan Trulek III Blok HG.13 No.41
   RT 003, RW 008, Parigi,
   Kecamatan Pondok Aren,
   Tangerang Selatan
   Nomor telepon : 021 - 5152168
   Jabatan : Direktur

menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk ("Bank");
2. Laporan keuangan Bank telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Bank telah diungkapkan secara lengkap dan benar;
   b. Laporan keuangan Bank tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal Bank.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT LETTER REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31th, 2020 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk

We, the undersigned:

1. *Name* : *Andy Kasih*
   Office address : *Gedung Artha Graha 5th Floor*
   Sudirman Central Business District
   Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53
   Jakarta 12190
   Residential address : *Jalan Melawai XI/56*
   RT 003, RW 004, Melawai,
   Kecamatan Kebayoran Baru,
   Jakarta Selatan
   Telephone : *021 - 5152168*
   Title : *President Director*

2. *Name* : *Indrastomo Nugroho*
   Office address : *Gedung Artha Graha 5th Floor*
   Sudirman Central Business District
   Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53
   Jakarta 12190
   Residential address : *Jalan Trulek III Blok HG.13 No.41*
   RT 003, RW 008, Parigi,
   Kecamatan Pondok Aren,
   Tangerang Selatan
   Telephone : *021 - 5152168*
   Title : *Director*

declare that:

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

This statement has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, 19 Maret 2021 / *March 19th, 2021*
Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi / *For and on behalf of the Board of Directors*



Andy Kasih
Direktur Utama/
President Director

Indrastomo Nugroho
Direktur/
Director

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL, Tbk

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KANAKA PURADIREDJA, SUHARTONO
Branch Jakarta Pusat
Branch licence No. 561/KM.1/2019
Wisma Bumiputera, 12th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 75, Setiabudi
Jakarta 12910
P. 62-21-5224 581 F. 62-21-5224 582
E. nexiasudirman@kanaka.co.id
www.kanaka.co.id

Laporan Auditor Independen

Independent Auditors' Report

Ref: 00250/3.0409/AU.1/07/1150-1/1/III/2021

Kepada Yth,
Para Pemegang Saham, Komisaris dan Direksi
PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk ("Bank") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2020, serta laporan laba-rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

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

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan ini berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

To:
The Shareholders, Commissioners and Directors of
PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves perfoming procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriteness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

MEMBER OF THE FORUM OF FIRMS

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Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk tanggal 31 Desember 2020, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Hal lain

Laporan keuangan PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk tanggal 31 Desember 2019 diaudit oleh auditor independen lain dengan opini wajar tanpa modifikasian dalam laporan No. 00108/3.0409/AU.1/07/0126-3/1/V/2020 tanggal 13 Mei 2020.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional, Tbk as of December 31, 2020, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Other matters

The financial statements of PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk as of December 31, 2019 audited by other independent auditor with unmodified opinion No. 00108/3.0409/AU.1/07/0126-3/1/V/2020 dated May 13, 2020.

KANAKA PURADIREDJA, SUHARTONO

KANTOR AKUNTAN PUBLIK KANAKA PURADIREDJA, SUHARTONO

Barugamuri Dachi, M.Ak., CA., CPA.
Nomor Izin Akuntan Publik No. AP. 1150
License of Public Accountant No. AP. 1150

Jakarta, 19 Maret 2021 / *March 19, 2021*
Ref: 00250/3.0409/AU.1/07/1150-1/1/III/2021

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
31 Desember 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2020
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise specified)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	2020	2019	
ASET				***ASSETS***
Kas	4, 44	286.779	320.052	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5, 44	926.163	1.491.352	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain – bersih	6, 44	558.976	364.823	*Net current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7, 44	1.097.187	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	8, 44	1.653.004	1.825.746	*Securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	9	8.079.169	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	10, 44	-	6.910	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan – setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing- masing sebesar Rp459.932 dan Rp277.410	13, 44	11.982.582	13.459.487	*Loan – net allowance for impairment losses as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounting to Rp459,932 and Rp277,410, respectively*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	11, 44	291.889	131.194	*Accrued interest receivable*
Pajak dibayar dimuka	22a	12.380	37.186	*Prepaid taxes*
Biaya dibayar dimuka	12	213.844	206.966	*Prepaid expenses*
Tagihan akseptasi	14, 44	143.978	48.409	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	15	137	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset tetap – setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp160.306 dan Rp174.584	16	2.065.208	2.029.527	*Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounting to Rp160.306 and Rp174,584., respectively*
Aset takberwujud – bersih	17	36.606	43.996	*Intangible assets – net*
Agunan yang diambil alih – bersih	18	2.650.061	2.051.119	*Foreclosed asset – net*
Aset pajak tangguhan	22c	288.547	67.659	*Deferred tax assets*
Aset lain-lain	18, 44	240.455	170.164	*Other assets*
JUMLAH ASET		**30.526.965**	**25.532.041**	***TOTAL ASSETS***

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan terlampir yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements form an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole

	Catatan/ *Notes*	2020	2019	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***
LIABILITAS				***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	19, 44	64.494	77.322	*Liabilities due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah	20, 44, 37	25.500.329	20.249.792	*Deposit from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	21, 44	121.613	9.409	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	10, 44	-	-	*Derivative liabilities*
Liabilitas akseptasi	14, 44	144.390	48.409	*Acceptance payables*
Utang pajak	22b	9.364	10.530	*Taxes payable*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	23, 44	74.503	77.452	*Accrued interest payable*
Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja	25	242.279	240.599	*Post employments benefit liabilities*
Pinjaman subordinasi	26	200.000	-	*Subordinated loan*
Liabilitas lain-lain	24, 44	610.458	282.293	*Other liabilities*
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		**26.967.430**	**20.995.806**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES***
EKUITAS				***EQUITY***
Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp110,88 (nilai penuh) per saham Modal dasar – 52.310.000.000 saham Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh – 15.796.195.097 saham pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019	27	1.751.482	1.751.482	*Share capital - Rp110.88 (full amount) par value per share* *Authorized 52,310,000,000 shares issued and fully paid 15,796,195,097 shares as December 31, 2020 and 2019*
Tambahan modal disetor	28	414.753	414.753	*Additional paid-in capital*
Revaluasi aset tetap	16	1.303.818	1.303.818	*Revaluation surplus of fixed assets*
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti setelah dikurangi pajak		12.741	4.505	*Remeasuremet of defined benefits program after tax*
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual, setelah pajak	8	40.791	(1.407)	*Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available for sale securities, net of tax*
Saldo laba		35.950	1.063.084	*Retained earnings*
JUMLAH EKUITAS		**3.559.535**	**4.536.235**	***TOTAL EQUITY***
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		**30.526.965**	**25.532.041**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir Tanggal 31 Desember 2020
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK ARTHA GRAHA INTERNASIONAL Tbk
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise specified)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	2020	2019	
PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) OPERASIONAL				***OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)***
Pendapatan bunga	29, 37	1.688.028	1.976.522	*Interest income*
Beban bunga	30, 37	(1.056.241)	(1.049.601)	*Interest expense*
Pendapatan bunga – bersih		**631.787**	**926.921**	***Interest income – net***
Pendapatan operasional lainnya				*Other operating income*
Pendapatan administrasi dan denda atas simpanan dan kredit yang diberikan		56.632	47.810	*Administration income and penalties on deposits and loans*
Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi – bersih	8	(60)	597	*Gain from changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss – net*
Provisi dan komisi lainnya		32.077	29.698	*Other fees and commissions*
Keuntungan dari transaksi mata uang asing – bersih		27.224	28.672	*Gain from foreign exhange transactions – net*
Jumlah pendapatan operasional lainnya		**115.873**	**106.777**	***Total other operating income***
Beban operasional lainnya				*Other operating expenses*
Beban tenaga kerja	31, 37	(317.883)	(363.989)	*Personnel expenses*
Beban operasi	32, 37	(357.932)	(394.986)	*Operating expenses*
Beban umum dan administrasi	33	(102.042)	(118.323)	*General and administrative expenses*
Keuntungan pemulihan (kerugian penurunan) nilai aset keuangan dan non keuangan – bersih	34	73.073	(228.415)	*Recovery gain (impairment loss) on financial and non-financial assets – net*
Jumlah beban operasional lainnya		**(704.784)**	**(1.105.713)**	***Total other operating expenses***
LABA (RUGI) OPERASIONAL		**42.876**	**(72.015)**	***PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS***
BEBAN NON OPERASIONAL - BERSIH	35	**(12.454)**	**(4.324)**	***NON-OPERATING EXPENSE – NET***
LABA (RUGI) SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN		**30.422**	**(76.339)**	***PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX***
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN				***INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSES)***
Pajak tangguhan	22c	(9.051)	17.994	*Deferred tax*
LABA (RUGI) TAHUN BERJALAN		**21.371**	**(58.345)**	***PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE CURRENT YEAR***

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan terlampir yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements form an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole

	Catatan/ *Notes*	2020	2019	
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 program imbalan pasti	25	10.168	(24)	*Remeasurement of defined benefits program*
Pajak penghasilan terkait	22c	(1.932)	5	*Related income tax*
Sub jumlah		8.236	(19)	*Sub total*
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi :				***Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:***
Perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual	8	52.096	9.360	*Changes in fair value of available-for-sale Securities*
Pajak penghasilan terkait	22c	(9.898)	(1.872)	*Related income tax*
Sub jumlah		42.198	7.488	*Sub total*
JUMLAH PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		**50.434**	**7.469**	***TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR***
JUMLAH LABA (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF		**71.805**	**(50.876)**	***TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT (LOSS)***
LABA (RUGI) PER SAHAM DASAR (Rupiah penuh)	36	**1,35**	**(3,69)**	***BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (full Rupiah amount)***

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Modal saham -ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/ *Share capital Authorized issued and fully paid*	Tambahan modal disetor bersih - *Additional paid in capital – net*	Surplus revaluasi aset bersih/ *Revaluation surplus of fixed assets – net*	Keuntungan yang belum Direalisasi Atas wajar efek-efek untuk dijual - setelah pajak/ *Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available-for-sale securities - net of tax*	Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti setelah dikurangi pajak/ *Remeasurement of defined benefits program after tax*	Saldo laba/ *Retained Earnings*	Jumlah ekuitas/ *Total equity*	
Saldo per 1 Januari 2019		**1.751.482**	**414.753**	**1.303.818**	**(8.895)**	**4.524**	**1.121.429**	**4.587.111**	***Balance as of January 1, 2019***
Rugi tahun berjalan	36	-	-	-	-	-	(58.345)	**(58.345)**	*Loss for the current year*
Penghasilan komprehensif lainnya		-	-	-	7.488	(19)	-	**7.469**	*Other comprehensive income*
Saldo per 31 Desember 2019		**1.751.482**	**414.753**	**1.303.818**	**(1.407)**	**4.505**	**1.063.084**	**4.536.235**	***Balance as of December 31, 2019***
Dampak dari penerapan PSAK 71		-	-	-	-	-	(1.045.122)	**(1.045.122)**	*Effect implementation of PSAK 71*
Dampak penyesuaian tarif pajak	22c	-	-	-	-	-	(3.383)	**(3.383)**	*Impact on tax rate adjustment*
Laba tahun berjalan	36	-	-	-	-	-	21.371	**21.371**	*Profit for the current year*
Penghasilan komprehensif lainnya		-	-	-	42.198	8.236	-	**50.434**	*Other comprehensive income*
Saldo per 31 Desember 2020		**1.751.482**	**414.753**	**1.303.818**	**40.791**	**12.741**	**35.950**	**3.559.535**	***Balance as of December 31, 2020***

	Catatan/ *Notes*	2020	2019	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan bunga		1.559.410	2.005.097	*Receipts of interest*
Pembayaran bunga		(1.129.480)	(1.119.165)	*Payment of interest*
Pembayaran beban tenaga kerja		(306.034)	(391.699)	*Payment of personal expenses*
Pembayaran beban umum dan administrasi		(572.413)	(560.594)	*Payment of general and administrative expenses*
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan badan		-	-	*Payment of corporate income tax*
Pembayaran beban operasional		(257.939)	(331.852)	*Payment of operating expenses*
Pembayaran beban non-operasional lainnya – bersih		(18.383)	(6.760)	*Payment of non-operating expenses – net*
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi		**(724.839)**	**(404.973)**	***Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities***
Penurunan (penambahan) aset operasi:				*Decrease (increase) in operating assets:*
Kredit yang diberikan		440.071	849.953	*Loans*
Aset lain-lain		(228.981)	481.082	*Other assets*
Penambahan (penurunan) liabilitas operasi:				*Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera	19	(12.828)	4.475	*Liabilities due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	20	5.250.537	(205.261)	*Deposit from customer*
Simpanan dari bank lain	21	112.205	(287.652)	*Deposit from other banks*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain		285.728	151.281	*Accrued expenses and other liabilitites*
Kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi		**5.121.893**	**588.905**	***Net cash provided from operating activities***
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES***
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	16	1.050	14.059	*Proceeds from sale of fixed assets*
Penjualan (Pembelian) efek-efek - bersih	8	180.721	(76.068)	*Sale (purchase) of marketable securities – net*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali		(6.441.728)	(872.483)	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Perolehan aset tetap	16	(16.616)	(16.271)	*Acquisition of fixed assets*
Kas bersih digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi		**(6.276.573)**	**(950.763)**	***Net cash used in investing activities***
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				***CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan (pembayaran) pinjaman subordinasi	26	200.000	(101.955)	*Receiving (payment) of subordinated loan*
Kas bersih diperoleh dari (digunakan untuk) aktivitas pendanaan		**200.000**	**(101.955)**	***Net cash provided from (used in)***
PENURUNAN KAS DAN SETARA KAS		**(954.680)**	**(463.813)**	***DECREASE CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS***
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing		7.539	(14.260)	*Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes*
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN		**3.816.420**	**4.294.493**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR***
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN		**2.869.279**	**3.816.420**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR***
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				*Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year consist of:*
Kas	4	286.779	320.052	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	926.163	1.491.352	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	6	559.150	365.143	*Current account with other banks*
Penempatan pada bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan dari tanggal akuisisi	7	1.097.187	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks that will mature within 3 months from the date acquisition*
Jumlah		**2.869.279**	**3.816.420**	***Total***

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian dan Informasi Umum

PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk ("Bank") semula didirikan dengan nama PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation berdasarkan Akta No. 12 tanggal 7 September 1973 dan Akta Perubahan No. 26 tanggal 13 Desember 1974 yang dibuat di hadapan Bagijo, SH, pengganti dari Eliza Pondaag, SH, Notaris di Jakarta. Anggaran Dasar Bank tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No.Y.A.5/2/12 tanggal 3 Januari 1975 dan telah didaftarkan dalam Buku Register di Kantor Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta di bawah No. 119 dan No. 120, keduanya tanggal 11 Januari 1975, serta telah diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 6 Tambahan No. 47 tanggal 21 Januari 1975.

Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir dengan Akta tertanggal 13 November 2020 No. 16, dibuat di hadapan Mochamad Nova Faisal SH., MKN, Notaris di Jakarta, akta mana telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Keputusan No. AHU-0076681.AH.01.02 tanggal 17 November 2020 dan pemberitahuan perubahan anggaran dasar tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat dalam database Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, sebagaimana termuat dalam Surat tertanggal 17 November 2020 No. AHU-AH.01.03-0408169, telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan No. AHU-0191841.AH.01.11 tanggal 17 November 2020.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah melakukan kegiatan usaha sebagai bank umum sesuai dengan Undang-Undang dan peraturan yang berlaku.

Bank memulai operasi komersial sebagai lembaga keuangan bukan bank pada bulan Januari 1975, selanjutnya melakukan operasi komersial sebagai bank umum pada tanggal 24 Februari 1993 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993, perizinan tersebut diubah dengan terlaksananya penggabungan usaha (merger) PT Bank Artha Graha ke dalam PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk yang mendapatkan pernyataan efektif dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam dan LK) berdasarkan Surat Ketua Bapepam dan LK No. S-769/PM/2005 tanggal 13 April 2005, serta memperoleh persetujuan Bank Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 7/32/KEP.GB1/2005 tanggal 15 Juni 2005 tentang Pemberian Izin Penggabungan Usaha (merger) PT Bank Artha Graha ke dalam PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk. Izin usaha PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk diubah berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 7/49/KEP.GBI/2005 tanggal 16 Agustus 2005 tentang Perubahan Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk menjadi Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment and General Information

PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk ("the Bank") initially was established under the name of PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation based on Deed No. 12 dated September 7, 1973 and Amendment Deed No. 26 dated December 13, 1974 which made in front of Bagijo, SH, substitute notary of Eliza Pondaag, SH, Notary in Jakarta. The Bank's Articles of Association was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No.Y.A.5/2/12 dated January 3, 1975 and has been registered in the Register Book of Jakarta District Court Office under No. 119 and No. 120, both dated January 11, 1975, and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 Supplement No. 47 dated January 21, 1975.

The Bank's Articles of Association have undergone several changes, most recently with the Deed dated November 13, 2020 No. 16, made before Mochamad Nova Faisal SH., MKN, Notary in Jakarta, which deed has obtained approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia based on Decree No. AHU-0076681.AH.01.02 dated November 17, 2020 and the notice of amendment to the articles of association has been received and recorded in the database of the Administrative System of legal entities of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, as contained in the Letter dated November 17, 2020 No.AHU-AH.01.03-0408169, has been registered in the Company's Register No. AHU-0191841.AH.01.11 dated November 17, 2020.

According to Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bank's scope of activities is to engage in general banking services in accordance with prevailing Laws and regulations.

The Bank started its commercial activities as a non-bank financial institution in January 1975, and then engaged in general banking services dated February 24, 1993 based on Decision Letter of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 176/KMK.017/1993, the license changed due to merger of PT Bank Artha Graha into PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk which obtained an effective statement from the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam and LK) in Letter of Bapepam and LK Chairman No. S-769/PM/2005 dated April 13, 2005, and obtained approval from Bank Indonesia in Decision Letter of Bank Indonesia Governor No.7/32/KEP.GB1/2005 dated June 15, 2005 about Granting Merger Approval of PT Bank Artha Graha into PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk. The license of PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk was changed based on Decision Letter of Bank Indonesia Governor No.7/49/KEP.GBI/2005 dated August 16, 2005 regarding The Change of Business License on behalf of PT Bank Inter-Pacific Tbk become PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Kantor Pusat Bank terletak di Gedung Artha Graha, Kawasan Niaga Terpadu Sudirman, Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan. Bank memiliki kantor pusat operasional, kantor cabang, kantor cabang pembantu, kantor kas, payment poin, Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	2020	2019	
Kantor pusat operasional	1	1	*Operational head office*
Kantor cabang	31	32	*Branches*
Kantor cabang pembantu	40	54	*Sub branches*
Kantor kas	2	4	*Cash offices*
Payment points	6	7	*Payment points*
Mobile terminal	1	-	*Mobile terminal*
Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM)	124	147	*Automatic Teller Machines (ATM)*

Kantor cabang, kantor cabang pembantu, kantor kas, *payment point* dan ATM berlokasi di berbagai pusat bisnis yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia, antara lain, di DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Banten, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Bali, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Riau, Kepulauan Riau, Jambi, Kepulauan Babel, Lampung, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Kupang, Maluku Utara Ternate, Maluku-Ambon.

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank

Pada tanggal 10 Juli 1990, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal (Bapepam) berdasarkan Surat No. SI-124/SHM/MK.10/1990 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana kepada masyarakat sejumlah 5.000.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 (Rupiah penuh) per saham yang merupakan 20% dari modal yang ditempatkan. Pada tanggal 23 Agustus 1990, saham tersebut masing-masing dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Jakarta dan Bursa Efek Surabaya. Pada tanggal 19 April 1999, Bursa Efek Surabaya menyetujui permohonan Bank untuk membatalkan pencatatan saham Bank di Bursa Efek Surabaya.

Pada tanggal 24 September 1999, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam berdasarkan Surat No. S-1761/PM/1999 untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas (PUT) I kepada para pemegang saham dalam rangka penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD) sejumlah 9.625.000.000 saham seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp15 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran Rp100 (Rupiah penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 27 September 1999, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Jakarta.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment and General Information (continued)

The Bank's Head Office is located at Artha Graha Building, Sudirman Commercial Business District, Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, South Jakarta. The Bank has operational head office, branches, sub branches, cash offices, payment points, Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) as follows (unaudited):

The branches, sub branches, cash offices, payment points and ATM are located in various major business centers throughout Indonesia, among others, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Banten, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Bali, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Riau, Kepulauan Riau, Jambi, Kepulauan Babel, Lampung, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara, Kupang, Maluku Utara Ternate, Maluku-Ambon.

b. Public Offering of the Bank's Shares

On July 10, 1990, the Bank obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) in its Letter No. SI-124/SHM/MK.10/1990 to conduct Initial Public Offering of 5,000,000 shares with par value of Rp1,000 (full Rupiah amount) per share that was 20% of paid-up capital. On August 23, 1990, the shares were listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange, respectively. On April 19, 1999, the Surabaya Stock Exchange approved the Bank's application to delist its shares in the Surabaya Stock Exchange.

On September 24, 1999, the Bank obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam in its Letter No. S-1761/PM/1999 to conduct Limited Public Offering (LPO) I to its shareholders with Pre-emptive Rights of 9,625,000,000 series B shares with par value of Rp15 (full Rupiah amount) per share and offering price of Rp100 (full Rupiah amount) per share. On September 27, 1999, these shares were listed in the Jakarta Stock Exchange.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 17 April 2007, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam dan LK) berdasarkan Surat No. S-1746/BL/2007 untuk melakukan PUT II kepada para pemegang saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 840.007.286 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp110,88 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran Rp115 (Rupiah penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 2 Mei 2007, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 1 Desember 2008, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam dan LK berdasarkan Surat No. S-8684/BL/2008 untuk melakukan PUT III kepada para pemegang saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 2.695.025.224 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp110,88 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran Rp111,00 (Rupiah penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 7 Januari 2009, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 5 Desember 2012, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam dan LK berdasarkan Surat No. S-13878/BL/2012 untuk melakukan PUT IV kepada para pemegang saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 4.513.198.014 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp110,88 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp111,00 (Rupiah penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2012, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 23 November 2016, Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Pasar Modal Otoritas Jasa Keuangan berdasarkan Surat No. S-682/D.04/2016 untuk melakukan PUT V kepada para pemegang saham dalam rangka penerbitan HMETD sejumlah 2.707.918.808 saham dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp110,88 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp111,00 (Rupiah penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 2 Desember 2016, saham tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Berikut adalah kronologis jumlah saham Bank yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh serta saham yang dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia sejak Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2020:

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Public Offering of the Bank's Shares (continued)

On April 17, 2007, the Bank obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam and LK) in its Letter No. S-1746/BL/2007 to conduct LPO II to its shareholders with Pre-emptive Rights of 840,007,286 shares with par value of Rp110.88 (full Rupiah amount) per share and offering price of Rp115 (full Rupiah amount) per share. On May 2, 2007, these shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On December 1, 2008, the Bank obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam and LK in its Letter No. S-8684/BL/2008 to conduct LPO III to its shareholders with Pre-emptive Rights of 2,695,025,224 shares with par value of Rp110.88 (full Rupiah amount) per share and offering price of Rp111.00 (full Rupiah amount) per share. On January 7, 2009, these shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On December 5, 2012, the Bank obtained an effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam and LK in its Letter No. S-13878/BL/2012 to conduct LPO IV to its shareholders with Pre-emptive Rights of 4,513,198,014 shares with par value of Rp110.88 (full Rupiah amount) per share and offering price of Rp111.00 (full Rupiah amount) per share. On December 21, 2012, these shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

On November 23, 2016, the Bank obtained an effective statement from the Chief Executive of Capital Market Supervisory of Financial Services Authority in its Letter No. S-682/D.04/2016 to conduct LPO V to its shareholders with Pre-emptive Rights of 2,707,918,808 shares with par value of Rp110.88 (full Rupiah amount) per share and offering price of Rp111.00 (full Rupiah amount) per share. On December 2, 2016, these shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The chronological overview of the Bank's issued and fully paid shares and also listed shares in the Indonesia Stock Exchange since the Initial Public Offering until December 31, 2020 is as follows:

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank (lanjutan)

Keterangan	Jumlah Saham/ *Number of shares*	*Description*
Saham yang berasal dari pencatatan saham perdana pada tahun 1990	5.000.000	*Shares from Initial Public Offering in 1990*
Saham pendiri pada tahun 1990	1.500.000	*Founders shares in 1990*
Saham pendiri pada tahun 1993	3.042.800	*Founders shares in 1993*
Saham bonus pada tahun 1993	9.542.800	*Bonus shares in 1993*
Saham pendiri pada tahun 1997	15.914.400	*Founders shares in 1997*
Saham bonus pada tahun 1998	8.750.000	*Bonus shares in 1998*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas I (PUT I) pada tahun 1999	6.737.500.000	*Limited Public Offering I (LPO I) in 1999*
Bagian yang tidak dapat dicatat (*partial delisting*) atas PUT I pada tahun 2000	(96.875.000)	*Partial delisting from LPO I in 2000*
Saham pendiri pada tahun 2001	2.906.250.000	*Founders shares in 2001*
Saham yang diterbitkan dalam rangka penggabungan usaha dengan PT Bank Artha Graha pada tahun 2005	20.347.234.677	*Issuance of shares in connection with the merger with PT Bank Artha Graha in 2005*
Pencatatan saham tambahan pada tahun 2007	2	*Listing additional shares in 2007*
Peningkatan nilai nominal saham dari Rp18,48 per saham menjadi Rp110,88 per saham melalui pengurangan jumlah saham pada tahun 2007	(24.948.216.399)	*Increase in par value from Rp18.48 per share to Rp110.88 per share through reduction of total shares in 2007*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas II (PUT II) pada tahun 2007	840.007.286	*Limited Public Offering II (LPO II) in 2007*
Bagian saham yang tidak dapat dicatat (*partial delisting*) atas PUT II	(8.400.073)	*Partial delisting from LPO II*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III (PUT III) pada tahun 2008	2.695.025.224	*Limited Public Offering III (LPO III) in 2008*
Bagian saham yang tidak dapat dicatat (*partial delisting*) atas PUT III	(26.950.252)	*Partial delisting from LPO III*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV (PUT IV) pada tahun 2013	4.513.198.014	*Limited Public Offering IV (LPO IV) in 2013*
Bagian saham yang tidak dapat dicatat (*partial delisting*) atas PUT IV	(45.131.980)	*Partial delisting from LPO IV*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas V (PUT V) pada tahun 2016	2.707.918.808	*Limited Public Offering V (LPO V) in 2016*
Bagian saham yang tidak dapat dicatat (*partial delisting*) atas PUT V	(27.079.189)	*Partial delisting from LPO V*
Jumlah saham Bank yang tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020	15.638.231.118	*Total Bank's listed shares in the Indonesia Stock Exchange as of December 31, 2020*

PT Cerana Arthaputra setuju untuk tidak dicatatkan sahamnya di Bursa efek sejumlah 1% dari jumlah saham yang dilakukan oleh PT Artha Graha Internasional Tbk, sampai Penawaran Umum Terbatas V tahun 2016, yakni sebanyak-banyaknya 157.961.931 saham.

PT Cerana Arthaputra agrees not to be listed on the Stock Exchange of 1% of the total shares held by PT Artha Graha Internasional Tbk, until Limited Public Offering V 2016, which is 157,961,931 shares.

c. Susunan Pengurus Bank dan Karyawan

c. Composition of the Bank's Management and Employees

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 7 tanggal 05 Oktober 2020, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

Board of Commissioners and Directors

Based on the Deed of Shareholder Resolution No. 7 dated October 05, 2020, the composition of the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Dewan Komisaris:		***Board of Commissioners:***
Komisaris Utama/ Komisaris Independen	Kiki Syahnakri	*President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner*
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Tomy Winata	*Vice President Commissioner*
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Sugianto Kusuma	*Vice President Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Elizawatie Simon*)	*Independent Commissioner*

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Susunan Pengurus Bank dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi (lanjutan)

Direksi:		***Board of Directors:***
Direktur Utama	Andy Kasih	*President Director*
Wakil Direktur Utama	Christina Harapan	*Vice President Director*
Direktur Kepatuhan dan Independen	Anas Latief	*Compliance and Independent Director*
Direktur	Indra Sintung Budianto	*Director*
Direktur	Indrastomo Nugroho	*Director*

*) Dalam masa tunggu (*cooling off*)

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 9 tanggal 04 Juli 2019, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

Dewan Komisaris:		***Board of Commissioners:***
Komisaris Utama/ Komisaris Independen	Kiki Syahnakri	*President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner*
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Tomy Winata	*Vice President Commissioner*
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Sugianto Kusuma	*Vice President Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	*Independent Commissioner*

Direksi:		***Board of Directors:***
Direktur Utama	Andy Kasih	*President Director*
Wakil Direktur Utama	Christina Harapan	*Vice President Director*
Direktur	Indra Sintung Budianto	*Director*
Direktur	Indrastomo Nugroho	*Director*
Direktur Kepatuhan dan Independen	Anas Latief	*Compliance and Independent Director*

Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Komite Audit

Berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan Komisaris pada tanggal 6 Juli 2020 dengan Surat Keputusan Komisaris No.001/KOM-BAGI/VII/2020 dan Surat Keputusan Direksi No.SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 tanggal 7 Juli 2020 (2020-2023), susunan Komite Audit pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2020	**2019**	
Ketua	Kiky Syahnakri	Kiki Syahnakri	*Chairman*
Anggota	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	*Member*
Anggota	Edijanto	Edijanto	*Member*
Anggota	Friso Palilingan	-	*Member*

Komite Pemantau Risiko

Berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan Komisaris pada tanggal 6 Juli 2020 dengan Surat Keputusan Komisaris No.001/KOM-BAGI/VII/2020 dan Surat Keputusan Direksi No.SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 tanggal 7 Juli 2020 (2020-2023), susunan Komite Audit pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. *GENERAL (continued)*

c. *Composition of the Bank's Management and Employees (continued)*

Board of Commissioners and Directors (continued)

) On hold (cooling off)

Based on the Deed of Shareholder Resolution No. 9 dated July 04, 2019, the composition of the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Audit Committee

Based on the Decision of the Board of Commissioners on July 6, 2020 with the Decree of the Commissioner No.001/KOM-BAGI/VII/2020 and the Decree of the Board of Directors No.SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 dated July 7, 2020 (2020-2023), the composition of the Audit Committee on December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Risk Monitoring Committee

Based on the Decision of the Board of Commissioners on July 6, 2020 with the Decree of the Commissioner No.001/KOM-BAGI/VII/2020 and the Decree of the Board of Directors of No.SK-MT/SDM/0374/VII/2020 dated July 7, 2020 (2020-2023), the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee on December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Susunan Pengurus Bank dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Komite Pemantau Risiko (lanjutan)

	2020	2019	
Ketua	Kiki Syahnakri	Kiki Syahnakri	*Chairman*
Anggota	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	*Member*
Anggota	Edijanto	Edijanto	*Member*
Anggota	Friso Palilingan	-	*Member*

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan Komisaris tanggal 01 Desember 2019 No. 007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 dan 26 Agustus 2019 No. 002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019, susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2020	2019	
Ketua	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	Nicolaus Eko Riwayanto	*Chairman*
Anggota	Tomy Winata	Elizawatie Simon	*Member*
Anggota	Yohana Paliling	-	*Member*

Sekretaris Perusahaan dan Satuan Kerja Audit Internal

Sekretaris Perusahaan

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK-MT/SDM/0962/XI/2020 tanggal 5 November 2020 efektif tertanggal 10 November 2020 dan No.SK-MT/SDM/2010/2018, Sekretaris Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah Susana dan Indra S. Budianto.

Satuan Kerja Audit Internal

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No.SK-MT/SDM/0704/X/2020 tanggal 14 Oktober 2020 dan SK-PKT/SDM/00133/I/17 tanggal 11 Januari 2017, Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal (SKAI) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah Adhyaksa Sitepu dan Susana.

Manajemen kunci Bank meliputi Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Komite Audit. Jumlah imbalan kerja jangka pendek (gaji dan remunerasi) yang dibayarkan kepada personil manajemen kunci Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2020	2019	
Dewan Komisaris	11.483	12.973	*Board of Commissioners*
Direksi	11.305	23.792	*Board of Directors*
Jumlah	**22.788**	**36.765**	***Total***

Tidak ada kompensasi dalam bentuk imbalan pasca kerja, imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya, pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja dan pembayaran berbasis saham kepada personil manajemen kunci Bank.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Composition of the Bank's Management and Employees (continued)

Risk Monitoring Committee (continued)

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Based on Board of Commissioners' Decision dated December 1, 2019 No,007/KOM-BAGI/XII/2019 and Agustus 26, 2019 No,002/KOM-BAGI/VIII/2019, the composition of Risk Monitoring Committee as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Corporate Secretary and Internal Audit Working Unit

Corporate Secretary

Based on the Board of Directors' Decree No.SK-MT/SDM/0962/XI/2020 dated November 5, 2020 effective as of November 10, 2020 and No.SKMT/SDM/2010/2018, Corporate Secretary on December 31, 2020 and 2019, susana and Indra S. Budianto, respectively.

Internal Audit Working Unit

Based on Board of Directors' Decision Letter NoSK-MT/SDM/0704/X/2020 dated October 14 ,2020 No. SK-PKT/SDM/00133/I/17 dated January 11, 2017, the Chief of Internal Audit Working Unit (IAWU) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is Adhyaksa Sitepu and Susana.

The Bank's key management consist of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Audit Committee. Total short-term employee benefits (salaries and remuneration) paid to the key management personnel of the Bank for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

There are no compensation of post-employment benefits, other long-term employee benefits, termination benefits and share-based payments to the key management personnel of the Bank.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Susunan Pengurus Bank dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Satuan Kerja Audit Internal (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank memiliki karyawan masing-masing sejumlah 1.787 dan 1.993 (tidak diaudit).

d. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 19 Maret 2021.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

Berikut ini adalah kebijakan akuntansi penting yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan yang sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia. Kebijakan ini telah diterapkan secara konsisten terhadap seluruh tahun yang disajikan, kecuali jika dinyatakan lain.

a. Pernyataan Kepatuhan dan Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan

Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia ("SAK") yang mencakup Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK - IAI) dan peraturan Bapepam dan LK, yang fungsinya dialihkan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2018, No. VIII.G.7 tentang "Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik" yang terdapat dalam Lampiran Keputusan Ketua Bapepam dan LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012.

Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan

Laporan keuangan telah disusun berdasarkan biaya historis kecuali untuk beberapa akun tertentu yang diukur berdasarkan pengukuran lain sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi dari akun tersebut. Laporan keuangan disusun dengan dasar akrual kecuali laporan arus kas.

Laporan arus kas disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas ke dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Untuk tujuan penyajian laporan arus kas, kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dan Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 (tiga) bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan yang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman yang diterima serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Composition of the Bank's Management and Employees (continued)

Internal Audit Working Unit (continued)

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank had 1,787 and 1,993 respectively (unaudited).

d. Completion of the Financial Statements

The management of the Bank is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that were completed and authorized to be issued on March 19, 2021.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Presented below are the significant accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements, which are in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. These policies have been consistently applied to all year presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Financial Statements Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements were prepared and presented in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS") which comprise the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS") issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants ("FASB - IAI"), and Bapepam and LK, which function has been transferred to Financial Services Authority ("OJK") starting January 1, 2018, rule No. VIII.G.7 regarding "Financial Statements Presentation and Disclosures for Issuers or Public Companies" asincluded in the Appendix of the Decision Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012.

Basis of Financial Statements Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost except for certain accounts which have been valued on another measurement basis as explained in the accounting policy for such account. The financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, except for the statement of cash flows.

The statement of cash flows was prepared based on the direct method with cash flows classified into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks and Certificates Deposits of Bank Indonesia with original maturities of 3 (three) months or less from the acquisition date, which are not pledged as collateral nor restricted in use.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

a. Pernyataan Kepatuhan dan Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan (lanjutan)

Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan (lanjutan)

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

- penerapan kebijakan akuntansi,
- jumlah aset dan liabilitas dilaporkan, dan pengungkapan atas aset dan liabilitas kontinjensi pada tanggal laporan keuangan,
- jumlah pendapatan dan beban selama periode pelaporan.

Walaupun estimasi ini dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik manajemen atas kejadian dan tindakan saat ini, hasil aktual mungkin berbeda dengan jumlah yang diestimasi semula.

Estimasi, asumsi dan pertimbangan akuntansi signifikan yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank diungkapkan pada Catatan 3.

Laporan keuangan disajikan dalam mata uang Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Bank.

Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan ini, dibulatkan dan dinyatakan dalam jutaan Rupiah yang terdekat, kecuali dinyatakan lain.

b. Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK")

i. Amendemen/penyesuaian dan interpretasi standar yang berlaku efektif pada tahun berjalan

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020, terdapat standar baru dan penyesuaian atau amendemen terhadap beberapa standar yang masih berlaku yang relevan dengan operasi Bank yang berlaku efektif sejak tanggal tersebut yaitu sebagai berikut:

PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan", mengatur klasifikasi dan pengukuran instrumen keuangan berdasarkan karakteristik dari arus kas kontraktual dan model bisnis entitas; metode kerugian kredit ekspektasian untuk penurunan nilai yang menghasilkan informasi yang lebih tepat waktu, relevan dan dimengerti oleh pemakai laporan keuangan; akuntansi untuk lindung nilai yang merefleksikan manajemen risiko entitas lebih baik dengan memperkenalkan persyaratan yang lebih umum berdasarkan pertimbangan manajemen.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Financial Statements Preparation (continued)

Basis of Financial Statements Preparation (continued)

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

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

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

Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgment applied in the preparation of the Bank's financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Financial statements are presented in Rupiah which is the functional currency of the Bank.

The amounts in the financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated.

b. Adoption of new and Revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS")

i. Amendments/improvements and interpretations to standards effective in the current year

On January 1, 2020, there were new standards and adjustments or amendments to several still valid standards that were relevant to the Bank's operations which were effective since that date, namely as follows:

SFAS No. 71, "Financial Instruments", provides for classification and measurement of financial instrument based on the characteristics of contractual cash flows and business model of the entity; expected credit loss impairment model that resulting information more timely, relevant and understandable to users of financial statements; accounting for hedging that reflect the entity's risk management better by introduce a more general requirements based on management's judgment.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

b. Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") (lanjutan)

i. Amendemen/penyesuaian dan interpretasi standar yang berlaku efektif pada tahun berjalan (lanjutan)

PSAK ini juga mengatur bahwa aset keuangan dengan fitur pelunasan dipercepat yang dapat menghasilkan kompensasi negatif memenuhi kualifikasi sebagai arus kas kontraktual yang berasal dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dari jumlah terutang. Bank menerapkan PSAK ini secara retrospektif dengan menyesuaikan saldo laba pada tanggal penerapan awal. Sebagaimana diizinkan oleh PSAK 71, Bank tidak menyajikan kembali periode komparatif.

Dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 71: Instrumen Keuangan pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 diungkapan pada catatan 48.

PSAK No. 73, "Sewa", menetapkan prinsip pengakuan, pengukuran, penyajian dan pengungkapan atas sewa dengan memperkenalkan model akuntansi tunggal dengan mensyaratkan untuk mengakui aset hak-guna (*right-of-use assets*) dan liabilitas sewa. Terdapat 2 pengecualian opsional dalam pengakuan aset dan liabilitas sewa, yakni untuk: (1) sewa jangka pendek dan (2) sewa yang aset pendasarnya (*underlying assets*) bernilai rendah. Bank menerapkan PSAK ini secara *modified retrospective* tanpa penyajian kembali periode komparatif.

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau periode sebelumnya:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1: Penyajian laporan keuangan
- Amandemen PSAK No. 25: Kebijakan akuntansi, Perubahan estimasi, dan kesalahan
- Penyesuaian PSAK 2019 PSAK No.1 : Penyajian laporan keuangan revisi 2019 kerangka konseptual pelaporan keuangan

ii. Standar dan Amandemen yang diterbitkan belum berlaku efektif pada tahun berjalan

Mulai efektif pada tahun atau setelah 1 Januari 2021

Amandemen PSAK 22 : Definisi Bisnis, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2021 dan penerapan dini diperkenankan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Adoption of new and Revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS") (continued)

i. Amendments/improvements and interpretations to standards effective in the current year (continued)

This SFAS also provides that a financial asset with prepayment features that may result in negative compensation qualifies as a contractual cash flow derived solely from the principal and interest of the principal amount owed. The Bank has applied restrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the initial implementation date. As permitted by SFAS No. 71, the Bank does not restate the comparative period.

Impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 71; Financial Instruments on January 1, 2020 is disclosed in Note 48.

SFAS No. 73, "Lease", establishes the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases by introducing a single accounting model with requiring to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. There are two optional exclusions in the recognition of the lease assets and liabilities, namely: (1) short term lease and (2) lease with low value underlying assets. The Bank has applied on a modified retrospective basis without a restatement for comparative period.

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation did not result in substansial changes to Bank accounting policies and had no material effect on the amount reported for the current or prior financial periods;

- *Amandements of SFAS; No. 1 Presentation of financial statements*
- *Amandement of SFAS; No. 25 Acoounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates, and errors/*
- *Adjustmen of 2019 SFAS No. 1; Presentation of financial statements revised 2019 conceptual framework for financial reporting*

ii. Standards and amendments issued not yet effective for current year

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

Amendements to SFAS 22 : Definition of Business, effective from January 1, 2021 and early adoption is permitted.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

b. Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") (lanjutan)

ii. Standar dan amandemen standar telah diterbitkan tapi belum diterapkan (lanjutan)

Mulai efektif pada tahun atau setelah 1 Januari 2021 (lanjutan)

Amandemen ini dikeluarkan untuk membantu Bank menentukan apakah serangkaian kegiatan dan aset yang diperoleh adalah bisnis atau tidak. Mereka mengklarifikasi persyaratan minimum untuk bisnis, menghapus penilaian apakah pelaku pasar mampu mengganti elemen yang hilang, menambah panduan untuk membantu Bank menilai apakah proses yang diperoleh adalah substantif, mempersempit definisi bisnis dan *output*, dan memperkenalkan uji kosentrasi nilai wajar opsional. Contoh ilustratif baru diberikan bersama dengan amandemen.

c. Transaksi dan Saldo dalam Mata Uang Asing

Kebijakan akuntansi atas transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing didasarkan pada peraturan Bapepam dan LK No. VIII.G.7 dan Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Indonesia ("PAPI"). Bank mengacu pada Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Indonesia ("PAPI") dimana transaksi dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke mata uang Rupiah dengan menggunakan kurs laporan (penutupan) yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia yaitu kurs tengah yang merupakan rata-rata kurs beli dan kurs jual berdasarkan Reuters pada pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat yang berlaku pada tanggal tersebut.

Keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs yang timbul dari transaksi dalam mata uang asing dan dari penjabaran aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing, diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Aset dan liabilitas non-moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan dengan menggunakan kurs pada tanggal transaksi.

Berikut ini adalah kurs mata uang asing utama yang digunakan untuk menjabarkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Rupiah penuh):

	2020	2019	
Poundsterling Inggris	19.012,46	18.238,14	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Euro Eropa	17.234,43	15.570,61	*European Euro*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	14.050,00	13.882,50	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Australia	10.752,47	9.725,39	*Australian Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	10.606,18	10.315,05	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan China	2.157,00	1.994,00	*China Yuan*
Dolar Hong Kong	1.812,30	1.782,75	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Yen Jepang	135,97	127,81	*Japanese Yen*

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Adoption of new and Revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS") (continued)

ii. Standards and amendments to standards issued not yet adopted (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021 (continued)

These amandments were issued to help Bank determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help Bank assess whether an acquired process is a substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. New illustrative examples were provided along with the amendments.

c. Transactions and Balances in Foreign Currency

Accounting policy for transactions and balances in foreign currency is based on Bapepam and LK rule No. VIII.G.7 and Accounting Guidelines for Indonesian Bank ("PAPI"). The Bank refers to the Accounting Guidelines for Indonesian Bank ("PAPI") where transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted into Rupiah using the reporting (closing) rate set by Bank Indonesia that is middle rate which is the average of bid rate and ask rate based on Reuters at 16.00 Western Indonesian Time prevailing at such time.

Exchange gains and losses arising on transactions in foreign currency and on the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction occur.

Below are the major exchange rates used for translation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Rupiah full amount):

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Klasifikasi ini tergantung dari tujuan perolehan aset keuangan tersebut. Manajemen menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada saat pengakuan awal.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran

Klasifikasi instrumen keuangan pada pengakuan awal tergantung pada tujuan dan intensi manajemen serta karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut. Semua instrumen keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal diukur sebesar nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

Pengukuran aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasi aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

Aset Keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya dalam kategori (a) aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, (b) aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lainnya, dan (c) aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Bank menggunakan 2 (dua) dasar untuk mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan yaitu model bisnis Bank dalam mengelola aset keuangan dan karakteristik arus kas kontraktual dari aset keuangan.

a) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi kecuali tes model bisnis dan tes arus kas kontraktual menunjukkan bahwa aset keuangan masuk ke dalam klasifikasian diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Recognition and Measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose and management's intention for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair values. In the case that financial assets or financial liabilities are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value should be added with attributable transaction costs directly from acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial Assets

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

The Bank classifies its financial assets into categories (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, (b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and (c) financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Bank uses 2 (two) bases for classifying financial assets, namely the Bank's business model for managing financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets.

a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless tests of business model and contractual cash flow tests show that financial assets are classified at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

a) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi ini ditujukan untuk instumen keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Bank untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada saat pengakuan awal untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi adalah dimiliki untuk mencadangkan liabilitas asuransi Entitas Anak yang diukur pada nilai wajar dari aset terkait.

Instrumen keuangan yang dikelompokkan ke dalam kategori ini diakui pada nilai wajarnya pada saat pengakuan awal, biaya transaksi diakui secara langsung ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar, penjualan instrumen keuangan dan pendapatan bunga dari instrumen keuangan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain yang dicatat di akun pendapatan dari kelompok diperdagangkan - neto.

b) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain

Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang tujuannya akan terpenuhi dengan mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset keuangan dan persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan yang pada tanggal tertentu meningkatkan arus kas yang semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga *(solely payments of principal and interest)* dari jumlah pokok terutang.

Pada saat pengakuan awalnya, instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya dimana keuntungan atau kerugian atas perubahan nilai wajar, keuntungan atau kerugian atas selisih kurs, dan kerugian penurunan nilai, diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain. Dividen dari instumen ekuitas diakui di dalam pos laba rugi.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui sebagai penambah dari penghasilan komprehensif lainnya di dalam laporan posisi keuangan (tidak mengurangi jumlah tercatat aset keuangan dalam laporan keuangan). Pendapatan bunga dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

This classification is intended for financial instruments held for trading or at initial recognition determined by the Bank to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets classified at initial recognition as measured at fair value through profit or loss are held for the provision of the Subsidiary's insurance liabilities at fair value of the related assets.

Financial instruments classified into this category are recognized at fair value at initial recognition, transaction costs are recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, sale of financial instruments and interest income on financial instruments held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income recorded in the income account for trading - net.

b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are managed by a business model whose goals will be met by getting a cash flow of the cash and selling the financial assets and the contractually requirements of financial assets that on a certain date increase cash flow simply from principal payments and interest (solely payments of principal and interest) from the principal amount.

Upon initial recognition, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value where the gain or loss on changes in fair value, gain or loss on foreign exchange, and impairment losses, recognized as other comprehensive income. Dividends from equity instruments are recognized in the profit or loss account.

Expected credit losses are recognized as an addition to other comprehensive income in the statement of financial position (not reducing the carrying amount of financial assets in the financial statements). Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

c) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan yang pada tanggal tertentu meningkatkan arus kas yang semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (*solely payments of principal and interest*) dari jumlah pokok terutang.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

Pendapatan bunga dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan diakui sebagai "Pendapatan bunga". Ketika penurunan nilai terjadi, kerugian penurunan nilai diakui sebagai pengurang dari nilai tercatat aset keuangan dan diakui didalam laporan keuangan sebagai "Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai".

Sebelum 1 Januari 2020, Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya dalam kategori (a) aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, (b) pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, (c) aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan (d) aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Klasifikasi ini tergantung dari tujuan perolehan aset keuangan tersebut. Manajemen menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada saat awal pengakuannya.

a) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset keuangan yang dikelompokkan dalam kategori ini diukur sebesar nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

b) Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan yang tidak dikuotasikan pada pasar aktif, kecuali:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

c) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost if the financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to hold financial assets in order to obtain contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets that at a certain date increase cash flows (solely payments of principal and interest) of the principal amount owed.

At initial recognition, financial assets carried at amortized cost are recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost is recorded in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and recognized as "Interest income". When an impairment loss occurs, the impairment loss is recognized as a deduction from the carrying amount of the financial asset and recognized in the financial statements as "Allowance for impairment losses".

Prior to January 1, 2020, the Bank classified its financial assets into categories (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, (b) loans and receivables, (c) held-to-maturity financial assets and (d) available financial assets. for sale. This classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

a) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

After initial recognition, the financial assets included in this category are measured at fair value. The unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets, other than:

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

b) Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (lanjutan)

- yang dimaksudkan oleh Bank untuk dijual segera dalam waktu dekat, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan, serta yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- yang pada awal pengakuan, diakui sebagai tersedia untuk dijual; atau
- dalam hal Bank mungkin tidak akan memperoleh kembali investasi awal secara substansial kecuali yang disebabkan oleh penurunan kualitas pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

Setelah pengakuan awal, pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal serta *fee* dan biaya yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif. Amortisasi suku bunga efektif dan kerugian yang timbul atas penurunan nilai diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

c) Aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan, dimana Bank mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo.

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi pada awal akuisisi dan *fee*/biaya sebagai bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif. Amortisasi dan kerugian yang timbul dari penurunan nilai akan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

b) Loans and receivables (continued)

- *those that the Bank intends to sell immediately, that classified as trading and the those upon initial recognition designated as at fair value through profit or loss;*
- *those that the upon initial recognition, designated as available-for-sale; or*
- *those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit and receivable deterioration.*

After initial recognition, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization and losses arising from impairment is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

c) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the Bank has positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

After initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees/costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization and the losses arising from impairment of such financial assets recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

d) Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual

Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau ditetapkan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, dan pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajar, selanjutnya diukur sebesar nilai wajar dengan keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain, kecuali kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual dan keuntungan atau kerugian akibat perubahan kurs.

Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dikeluarkan dari penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Investasi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah sebagai berikut:

- Investasi pada obligasi dan saham dengan kepemilikan kurang dari 20% yang tersedia, nilai wajarnya dicatat pada nilai wajar.

- Investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas yang tidak tercatat di bursa, tidak mempunyai kuotasi harga di pasar aktif dan nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara andal dengan kepemilikan kurang dari 20% dicatat pada biaya perolehan.

Liabilitas Keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Bank mengklasifikasikan liabilitas keuangan dalam kategori (a) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan (b) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

a) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Kategori ini terdiri dari dua sub-kategori: liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan liabilitas keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Bank untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

d) Available-for-sale financials assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are neither classified as held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, and loans and receivables.

At the initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are recorded at fair value, subsequently are measured at fair value with gains or losses from changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets and gains or losses due to changes in exchange rates.

Impairment on available-for-sale financial assets is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and removed from other comprehensive income.

Investment classified as available-for-sale are as follows:

- *Investments in bonds and stocks with the ownership less than 20% provided, their fair value are recorded at fair value.*

- *Investments in equity instruments that are not listed, do not have quoted prices in an active market and fair value can not be reliably measured with the ownership of less than 20% are recorded at cost.*

Financial Liabilities

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

The Bank classifies financial liabilities into categories (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and (b) financial liabilities at amortized cost.

a) Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

This category consists of two sub-categories: financial liabilities classified as trading and financial liabilities which on initial recognition have been designated by the Bank to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

a) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan jika diperoleh terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat atau jika merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek yang terkini. Derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas diperdagangkan kecuali ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai pendapatan dari kelompok diperdagangkan - neto. Beban bunga dari liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dicatat diakun pendapatan kelompok diperdagangkan - neto.

Jika Bank pada pengakuan awal telah menetapkan instrumen utang tertentu sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (opsi nilai wajar), maka selanjutnya, penetapan ini tidak dapat diubah.

Perubahan nilai wajar terkait dengan liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi diakui di dalam pendapatan kelompok diperdagangkan - neto. Beban Bunga dari liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat diakun pendapatan kelompok diperdagangkan – neto

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi terdiri dari dua sub-kategori, yaitu liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan liabilitas keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Bank untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan jika diperoleh atau dimiliki terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat atau jika merupakan portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek (*short-term profit taking*). Derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas diperdagangkan kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

a) Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

A financial liability is classified as trading if it is acquired primarily for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if it is part of a certain jointly managed portfolio of financial instruments and there is evidence of a recent short-term profit taking pattern. Derivatives are classified as liabilities for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities those classified as trading are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as income from trading - net. Interest expense on financial liabilities classified as trading is recorded in account of trading - net income.

If the Bank at initial recognition has designated a certain debt instrument as fair value through profit or loss (fair value option), then this determination cannot be changed.

Changes in fair value relating to financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in trading - net income. Interest expense on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss is recorded in the account of trading - net income

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss consist of two sub-categories, financial liabilities classified as held for trading and financial liabilities designated by the Bank as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of portfolio of identified financial instrument that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effectively as hedging instruments.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

a) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (lanjutan)

Setelah pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, diukur sebesar nilai wajar.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat melalui laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

b) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Bank mengklasifikasikan seluruh liabilitas keuangan setelah pengakuan awal diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, kecuali:
1. Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.
2. Liabilitas keuangan yang timbul Ketika pengalihan asset keuangan tidak memnuhi syarat penghentian pengakuan atau ketika pendekatan keterlibatan berkelanjutan diterapkan.
3. Kontrak jaminan keuangan.
4. Komitmen untuk menyediakan pinjaman dengan suku bunga di bawah pasar.
5. Imbalan kontinjensi yang diakui oleh pihak pengakuisisi dalam kombinasi bisnis.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur pada nilai wajar dikurangi biaya transaksi. Setelah pengakuan awal, Bank mengukur seluruh liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Amortisasi suku bunga efektif diakui sebagai "Beban bunga".

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

Sebelum 1 Januari 2020, Bank mengklasifikasikan liabilitas keuangan dalam kategori (a) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan (b) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi merupakan liabilitas keuangan yang selain atau tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

a) Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measure at fair value.

Gains and losses arising from changing in fair value of financial liabilities classified held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The Bank classifies all financial liabilities after initial recognition at amortized cost, except:

1. *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.*
2. *Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not quality for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach is applied.*
3. *Financial guarantee contracts.*
4. *Commitment to provide loans at below market interest rates.*
5. *Contingent consideration recognized by the acquirer in the business combination.*

At initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value less transaction costs. After initial recognition, the Bank measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate amortization is recognized as "Interest expense".

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

Prior to January 1, 2020, the Bank classified financial liabilities into categories (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and (b) financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost were financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

b) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Setelah pengakuan awal, Bank mengukur liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Tabel berikut menyajikan klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank berdasarkan karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (continued)

After initial recognition, Bank measures financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The following table presents the Bank's classification of financial instruments based on the characteristics of the financial instruments:

Instrumen Keuangan	**Klasifikasi/*Classification***	***Financial Instruments***
Aset Keuangan:		*Financial Assets:*
Kas	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other bank*
Efek-efek	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual/ *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets*	*Marketable securities*
Tagihan derivatif	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss*	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Acceptance receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Accrued interest receivables*
Penyertaan saham	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Investment in shares of stock*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

b) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (continued)

Instrumen Keuangan	**Klasifikasi/*Classification***	***Financial Instruments***
Liabilitas Keuangan:		*Financial Liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Acceptance payables*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Accrued interest expenses*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Pinjaman subordinasi	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Subordinated loan*

Penentuan 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 tanpa memperhatikan apakah harga tersebut dapat diobservasi secara langsung atau diestimasi menggunakan teknik penilaian lain. Dalam mengukur nilai wajar atas suatu aset atau liabilitas pada tanggal pengukuran, Bank memperhitungkan karakteristik suatu aset atau liabilitas jika pelaku pasar akan memperhitungkan karakteristik tersebut ketika menentukan harga aset atau liabilitas pada tanggal pengukuran.

Determination for Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or price to be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability on measurement date, the Bank takes into account the characteristics the asset or a liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penentuan Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

Jika tersedia, Bank mengukur nilai wajar instrumen keuangan dengan menggunakan harga kuotasian di pasar aktif untuk instrumen tersebut. Suatu pasar dianggap aktif jika transaksi atas aset dan liabilitas terjadi dengan frekuensi dan volume yang memadai untuk menyediakan informasi penentuan harga secara berkelanjutan.

Jika harga kuotasian tidak tersedia di pasar aktif, Bank menggunakan teknik penilaian dengan memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi dan relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi. Teknik penilaian yang dipilih menggabungkan semua faktor yang diperhitungkan oleh pelaku pasar dalam penentuan harga transaksi.

Bukti terbaik atas nilai wajar instrumen keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal adalah harga transaksi, yaitu nilai wajar dari pembayaran yang diberikan atau diterima. Jika Bank menetapkan bahwa nilai wajar pada pengakuan awal berbeda dengan harga transaksi dan nilai wajar tidak dapat dibuktikan dengan harga kuotasian di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik atau berdasarkan teknik penilaian yang hanya menggunakan data dari pasar yang dapat diobservasi, maka nilai wajar instrumen keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal disesuaikan untuk menangguhkan perbedaan antara nilai wajar pada saat pengakuan awal dan harga transaksi. Setelah pengakuan awal, perbedaan tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi berdasarkan umur dari instrumen tersebut namun tidak lebih lambat dari saat penilaian tersebut didukung sepenuhnya oleh data pasar yang dapat diobservasi atau saat transaksi ditutup.

Jika aset atau liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar memiliki harga penawaran dan harga permintaan, maka Bank mengukur aset dan posisi *long* berdasarkan harga penawaran dan mengukur liabilitas dan posisi *short* berdasarkan harga permintaan.

Penghentian Pengakuan

Bank menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; atau Bank mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau menanggung liabilitas untuk membayarkan arus kas yang diterima tersebut secara penuh tanpa penundaan berarti kepada pihak ketiga di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (*pass through arrangement*); dan (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 tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Determination for Fair Value (continued)

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of a financial instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Derecognition

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset if, and only if, the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghentian Pengakuan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat liabilitas dihentikan atau dibatalkan atau berakhir.

Hapus Buku

Dalam hal penghapusbukuan aset keuangan merupakan kelanjutan dari tindakan penyelesaian aset keuangan dengan cara pengambilalihan agunan, maka jumlah yang dihapus buku adalah sebesar selisih kurang antara nilai wajar agunan yang diambil alih setelah memperhitungkan taksiran biaya penjualan dengan nilai tercatat aset keuangan setelah memperhitungkan taksiran biaya penjualan dengan nilai tercatat aset keuangan.

Aset keuangan dapat dihapus buku apabila cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah dibentuk 100%.

Penghapusbukuan dilakukan secara keseluruhan terhadap nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan mendebet cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Saling Hapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai bersihnya dilaporkan di laporan posisi keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, saat ini terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk saling hapus jumlah keduanya dan terdapat intensi untuk diselesaikan secara bersih atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan. Pendapatan dan beban disajikan secara bersih jika diperbolehkan oleh standar akuntansi.

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi derivatif dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi selama derivatif tersebut dimiliki atau diterbitkan.

Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi jika pada pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan tersebut ditetapkan oleh Bank sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Bank diperkenankan mereklasifikasi aset keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi jika aset keuangan tersebut tidak lagi dimiliki untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat (meskipun aset keuangan mungkin telah diperoleh atau timbul terutama untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Write-Off

In the case of write-off of financial assets is a continuation of the settlement of financial assets by take over the collateral, the amount that written-off is approximately equal to the difference between the fair value of foreclosed assets after considering the cost of sales and the carrying amount of financial assets.

Financial assets can be written-off if the allowance for impairment losses have been provided 100%.

Write-off performed in its entirety to the carrying amount of financial assets by debiting the allowance for impairment losses.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount are reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently 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. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

Reclassification of Financial Instruments

The Bank does not reclassify a derivative out of fair value through profit or loss classification while it is held or issued.

The Bank shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of fair value through profit or loss classification if upon initial recognition the financial instrument is designated by the Bank as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank may reclassify a financial asset out of fair value through profit or loss classification if the financial asset no longer incurred for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term (although the financial asset may have been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the short-term).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Persyaratan untuk reklasifikasi adalah:

a) Dilakukan dalam situasi yang langka,

b) Memenuhi definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (jika aset keuangan tidak disyaratkan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan pada pengakuan awal) dan Bank memiliki intensi dan kemampuan memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa mendatang yang dapat diperkirakan atau hingga jatuh tempo.

Bank diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual yang memenuhi definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (jika aset keuangan tidak ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual) dari tersedia untuk dijual jika Bank memiliki intensi dan kemampuan memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa mendatang yang dapat diperkirakan atau hingga jatuh tempo.

Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasikan aset keuangan dari kategori dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo. Jika terjadi penjualan atau reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan sebelum jatuh tempo (selain dari kondisi-kondisi spesifik tertentu), maka seluruh aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo harus direklasifikasi menjadi aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual. Selanjutnya, Bank tidak diperkenankan mengklasifikasi aset keuangan sebagai aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo selama dua tahun buku berikutnya.

Kondisi spesifik yang dimaksud adalah sebagai berikut:
a) Dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali, dimana harga perubahan suku bunga tidak akan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap nilai wajar aset keuangan tersebut;
b) Ketika Bank telah memperoleh secara substansial seluruh jumlah pokok aset-aset keuangan tersebut sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau Bank telah memperoleh pelunasan dipercepat; atau
c) Terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada di luar kendali Bank, tidak berulang, dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar oleh Bank.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke dalam kelompok pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dicatat pada biaya perolehan atau biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang telah diakui sebagai laba rugi tidak dapat dibalik.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

Requirement for the reclassification are:

a) Occurs in a rare circumstances,

b) Qualifies as loans and receivables definition (if the financial asset is not designated as at held for trading upon initial recognition) and the Bank has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the future that can be forecasted or to maturity.

The Bank may reclassify a financial asset at available-for-sale classification which qualifies as loans and receivables definition (if the financial asset is not designated as at available-for-sale) from available-for-sale if the Bank has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the future that can be forecasted or to maturity.

The Bank shall not reclassify any financial assets category of held-to-maturity. If there is a sale or reclassification of held-to-maturity financial asset for more than an insignificant amount before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire held-to maturity financial assets will have to be reclassified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequently, the Bank shall not classify financial asset as held-to-maturity financial assets during the following two financial book years.

The certain specific circumstances are as follows:

a) Performed if financial assets are so close to maturity or redemption date that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on their fair value of those financial assets;

b) When the Bank has collected substantially all of the financial assets original principal based on scheduled of payment or Bank receipt early prepayments; or
c) Attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the Bank's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Bank.

Reclassification of fair value through profit or loss financial asset to loans and receivables financial asset is recorded at cost or amortized cost. Unrealized gain or loss that has been recognized as profit or loss shall not be reversed.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok tersedia untuk dijual ke dalam kelompok pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dicatat pada biaya perolehan atau biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas dicatat dengan cara sebagai berikut:

a) Jika aset keuangan memiliki jatuh tempo tetap, keuntungan atau kerugian diamortisasi ke laba rugi selama sisa umur investasi dengan metode suku bunga efektif.
b) Jika aset keuangan tidak memiliki jatuh tempo yang tetap, keuntungan atau kerugian tetap dalam ekuitas sampai aset keuangan tersebut dijual atau dilepaskan dan pada saat itu keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi diakui dalam ekuitas sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya dan pada saat itu keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pengungkapan

Bank mengklasifikasikan pengukuran nilai wajar dengan menggunakan hirarki nilai wajar yang mencerminkan signifikansi input yang digunakan dalam melakukan pengukuran. Hirarki nilai wajar memiliki tingkat sebagai berikut:

a) Tingkat 1: Harga kuotasian (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset dan liabilitas yang identik;
b) Tingkat 2: Teknik penilaian yang menggunakan input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk di dalam Tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung (misalnya derivasi dari harga); dan
c) Tingkat 3: Teknik penilaian yang menggunakan input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang tidak didasarkan pada data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Risiko pasar - analisis sensitivitas Bank mengungkapkan:

a) Analisis sensitivitas untuk setiap jenis risiko pasar dimana entitas terekspos pada akhir tahun pelaporan yang menunjukkan bagaimana laba rugi dan ekuitas mungkin terpengaruh oleh perubahan pada variabel risiko yang relevan yang mungkin dapat terjadi pada tanggal tersebut;
b) Metode dan asumsi yang digunakan dalam menyusun analisis sensitivitas; dan
c) Perubahan metode dan asumsi yang digunakan tahun sebelumnya dan alasan perubahannya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

Reclassification of available-for-sale financial asset to loans and receivables financial asset is recorded at cost or amortized cost. Gain or loss which has previously been recognized in equity shall be accounted for as follows:

a) In the case of a financial asset with a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall be amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate method.
b) In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall remain in equity until the financial asset is sold or otherwhise disposed of, when it incurred any gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification of held-to-maturity financial asset to available-for-sale is recorded at fair value. The unrealized gain or loss is recognized in equity until the time financial assets is derecognized and at the time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity shall be recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Disclosure

The Bank classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

a) Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

b) Level 2: Valuation technique which use inputs other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (example, price) or indirectly (example derived from prices); and

c) Level 3: Valuation technique which use inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Market risk - sensitivity analysis The Bank discloses:

a) A sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of reporting year, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at that date;

b) The methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and
c) Changes from the previous year in the methods and assumptions used and the reasons for such changes.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengungkapan (lanjutan)

Untuk pengukuran nilai wajar yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan untuk setiap kelompok instrumen keuangan, Bank mengungkapkan:

a) Tingkat pada hirarki nilai wajar dimana pengukuran nilai wajar dikategorikan secara keseluruhan, memisahkan pengukuran nilai wajar sesuai tingkat yang ditentukan di atas.
b) Setiap pemindahan signifikan antara Tingkat 1 dan Tingkat 2 pada hirarki nilai wajar dan alasannya. Pemindahan ke dalam setiap tingkat diungkapkan dan dijelaskan secara terpisah dari pemindahan keluar dari setiap tingkat.

Bank mengklasifikasikan instrumen keuangan dalam klasifikasi tertentu yang mencerminkan sifat dari informasi dan mempertimbangkan karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut. Klasifikasi instrumen keuangan setelah penerapan PSAK 71 efektif setelah 1 Januari 2020 dan PSAK 55 sebelum 1 Januari 2020 dapat dilihat pada tabel di bawah ini:

Klasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Disclosure (continued)

For fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position for each class of financial instruments, the Bank discloses:

a) The level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorized in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined above.
b) Any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. Transfer into each levels is disclosed and discussed separately from transfers out of each level.

Bank classifies the financial instruments into classes that reflect the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification of financial instruments after the application of SFAS 71 is effective after January 1, 2020 and SFAS 55 before January 1, 2020 can be seen in the table below:

Classification of Financial Instrument

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 71/*Category as defined by SFAS 71*		**Golongan (ditentukan oleh Bank)/ *Class (as determined by the Bank)***	**Sub-golongan/*Subclasses***
Aset keuangan/ *Financial assets*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*	Efek-efek/*Marketable securities* Obligasi Pemerintah/*Government Bonds*	
	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ *Financial assets at amortized cost*	Kas/*Cash*	Kas pada vendor/*Cash in vendor*
		Giro pada Bank Indonesia/*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*	
		Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts with other banks*	
		Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia/*Placements with other bank and Bank Indonesia*	
		Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/*Securities purchased under agreements to resell*	
		Tagihan lainnya/*Other receivables*	
		Kredit yang diberikan/*Loans*	
		Piutang pembiayaan konsumen/*Consumer financing receivables*	
		Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima/*Accrued interest receivable*	
		Aset lain-lain/*Other assets*	Piutang transaksi nasabah/ *Receivables from customer transactions*
			Penjualan efek-efek yang masih harus diterima/ *Receivables from sale of securities*
			Piutang terkait transaksi ATM/ *Receivables related to ATM transactions*
	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*	Efek-efek/*Securities*	
		Obligasi Pemerintah/ *Government Bonds*	
	Derivatif lindung nilai/ *Hedging derivatives*	Tagihan derivatif – terkait lindung nilai atas arus kas/ *Derivative receivables-non hedging related*	

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Classification of Financial Instrument (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 71/*Category as defined by SFAS 71*		**Golongan (ditentukan oleh Bank)/ *Class (as determined by the Bank)***	**Sub-golongan/*Subclasses***
Liabilitas keuangan/ *Financial liabilities*	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*	Liabilitas derivatif – tidak terkait lindung nilai/*Derivative payables- non hedging related*	
	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ *Financial liabilities at amortized cost*	Liabilitas segera/*Obligation due immediately*	
		Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers*	
		Simpanan dari bank lain/*Deposits from other banks*	
		Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji di beli kembali/*Securities sold under agreements to repurchase*	
		Beban yang masih harus dibayar/*Accrued expenses*	
		Liabilitas lain-lain/*Other liabilities*	Setoran jaminan/*Security deposit*
			Utang nasabah/*Payable to customers*
			Lain-lain/*Others*
		Efek-efek yang diterbitkan/*Marketable securities issued*	
		Pinjaman yang diterima/*Borrowings*	
Rekening administratif/ *Off balance sheet financial statements*	Fasilitas kredit yang diberikan yang belum digunakan/*Commited unused loan facilities granted*		
	Garansi yang diberikan/ *Bank guarantees issued*		

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014)/ *Category as defined by SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014)*		**Golongan (ditentukan oleh Bank)/ *Class (as determined)***	**Sub-golongan/ Subclasses**
Aset keuangan/ *Financial assets*	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*	Aset keuangan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan/ *Financial assets held for trading*	Efek-efek/*Securities*
			Obligasi /*Bonds*
	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/*Loan and receivables*	Kas/ *Cash*	
		Giro pada Bank Indonesia/*Current accounts in Bank Indonesia*	
		Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts in other banks*	
		Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/*Placements in Bank Indonesia and other banks*	
		Efek-efek/*Securities*	
		Tagihan lainnya - transaksi perdagangan/*Other receivables – trade transactions*	
		Kredit yang diberikan/*Loans*	
		Piutang pembiayaan konsumen/*Consumer financing receivables*	
		Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima/*Accrued interest receivable*	
		Aset lain-lain/*Other assets*	Piutang transaksi nasabah/ *Receivables from customer transactions*
			Penjualan efek-efek yang masih harus diterima/*Receivables from sale of securities*
			Tagihan terkait dengan transaksi ATM/*Receivables from transactions related to ATM*
	Aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/*Held to maturity investments*	Efek-efek/*Securities*	
		Obligasi Pemerintah/*Government Bonds*	
	Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual/ *Available for sale financial assets*	Efek-efek/*Securities*	
		Obligasi Pemerintah/*Government Bonds*	

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Assets and Liabilitas (continued)

Classification of Financial Instrument (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014)/ ***Category as defined by SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014)***		**Golongan (ditentukan oleh Bank)/** ***Class (as determined)***	**Sub-golongan/ Subclasses**
Liabilitas keuangan/ *Financial liabilities*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/*Loan and receivables*	Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers*	Giro/*Demand deposits*
			Tabungan/*Savings*
			Deposito berjangka/*Time deposits*
		Simpanan dari bank lain/*Deposits from other banks*	Giro dan tabungan/*Demand and saving deposits*
			Pinjaman singkat antar bank/*Inter-bank call money*
			Deposito berjangka/*Time deposits*
		Liabilitas atas efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali/*Securities sold under repurchase agreements*	
		Efek-efek yang diterbitkan/*Marketable securities issued*	
		Beban yang masih harus dibayar/*Accrued expenses*	
		Liabilitas lain-lain/*Other liabilities*	Utang transaksi nasabah/*Payable to customer*
			Setoran jaminan/*Guarantee deposits*
			Pembelian efek-efek yang masih harus dibayar/*Payable from purchase marketable securities*
			Utang klaim/*Claim payable*
			Liabilitas terkait dengan transaksi ATM/*Liability related to ATM transaction*
		Pinjaman yang diterima/*Fund borrowings*	
		Pinjaman subordinasi/*Subordinated loans*	
Rekening administratif/*Off balance sheet financial statements*	Fasilitas kredit yang diberikan yang belum digunakan/*Commited unused loan facilities granted*		
	Garansi yang diberikan/*Bank guarantees issued*		

e. Kas dan Setara Kas

Kas adalah mata uang kertas dan logam baik Rupiah dan mata uang asing yang masih berlaku sebagai alat pembayaran yang sah. Kas yang telah ditentukan penggunaannya atau kas yang tidak dapat digunakan secara bebas tidak diklasifikasikan dalam kas. Pengertian kas termasuk kas besar, kas kecil, kas dalam perjalanan dan mata uang yang ditarik dari peredaran dan yang masih dalam tenggang untuk penukaran ke Bank Indonesia.

Untuk tujuan penyajian laporan arus kas, kas dan setara kas terdiri atas kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dan Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 (tiga) bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan yang tidak dijaminkan atau dibatasi penggunaannya.

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash represents currency bills and coins, both in Rupiah and foreign currencies, which are valid as legal instruments of payment. Appropriated cash or restricted cash that cannot be used freely cannot be classified as cash definition. Cash also includes cash in vault, petty cash, cash in transit and currency withdrawn from circulation and still within the grace period for exchange to Bank Indonesia.

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash, current account with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other Banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks and Deposits Certificates of Bank Indonesia maturing within 3 (three) months or less from the date of acquisition which were not pledged or restricted in use.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai dibentuk jika terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai (Catatan 2k).

Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan dalam kategori pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang. Kebijakan akuntansi untuk pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang diungkapkan pada (Catatan 3e).

Giro Wajib Minimum

Sesuai dengan peraturan Bank Indonesia mengenai Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum pada Bank Indonesia dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing, Bank diwajibkan untuk menempatkan sejumlah persentase tertentu atas simpanan nasabah pada Bank Indonesia.

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia terdiri dari Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI), *call money* dan deposito berjangka.

Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia 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.

Lihat catatan 2d untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas aset dan liabilitas keuangan.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penempatan dana pada Bank Indonesia dalam bentuk *deposit facility* dan *term deposits* serta penempatan dana pada bank lain dalam bentuk deposito berjangka.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung, jika ada, dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai dibentuk jika terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai (Catatan 2k).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are measured at their amortized cost using effective interest rate method less the allowance for impairment losses. The allowance for impairment losses is provided if there is an objective evidence of impairment (Note 2k).

Current accounts in Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment loss and classified as loan and receivables. The specific accounting policy for loan and receivables is disclosed in (Note 3e).

Statutory Reserves Requirement

In accordance with prevailing Bank Indonesia regulation concerning Statutory Reserve in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Commercial Banks, Bank is required to place certain percentage of deposits from customers with Bank Indonesia.

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia consist of Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility (BIDF), call money and time deposits.

Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia are classified as amortized cost. Placements with other bank are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses.

Rafer to note 2d for the accounting policies of financial assets and liabilities.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks represent placement of fund in Bank Indonesia in the form of deposit facility and term deposits and placement with other banks in the form of time deposits.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The allowance for impairment losses is provided if there is an objective evidence of impairment (Note 2k).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek

Efek-efek terdiri dari Sertifikat Bank Indonesia, Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia, Obligasi Pemerintah, *Negotiable Certificates of Deposits,* Obligasi Korporasi, Wesel Jangka Menengah dan Wesel Berjangka Lokal.

Efek-efek diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan dalam kelompok diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (sub-kategori aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan), tersedia untuk dijual dan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo.

Efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam kelompok untuk diperdagangkan ("*trading*") disajikan sebesar nilai wajarnya. 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. Atas penjualan portofolio efek yang diperdagangkan, selisih antara harga jual dengan harga perolehan diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penjualan pada periode dimana efek tersebut dijual.

Efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual ("*available-for-sale*") disajikan sebesar nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasikan dari kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajar, setelah pajak, diakui dan disajikan sebagai komponen penghasilan komprehensif lain. Ketika efek-efek tersebut dijual atau mengalami penurunan nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui pada penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi ke laporan laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi.

Efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ("*held-to-maturity*") disajikan sebesar biaya perolehan yang disesuaikan dengan premi dan/atau diskonto yang belum diamortisasi. Premi atau diskonto diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Jika Bank akan menjual atau mengklasifikasikan kembali investasi-investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo sebelum jatuh tempo (selain dari kondisi-kondisi spesifik tertentu sebagaimana diungkapkan pada Catatan 2d) melebihi jumlah yang tidak signifikan, seluruh kategori tersebut akan terpengaruh dan harus diklasifikasikan kembali sebagai investasi tersedia untuk dijual. Selanjutnya Bank tidak diperbolehkan untuk mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo selama dua tahun berikutnya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of Certificates of Bank Indonesia, Deposits Certificates of Bank Indonesia, Government Bonds, Negotiable Certificates of Deposits, Corporate Bonds, Medium Term Note and Local Term Note.

Marketable securities are classified as financial assets measured at fair value to profit or loss (sub-category of financial assets classified as trading), available-for-sale and held-to-maturity.

Securities are classified as trading are stated at fair value. The 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. Interest income from debt securities are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in accordance with the terms of the contract. On the sale of portfolio trading securities, the difference between the sales price and the acquisition cost is recognized as a gain or loss on sale in the period in which the securities are sold.

Marketable securities that are classified as available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Gains or losses that are not realized from increases or decreases in fair value, net of tax, are recognized and presented as a component of other comprehensive income. When the securities are sold or impaired, gains and losses which was previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss as reclassification adjustment.

Marketable securities classified as held-to maturity are stated at cost adjusted for unamortized premium and/or discount. Premium or discount is amortized using the effective interest rate method.

If the Bank will sell or reclassify of held-to-maturity investments, before maturity, (apart from certain specific conditions as disclosed in Note 2d) more than an insignificant amount, the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, the Bank would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-to-maturity during the following two years.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan kenaikan/penurunan nilai wajar disajikan sebagai penambahan/pengurangan terhadap saldo efek-efek. Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2k.

i. Efek yang Dibeli dengan Janji Dijual Kembali

Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (repo) diklasifikasikan dalam kategori aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual Kembali (repo) disajikan sebagai aset sebesar harga penjualan kembali yang disepakati dikurangi selisih antara harga beli dan harga penjualan kembali yang disepakati. Selisih antara harga beli dan harga penjualan kembali yang disepakati tersebut diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif sebagai pendapatan bunga selama jangka waktu sejak efek-efek tersebut dibeli hingga saat dijual kembali.

Pengakuan, pengukuran awal, pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal, reklasifikasi, penentuan nilai wajar dan penghentian pengakuan efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali mengacu pada Catatan 3d terkait aset dan liabilitas keuangan.

j. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif

Dalam melakukan usaha bisnisnya, Bank melakukan transaksi instrumen keuangan derivatif untuk mengelola eksposur pada risiko pasar seperti risiko mata uang. Setiap kontrak derivatif dicatat sebagai aset apabila memiliki nilai wajar positif dan sebagai liabilitas apabila memiliki nilai wajar negatif.

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:

a. Karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko dari derivatif melekat tidak secara erat berhubungan dengan karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko kontrak utama,
b. Instrumen terpisah dengan kondisi yang sama dengan instrumen derivatif melekat memenuhi definisi dari derivatif, dan
c. Instrumen hibrid (kombinasi) tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (dalam hal ini derivatif melekat di dalam aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi tidak dipisahkan).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Marketable Securities (continued)

The allowance for impairment losses and changes in fair value are presented as addition/deduction to the outstanding balance of marketable securities. Allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2k.

i. Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resale

Securities purchased with agreements to resale (repo) are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Securities purchases with agreements to resale (repo) are presented as asset and stated at the agreed resale price less the difference between the buying price and agreed resale price. The difference between the buying price and agreed resale price is amortized using effective interest method as interest income over the year commencing from the buying date to the resale date.

Recognition, initial measurement, subsequent measurement, reclassification, fair value measurement and derecognition of securities sold with agreements to repurchase refer to Notes 3f, 3g and 3i related to financial assets and liabilities.

j. Derivative Financial Instruments

In conducting its businesses, the Bank conducts transactions of derivative financial instruments to manage exposure on market risks such as currency risk. All derivative contracts are recorded as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Gain or loss on a derivative contract not designated as a hedging instrument (or derivative contract that does not qualify as a hedging instrument) is recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Embedded derivatives 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 economic characteristics and risks 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 through profit or loss (i.e. a derivative that is embedded in a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is not separated).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

j. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif (lanjutan)

Instrumen derivatif (termasuk transaksi valuta asing untuk tujuan pendanaan dan perdagangan) dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan berdasarkan nilai wajar dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Nilai wajar tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan harga pasar, kurs Reuters pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, diskonto arus kas, model penentu harga opsi atau harga yang diberikan oleh broker (*quoted price*) atas instrumen lainnya yang memiliki karakteristik serupa.

Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai dibentuk jika terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai (Catatan 2k).

k. Kredit yang Diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan merupakan penyediaan uang atau tagihan yang dapat disamakan dengan itu, berdasarkan kesepakatan dengan pihak penerima kredit dan mewajibkan pihak penerima kredit untuk melunasi setelah jangka waktu tertentu dengan imbalan bunga.

Jenis-jenis kredit yang diberikan kepada debitur adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Kredit produktif antara lain terdiri dari:

- *Fixed Loan* merupakan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur untuk membiayai investasi (pembelian aset tetap) debitur atau modal kerja yang penggunaannya bersifat *seasonal*/hanya sekali penggunaan saja. Penarikan dana dilakukan sekaligus (sejumlah plafon yang telah disepakati antara Bank dan debitur) dengan menggunakan promes/surat sanggup dan pembayaran kembali dapat dilakukan secara berkala sampai dengan masa kredit. Porsi pinjaman yang telah dilunasi tidak dapat ditarik kembali.

- *Revolving Loan* merupakan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur untuk membiayai modal kerja yang bersifat permanen, yang jumlahnya tercermin dalam arus kas debitur. Penarikan dana sesuai dengan kebutuhan debitur dengan menggunakan promes/surat sanggup, dengan syarat tidak melebihi jumlah plafon yang telah disepakati antara Bank dan debitur. Porsi pinjaman yang telah dilunasi dapat ditarik kembali selama plafonnya masih mencukupi dan jangka waktu kredit masih berlaku (maksimum 1 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang kembali).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Derivatives instruments (including foreign exchange transactions for financing and trading) is recognized in statement of financial position at fair value less allowance for impairment losses. The fair value is based on the market rate, Reuters exchange rate at statement of financial position date, discounted cash flows, option pricing models or broker quoted price on other instruments with similar characteristics.

Allowance for impairment losses is provided if there is an objective evidence of impairment (Note 2k).

k. Loans

Loans is the provision of money or bills that can be equated with it, based on agreement with the recipient of credit and requires the recipient to repay the loan after a certain period of time with interest return.

The types of loans granted to the debtor are as follows:

a. Productive loans among others consist of:

- *Fixed Loan is a loan granted to the debtor to finance investments (purchase of fixed assets) of the debtor or the use of working capital which is seasonal/one use only. Withdrawal of funds is done at once (at the plafond amount agreed between the Bank and debtor) with the use of promissory notes and repayment can be made on a regular basis until the end of credit period. The portion of loan that has been repaid can not be withdrawn.*

- *Revolving Loan is a loan granted to the debtor to finance permanent working capital, which amount is reflected in the cash flow of the debtor. Withdrawal of funds according to the needs of debtor by using promissory notes, which does not exceed the plafond amount that have been agreed between the Bank and debtor. The portion of loan that has been repaid can be withdrawn as long as the plafond is still sufficient and the credit period is still valid (maximum 1 year and can be extended).*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

k. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

a. Kredit produktif antara lain terdiri dari: (lanjutan)

- Pinjaman Rekening Koran merupakan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur untuk membiayai modal kerja debitur sehari-hari. Debitur dapat melakukan penarikan atau pengembalian pinjaman dengan menggunakan cek, bilyet giro atau surat pemindahbukuan lainnya selama masa berlakunya perjanjian kredit dan penarikannya tidak melewati plafon pinjaman.

b. Kredit Konsumen antara lain terdiri dari:

- Kredit Pemilikan Rumah dan Kredit Pemilikan Apartemen merupakan pinjaman jangka panjang yang langsung diberikan kepada konsumen/calon pemilik untuk pembelian rumah, apartemen, ruko dan memugar atau memperbaiki rumah atau ruko yang telah dimiliki konsumen, dimana jaminannya adalah obyek yang dibiayai oleh kredit tersebut.

- Kredit Pemilikan Mobil merupakan pinjaman jangka panjang yang langsung diberikan kepada konsumen/calon pemilik untuk pembelian kendaraan bermotor baik baru maupun bekas, dimana jaminannya adalah obyek yang dibiayai oleh kredit tersebut.

Pembayaran Kredit Pemilikan Rumah, Kredit Pemilikan Apartemen dan Kredit Kepemilikan Mobil dilakukan secara bertahap/diangsur oleh debitur sesuai dengan jadwal yang ditentukan oleh Bank.

Kredit yang diberikan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung, dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi pada saat akuisisi dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif. Amortisasi tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2l.

Kredit sindikasi dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif sesuai dengan porsi kredit yang risikonya ditanggung oleh Bank.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Loans (continued)

a. Productive loans among others consist of: (continued)

- *Overdraft are loans given to debtor to finance the working capital of the debtor's daily. The debtor can make withdrawals or loan repayment by check, bank draft or other transfer letters during the term of the credit agreement and the withdrawal does not exceed its plafond amount.*

b. Consumer loans among others consist of:

- *Housing Loan and Apartment Ownership Loan is a long-term loan granted directly to consumer/prospective owner for the purchase of house, apartment, shop house and restoring or repairing a house or shop house that has been owned by the consumer, where the collateral is an object which is financed by the loan.*

- *Car Loan is a long-term loan granted directly to consumer/prospective owner for the purchase of motor vehicles, both new and second-hand, where the collateral is an object which is financed by the loan.*

Payment of Housing Loan, Apartment Ownership Loan and Car Loan are made through installment/repaid by the debtor in accordance with the schedule determined by the Bank.

Loans are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly atributable, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs that are an integral part of effective interest rate. The amortization is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2l.

Syndicated loans are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method according to the portion of loans in which the risks borned by the Bank.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

k. Kredit yang Diberikan (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi kredit dilakukan terhadap debitur yang mengalami kesulitan untuk memenuhi kewajibannya, yang dilakukan melalui modifikasi persyaratan kredit seperti penjadwalan kembali angsuran dan bunga yang tertunggak serta perpanjangan jangka waktu kredit dan ketentuan kredit yang baru. Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit yang berkaitan dengan modifikasi persyaratan kredit diakui bila nilai sekarang dari jumlah penerimaan kas yang akan datang yang telah ditentukan dalam persyaratan kredit yang baru, termasuk penerimaan yang diperuntukkan sebagai bunga maupun pokok, adalah lebih kecil dari nilai pinjaman yang diberikan yang tercatat sebelum restrukturisasi.

Kredit yang direstrukturisasi disajikan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat kredit pada tanggal restrukturisasi atau nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan setelah restrukturisasi. Kerugian akibat selisih antara nilai tercatat kredit pada tanggal restrukturisasi dengan nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan setelah restrukturisasi diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Setelah restrukturisasi, semua penerimaan kas masa depan yang ditetapkan dalam persyaratan baru dicatat sebagai pengembalian pokok kredit yang diberikan dan pendapatan bunga sesuai dengan syarat-syarat restrukturisasi.

Kredit yang diberikan dinyatakan tidak tertagih pada saat tidak terdapat prospek yang realistis mengenai pengembalian di masa datang. Ketika kredit yang diberikan tidak tertagih dan semua jaminan telah direalisasi atau sudah diambil alih, kredit yang diberikan tersebut dihapus buku dengan menjurnal balik cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Kredit yang diberikan tersebut dapat dihapus buku setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

Penerimaan kembali atas pokok kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapusbukukan dikreditkan dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penerimaan bunga atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya. Penerimaan denda atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan dicatat sebagai pendapatan non-operasional.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Loans (continued)

Loan restructuring is performed for debtors who are facing financial difficulties in fulfilling their obligations, through a modification of the terms of the loan such as rescheduling of installments and unpaid interest and the extension of credit terms and definitions of the new loan. Losses on loan restructuring in respect of modification of the terms of the loans are recognized only if the present value of total future cash receipts specified by the new terms of the loans, including both receipts designated as interest and those designated as loan principal, are less than the carrying amount of loans before restructuring.

Restructured loans are stated at the lower of carrying value on the date of restructuring or value of the future cash receipts after restructuring. Losses resulting from the difference between the carrying value on the date of restructuring with value of the future cash receipts after restructuring are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. After the restructuring, all future cash receipts specified by the new terms are recorded as a return of principal loans and interest income, in accordance with the restructuring.

Loans are deemed uncollected when there are no realistic prospects of future recovery. When loans are deemed uncollected and all collateral have been realized or have been foreclosed, they are written-off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Those uncollected loan can be written off after all the necessary procedures have been performed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

Subsequent recoveries of written-off loans are credited by adjusting the allowance for impairment losses account. Interest received on loans previously written-off are recorded as other operating income. Penalties received on loans previously written-off are recorded as non-operating income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya dan kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti yang objektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut (peristiwa yang menyebabkan penurunan nilai), yang berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan bukti objektif dari penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

a) kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
b) pelanggaran kontrak, seperti terjadinya wanprestasi atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga;
c) pihak pemberi pinjaman, dengan alasan ekonomi atau hukum sehubungan dengan kesulitan keuangan yang dialami pihak peminjam, memberikan keringanan (konsesi) pada pihak peminjam yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika pihak peminjam tidak mengalami kesulitan tersebut;
d) terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya;
e) hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan; atau
f) data yang dapat diobservasi mengindikasikan adanya penurunan yang dapat diukur atas estimasi arus kas masa datang dari kelompok aset keuangan sejak pengakuan awal aset dimaksud, meskipun penurunannya belum dapat diidentifikasi terhadap aset keuangan secara individual dalam kelompok aset tersebut, termasuk:
    1) memburuknya status pembayaran pihak peminjam dalam kelompok tersebut; dan
    2) kondisi ekonomi nasional atau lokal yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi atas aset dalam kelompok tersebut.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa penurunan nilai telah terjadi, jumlah kerugian diukur sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dengan nilai sekarang dari estimasi arus kas masa depan (tidak termasuk kerugian kredit di masa datang yang diharapkan tapi belum terjadi).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets

Policy applicable before Januari 1, 2020

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired and impairment losses incurred if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria used by the Bank to determine the objective evidence of the impairment are as follows:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
b) breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
c) the lender, with economic or legal reasons related to the financial difficulties experienced by the borrower, provide relief (concessions) to the borrower that can not be given if the borrower is not experiencing difficulties;
d) it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
f) observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of the asset, although the decrease can not yet be identified to the individual financial assets in the asset group, including:
    1) deterioration in the payment status of borrowers in the group; and
    2) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group.

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Estimasi periode antara terjadinya peristiwa dan teridentifikasinya kerugian ditentukan oleh manajemen untuk setiap portofolio yang diidentifikasi. Pada umumnya, periode tersebut bervariasi antara 3 (tiga) sampai 12 (dua belas) bulan, untuk kasus tertentu diperlukan periode yang lebih lama.

Untuk aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, Bank pertama kali menentukan apakah terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan yang signifikan, dan secara individual atau kolektif untuk aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individual.

Penilaian secara individual dilakukan atas aset keuangan yang signifikan yang memiliki bukti objektif penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan dimasukkan dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang sejenis dan dilakukan penilaian secara kolektif.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi, jumlah kerugian diukur sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang (tidak termasuk kerugian kredit di masa datang yang belum terjadi) yang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut. Nilai tercatat aset tersebut dikurangi menggunakan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Perhitungan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan dengan agunan mencerminkan arus kas yang dapat dihasilkan dari pengambilalihan agunan dikurangi biaya-biaya untuk memperoleh dan menjual agunan, terlepas apakah pengambilalihan tersebut berpeluang terjadi atau tidak.

Jika Bank menentukan tidak terdapat bukti objektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, terlepas aset keuangan tersebut signifikan atau tidak, maka Bank memasukkan aset tersebut ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dan menilai penurunan nilai kelompok tersebut secara kolektif. Arus kas masa datang dari kelompok keuangan yang penurunan nilainya dievaluasi secara kolektif, diestimasi berdasarkan kerugian historis yang pernah dialami atas aset-aset yang memiliki risiko kredit yang serupa dengan karakteristik risiko kredit kelompok tersebut di Bank. Aset keuangan yang penurunan nilainya dilakukan secara individual, dan untuk itu kerugian penurunan nilai telah diakui atau tetap diakui, tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Policy applicable before Januari 1, 2020 (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

The estimated period between the incident and the identification of loss is determined by management for each identified portfolio. In general, this period varies between 3 (three) to 12 (twelve) months, for a particular case required a longer period.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Bank first assesses whether there is any objective evidence of impairment for financial asset which balance is individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

Individual assessment is performed on the significant financial assets that had objective evidence of impairment. The insignificant financial assets includes in the group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and assessed collectively.

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred) discounted using the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment losses account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The calculation of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

If the Bank determines that there is no objective evidence of impairment value for an individually assessed financial asset, whether those financial asset significant or not, the Bank includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. The future cash flows of group of financial assets that are collectively assessed are estimated based on historical loss experience of assets with similar credit risk characteristics with credit risk characteristics of the group in the Bank. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank menggunakan nilai wajar agunan sebagai dasar arus kas masa datang apabila memenuhi salah satu kondisi berikut:
1. Kredit bersifat *collateral dependent*, yaitu jika pelunasan kredit hanya bersumber dari agunan;
2. Pengambilalihan agunan kemungkinan besar terjadi dan didukung dengan perjanjian legal pengikatan agunan.

Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode diskonto arus kas (*discounted cash flows*).

Bank menetapkan kredit yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara individual, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:
1. Kredit yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan dan memiliki bukti objektif penurunan nilai;
2. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan.

Berdasarkan kriteria di atas, penilaian secara kolektif dilakukan untuk: (a) Pinjaman dalam segmen pasar korporasi dengan kolektibilitas lancar dan dalam perhatian khusus serta tidak direstrukturisasi; atau (b) Pinjaman dalam segmen pasar usaha kecil dan konsumen.

Penghitungan penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara kolektif dilakukan berdasarkan pengalaman kerugian yang lalu (*historical loss experience*). *Historical loss experience* disesuaikan menggunakan dasar data yang dapat diobservasi untuk mencerminkan efek dari kondisi saat ini terhadap Bank dan menghilangkan efek dari masa lalu yang sudah tidak berlaku saat ini. Aset keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan karakteristik risiko kredit yang sama antara lain dengan mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit dan tunggakan debitur.

Bank menggunakan metode *migration analysis method*, untuk menilai penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit dengan menggunakan data historis dalam menghitung *Probability of Default* (PD) dan *Loss of Given Default* (LGD).

Aset keuangan dan penyisihan yang terkait dihapuskan jika tidak ada peluang yang realistis untuk pengembalian di masa datang dan semua jaminan telah direalisasi atau sudah diambil alih oleh Bank. Aset keuangan tersebut dihapus buku dengan menjurnal balik penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan tersebut dapat dihapus buku setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Policy applicable before Januari 1, 2020 (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

The Bank uses fair value of collateral as a basis for future cash flows if it meets one of the following conditions:
1. Loans are collateral dependent, i.e. if the loan repayment only from the collateral;
2. Foreclosure of collateral is likely to occur and supported by legally binding agreements collateral.

Allowance for impairment losses on impaired financial assets that was assessed individually by using discounted cash flows method.

The Bank assigns the loans that must be evaluated for impairment on an individual basis, if it meets one of the criteria below:
1. Loans which individually have significant value and objective evidence of impairment;
2. Restructured loans that individually have significant value.

Based on the above criteria, the collective assessment conducted to: (a) Loans in the corporate market segment with the current collectibility and special mention and not restructured; or (b) Loans in the small business market segment and customers.

Calculation of the allowance for impairment losses on financial assets that are collectively assessed is based on past loss experience (historical loss experience). Historical loss experience is adjusted using basic observable data to reflect the effects of the current condition to the Bank and eliminate the effects of the past that not applicable to current condition. Financial assets are classified based on similar credit risk characteristics such as segmentation considering credit and delinquent debtors.

The Bank uses the migration analysis method to assess the allowance for loan impairment losses using historical data to calculate the Probability of Default (PD) and Loss of Given Default (LGD).

Financial assets together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been released or has been transferred to the Bank. Financial assets are written-off by reversing the allowance for impairment losses. Financial assets are written-off if all necessary procedures have been performed and the amount of loss has been determined.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Jika, pada suatu periode berikutnya, jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang dan pengurangan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara objektif pada peristiwa yang terjadi setelah penurunan nilai diakui (seperti meningkatnya peringkat kredit debitur atau penerbit), maka kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan, dengan menyesuaikan akun penyisihan. Jumlah pemulihan aset keuangan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Untuk aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual, pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti objektif bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Penurunan yang signifikan atau penurunan jangka panjang atas nilai wajar dari investasi dalam instrumen utang yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual di bawah biaya perolehannya merupakan bukti objektif terjadinya penurunan nilai dan menyebabkan pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai. Ketika terdapat bukti tersebut di atas untuk aset yang tersedia untuk dijual, kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual diakui dengan mengeluarkan kerugian kumulatif yang telah diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Jumlah kerugian kumulatif yang dikeluarkan dari ekuitas dan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain merupakan selisih antara biaya perolehan, setelah dikurangi pelunasan pokok dan amortisasi, dengan nilai wajar kini, dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Bank menilai apakah terdapat indikasi suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar daripada nilai yang dapat dipulihkan. Nilai tercatat dari aset non-keuangan, kecuali aset pajak tangguhan, ditelaah setiap periode, untuk menentukan apakah terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, maka Bank akan melakukan estimasi jumlah nilai yang dapat dipulihkan aset tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Policy applicable before Januari 1, 2020 (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

If, in the next period, the amount of allowance for impairment losses decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event that occured after the recognition of the impairment losses (i.e. upgrade debtor's or issuer's collectibility), therefore the impairment loss that was previously recognized has to be reversed, by adjusting the allowance account. The reversal amount of financial assets is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For available-for-sale financial assets, the Bank assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is an objective evidence that the financial assets are impaired. In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of debt instrument below its cost is objective evidence of impairment and resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognized directly in equity to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The cumulative loss that has been removed from equity and recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss that previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Bank assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Assets are considered as impaired when the carrying value of assets is exceed the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of non-financial assets, except for deferred tax assets are reviewed each period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists the Bank will estimate the asset's recoverable amount.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan berlaku sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Jumlah terpulihkan yang ditentukan untuk aset individual adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset atau Unit Penghasil Kas ("UPK") dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakainya, kecuali aset tersebut tidak menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang sebagian besar independen dari aset atau kelompok aset lain. Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan bersih didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini dari nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik aset.

Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, aset yang tidak dapat diuji secara individual akan digabungkan dengan kelompok yang lebih kecil yang memberikan arus kas masuk dari penggunaan berkelanjutan yang sebagian besar independen terhadap arus kas masuk atas aset lainnya atau UPK.

Penyisihan penurunan nilai diakui jika nilai tercatat dari suatu aset atau UPK melebihi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali. Penyisihan penurunan nilai diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset non keuangan yang diakui pada periode sebelumnya dinilai pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan untuk menilai apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui sebelumnya telah menurun atau tidak ada lagi. Kerugian penurunan nilai dibalik jika terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkannya. Pembalikan tersebut dibatasi sehingga jumlah tercatat aset tidak melebihi jumlah terpulihkannya maupun jumlah tercatat bersih setelah penyusutan atau amortisasi, seandainya tidak ada kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diakui untuk aset tersebut pada periode sebelumnya. Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai diakui dalam laba rugi. Setelah pembalikan tersebut diakui sebagai laba rugi, penyusutan aset tersebut disesuaikan di periode mendatang untuk mengalokasikan jumlah tercatat aset yang direvisi, dikurangi nilai sisanya, dengan dasar yang sistematis selama sisa umur manfaatnya.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Pengakuan Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Bank mengakui penyisihan kerugian untuk kerugian kredit ekspektasian pada aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, piutang sewa, aset kontrak atau komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan keuangan yang menerapkan persyaratan penurunan nilai.

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, entitas mengukur penyisihan kerugian instrumen keuangan sejumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya, jika risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan tersebut telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Policy applicable before Januari 1, 2020 (continued)

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of an individual assets is the higher of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) less cost to sell and its value in use, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largerly independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses of non-financial assets recognized in prior period are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the losses that recognized in prior period has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment losses is reversed if there has been changes in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The reversal of an impairment losses limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the recoverable amount and the carrying amount net of depreciation and amortization, if there is no impairment losses that has been recognized in prior period for the asset. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal recognized in profit or loss, depreciation for the asset is adjusted in future period to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systemic basis over the remaining useful life.

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

Recognition of Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank recognizes an allowance for possible losses on expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that impose impairment requirements.

As of reporting date, an entity shall measure the allowance for possible losses on financial instruments at the amount of expected credit losses over their lifetime, if the credit risk on those financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Pengakuan Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan entitas menilai apakah risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal. Ketika melakukan penilaian tersebut, entitas mempertimbangkan perubahan risiko gagal bayar yang terjadi selama umur instrumen keuangan, bukan perubahan atas jumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian. Dalam melakukan penilaian tersebut, entitas membandingkan risiko gagal bayar instrumen keuangan yang terjadi pada tanggal pelaporan dengan risiko gagal bayar pada saat pengakuan awal serta mempertimbangkan informasi yang wajar dan terdukung yang tersedia tanpa biaya atau upaya berlebihan, yang merupakan indikasi peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal.

Pada tanggal pelaporan entitas hanya mengakui perubahan kumulatif atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya sejak pengakuan awal aset keuangan sebagai penyisihan kerugian atas aset keuangan yang dibeli atau yang berasal dari aset keuangan memburuk.

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, entitas mengakui dalam laba rugi jumlah perubahan kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penurunan nilai. Entitas mengakui perubahan membaik atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya sebagai keuntungan penurunan nilai, meskipun kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya lebih kecil dari jumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang termasuk dalam estimasi arus kas pada saat pengakuan awal.

Jika dalam periode pelaporan sebelumnya bank telah mengukur penyisihan kerugian untuk instrumen keuangan sejumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya, tetapi pada tanggal pelaporan periode kini ditentukan bahwa risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan tersebut tidak lagi terpenuhi (tidak meningkat secara signifikan), maka bank mengukur penyisihan kerugian sejumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian 12 bulan pada tanggal pelaporan periode kini.

Bank mengakui jumlah kerugian kredit ekspektasian (atau pemulihan kerugian kredit) dalam laba rugi, sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penurunan nilai. Jumlah yang dimaksud merupakan penyesuaian terhadap penyisihan kerugian pada tanggal pelaporan yang disyaratkan pengakuannya.

Untuk menentukan apakah telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit, bank mempertimbangkan informasi yang wajar dan terdukung, termasuk informasi perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Recognition of Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

As of reporting date the entity assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making that assessment, an entity considers changes in default risk that occur over the life of the financial instrument, not changes in the amount of expected credit losses. In making that assessment, the entity compares the risk of default on a financial instrument that occurs at the reporting date with the risk of default on initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort, which is an indication of a significant increase in credit risk since recognition early.

As of reporting date, the entity recognizes only the cumulative changes in expected credit losses over its lifetime since the initial recognition of the financial asset as an allowance for losses on financial assets purchased or resulting from deteriorating financial assets.

As of reporting date, an entity recognizes in profit or loss the amount of changes in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment gain or loss. An entity shall recognize the amendment of the expected lifetime credit loss as an impairment gain, even though the lifetime expected credit loss is less than the amount of the expected credit loss that was included in the cash flow estimate at initial recognition.

If in the previous reporting period the bank has measured allowance for losses for financial instruments for an amount of expected credit losses over its lifetime, but at the reporting date of the current period it is determined that the credit risk on the financial instrument is no longer fulfilled (does not increase significantly), then the bank measures the allowance for losses in the amount of 12 months expected credit loss at the reporting date of the current period.

The Bank recognizes the amount of the expected credit loss (or credit loss recovered) in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss. The amount referred to is an adjustment to the allowance for possible losses on the reporting date where recognition is required.

To determine whether there has been an increase in credit risk, banks consider reasonable and supported information, including forward-looking information.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Pengakuan Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank mengukur kerugian kredit ekspektasian dari instrumen keuangan dengan suatu cara yang mencerminkan:

- Jumlah yang tidak bias dan probabilitas tertimbang yang ditentukan dengan mengevaluasi serangkaian hasil yang kemungkinan dapat terjadi, Estimasi Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian mencerminkan jumlah probabilitas tertimbang dan tidak bisa yang ditentukan dengan mengevaluasi rentang keluaran yang mungkin.
- Nilai waktu atas uang-*discount rate*; dan
- Informasi yang wajar dan terdukung yang tersedia tanpa biaya atau upaya berlebihan pada tanggal pelaporan mengenai peristiwa masa lalu,kondisi kini dan perkiraan kondisi ekonomi masa depan (*forward looking*).

Ketika mengukur kerugian kredit ekspektasian, bank tidak harus mengidentifikasi semua skenario yang mungkin. Akan tetapi, bank mempertimbangkan risiko atau probabilitas terjadinya kerugian kredit dengan mencerminkan probabilitas terjadinya dan tidak terjadinya kerugian kredit, meskipun kemungkinan terjadinya kerugian kredit sangat rendah.

Periode maksimum yang dipertimbangkan dalam mengukur kerugian kredit ekpektasian adalah periode kontraktual musiman (termasuk opsi perpanjangan) selama bank terekspos terhadap risiko kredit. Periode tersebut dimaksud tidak mencakup periode yang lebih panjang meskipun periode yang lebih panjang tersebut konsisten dengan praktis bisnis yang ada.

Aset keuangan memburuk

Aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai aset keuangan 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 aset keuangan termasuk data yang dapat diobservasi mengenai peristiwa berikut ini:

- Kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
- Pelanggaran kontrak, seperti peristiwa gagal bayar atau peristiwa tunggakan;
- Pihak pemberi pinjaman, untuk alasan ekonomik atau kontraktual sehubungan dengan kesulitan keuangan yang dialami pihak peminjam, telah memberikan konsesi pada pihak peminjam yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika pihak peminjam tidak mengalami kesulitan tersebut;

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Recognition of Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

The Bank measures the expected credit loss on financial instruments in a way that reflects:

- *Unusual and probability-weighted amounts determined by evaluating a series of probable outcomes, Estimated Expected Credit Loss reflects a weighted and unbiased probability amount determined by evaluating the possible range of outputs.*
- *The time value of the money-discount rate; and*
- *Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions (forward looking).*

When measuring expected credit losses, the bank does not have to identify all possible scenarios. However, banks consider the risk or probability of credit loss by reflecting the probability of occurrence and non-occurrence of credit losses, even though the possibility of credit losses is very low.

The maximum period considered in measuring expected credit losses is the seasonal contractual period (including extension options) during which the bank is exposed to credit risk. This period does not cover a longer period even though the longer period is consistent with existing business practices.

Credit - impaired financial asset

Financial asset is impaired in the value of a financial asset when one or more events that have an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is impaired by a financial asset includes observable data about the following events:

- *Significant financial difficulties experienced by the issuer or borrower;*
- *breaches of contract, such as events of default or arrears;*
- *The lender, for economic or contractual reasons in connection with the borrower's financial difficulties, has made concessions to the borrower that would not have been possible if the borrower had not experienced such difficulties;*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan memburuk (lanjutan)

- 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 aset keuangan yang terjadi. Sulit untuk mengidentifikasikan peristiwa diskrit tunggal, namun demikian, dampak kombinasi dari beberapa peristiwa dapat menyebabkan aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai aset keuangan.

Untuk aset keuangan yang memburuk pada tanggal pelaporan, tetapi bukan aset keuangan yang dibeli atau yang berasal dari aset keuangan memburuk, entitas mengukur kerugian aset keuangan ekspektasian sebesar selisih antara jumlah tercatat bruto aset dan nilai kini dari arus kas masa depan yang diestimasi didiskonto dengan suku bunga efektif awal aset keuangan. Penyesuaian diakui di laba rugi sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penurunan nilai.

Pengelompokan kualitas/*stage* Aset Keuangan

a. Stage 1

Mencakup instrument keuangan yang tidak memiliki peningkatan resiko kredit secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal atau memiliki resiko kredit rendah pada tanggal pelaporan. Untuk aset-aset ini, akan berlaku perhitungan ECL 12 bulan.

b. Stage 2

Mencakup instrumen keuangan yang mengalami peningkatan resiko kredit sejak pengakuan awal (kecuali Bank merasa resiko kredit tergolong rendah pada tanggal pelaporan) namun belum terbukti adanya bukti penurunan nilai secara objektif. Untuk aset-aset ini, akan berlaku perhitungan ECL seumur hidup. ECL seumur hidup adalah ekspektasi kerugian kredit yang diharapkan dari semua kejadian gagal bayar yang mungkin terjadi selama perkiraan umur dari instrumen keuangan tersebut.

c. Stage 3

Mencakup instrumen keuangan yang telah terbukti mengalami penurunan nilai secara objektif pada tanggal pelaporan. Tahap ini biasanya diisi oleh debitur yang mengalami gagal bayar.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Credit - impaired financial asset (continued)

- *There is a possibility that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;*
- *The disappearance of an active market for financial assets due to financial difficulties; or*
- *Purchase or issue of financial assets at a deep discount that reflects the loss of financial assets incurred. It is difficult to identify a single discrete event, however, the combined effect of several events can cause a financial asset to be impaired.*

For financial assets that have deteriorated at the reporting date, but not financial assets that were purchased or originated from deteriorating financial assets, an entity shall measure the expected financial asset loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at interest rates effective initial financial assets. The adjustments are recognized in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Financial asset quality classification

a. Stage 1

Includes financial instruments that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or have a low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, a 12 month ECL calculation will apply.

b. Stage 2

Includes financial instruments that experience an increase in credit risk since initial recognition (unless the Bank feels the credit risk is low at the reporting date) but has not been proven to have an objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL calculations will apply. ECL lifetime is the expected credit loss expected from all default events that may occur during the estimated life of the financial instrument.

c. Stage 3

Includes financial instruments that have been objectively proven to be impaired at the reporting date. This stage is usually filled by debtors who experience defaults.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Cross Staging

Cross Staging antar debitur yang sama akan diterapkan, jika satu debitur (CIF) memiliki multi rekening (fasilitas) dan stage yang berbeda akan dilakukan *worst stage* artinya satu debitur akan memiliki stage yang terburuk.

Faktor utama dalam menentukan apakah instrumen keuangan memerlukan perhitungan ECL 12 bulan (*stage 1*) atau ECL seumur hidup (*stage 2*) disebut dengan kriteria *Significant Increase in Credit Risk* (SICR). Penentuan kriteria SICR ini memerlukan pengkajian dan diskusi apakah telah terjadi peningkatan resiko kredit secara signifikan pada tanggal pelaporan.

Dalam PSAK 71 terdapat sebuah *rebuttable presumption* bahwa resiko kredit terhadap aset keuangan akan dianggap meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal jika pembayaran kontraktual sudah lebih dari 30 DPD. Asumsi ini akan berlaku kecuali jika Bank dapat membuktikan, melalui argumen yang masuk akal dan berdasarkan fakta, bahwa resiko tidak meningkat secara signifikan pada 30 DPD. Selain itu, definisi gagal bayar (*Default*) pada PSAK 71 juga menyebutkan praduga (*rebuttable presumption*) bahwa aset keuangan yang sudah menunggak 90 hari telah gagal bayar.

Metode Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian

a. Kredit Ekspektasian 12 bulan

Jika tidak terjadi peningkatan secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal. Kerugian dimaksud merepresentasikan kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang timbul dari peristiwa gagal bayar instrumen keuangan yang mungkin terjadi dalam 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

b. Kredit Ekspektasian Sepanjang Umurnya

Jika risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan tersebut telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal-baik dinilai secara individu atau kolektif-dengan mempertimbangkan semua informasi yang wajar dan terdukung, termasuk informasi yang bersifat perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Cross staging

Cross staging between debtors the same will be applied, if one debtor (CIF) has multiple accounts (facilities) and different stages will be the worst stage, meaning that one debtor will have the worst stage.

The main factor in determining whether a financial instrument requires a 12 month ECL (stage 1) or lifetime (stage 2) ECL calculation is called the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) criterion. Determining the SICR criteria requires reviewing and discussing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date.

In SFAS 71 there is a rebuttable presumption that credit risk to financial assets will be considered to have increased significantly since initial recognition if the contractual payment is more than 30 DPD. This assumption will apply unless the Bank can prove, through reasonable arguments and based on facts, that the risk does not increase significantly at 30 DPD. In addition, the definition of default in SFAS 71 also mentions the rebuttable presumption that financial assets that are 90 days in arrears have defaulted.

Expected Credit Losses method.

a. Expected Credit 12 months

If there has been no significant increase since initial recognition. The loss represents the expected credit loss arising from a financial instrument default that may occur within 12 months after the reporting date.

b. Expected credit throughout its life

If the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition - whether assessed individually or collectively - by considering all reasonable and supportable information, including information that is forward-looking.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Kriteria *Stage* Aset Keuangan

a. Stage 1

- Umur tunggakan (DPD) = 0 - 30 hari.
- Tidak ada *Flagging* Restrukturisasi.
- Perhitungan Kerugian kredit espektasian dengan menggunakan *probability of default* 12 bulan.
- Pendapatan Bunga diakui selama periode kredit yaitu suku bunga efektif diperhitungkan dengan jumlah nilai bruto (*Effective Interest Rate To Gross Carrying Amount*).

b. Stage 2

- Umur tunggakan (DPD) = 31 - 90 hari.
- Ada *Flagging* Restrukturisasi.
- Perhitungan Kerugian kredit espektasian dengan menggunakan *probability of default* seumur pinjaman.
- Pendapatan Bunga diakui selama periode kredit yaitu suku bunga efektif diperhitungkan dengan jumlah nilai bruto (*Effective Interest Rate To Gross Carrying Amount*).

c. Stage 3

- Umur tunggakan (DPD) > 90 hari.
- Perhitungan Kerugian kredit espektasian dengan menggunakan *probability of default* seumur pinjaman.
- Pendapatan Bunga diakui selama periode kredit yaitu suku bunga efektif diperhitungkan dengan jumlah nilai neto atau biaya diamortisasi (*Effective Interest Rate to Net Carrying Amount*).

Indikator kualitatif kriteria Stage 2 Aset Keuangan

a. Perubahan persyaratan kredit (keringanan), dalam hal perjanjian kredit masih berjalan dalam waktu yang singkat.
b. Tidak ada pembayaran angsuran.
c. Peningkatan signifikan pada risiko kredit pada instrumen lain dari peminjam yang sama.
d. Kebijakan peningkatan monitoring debitur karena peningkatan risiko kredit.
e. Meningkatnya premi risiko debitur yang disebabkan peningkatan risiko kredit pada debitur.
f. Perubahan faktor eksternal yang merugikan bisnis dan keuangan debitur.
g. Penurunan rating internal dan eksternal.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Financial asset stage criteria

a. Stage 1

- *Days pay due (DPD) = 0 – 30 days.*
- *No Restructuring Flagging.*
- *Calculation of expected credit losses using a 12 month probability of default.*
- *Interest income is recognized during the credit period, namely the effective interest rate is calculated by the total gross value (Effective Interest Rate To Gross Carrying Amount).*

b. Stage 2

- *Days pay due (DPD) = 31 – 90 days.*
- *On Restructuring Flagging.*
- *Calculation of expected credit losses using a probability of default for the duration of the loan.*
- *Interest income is recognized during the credit period, namely the effective interest rate is calculated by the total gross value (Effective Interest Rate To Gross Carrying Amount).*

c. Stage 3

- *Days pay due > 90 days.*
- *Calculation of expected credit losses using a probability of default for the duration of the loan.*
- *Interest income is recognized during the credit period, namely the effective interest rate is calculated by the net value or amortized cost (Effective Interest Rate to Net Carrying Amount).*

Qualitative indicators of Stage 2 Financial Assets criteria

a. Changes in credit terms (relief), if the credit agreement is still running for a short time.
b. No installment payments.
c. Significant increase in credit risk on other instruments from the same borrower.
d. Policy to increase debtor monitoring due to increased credit risk.
e. Increased debtor risk premium due to increased credit risk on debtors.
f. Changes in external factors that are detrimental to the debtor's business and finances.
g. Internal and external downgrades.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Indikator kualitatif kriteria Stage 3 Aset Keuangan

a. Pelanggaran perjanjian kredit.

- Tidak dipenuhinya satu atau lebih syarat-syarat yang diatur dalam perjanjian kredit seperti syarat penandatanganan, syarat pencairan/penarikan, pelanggaran terhadap *covenant* kredit.
- Penyalahgunaan penggunaan kredit.
- Adanya masalah hukum dan ekonomi yang signifikan dari debitur.
- Terdapat sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) permasalahan hukum yang dialami debitur baik yang terkait dengan usaha maupun masalah hukum diluar usaha.
- Terdapat permasalahan internal keluarga, misalnya perceraian, kematian, sakit yang berkepanjangan, atau penyalahgunaan dana oleh anggota keluarga debitur.

b. Terdapat kemungkinan bahwa debitur dinyatakan pailit.

- Terdapat hutang macet kepada pihak ketiga.
- Terdapat sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) tuntutan hukum pailit oleh pihak ketiga.

Pengelompokan kredit berdasarkan umur tunggakan (*Deliquency Bucket*)

Aset keuangan dikelompokan lagi kedalam kelompok tunggakan (*delinquency buckets*) yang merepresentasikan kualitas kredit yang terdiri dari :

a. Rating 1, yakni untuk kredit yang tidak memiliki tunggakan.
b. Rating 2, yakni untuk kredit yang memiliki tunggakan pokok dan atau bunga sampai dengan 30 (tiga puluh) hari.
c. Rating 3, yakni untuk kredit yang memiliki tunggakan pokok dan atau bunga lebih dari 30 (tiga puluh) hari sampai dengan 60 (enam puluh) hari.
d. Rating 4, yakni untuk kredit yang memiliki tunggakan pokok dan atau bunga lebih dari 60 (enam puluh) hari sampai dengan 90 (sembilan puluh) hari.
e. Rating 5, yakni untuk kredit yang memiliki tunggakan pokok dan atau bunga lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Qualitative indicators of Stage 3 Financial Assets criteria

a. Credit agreement violation

- *Failure of one or more of the terms stipulated in the credit agreement, such as signing conditions, disbursement / withdrawal conditions, violation of credit covenants*
- *Abuse of use of credit.*
- *There are significant legal and economic problems from the debtors.*
- *There is at least 1 (one) legal problem experienced by the debtor, whether related to business or legal problems outside the business.*
- *There are internal family problems, for example divorce, death, prolonged illness, or misuse of funds by members of the debtor's family.*

b. There is a possibility that the debtor will be declared bankrupt.

- *There is bad debt to third parties.*
- *There is at least 1 (one) bankruptcy lawsuit by a third party.*

Credit grouping based on the age of arrears (Deliquency Bucket)

Financial assets are further classified into delinquency buckets, which represent credit quality, consisting of:

a. Rating 1, which is for credits that are not in arrears.
b. Rating 2, namely for loans with arrears of principal and / or interest of up to 30 (thirty) days.
c. Rating 3, namely for loans with arrears of principal and / or interest of more than 30 (thirty) days up to 60 (sixty) days.
d. Rating 4, namely for loans with arrears of principal and / or interest of more than 60 (sixty) days up to 90 (ninety) days.
e. Rating 5, namely for loans with arrears of principal and / or interest of more than 90 (ninety) days.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Teknik Evaluasi Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian

Teknik dalam mengevaluasi Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian menggunakan metode *Migration Analysis*, dengan menggunakan pendekatan statistik dari data historis kredit berdasarkan segmentasi :

a. *Bank wide*
b. Sektor Ekonomi
c. Rating (*stage*)
d. Produk kredit.

Perhitungan Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian atau *Expected Credit Loss* (ECL) Dalam menentukan besarnya Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian, maka pembentukan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai mencakup:

a. *Probability of default*
b. *Exposure at default*
c. *Lost given default*
d. *Discount factor*
e. *Forward looking adjustment*

Bank menggunakan 3 (tiga) skenario kondisi ekonomi yang berbeda atas perhitungan ECL yang dilakukan secara kolektif. Tiga skenario kondisi ekonomi yang ditetapkan Bank terdiri dari kondisi umum (Business As Usual), kondisi baik (Upturn Atau Good Scenario), dan kondisi buruk (Downturn Atau Bad Scenario). Dalam prakteknya, diasumsikan setiap kondisi umum, kondisi baik, dan kondisi buruk terjadi dengan probabilitas (bobot) tertentu. Penentuan probabilitas ini dilakukan dengan pertimbangan tertentu, Bank menetapkan probabilitas masing-masing skenario antara lain kondisi umum 70%, kondisi baik 15%, dan kondisi buruk 15%.

Kriteria Pencadangan Penurunan Nilai Secara Individual yang dihitung secara individual oleh Bank adalah debitur dengan nilai *outstanding* lebih dari Rp20.000.000.000 dan telah menunggak selama lebih dari 90 hari. Metode pencadangan penurunan nilai secara individual untuk debitur yang memenuhi kriteria tersebut dapat dilakukan melalui 2 (dua) cara sebagai berikut:

- *Discounted Cash Flow* (DCF)
  Metode DCF digunakan apabila usaha atau proyek debitur masih beroperasi dan/atau debitur masih memiliki arus kas yang dapat digunakan sebagai sumber pembayaran pinjaman. Perhitungan menggunakan DCF dilakukan berdasarkan selisih antara nilai tercatat kredit dan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang yang didiskonto (*discounted cash flow*) menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Technique for Evaluating Expected Credit Losses

Techniques in evaluating Expected Credit Losses use the Migration Analysis method, using a statistical approach from credit historical data based on segmentation:

a. Bank wide
b. Economic Sector
c. Stage
d. Credit products

Calculation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) In determining the amount of Expected Credit Loss, the formation of Allowance for Impairment Losses includes:

a. Probability of default
b. Exposure at default
c. Lost given default
d. Discount factor
e. Forward looking adjustment

The Bank uses 3 (three) different economic condition scenarios for the ECL calculation which is carried out collectively. Three scenarios of economic conditions determined by the Bank consist of general conditions (Business As Usual), good conditions (Upturn or Good Scenarios), and bad conditions (Downturn or Bad Scenarios). In practice, it is assumed that every general condition, good condition, and bad condition occurs with a certain probability (weight). Determination of this probability is carried out with certain considerations, the Bank determines the probability of each scenario, including 70% general conditions, 15% good conditions, and 15% bad conditions.

The criteria for Individual Allowance for Impairment that is calculated individually by the Bank are debtors with an outstanding value of more than Rp20,000,000,000 and have been in arrears for more than 90 days. The method of allowance for impairment individually for debtors who meet these criteria can be done in 2 (two) ways as follows:

- *Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)*
  The DCF method is used when the debtor's business or project is still operating and / or the debtor still has cash flow that can be used as a source of loan payments. Calculations using DCF are made based on the difference between the carrying amount of the credit and the present value of the estimated discounted cash flow using the effective interest rate.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan dan Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Teknik Evaluasi Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian (lanjutan)

- *Fair Value of Collateral* (FVC)
  Metode FVC digunakan apabila debitur tidak memiliki sumber pembayaran pinjaman lain selain dari penjualan aset jaminan. Perhitungan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset/ pinjaman keuangan yang dijaminkan merefleksikan arus kas yang mungkin dihasilkan dari penjualan aset yang dijaminkan dikurangi biaya untuk memperoleh dan menjual aset jaminan tersebut. Perhitungan nilai kini atas pencairan jaminan dilakukan dengan menggunakan *original effective interest rate* (OEIR) atau nilai *effective interest rate* (EIR) terakhir apabila EIR yang ditetapkan adalah *floating*, yang kemudian didiskontokan ke tanggal perhitungan atau pelaporan. Pencadangan penurunan nilai menggunakan metode FVC dihitung berdasarkan selisih antara nilai kini bersih (NPV) dari penjualan aset yang dijaminkan dan nilai aset (kredit yang diberikan).

m. Pernyataan Saham

Penyertaan saham merupakan investasi jangka panjang pada perusahaan non-publik.

Penyertaan dalam bentuk saham dengan kepemilikan kurang dari 20% yang nilai wajarnya tidak tersedia dan dimaksudkan untuk penyertaan jangka panjang dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan (metode biaya). Bila terjadi penurunan nilai yang bersifat permanen, nilai tercatatnya dikurangi untuk mengakui penurunan tersebut yang ditentukan untuk setiap investasi secara individu dan kerugiannya dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai dan kenaikan/penurunan nilai wajar disajikan sebagai penambahan/pengurangan terhadap saldo penyertaan saham.

n. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi

Dalam kegiatan bisnis biasa, Bank memberikan jaminan keuangan, seperti *letters of credit*, bank garansi dan akseptasi.

Tagihan akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, dikurangi oleh penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai. Liabilitas akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Technique for Evaluating Expected Credit Losses (continued)

- *Fair Value of Collateral (FVC)*
  The FVC method is used when the debtor has no other source of loan payments other than the sale of the collateral asset. The calculation of the present value of estimated future cash flows on pledged financial assets/loans reflects the cash flows that may result from selling the pledged asset less costs to acquire and sell the collateralized asset. The calculation of the present value of collateral disbursement is carried out using the original effective interest rate (OEIR) or the last effective interest rate (EIR) if the specified EIR is floating, which is then discounted to the calculation or reporting date. Allowance for impairment using the FVC method is calculated based on the difference between the net present value (NPV) of the sale of the pledged asset and the value of the asset (credit granted).

m. Investments in Shares of Stock

Investments in shares of stock are long-term investments in non-public companies.

Investments in shares with ownership interest of less than 20% that do not have readily determinable fair values and are intended for long-term investments are stated at cost (cost method). The carrying amount of the investments is written down to recognize a permanent decline in value of the individual investments and such loss is charged directly to the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Allowance for impairment losses and increases/decreases in fair value are presented as additions/deductions from the outstanding balance of investment in share of stock.

n. Acceptance Receivables and Payables

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank provides financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, bank guarantees and acceptances.

Acceptance receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment losses. Acceptance payables are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

n. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (lanjutan)

Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2l.

o. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap awalnya diakui sebesar biaya perolehan, yang terdiri atas harga perolehan dan biaya-biaya tambahan yang dapat diatribusikan langsung untuk membawa aset ke lokasi dan kondisi yang diinginkan supaya aset tersebut siap digunakan sesuai dengan maksud manajemen.

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset tetap kecuali hak atas tanah, dinyatakan pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai, jika ada.

Aset tetap dinyatakan sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi yang merupakan nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi (model revaluasi-kuasi reorganisasi sejak tanggal 30 Juni 2012) dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan rugi penurunan nilai, jika ada.

Sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016, hak atas tanah dan bangunan dinyatakan sebesar nilai revaluasi yang merupakan nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan untuk bangunan dan rugi penurunan nilai, jika ada. Penilaian terhadap hak atas tanah dan bangunan dilakukan oleh penilai independen eksternal yang memiliki kualifikasi profesional. Revaluasi dilakukan dengan keteraturan yang cukup reguler untuk memastikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset yang direvaluasi tidak berbeda secara material dengan nilai wajarnya pada tanggal pelaporan. Akumulasi penyusutan dieliminasi terhadap nilai tercatat bruto dari aset yang direvaluasi pada tanggal revaluasi.

Penyusutan atas nilai revaluasi aset tetap dibebankan ke laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Bila kemudian aset tetap yang telah direvaluasi dijual atau dihentikan penggunaannya, saldo surplus revaluasi tersisa dipindahkan langsung ke saldo laba.

Penyusutan aset tetap dimulai pada saat aset tetap tersebut siap untuk digunakan sesuai maksud penggunaannya. Aset tetap, kecuali hak atas tanah yang tidak disusutkan, disusutkan dengan menggunakan saldo menurun ganda (*double-declining balance method*), sedangkan bangunan disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*). Tarif penyusutan dan estimasi umur manfaat ekonomis aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses is calculated if there is an objective evidence of impairment by using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2l.

o. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises its price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent to initial recognition, fixed assets, except for landrights, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Fixed assets are stated at fair value at the revaluation date which is represent fair value at the date of revaluation(revaluation model-quasi reorganization as of June 30, 2012) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Since January 1, 2016, landrights and buildings are stated at revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation for buildings and impairment losses, if any. The valuation oflandrights and buildings are performed by external independent valuers who have professional qualifications. Revaluation is performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of the revaluation does not differ materially from its fair value at the reporting date. Any accumulated depreciation are eliminated against the gross carrying amount of assets revalued at the date of revaluation.

Depreciation on revaluation value of fixed assets are charged to profit or loss and other comprehensive income. If then the revalued fixed asset is sold or retired, the revaluation surplus is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Depreciation starts when fixed asset is ready for use as intended use. The fixed assets, except landrights which are not depreciated, are depreciated using the double-declining balance method, while buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method. Depreciation rates and estimated useful life of the assets are as follows:

	Tarif/*Rate*	Umur manfaat (tahun)/ *Useful life (year)*	
Bangunan	5% - 10%	10 - 20	*Buildings*
Inventaris Kantor	10% - 50%	4 - 8	*Officee Equipment*
Instalasi	10% - 50%	4 - 8	*Instalations*

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

o. Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

Hak atas tanah dicatat sebesar nilai revaluasi yang mencerminkan nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi dan tidak disusutkan. Biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya akuisisi hak atas tanah pada akun "Aset Tetap" dan biaya-biaya tersebut tidak disusutkan. Biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah diakui sebagai aset takberwujud dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hukum hak atau umur ekonomi tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara jumlah bersih hasil pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat dari aset) dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada operasi periode aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Beban pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dibebankan pada operasi pada saat terjadinya. Beban pemugaran dan penambahan dalam jumlah besar dikapitalisasi kepada jumlah tercatat aset tetap terkait bila besar kemungkinan bagi Bank manfaat ekonomis masa depan menjadi lebih besar dari standar kinerja awal yang ditetapkan sebelumnya dan disusutkan sepanjang sisa masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap terkait

Penilaian aset tetap dilakukan atas penurunan dan kemungkinan penurunan nilai wajar aset jika terjadi peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat mungkin tidak dapat seluruhnya terealisasi.

Apabila nilai tercatat aset tetap lebih besar daripada nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali, nilai tercatat aset tetap tersebut diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali, yang ditentukan sebagai nilai tertinggi antara harga jual bersih dan nilai pakai.

Nilai residu dari aset tetap adalah estimasi jumlah yang dapat diperoleh Bank saat ini dari pelepasan aset tetap, setelah dikurangi estimasi biaya pelepasan, jika aset tetap telah mencapai umur dan kondisi yang diperkirakan pada akhir umur manfaat ekonomisnya.

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, nilai residu, manfaat ekonomis dan metode penyusutan dievaluasi, dan disesuaikan secara prospektif, jika memenuhi kondisi tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Fixed Assets (continued)

Landrights is stated at revalued amount which represents fair value at the revaluation date and is not depreciated. Initial legal costs incurred to obtain legal rights are recognized as part of the acquisition cost of the landrights in "Fixed Assets" account and these costs are not depreciated. Costs related to renewal of landrights are recognized as intangible assets and amortized during the period of the landrights or economic life, whichever is shorter.

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognized.

Repairs and maintenance are taken to profit or loss when incurred. The cost of major renovation and restoration is included in the carrying amount of the related fixed assets when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard performance of the existing asset will flow to the Bank and is depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets.

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be fully recoverable.

When the carrying amount of fixed assets is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount which is determined at the higher of net selling price or value in use.

The residual value of a fixed asset is the estimated amount that can be acquired by the Company at this time of disposal of fixed assets, net of estimated costs of disposal, if the fixed asset has reached the age and condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are evaluated, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

p. Aset Takberwujud

Aset takberwujud yang diperoleh secara terpisah diukur sebesar nilai perolehan pada pengakuan awal. Setelah pengakuan awal, aset takberwujud dicatat pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai, jika ada. Aset takberwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama umur manfaat ekonomisnya dan dievaluasi apabila terdapat indikasi adanya penurunan nilai.

Aset takberwujud dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat:
a) dijual; atau
b) ketika tidak ada manfaat ekonomis di masa depan yang dapat diharapkan dari penggunaan atau penjualan aset tersebut.

Aset takberwujud yang dimiliki oleh Bank berupa perangkat lunak. Aset takberwujud diakui jika, dan hanya jika, biaya perolehan aset tersebut dapat diukur secara andal dan kemungkinan besar Bank akan memperoleh manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari aset tersebut.

Perangkat lunak yang bukan merupakan bagian integral dari perangkat keras yang terkait dicatat sebagai aset takberwujud dan dinyatakan sebesar nilai tercatat, yaitu sebesar harga perolehan dikurangi dengan akumulasi amortisasi.

Biaya perolehan perangkat lunak terdiri dari seluruh pengeluaran yang dapat dikaitkan langsung dalam persiapan perangkat lunak tersebut sehingga siap digunakan sesuai dengan tujuannya.

Pengeluaran setelah perolehan perangkat lunak dapat ditambahkan pada biaya perolehan perangkat lunak atau dikapitalisasi sebagai perangkat lunak hanya jika pengeluaran tersebut menambah manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari perangkat lunak yang bersangkutan sehingga menjadi lebih besar dari standar kinerja yang diperkirakan semula. Pengeluaran yang tidak menambah manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari perangkat lunak diakui sebagai beban pada saat terjadinya.

Perangkat lunak dengan umur terbatas diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama estimasi umur manfaat ekonomis yaitu 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan tarif amortisasi sebesar 10%.

Amortisasi perangkat lunak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, sejak tanggal perangkat lunak tersebut tersedia untuk digunakan sampai berakhirnya umur manfaat ekonomis dari perangkat lunak tersebut.

Pada setiap periode pelaporan, umur manfaat ekonomis dan metode amortisasi dievaluasi, dan disesuaikan secara prospektif, jika diperlukan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Intangible Assets

Intangible asset which acquired separately is measured at cost on initial recognition. After initial recognition, intangible asset is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible asset with finite useful life is amortized on a straight-line basis over its economic useful life and evaluated for impairment whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired.

An intangible asset shall be derecognized when:
a) on disposal; or
b) when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangible asset held by the Bank is software. Intangible asset is recognized if, and only if, the acquistion cost can be measured reliably and is probable that expected future benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

Software which is not an integral part of a related hardware is recorded as intangible asset and stated at carrying amount, which is cost less accumulated amortization.

The cost of software consists of all expenses directly attributable to the preparation of such software, until it is ready to be used for its intended purpose.

Subsequent expenditure on software acquisition is capitalized to the value of software only when it increases the future economic benefits of the software, so that it becomes larger than originally expected performance standards. Expenditure with no addition of future economic benefits from the software is directly recognized as expenses when incurred.

Software with a finite useful life is amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 10 (ten) years and amortization rate of 10%.

Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date that is available for use until the economic benefits of software is ended.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of amortization are evaluated, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

q. Biaya Dibayar Dimuka dan Aset Lain-Lain

Biaya dibayar di muka diamortisasi selama masa manfaat masing-masing biaya dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus.

Aset lain-lain disajikan sebesar nilai tercatat, yaitu harga perolehan setelah dikurangi dengan akumulasi amortisasi dan penurunan nilai, jika ada.

Aset dalam pengembangan dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari aset tetap. Akumulasi biaya perolehan aset dalam pengembangan dipindahkan ke aset tetap dan aset takberwujud pada saat aset tersebut telah selesai dikembangkan dan siap digunakan sesuai dengan tujuannya. Aset dalam pengembangan tidak disusutkan karena belum tersedia untuk digunakan.

r. Agunan yang diambil alih

Pada saat pengakuan awal, agunan yang diambil alih sehubungan dengan penyelesaian kredit dicatat sebesar nilai wajar setelah dikurangi biaya untuk menjualnya tetapi tidak melebihi nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan. Bank tidak mengakui keuntungan pada saat pengambilalihan agunan. Selisih lebih antara saldo kredit yang tidak dapat ditagih dengan nilai bersih agunan yang diambil alih yang dapat direalisasikan dibebankan pada penyisihan kerugian. Setelah pengakuan awal, agunan yang diambil alih dicatat sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar setelah dikurangi biaya untuk menjualnya. Selisih lebih antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar agunan yang diambil alih setelah dikurangi biaya untuk menjualnya diakui sebagai kerugian penurunan nilai dalam laba rugi tahun berjalan.

Selisih antara nilai agunan yang diambil alih dan hasil penjualannya diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada saat penjualan.

Agunan yang diambil alih tidak disusutkan dan beban-beban yang berkaitan dengan pemeliharaan agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat terjadinya.

Manajemen mengevaluasi nilai agunan yang diambil alih secara berkala. Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih dibentuk berdasarkan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih.

s. Liabilitas Segera

Liabilitas segera merupakan liabilitas Bank yang harus segera dibayarkan kepada pihak lain berdasarkan kontrak atau perintah dari pihak yang mempunyai kewenangan untuk itu. Liabilitas segera diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets

Prepaid expenses are amortized over their beneficial period using the straight-line method.

Other assets are stated at carrying amount, which is cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

and presented as part of fixed assets. The accumulated costs are reclassified to the appropriate fixed assets and intangible assets account at the time the assets have been fully developed and ready for their intended use. Assets under development are not depreciated as these are not yet available for use.

r. Foreclosed Assets

Foreclosed assets acquired in conjunction with settlement of loans are initially recorded at their fair value less costs to sell but not to exceed the carrying value of loans. The Bank does not recognize any gains when the Bank foreclosed an asset. The excess between the uncollectible credit balance and the net realizable value of the collateral is charged to allowance for losses. Subsequent to initial recognition, foreclosed assets are recorded at carrying amount or at fair value less costs to sell, whichever is lower. The excess between the carrying value and fair value less costs to sell is recognized as impairment losses in the current year profit or loss.

The difference between the carrying value of the foreclosed assets and the proceed from the sale of foreclosed assets is recognized as gain or loss at the time of sale.

Foreclosed assets do not depreciated and expenses for maintaining foreclosed assets are charged in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Management evaluates the value of foreclosed assets periodically. An allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets is provided based on the decline in value of foreclosed assets.

s. Obligations Due Immediately

Obligations due immediately represent obligations to third parties based on contract or order by those having authority that have to be settled immediately. Obligations due immediately are measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

t. Simpanan Nasabah

Giro merupakan simpanan nasabah yang dapat digunakan sebagai alat pembayaran dan penarikannya dapat dilakukan setiap saat melalui cek atau pemindahbukuan dengan bilyet giro dan sarana perintah pembayaran lainnya. Giro dinyatakan sebesar nilai titipan pemegang giro di Bank.

Tabungan merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan nasabah sesuai dengan persyaratan tertentu yang disepakati. Tabungan dinyatakan sebesar nilai kewajiban pada pemilik tabungan.

Deposito berjangka merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan nasabah pada waktu tertentu sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito berjangka dengan Bank. Deposito berjangka dinyatakan sebesar nilai nominal yang tercantum dalam sertifikat yang diterbitkan oleh Bank, sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito berjangka dengan Bank.

Simpanan nasabah diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, pada saat pengakuan awal diakui pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung, jika ada, dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

u. Simpanan dari Bank Lain

Simpanan dari bank lain terdiri dari liabilitas terhadap bank dalam negeri, dalam bentuk *interbank call money* yang jatuh tempo menurut perjanjian tidak melebihi dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari, giro, deposito berjangka dan deposito *on call*.

Simpanan dari bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, yang diakui pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung, jika ada, dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

v. Pinjaman Subordinasi

Pinjaman subordinasi diakui sebesar nilai wajarnya pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal pinjaman subordinasi dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Deposits from Customers

Demand deposits represent customer funds which can be used as payment instruments, and can be withdrawn at any time through cheque, or transferred through current account drafts and other transfer instruction media. Demand deposits are stated at the amounts entrusted to the Bank by the depositors.

Savings deposits represent customer funds which can be withdrawn by the depositors only under certain conditions. Savings deposits are stated at the agreed amounts due to the depositors.

Time deposits represent customer funds which can be withdrawn by the depositors only on specific maturity dates based on the agreements between the depositors and the Bank. Time deposits are stated at the nominal amounts stated in the certificates issued by the Bank in accordance with the agreements between the depositors and the Bank.

Deposits from customers are classified as liabilities measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

u. Deposits from Others Bank

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to domestic banks, in the form of interbank call money with original maturities less than 90 (ninety) days, demand deposits, time deposits and on call deposits.

Deposits from other banks are classified as liabilities measured at amortized cost, which are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, if any, and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

v. Subordinated Loan

Subordinated loan is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on subordinated loan and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

w. Pendapatan dan Beban Bunga

Pendapatan dan beban bunga untuk semua instrumen keuangan yang dikenakan suku bunga diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan (atau, jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat) untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan.

Pada saat menghitung suku bunga efektif, Bank mengestimasi arus kas di masa datang dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut, tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit di masa mendatang. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi, provisi dan bentuk lain yang diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif, biaya transaksi dan seluruh premi atau diskon lainnya.

Pendapatan dan beban bunga yang disajikan di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain meliputi:
- Bunga atas aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi yang dihitung dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.
- Bunga atas efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual yang dihitung dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

x. Pendapatan dan Beban Provisi dan Komisi

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berkaitan langsung dengan kegiatan pemberian kredit, atau pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berhubungan dengan jangka waktu tertentu, diamortisasi sesuai dengan jangka waktu kontrak menggunakan suku bunga efektif dan diklasifikasikan sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang tidak berkaitan dengan kegiatan pemberian kredit atau suatu jangka waktu dan/atau terkait dengan pemberian suatu jasa, diakui sebagai pendapatan pada saat terjadinya transaksi dan dicatat pada akun pendapatan operasional lainnya.

Beban provisi dan komisi lainnya terutama terkait dengan provisi atas transaksi dan jasa, diakui sebagai beban pada saat jasa tersebut diterima.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to obtain the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses. This calculation includes all commissions, fees, and other forms received by the parties in the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income include:
- *Interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis.*
- *Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated on an effective interest basis.*

x. Fees and Commissions Income and Expense

Fees and commissions income which directly related to lending activities, or fees and commissions related to a specific period, are amortized over the term of the contract using the effective interest rate and classified as part of interest income on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Fees and commissions income which are not related to lending activities or a specific period are recognized as revenues on the transaction date as other operating income.

Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

y. Pendapatan dan Beban Operasional Lainnya

Seluruh pendapatan dan beban operasional lainnya dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat terjadinya.

z. Perpajakan

Beban pajak penghasilan terdiri dari pajak penghasilan kini dan pajak penghasilan tangguhan. Pajak tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi, kecuali apabila pajak tersebut terkait dengan transaksi atau kejadian yang langsung diakui ke ekuitas atau penghasilan komprehensif lain. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut diakui langsung pada ekuitas atau penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pajak Kini

Pajak kini ditentukan berdasarkan laba kena pajak dalam tahun yang bersangkutan yang dihitung berdasarkan tarif pajak dan peraturan pajak yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan dan penyesuaian terkait dengan utang atau restitusi pajak tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak kini untuk tahun berjalan diukur sebesar jumlah yang diharapkan dapat direstitusi dari atau yang dibayarkan kepada otoritas pajak.

Manajemen secara periodik melakukan evaluasi atas posisi yang diambil dalam pelaporan pajak sehubungan dengan situasi dimana peraturan pajak terkait menjadi subjek interpretasi dan menetapkan provisi bila diperlukan.

Perubahan terhadap liabilitas perpajakan diakui pada saat diterimanya surat ketetapan pajak atau, jika Bank mengajukan keberatan, pada saat keputusan atas keberatan tersebut ditetapkan.

Pajak Tangguhan

Pajak tangguhan diakui dengan menggunakan metode liabilitas atas perbedaan temporer pada tanggal pelaporan antara dasar pengenaan pajak dari aset dan liabilitas dan jumlah tercatatnya untuk tujuan pelaporan keuangan pada tanggal pelaporan. Namun, liabilitas pajak tangguhan tidak diakui jika timbul dari pengakuan awal *goodwill*; atau pada saat pengakuan awal suatu aset atau liabilitas yang timbul dari transaksi selain kombinasi bisnis yang pada saat transaksi tersebut tidak mempengaruhi laba rugi akuntansi maupun laba rugi kena pajak. Pajak penghasilan tangguhan ditentukan menggunakan tarif (atau peraturan) pajak yang berlaku atau yang secara substansial telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan dan diharapkan untuk diterapkan jika aset pajak tangguhan direalisasikan atau liabilitas pajak tangguhan diselesaikan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Other Operating Income and Expenses

All other operating income and expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

z. Taxation

The income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current tax is determined based on the taxable income for the current year and computed based on the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting dates and adjustment related to payable or tax refund of previous years.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current year are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions when appropriate.

Amendments to tax obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or, if appealed by the Bank, when the result of the appeal is determined.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (or laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted as at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

z. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui sepanjang kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak mendatang akan tersedia untuk dikompensasi dengan perbedaan temporer yang masih dapat digunakan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang diharapkan akan berlaku pada periode saat aset dipulihkan atau liabilitas diselesaikan berdasarkan tarif pajak dan peraturan pajak yang berlaku atau yang telah secara substantif telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan.

Nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan tersebut diturunkan apabila laba fiskal mungkin tidak memadai untuk mengkompensasi sebagian atau semua manfaat aset pajak tangguhan. Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank meninjau kembali aset pajak tangguhan yang tidak diakui dan mengakui aset pajak tangguhan yang sebelumnya tidak diakui apabila besar kemungkinan bahwa laba fiskal pada masa yang akan datang akan tersedia untuk pemulihannya.

Aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan disalinghapuskan jika terdapat hak secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus antara aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini, atau aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan pada entitas yang sama, atau Bank bermaksud untuk memulihkan aset dan liabilitas pajak kini dengan dasar bersih.

aa. Laba per Saham

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar pada tahun berjalan. Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar pada periode 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sejumlah 15.796.193.049 saham.

Bank tidak mempunyai efek berpotensi saham biasa yang bersifat dilutif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, dan oleh karenanya, laba per saham dilusian tidak dihitung dan disajikan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

ab. Imbalan Kerja

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek diakui pada saat terhutang kepada karyawan berdasarkan metode akrual.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Taxation (continued)

Deferred Tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the benefit of that deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, or the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity, or the Bank intends to settle its current assets and liabilities on a net basis.

aa. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the year with the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted-average number of shares outstanding during December 31, 2020 and 2019 is 15,796,193,049 shares, respectively.

The Bank has no outstanding dilutive potential ordinary shares as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and accordingly, no diluted earnings per share is calculated and presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ab. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit

Short-term employee benefits are recognized when they accrue to the employees.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ab. Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Imbalan pasca kerja

Bank memberikan imbalan pasca kerja kepada karyawannya sesuai dengan ketentuan dari Undang-Undang (UU) Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003. UU Ketenagakerjaan menentukan rumus tertentu untuk menghitung jumlah minimal imbalan pensiun, sehingga pada dasarnya, program pensiun berdasarkan UU Ketenagakerjaan adalah program imbalan pasti.

Program pensiun imbalan pasti adalah program pensiun yang menetapkan jumlah imbalan pensiun yang akan diterima oleh karyawan pada saat pensiun, biasanya berdasarkan beberapa faktor seperti usia, masa kerja atau kompensasi.

Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja merupakan nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan. Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja dihitung setiap tahun oleh aktuaris independen menggunakan metode *projected unit credit*. Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas keluar masa depan dengan menggunakan tingkat suku bunga Obligasi Pemerintah dalam mata uang yang sama dengan mata uang imbalan yang akan dibayarkan dan waktu jatuh tempo yang kurang lebih sama dengan waktu jatuh tempo pensiun yang bersangkutan.

Biaya jasa lalu diakui segera dalam laporan laba rugi.

Biaya jasa lalu yang timbul dari amandemen atau kurtailmen program diakui sebagai beban dalam laba rugi pada saat terjadinya.

Keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial yang terjadi dari penyesuaian dan perubahan asumsi aktuaria dibebankan atau dikreditkan ke ekuitas di penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode terjadinya sebagai pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti. Akumulasi saldo pengukuran kembali dilaporkan di saldo laba.

Pengukuran kembali atas program imbalan pasti yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada periode berikutnya.

Keuntungan atau kerugian atas kurtailmen atau penyelesaian suatu program imbalan pasti diakui ketika kurtailmen atau penyelesaian terjadi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ab. Employee Benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits

The Bank provides post-employment benefits to its employees in conformity with the requirements of Labor Law No. 13/2003 (Labor Law) dated March 25, 2003. Labor Law sets the formula for determining the minimum amount of benefits, in substance, pension plans under Labor Law represent defined benefit plans.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan program where the pension amount to be received by employees at the time of retirement will depend on some factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

Post-employment benefits liability is the present value of defined benefits obligation at the statement of financial position date. Post-employment benefits liability is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government Bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit will be paid, and that have the terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Past service costs is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Past service costs arising from amendment or curtailment programs are recognized as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise as remeasurement of defined benefits plans. Accumulated remeasurement are recognized in retained earnings.

Remeasurement on defined benefits plans which recognized as other comprehensive income will not reclassify to profit or loss in the next period.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ab. Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Kurtailmen terjadi apabila salah satu dari kondisi berikut terpenuhi:

i. Menunjukkan komitmennya untuk mengurangi secara signifikan jumlah pekerja yang ditanggung oleh program; atau
ii. Mengubah ketentuan dalam program imbalan pasti yang menyebabkan bagian yang material dari jasa masa depan pekerja tidak lagi memberikan imbalan atau memberikan imbalan yang lebih rendah.

Penyelesaian program terjadi ketika entitas melakukan transaksi yang menghapuskan semua liabilitas hukum atau konstruktif atas sebagian atau seluruh imbalan dalam program imbalan pasti.

ac. Segmen Operasi

Segmen operasi adalah suatu komponen dari entitas:

a) yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang mana memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban (termasuk pendapatan dan beban terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain dari entitas yang sama);
b) hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara reguler oleh pengambil keputusan operasional untuk membuat keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya; dan
c) tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan.

Bank menyajikan segmen operasi berdasarkan laporan internal yang disajikan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional yaitu Direksi.

Segmen geografis adalah komponen Bank yang dapat dibedakan dalam menghasilkan jasa pada lingkungan (wilayah) ekonomi tertentu dan komponen itu memiliki risiko dan imbalan yang berbeda dengan risiko dan imbalan pada komponen yang beroperasi pada lingkungan (wilayah) ekonomi lain.

Bank melaporkan segmen geografis berdasarkan daerah Jakarta, Jawa, Sumatera, Sulawesi, Kalimantan dan lainnya.

ad. Transaksi dan Saldo dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 7 (Revisi 2015), "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi", yang mensyaratkan pengungkapan hubungan, transaksi dan saldo pihak-pihak berelasi, termasuk komitmen, dalam laporan keuangan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ab. Employee Benefits (continued)

A curtailment occurs when an entity either:

i. Demonstrably committed to make a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan; or
ii. Amends the terms of a defined benefit plan so that a significant element of future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits, or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

A settlement occurs when an entity enters into a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligation for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan.

ac. Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of an entity which:

a) engages in business activities from which it may earn income and expenses (including income and expenses relating to the transactions with other components with the same entity);
b) operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions regarding the resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
c) separate financial information is available.

The Bank presents operating segments based on internal reports that are presented to the operating decision maker which is the Board of Directors.

A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of the Bank that is engaged in providing services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those operating in other economic environments.

The Bank reports geographical segments based on the area of Jakarta, Java, Sumatera, Sulawesi, Kalimantan and others.

ad. Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

The Bank applied SFAS No. 7 (Revised 2015), "Related Party Disclosures", which requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the financial statements.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ad. Transaksi dan Saldo dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Pihak-pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor, yang terdiri dari:

a) Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekat mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
   i. memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
   ii. memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
   iii. personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.

b) Satu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
   i. Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain).
   ii. Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, dimana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya).
   iii. Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama.
   iv. Satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga.
   v. Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pasca kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor. Jika entitas pelapor adalah entitas yang menyelenggarakan program tersebut, maka entitas sponsor juga berelasi dengan entitas pelapor.
   vi. Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a).
   vii. Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam butir (a) (i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

Seluruh transaksi dan saldo yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, baik yang dilakukan dengan syarat normal sebagaimana dilakukan dengan pihak yang tidak berelasi, maupun tidak, telah diungkapkan pada catatan atas laporan keuangan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ad. Transactions and Balances with Related Parties (continued)

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity, which consists of:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
   i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
   i. 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).
   ii. 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).
   iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
   v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
   vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
   vii. A person identified in (a) (i) 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).

All significant transactions and balances with related parties, whether or not conducted under terms and conditions similar to those granted to third parties, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ae. Sewa

Penentuan apakah suatu perjanjian merupakan perjanjian sewa atau perjanjian yang mengandung sewa didasarkan atas substansi perjanjian pada tanggal awal sewa. Perjanjian tersebut ditelaah apakah pemenuhan perjanjian tergantung pada penggunaan suatu aset atau aset-aset tertentu atau perjanjian tersebut memberikan suatu hak untuk menggunakan aset tersebut, bahkan jika hak tersebut tidak dijabarkan secara eksplisit di perjanjian. Suatu sewa dikelompokkan sebagai sewa pembiayaan jika sewa tersebut mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset. Suatu sewa dikelompokkan sebagai sewa operasi jika sewa tersebut tidak mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset.

Sewa Operasi - Bank sebagai *Lessee*

Pembayaran sewa dalam sewa operasi diakui sebagai beban umum dan administrasi dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain selama masa sewa.

Aset dan liabilitas sewa

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Pada tahun berjalan, Bank telah menerapkan PSAK 73 (diterbitkan oleh DSAK IAI pada tahun 2017) yang mulai efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020.

PSAK 73 menerapkan persyaratan baru atau amandemen sehubungan dengan akuntansi sewa. Standar ini memperkenalkan perubahan signifikan untuk akuntansi lessee dengan menghapus perbedaan antara sewa operasi dan pembiayaan, serta mensyaratkan pengakuan aset hak guna dan pengakuan liabilitas sewa pada saat dimulainya sewa untuk seluruh sewa, kecuali untuk sewa jangka pendek dan sewa aset bernilai rendah. Berbeda dengan akuntansi *lessee*, persyaratan untuk akuntansi lessor sebagian besar tidak berubah.

Dampak dari adopsi pada Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian dijelaskan di bawah ini:

Tanggal penerapan awal PSAK 73 untuk Bank adalah 1 Januari 2020. Bank telah menerapkan PSAK 73 menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif yang dimodifikasi dengan mengakui dampak kumulatif dari awal penerapan PSAK 73. Dengan demikian, informasi komparatif yang disajikan untuk tahun 2019 tidak disajikan kembali sebagaimana dilaporkan sebelumnya, pada PSAK 30 dan interpretasi terkait.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date and whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. Leases that transfer substantially to the lessee all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified as finance leases. Moreover, leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases.

Operating Lease - Bank as a Lessee

Payments made under operating leases are recognized as general and administrative expenses in the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of lease.

Leased assets and liabilities

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

In the current year, the Bank has implemented SFAS 73 (issued by DSAK IAI in 2017) which became effective on January 1, 2020.

SFAS 73 applies new requirements or amendments in connection with lease accounting. This standard introduces significant changes to the lessee's accounting by eliminating the difference between operating and financing leases, and requires the recognition of use rights assets and the recognition of lease liabilities at inception for all leases, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting are largely unchanged.

The impact of the adoption on the Consolidated Financial Statements is described below:

The initial application date of SFAS 73 for the Bank is January 1, 2020. The Bank has applied SFAS 73 using a modified retrospective approach by recognizing the cumulative impact from the initial application of SFAS 73. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2019 is not restated as previously reported, in SFAS 30 and related interpretations.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ae. Sewa (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

a) Dampak definisi baru dari sewa

Perubahan utama dari definisi sewa berkaitan dengan konsep pengendalian. PSAK 73 menentukan apakah kontrak merupakan, atau mengandung sewa atas dasar jika penyewa memiliki hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset selama suatu jangka waktu tertentu untuk dipertukarkan dengan imbalan. Hal tersebut merupakan perbedaan penentuan kontrak merupakan, atau mengandung sewa berdasarkan PSAK 30 yaitu dengan konsep risiko dan manfaat.

Bank menerapkan definisi sewa dan panduan terkait yang diterapkan dalam PSAK 73 untuk semua kontrak yang dicatat atau diubah pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2020. Dalam persiapan untuk pertama kali penerapan PSAK 73, Bank telah melakukan proyek implementasi. Proyek tersebut telah menunjukkan bahwa definisi baru dari PSAK 73 tidak akan secara signifikan mengubah lingkup kontrak Bank untuk memenuhi definisi dari sewa.

Bank menggunakan cara praktis yang terdapat pada panduan transisi dalam PSAK 73, yaitu penggunaan tingkat diskonto tunggal untuk portofolio sewa dengan karakteristik yang hampir sama.

b) Dampak pada akuntansi *lessee*

Bank menerapkan pendekatan pengakuan dan pengukuran tunggal untuk seluruh sewa, kecuali untuk sewa jangka pendek dan sewa aset bernilai rendah. Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa untuk melakukan pembayaran sewa dan aset hak guna yang mewakili hak untuk menggunakan aset pendasar.

Bank mengakui aset hak guna pada tanggal dimulainya sewa. Aset hak guna diukur pada biaya perolehan, dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan kerugian penurunan nilai, dan disesuaikan untuk setiap pengukuran kembali liabilitas sewa. Liabilitas sewa merupakan jumlah pembayaran sewa yang masih harus dibayar hingga akhir masa sewa yang didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental. Biaya 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, sebagai berikut:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Leases (continued)

Leased assets and liabilities(continued)

a) Impact of the new definition of lease

The main change from the definition of a lease has to do with the concept of control. SFAS 73 determines whether a contract constitutes, or contains a lease on the basis that the lessee has the right to control the use of the asset for a specified period of time in exchange for consideration. This is the difference in determining whether a contract is, or contains a lease based on SFAS 30, with the concept of risk and benefit.

The Bank applies the definition of leases and related guidelines applied in SFAS 73 to all contracts recorded or amended on or after January 1, 2020. In preparation for the first implementation of SFAS 73, the Bank has undertaken an implementation project. The project has demonstrated that the new definition of SFAS 73 will not significantly change the scope of the Bank's contract to meet the definition of a lease.

Banks use the practical method contained in the transition guidelines in SFAS 73, namely the use of a single discount rate for lease portfolios with almost the same characteristics.

b) The impact on the lessee's accounting

The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and low value asset leases. The Bank recognizes a lease obligation to make lease payments and use rights assets that represent the right to use the underlying asset.

The Bank recognizes the use rights assets on the inception date of the lease. Use rights assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease obligations. Lease liabilities are the amount of lease payments accrued until the end of the lease term, discounted using the incremental loan interest rate. The cost of lease assets includes the amount of lease liability recognized, initial direct costs paid, recovery costs and lease payments made on or before the start date of the lease less rental incentives received. Use rights assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter period between the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ae. Sewa (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

b) Dampak pada akuntansi *lessee* (lanjutan)

Bangunan	:	10 Tahun/*10 years*	*Building*
Kendaraan	:	5 Tahun/*5 years*	*Vehicle*
Perlengkapan, mesin dan peralatan kantor	:	5 Tahun/*5 years*	*Office equipment, machinery and equipment*

Jika kepemilikan aset sewa dialihkan ke Bank pada akhir masa sewa atau pembayaran sewa mencerminkan pelaksanaan opsi pembelian, penyusutan dihitung menggunakan estimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset. Aset hak guna diuji penurunan nilainya sesuai dengan PSAK 48 Penurunan Nilai Aset.

Pada tanggal dimulainya sewa, Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa yang diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa masa depan yang akan dilakukan selama masa sewa. Pembayaran sewa termasuk pembayaran tetap (termasuk pembayaran tetap secara-substansi) dikurangi piutang insentif sewa, pembayaran sewa variabel yang bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga, dan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar dalam jaminan nilai residu. Pembayaran sewa juga termasuk harga eksekusi opsi pembelian yang wajar jika dipastikan akan dilakukan oleh Bank dan pembayaran penalti untuk mengakhiri sewa, jika jangka waktu sewa mencerminkan Bank mengeksekusi opsi penghentian sewa. Pembayaran sewa variabel yang tidak bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga diakui sebagai beban pada periode di mana peristiwa atau kondisi yang memicu pembayaran terjadi.

Dalam menghitung nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa, Bank menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental penyewa pada tanggal dimulainya sewa karena suku bunga implisit dalam sewa tidak dapat ditentukan. Setelah tanggal dimulainya sewa, jumlah liabilitas sewa ditingkatkan untuk mencerminkan pertambahan bunga dan dikurangi pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan. Selain itu, jumlah tercatat liabilitas sewa diukur kembali jika terdapat modifikasi, perubahan jangka waktu sewa, perubahan pembayaran sewa, atau perubahan dalam penilaian opsi untuk membeli aset pendasar.

Sewa jangka pendek dengan durasi kurang dari 12 bulan dan sewa aset bernilai rendah, serta elemen-elemen sewa tersebut, sebagian atau seluruhnya tidak menerapkan prinsip- prinsip pengakuan yang ditentukan oleh PSAK 73 akan diperlakukan sama dengan sewa operasi pada PSAK 30. Bank akan mengakui pembayaran sewa tersebut dengan dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Beban ini ditunjukkan pada beban umum dan administrasi dalam laporan laba rugi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Leases (continued)

Leased assets and liabilities(continued)

b) The impact on the lessee's accounting (continued)

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the lease payment reflects the exercise of the purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Use rights assets are tested for impairment in accordance with SFAS 48 Impairment of Assets Value.

At the inception date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities at the present value of future lease payments that will be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments) less lease incentive receivables, variable lease payments that are index or interest rate dependent, and the amount expected to be paid in a residual value guarantee. The lease payment also includes 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 dependent 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 incremental loan interest rate of the lessee at the inception date of the lease because 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 increase in interest and less lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there are modifications, changes in the term of the lease, changes in lease payments, or changes in the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases with a duration of less than 12 months and leases of low value assets, as well as elements of the leases, partially or wholly do not apply the recognition principles stipulated by SFAS 73 will be treated the same as operating leases in SFAS 30. lease on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This expense is shown under general and administrative expenses in the income statement.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ae. Sewa (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

b) Dampak pada akuntansi *lessee* (lanjutan)

Bank menyajikan sewa yang sebelumnya diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi pada PSAK 30, yang tidak diungkapkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan. Penerapan pencatatan PSAK 73 berlaku untuk seluruh sewa (kecuali sebagaimana yang disebutkan sebelumnya), Bank:

- 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.

Kebijakan terkait Sewa sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

Penentuan apakah suatu kontrak merupakan, atau mengandung unsur sewa adalah berdasarkan substansi kontrak pada tanggal awal sewa, yakni apakah pemenuhan syarat kontrak tergantung pada penggunaan aset tertentu dan kontrak tersebut berisi hak untuk menggunakan aset tersebut sesuai dengan PSAK No. 30 (Revisi 2014), "Sewa".

Transaksi sewa yang dilakukan Bank diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi jika tidak terdapat pengalihan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset. Pembayaran sewa diakui sebagai beban dengan garis lurus selama masa sewa.

Transaksi jual dan sewa-balik meliputi penjualan suatu aset dan penyewaan kembali aset yang sama. Pembayaran sewa dan harga jual biasanya saling terkait karena keduanya dinegosiasikan sebagai suatu paket. Perlakuan akuntansi untuk transaksi jual dan sewa-balik bergantung pada jenis sewanya.

Jika suatu transaksi jual dan sewa-balik merupakan sewa pembiayaan, selisih lebih hasil penjualan dari nilai tercatat tidak dapat diakui segera sebagai pendapatan oleh penjual *(lessee)*, tetapi ditangguhkan dan diamortisasi selama masa sewa.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Leases (continued)

Leased assets and liabilities(continued)

b) The impact on the lessee's accounting (continued)

The Bank presents leases that were previously classified as operating leases in SFAS 30, which are not disclosed in the statement of financial position. The application of SFAS 73 listing applies to all leases (except as stated earlier), the Bank:

- *Present asset rights as part of property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities are presented as part of other liabilities in the statement of financial position, measured at the present value of future lease payments;*

- *Record the depreciation of the use of rights assets and interest on the lease liability in the statement of comprehensive income and loss; and*

- *Separating the total payment into principal (presented in financing activities) and interest (presented in operational activities) in the cash flow statement.*

Lease-related policies before January 1, 2020:

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset in accordance with SFAS No. 30 (Revised 2014), "Leases".

The lease transaction entered into by the Bank was classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Lease payment is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A sale and lease-back transaction involves the sale of an asset and the leasing back of the same asset. The lease payment and the sale price are usually interdependent because they are negotiated as a package. The accounting treatment of a sale and lease-back transaction depends upon the type of the lease involved.

If a sale and lease-back transaction results in a finance lease, any excess of the sales proceeds over the carrying amount shall not be immediately recognizes as income by a seller (lessee); instead it shall be deferred and amortized over the lease term.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ae. Sewa (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Kebijakan terkait Sewa sebelum tanggal 1 Januari 2020: (lanjutan)

Jika transaksi jual dan sewa-balik merupakan sewa operasi dan jelas bahwa transaksi tersebut terjadi pada nilai wajar, maka laba atau rugi harus diakui segera.

Transaksi jual dan sewa-balik yang dilakukan Bank merupakan sewa operasi dan diakui sebagai beban dengan dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa.

Evaluasi ulang atas perjanjian sewa dilakukan setelah tanggal awal sewa hanya jika salah satu kondisi berikut terpenuhi:

a. Terdapat perubahan dalam persyaratan perjanjian kontraktual, kecuali jika perubahan tersebut hanya memperbarui atau memperpanjang perjanjian yang ada;

b. Opsi pembaruan dilakukan atau perpanjangan disetujui oleh pihak-pihak yang terkait dalam perjanjian, kecuali ketentuan pembaruan atau perpanjangan pada awalnya telah termasuk dalam masa sewa;

c. Terdapat perubahan dalam penentuan apakah pemenuhan perjanjian tergantung pada suatu aset tertentu; atau

d. Terdapat perubahan dalam penentuan apakah pemenuhan perjanjian tergantung pada suatu aset tertentu.

Apabila evaluasi ulang telah dilakukan, maka akuntansi sewa harus diterapkan atau dihentikan penerapannya pada tanggal dimana terjadi perubahan kondisi pada skenario a, c atau d dan pada tanggal pembaharuan atau perpanjangan sewa pada skenario b.

Dalam perlakuan akuntansi sewa oleh *lessee*, sewa pembiayaan, dimana terdapat pengalihan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan suatu aset kepada Bank, dikapitalisasi pada awal sewa sebesar nilai wajar aset sewaan atau sebesar nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa minimum, jika nilai kini lebih rendah dari nilai wajar. Pembayaran sewa dipisahkan antara bagian yang merupakan beban keuangan dan bagian yang merupakan pelunasan liabilitas sehingga menghasilkan suatu tingkat suku bunga periodik yang konstan atas saldo liabilitas. Beban keuangan dibebankan ke laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain periode berjalan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Leases (continued)

Leased assets and liabilities (continued)

Lease-related policies before January 1, 2020: (continued)

If a sale and lease-back transaction results in an operation lease, and it is clear that the transaction is established at fair value, any gain or loss shall be recognized immediately.

The sale and lease-back transaction entered into by the Bank was considered as an operating lease and is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

a. There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the agreement;

b. A renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;

c. There is a change in the determination of whether the fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or

d. There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios a, c or d and the date of renewal or extension period for scenario b.

Under the lessee accounting, finance leases, which transfer to the Bank substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ae. Sewa (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

b) Dampak pada akuntansi *lessee* (lanjutan)

Aset sewaan disusutkan secara penuh selama jangka waktu yang lebih pendek antara periode masa sewa dan umur manfaatnya, jika tidak ada kepastian yang memadai bahwa Bank akan mendapatkan hak kepemilikan pada akhir masa sewa.

Pembayaran sewa dalam sewa operasi diakui sebagai beban dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan dasar garis lurus (*straight-line basis*) selama masa sewa.

af. Biaya Emisi Penerbitan Saham

Biaya-biaya emisi efek yang terjadi sehubungan dengan penawaran saham kepada masyarakat (termasuk penerbitan hak memesan efek terlebih dahulu) dikurangkan langsung dari hasil emisi dan disajikan sebagai pengurang pada akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor - Bersih", sebagai bagian dari Ekuitas pada laporan posisi keuangan.

ag. Provisi

Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 57 (Revisi 2009), "Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi, dan Aset Kontinjensi". PSAK No. 57 menetapkan kriteria pengakuan dan dasar pengukuran untuk provisi, liabilitas kontinjensi dan aset kontinjensi, dan untuk memastikan bahwa informasi yang memadai diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan untuk memungkinkan pengguna memahami sifat, waktu dan jumlah yang terkait dengan informasi tersebut.

Provisi diakui jika Bank memiliki liabilitas kini (baik bersifat hukum maupun bersifat konstruktif) jika, sebagai akibat peristiwa masa lalu, besar kemungkinan penyelesaian liabilitas tersebut mengakibatkan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi dan jumlah liabilitas tersebut dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Provisi diukur pada nilai kini dari perkiraan pengeluaran yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan penilaian pasar atas nilai waktu uang dan risiko yang terkait dengan kewajiban tersebut. Peningkatan provisi ini sehubungan dengan berlalunya waktu diakui sebagai beban bunga.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Leases (continued)

Leased assets and liabilities (continued)

b) The impact on the lessee's accounting (continued)

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Bank will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

af. Shares Issuance Costs

Costs related to the public offering of shares (including pre-emptive rights issue) are deducted from the proceeds and presented as a deduction from the "Additional Paid-in Capital - Net" account, as part of Equity section in the statement of financial position.

ag. Provision

The Bank applied SFAS No. 57 (Revised 2009), "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets". SFAS No. 57 provides that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, and to ensure that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements to enable users to understand the nature, timing and amount related to the information.

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has present obligations (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

ag. Provisi (lanjutan)

Provisi ditelaah pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan dan disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan estimasi terbaik yang paling kini. Jika arus keluar sumber daya untuk menyelesaikan liabilitas kemungkinan besar tidak terjadi, maka provisi dibatalkan.

ah. Kontinjensi

Liabilitas kontinjensi tidak diakui dalam laporan keuangan, kecuali jika arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi kemungkinannya kecil (*remote*) maka liabilitas kontijensi diungkapkan. Aset kontinjensi tidak diakui dalam laporan keuangan, tetapi diungkapkan jika terdapat kemungkinan besar (*probable*) arus masuk manfaat ekonomi.

ai. Peristiwa Setelah Periode Pelaporan

Peristiwa-peristiwa yang terjadi setelah periode pelaporan yang menyediakan tambahan informasi mengenai posisi keuangan Bank pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan (peristiwa penyesuaian), jika ada, telah tercermin dalam laporan keuangan. Peristiwa-peristiwa yang terjadi setelah tahun pelaporan yang tidak memerlukan penyesuaian (peristiwa non penyesuaian), apabila jumlahnya material, telah diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI SIGNIFIKAN OLEH MANAJEMEN

Pengungkapan ini melengkapi pengungkapan pada manajemen risiko (Catatan 43).

Penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang dilaporkan dari pendapatan, beban, aset dan liabilitas, dan pengungkapan atas liabilitas kontinjensi pada akhir periode pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai asumsi dan estimasi tersebut dapat mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam periode pelaporan berikutnya.

Pertimbangan

Pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ag. Provision (continued)

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

ah. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, contingent liabilities are disclosed. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

ai. Events After the Reporting Period

Post year end events that provide additional information about the financial position of the Bank as of the statement of financial position date (adjusting events), if any, are reflected in the financial statements. Post year end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS BY MANAGEMENT

These disclosures supplement the commentary on risk management (Note 43).

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI SIGNIFIKAN OLEH MANAJEMEN (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

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. Selain itu, manajemen tidak mengetahui adanya 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.

Penentuan mata uang fungsional

Mata uang fungsional dari Bank adalah mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi primer dimana entitas beroperasi. Mata uang tersebut adalah mata uang yang mempengaruhi pendapatan dan beban dari jasa yang diberikan. Berdasarkan substansi ekonomi dari kondisi mendasari yang relevan, mata uang fungsional dan penyajian Bank adalah Rupiah.

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Bank menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK 71 yang efektif 1 Januari 2020 dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi seperti yang diungkapkan pada Catatan 2d.

Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan dan non-keuangan

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada tingkat hirarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan sebagai berikut:

- Tingkat 1: Harga kuotasi (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik;
- Tingkat 2: Teknik penilaian yang menggunakan input selain harga kuotasi yang termasuk di dalam tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas, baik langsung (misalnya, harga) maupun tidak langsung (misalnya, turunan dari harga); dan
- Tingkat 3: Teknik penilaian yang menggunakan input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang tidak didasarkan pada data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS BY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Going concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is believed that the Bank has the resources to continue its business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any 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 the going concern basis

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency of the Bank is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the revenue and cost of rendering services. Based on the economic substance of the relevant underlying circumstances, the functional and presentation currency of the Bank is the Indonesian Rupiah.

Classification of the financial assets and liabilities

The Bank determines the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by considering if the definition set forth in PSAK 71, which was effective January 1, 2020, is fulfilled. Accordingly, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2d.

Fair value of financial and non-financial instruments

All assets and liabilities in which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements can be categorized in the fair value hierarchy levels, based on the lowest level of input that is significant on fair value measurement as a whole as follows:

- *Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;*
- *Level 2: Valuation techniques using inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and*
- *Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).*

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI SIGNIFIKAN OLEH MANAJEMEN (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan

Bank menelaah kredit yang diberikan yang signifikan secara individual 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 kerugian penurunan nilai. Dalam estimasi 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 akhirnya mungkin berbeda, yang mengakibatkan perubahan di masa mendatang atas cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Estimasi dan Asumsi

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama estimasi ketidakpastian lain pada akhir periode pelaporan yang memiliki risiko signifikan bagi penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk periode pelaporan keuangan berikutnya, diungkapkan di bawah ini. Bank mendasarkan asumsi dan estimasi pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan disusun.

Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi di luar kendali Bank. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Semua estimasi dan asumsi yang diharuskan oleh PSAK adalah estimasi terbaik yang didasarkan standar yang berlaku. Estimasi dan pertimbangan dievaluasi secara terus menerus dan berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu dan faktor-faktor lain termasuk harapan atas kejadian yang akan datang.

Walaupun estimasi dan asumsi ini dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik manajemen atas kejadian dan tindakan saat ini, hasil yang timbul mungkin berbeda dengan estimasi dan asumsi semula.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dievaluasi penurunan nilainya sesuai dengan Catatan 2l.

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 dinilai sesuai dengan manfaat yang ada, dan strategi penyelesaian serta estimasi arus kas yang diperkirakan dapat diterima disetujui secara independen oleh Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko.

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS BY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Impairment losses on loans

The Bank reviews its individual significant 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 the management is required to estimate the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses. In estimating these cash flows, the Bank makes judgments about the borrower's financial condition and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions from a number of factors and the actual results may differ, which may result the future changes in the impairment losses allowance amount.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are disclosed below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with SFAS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standard. Estimates and judgments are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events.

Although these estimates and assumption are based on management's best knowledge of current events and activities, actual result may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Allowances for impairment losses on financial assets

Financial assets accounted for at amortized cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis as described in Note 2l.

The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about the counterparty's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimated cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Risk Management Working Unit.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI SIGNIFIKAN OLEH MANAJEMEN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

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, 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 dan kondisi ekonomi saat ini. Keakuratan penyisihan tergantung pada seberapa baik estimasi arus kas masa depan untuk cadangan *counterparty* tertentu dan asumsi model dan parameter yang digunakan dalam menentukan cadangan kolektif.

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

Penurunan nilai timbul saat nilai tercatat aset atau UPK melebihi jumlah terpulihkannya, yaitu yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakainya. Nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual didasarkan pada data yang tersedia dari transaksi penjualan yang mengikat dalam transaksi normal atas aset serupa atau harga pasar yang dapat diamati dikurangi dengan biaya tambahan yang dapat diatribusikan dengan pelepasan aset. Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan bersih didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini dari nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik atas aset.

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual, digunakan harga penawaran pasar terakhir, jika tersedia. Jika tidak terdapat transaksi tersebut, model penilaian yang sesuai digunakan untuk menentukan nilai wajar aset. Perhitungan-perhitungan ini dipadukan dengan penilaian berganda atau indikator nilai wajar yang tersedia. Perhitungan nilai pakai didasarkan pada model arus kas yang didiskontokan.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi atas kemungkinan penurunan potensial atas nilai aset non-keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Imbalan pasca kerja

Penentuan liabilitas dan beban imbalan pasca kerja Bank bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen 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. Seluruh asumsi ditelaah setiap akhir periode pelaporan. Seperti dijelaskan pada Catatan 2ab, hasil aktual yang berbeda dari asumsi Bank diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain. Dikarenakan kompleksitas dari penilaian, asumsi dan periode jangka panjang, kewajiban imbalan pasti sangat sensitif terhadap perubahan asumsi.

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS BY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

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 experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimate future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. In assessing the value in use, the estimated net 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 specific risks to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used to determine the fair value of the assets. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

Management believes that there is no indication of potential impairment in values of non-financial assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Post-employment benefits

The determination of the Bank's post-employment benefits liability and expense is depend on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include discount rates, annual salary increase rate, annual resignation rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate. All assumptions are reviewed at the end of reporting period. As disclosed in Note 2aa, actual results that differ from the Bank's assumptions are recognized as other comprehensive income. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and their long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI SIGNIFIKAN OLEH MANAJEMEN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Imbalan pasca kerja (lanjutan)

Bank berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah memadai dan tepat, perbedaan signifikan pada pengalaman aktual Bank atau perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Bank dapat mempengaruhi secara material liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja dan beban imbalan pasca kerja. Nilai tercatat atas liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp242.279 dan Rp240.599. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 25.

Estimasi umur manfaat ekonomis aset tetap dan aset takberwujud

Bank mengestimasi umur manfaat ekonomis dari aset tetap dan aset takberwujud berdasarkan utilisasi dari aset yang diharapkan dapat didukung dengan rencana dan strategi usaha yang juga mempertimbangkan perkembangan teknologi di masa depan dan perilaku pasar. Estimasi dari umur manfaat ekonomis aset tetap adalah berdasarkan penelaahan Bank secara kolektif terhadap praktek industri, evaluasi teknis internal dan pengalaman untuk aset yang setara.

Estimasi umur manfaat ekonomis ditelaah paling sedikit setiap akhir periode pelaporan dan diperbarui jika ekspektasi berbeda dari estimasi sebelumnya dikarenakan pemakaian dan kerusakan fisik, keusangan secara teknis atau komersial dan hukum atau pembatasan lain atas penggunaan dari aset. Tetapi, adalah mungkin, hasil di masa depan dari operasi dapat dipengaruhi secara material oleh perubahan-perubahan dalam estimasi yang diakibatkan oleh perubahan faktor-faktor yang disebutkan di atas. Jumlah dan waktu dari beban yang dicatat untuk setiap periode akan terpengaruh oleh perubahan atas faktor-faktor dan situasi tersebut. Pengurangan dalam estimasi umur manfaat ekonomis dari aset tetap dan aset takberwujud Bank akan meningkatkan beban operasional lainnya dan menurunkan aset yang dicatat.

Nilai buku atas aset tetap Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp2.065.208 dan Rp2.029.527, dan nilai buku aset tak berwujud Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 sebesar Rp36.606 dan Rp43.996. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 16 dan 17.

Pajak penghasilan

Estimasi signifikan dilakukan dalam menentukan provisi atas pajak penghasilan badan. Terdapat transaksi dan perhitungan tertentu yang penentuan pajak akhirnya adalah tidak pasti sepanjang kegiatan usaha normal. Bank mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan. Apabila keputusan final atas pajak tersebut berbeda dari jumlah yang pada awalnya dicatat, perbedaan tersebut dicatat pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode dimana hasil tersebut dikeluarkan. Nilai tercatat taksiran tagihan restitusi pajak penghasilan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebesar RpNihil dan Rp11.994. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 22.

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS BY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Post-employment benefits (continued)

The Bank believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Bank's actual experiences or significant changes in its assumptions may materially affect its post-employment benefits liability and expense. The carrying amount of the Bank's post-employment benefits liability as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp242,279 and Rp240,599 respectively. Further details are disclosed in Note 25.

Estimated useful life of fixed assets and intangible asset

The Bank estimates the useful lives of its fixed assets and intangible asset based on expected assets utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior. The estimation of the useful lives is based on the Bank's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

The estimated useful lives are reviewed at least each of end financial reporting and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of the assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations can be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any year are affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the Bank's fixed assets and intangible asset will increase the recorded other operating expenses and decrease respective assets.

The book, value of the Bank's fixed assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp2,065,208 and Rp2,029,527, respectively, and the book value of the Bank's intangible asset as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp36,606 and Rp43,996. Further details are disclosed in Notes 16 and 17.

Income tax

Significant estimate is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Bank recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due. Where the final tax outcome of those matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will be recorded at the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the estimated claim for income tax refund as December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to RpNil and Rp11,994. Further details are disclosed in Note 22.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI SIGNIFIKAN OLEH MANAJEMEN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas seluruh perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan, sepanjang besar kemungkinannya bahwa penghasilan kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer tersebut dapat digunakan. Estimasi signifikan oleh manajemen disyaratkan dalam menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, berdasarkan saat penggunaan dan tingkat penghasilan kena pajak serta strategi perencanaan pajak masa depan. Sebagai akibatnya, terkait dengan sifat bawaannya, terdapat kemungkinan bahwa perhitungan pajak tangguhan berhubungan dengan pola yang kompleks dimana penilaian memerlukan pertimbangan dan tidak diharapkan menghasilkan perhitungan yang akurat. Nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp288.547 dan Rp67.659. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 22c.

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS BY MANAGEMENT (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences. Significant estimates by management are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of the future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. As a result, related to the nature of the default, there is a possibility that the calculation of deferred taxes related to a complex pattern where assessment requires judgment and is not expected to produce an accurate calculation. The carrying amount of deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted Rp288,547 and Rp67,659 respectively. Further details are disclosed in Note 22c.

4. KAS

Rincian kas adalah sebagai berikut:

4. CASH

The details of cash are as follows:

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Rupiah		255.938		286.167	***Rupiah***
Mata Uang Asing					***Foreign Currencies***
Dolar Amerika Serikat	906.849	12.741	1.005.462	13.959	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	1.150.748	12.205	1.366.204	14.087	*Singapore Dollar*
Euro Eropa	138.425	2.386	161.281	2.511	*European Euro*
Dolar Australia	161.020	1.731	146.331	1.423	*Australian Dollar*
Poundsterling Inggris	44.250	841	69.091	1.260	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Dolar Hong Kong	207.650	376	153.368	273	*Hongkong Dollar*
Yuan China	132.977	287	123.777	247	*China Yuan*
Yen Jepang	2.011.000	274	973.553	125	*Japanese Yen*
Sub jumlah		30.841		33.885	*Sub total*
Jumlah		**286.779**		**320.052**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, saldo mata uang Rupiah termasuk uang pada mesin Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) masing-masing sebesar Rp19.140 dan Rp22.004.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, kas *(cash in safe)* diasuransikan kepada PT Arthagraha General Insurance (pihak ketiga) terhadap risiko pencurian dan lainnya dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sebesar Rp196.488 dan Rp226.820. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas risiko tersebut.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balance in Rupiah includes cash in Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) amounting to Rp19,140 and Rp22,004 respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, cash (cash in safe) insured with PT Arthagraha General Insurance (third party) against theft and other risks with coverage amounting to Rp196,488 and Rp226,820 respectively. Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses from such risks.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

Rincian giro pada Bank Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen rupiah/ *Equivalent rupiah*	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen rupiah/ *Equivalent rupiah*	
Rupiah		859.426		1.338.644	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	4.750.000	66.737	11.000.000	152.708	*United States Dollar*
Jumlah		**926.163**		**1.491.352**	***Total***

Saldo giro pada Bank Indonesia (BI) disediakan untuk memenuhi persyaratan Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dari Bank Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 24 Desember 2013, Bank Indonesia menerbitkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank Umum pada Bank Indonesia dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional". Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM dalam Rupiah terdiri dari GWM Primer, GWM Sekunder dan GWM Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). GWM Primer dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) dalam Rupiah dan GWM Sekunder dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 4% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. GWM LDR dalam Rupiah sebesar perhitungan antara parameter disinsentif bawah atau parameter disinsentif atas dengan selisih antara LDR Bank dan LDR target dengan memperhatikan selisih antara Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dengan KPMM Insentif. GWM dalam valuta asing ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari DPK dalam valuta asing. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013.

Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2015, Bank Indonesia menerbitkan PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 tentang "Perubahan atas PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional". Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM dalam Rupiah terdiri dari GWM Primer, GWM Sekunder dan GWM *Loan to Funding Ratio* (LFR). GWM Primer dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) dalam Rupiah dan GWM Sekunder dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 4% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. GWM LFR dalam Rupiah sebesar hasil perhitungan antara parameter disinsentif bawah atau parameter disinsentif atas dengan selisih antara LFR Bank dan LFR target dengan memperhatikan selisih antara Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dan KPMM Insentif. GWM dalam valuta asing ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari DPK dalam valuta asing. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 25 Juni 2015. Semua penyebutan LDR dalam PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional" serta peraturan pelaksanaannya dibaca sebagai LFR sejak tanggal 3 Agustus 2015. Perhitungan GWM LFR mulai berlaku pada tanggal 3 Agustus 2015.

5. *CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA*

The details of current accounts with Bank Indonesia are as follows:

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia (BI) are maintained to comply with Bank Indonesia minimum statutory reserve requirement (GWM).

On December 24, 2013, Bank Indonesia issued a regulation (PBI) No. 15/15/PBI/2013 regarding "The Minimum Statutory Reserves at Bank Indonesia for Commercial Banks in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies for Conventional Commercial Banks". In accordance with such regulation, the minimum ratio of Statutory Reserves consist of Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves, Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) Minimum Statutory Reserves. Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 8% of Third Party Funds (TPF) in Rupiah and Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 4% of TPF in Rupiah. LDR Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is determined in computation between parameters under and over disincentive for the difference between the Bank's LDR and LDR target by taking into account the difference between the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and CAR Incentive. The Minimum Statutory Reserves in foreign currencies is 8% from TPF in foreign currencies. The PBI was effective from December 31, 2013.

On June 25, 2015, Bank Indonesia issued PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 on "The Amendment of PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Banks Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks". Based on the regulation, the Minimum Statutory Reserves consist of Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves, Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves and Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR) Minimum Statutory Reserves. Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 8% of Third Party Funds (TPF) in Rupiah and Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 4% of TPF in Rupiah. LFR Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is determined in computation between parameters under and over disincentive for the difference between the Bank's LFR and LFR target by taking into account the difference between the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Incentive CAR. The Minimum Statutory Reserves in foreign currencies is 8% from TPF in foreign currencies. The PBI was effective since June 25, 2015. All LDR terms in PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 on "Commercial Bank's Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currancy for Conventional Commercial Bank" and its implementation guidance is read as LFR since August 3, 2015. The GWM LFR calculation was effective since August 3, 2015.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 26 November 2015, Bank Indonesia menerbitkan PBI No.17/21/PBI/2015 tentang "Perubahan Kedua atas PBI No.15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional". Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM Primer dalam Rupiah berubah dari sebesar 8% menjadi sebesar 7,5% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 1 Desember 2015.

Pada tanggal 10 Maret 2016, Bank Indonesia menerbitkan PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 tentang "Perubahan Ketiga atas PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional". Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM Primer dalam Rupiah berubah dari sebesar 7,5% menjadi sebesar 6,5% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 16 Maret 2016.

Pada tanggal 18 Agustus 2016, Bank Indonesia menerbitkan PBI No.18/14/PBI/2016 tentang "Perubahan Keempat atas PBI No.15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional". Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, batas bawah GWM LFR target berubah dari 78% menjadi 80%.

PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 tanggal 05 April 2018 dan PADG No. 20/30/PADG/2018 tanggal 30 November 2018 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum bagi Bank Umum konvensional dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing, setiap bank di Indonesia diwajibkan mempunyai saldo giro minimum di Bank Indonesia untuk cadangan likuiditas. Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dalam Rupiah terdiri dari GWM Primer ditetapkan sebesar rata-rata 6,5% dan secara harian sebesar 3,5% dan GWM Sekunder ditetapkan sebesar 4% serta GWM *Loan to Funding Ratio* (LFR) sebesar perhitungan antara parameter disinsentif bawah atau parameter disinsentif atas dengan selisih antara LFR bank dan LFR target dengan memperhatikan selisih antara Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) bank dan KPMM Insentif. GWM dalam Dollar Amerika Serikat ditetapkan sebesar 8%.

Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

5. *CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)*

On November 26, 2015, Bank Indonesia issued PBI No.17/21/PBI/2015 on "The Second Amendment of PBI No.15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Bank's Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks". Based on the regulation, the Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah was changed from 8% to become 7.5% of TPF in Rupiah. The PBI was effective since December 1, 2015.

On March 10, 2016, Bank Indonesia issued PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 regarding "The Third Amendment of PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Bank's Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks". Based on the regulation, the Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah changed from 7.5% to 6.5% of TPF in Rupiah. The PBI was effective since March 16, 2016.

On August 18, 2016, Bank Indonesia issued PBI No.18/14/PBI/2016 regarding "The Fourth Amendment of PBI No.15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Bank's Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks". Based on the regulation, the parameters under of target GWM LFR changed from 78% to 80%.

PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 dated April 05, 2018 and PADG No. 20/30/PADG/2018 tanggal November 30, 2018 regarding Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) with Commercial Banks in Rupiah and foreign currencies, each bank in Indonesia is required to have a minimum demand deposit balance in Bank Indonesia as liquidity reserve. The GWM in Rupiah consists of Primary GWM which is set at an average of 6.5% and 3.5% on a daily basis and the Secondary GWM which is set at 4% and GWM Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR GWM) which is determined based on parameters under disincentive and over disincentive for the difference between the bank's LFR and target LFR by taking into account the difference between the bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and CAR incentive. GWM in United States Dollar is set at 8%.

The Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserves ratio as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
GWM Primer	3,52%	7,25%	*Primary GWM*
GWM Sekunder/PLM	5,13%	7,07%	*Secondary GWM*
GWM LFR/RIM	32,49%	87,95%	*LFR GWM*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	4,00%	9,04%	*United States Dollar*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia mengenai GWM.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has complied with Bank Indonesia regulation on the GWM.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

5. *CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)*

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates per annum are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah	0,00 - 2,50%	0,00 - 2,50%	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	0,00%	0,00%	*United States Dollar*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, *Loan to Funding Ratio* (LFR) Bank lebih kecil dari batas atas LFR target dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih besar dari KPMM Insentif Bank Indonesia.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR) was lower than the upper limit of the target LFR and the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was greater than Bank Indonesia's CAR Incentives.

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

6. *CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS*

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan bank

a. By currency and bank

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, Jakarta		85.496		55.170	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, Jakarta		174.148		17.051	*PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Permata Tbk,		23.116		19	*PT Bank Permata Tbk,*
Bank Pembangunan Daerah NTT Kupang		234		-	*Bank Pembangunan Daerah NTT Kupang*
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk		5		5	*PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero)Tbk*
PT Bank Lippo Tbk, Jakarta		4		4	*PT Bank Lippo Tbk, Jakarta*
Lain-lain		1		247	*Lain-lain*
		283.004		72.496	
Dolar Amerika Serikat					*United States Dollar*
Standard Chartered Bank, New York	4.533.351	63.693	3.855.885	53.529	*Standard Chartered Bank, New York*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Jakarta	4.059.166	57.031	848.337	11.777	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, Jakarta	197.413	2.774	692.806	9.618	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, New York	533.020	7.489	198.696	2.758	*PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk,New York*
Kookmin Bank, Korea Selatan	112.012	1.574	64.920	901	*Kookmin Bank, Korea Selatan*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia, Jakarta	62.467	878	62.509	868	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia, Jakarta*
Bank of China, Jakarta	10.516	148	12.343	171	*Bank of China, Jakarta*
	9.507.945	133.587	5.735.496	79.622	
Dolar Singapura					*Singapore Dollar*
Standard Chartered Bank, Singapura	10.641.402	112.865	15.836.354	163.353	*Standard Chartered Bank, Singapura*
PT Bank UOB Indonesia, Jakarta	1.112.668	11.800	2.167.521	22.358	*PT Bank UOB Indonesia, Jakarta*
United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapura	963.447	10.218	-	-	*United Overseas Bank Ltd, Singapura*
	12.717.517	134.883	18.003.875	185.711	

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / 6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan bank (lanjutan) / *a. By currency and bank (continued)*

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Euro Eropa					*European Euro*
Standard Chartered Bank, Jerman	54.806	944	267.269	4.162	*Standard Chartered Bank, Jerman*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia, Jakarta	23.270	401	22.444	349	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia, Jakarta*
Indover Bank, Amsterdam	20.568	354	20.568	320	*Indover Bank, Amsterdam*
Ubi Banca SPA	3.945	68	11.740	183	*Ubi Banca SPA*
	102.589	1.767	322.021	5.014	
Dolar Australia					*Australian Dollar*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, Jakarta	56.506	608	254.696	2.477	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, Jakarta*
Poundsterling Inggris					*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Standard Chartered Bank, London	115.166	2.190	875.291	15.964	*Standard Chartered Bank, London*
Yen Jepang					*Japanese Yen*
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo	8.623.671	1.173	22.762.870	2.909	*Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo*
Dolar Hong Kong					*Hong Kong Dollar*
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong	432.928	785	329.058	587	*Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong*
Yuan China					*China Yuan*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia, Jakarta	487.184	1.051	134.483	268	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia, Jakarta*
Standard Chartered Bank, China	39.841	86	39.841	79	*Standard Chartered Bank, China*
Bank of China, Jakarta	7.582	16	7.565	16	*Bank of China, Jakarta*
	534.607	1.153	181.889	363	
Jumlah		**559.150**	48.465.196	365.143	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(174)		(320)	*Allowance for impairment Losses*
Jumlah - Bersih		**558.976**		**364.823**	***Total – Net***

b. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut: / *b. Changes in allowance for impairment losses are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third party***
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currency*
Saldo awal tahun	320	339	*Balance at beginning of year*
Pemulihan	(38)	43	*Recovery*
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran mata uang asing	(108)	(62)	*Exchange differences from translation of foreign currency*
Saldo akhir tahun	**174**	**320**	***Balance at end of year***

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / 6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai giro pada bank lain secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, saldo giro pada bank lain diklasifikasikan "Lancar", kecuali saldo giro pada Indover Bank diklasifikasikan "Macet" dan Bank telah membentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai secara penuh atas saldo giro pada Indover Bank. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas tidak tertagihnya giro pada bank lain.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang digunakan sebagai jaminan dan yang dibatasi penggunaannya.

b. Changes in allowance for impairment losses (continued)

The Bank assesses the impairment of current accounts with other banks individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balance of current accounts with other banks were classified as "Current", except current account with Indover Bank was classified as "Loss" and the Bank has fully provided allowance for impairment losses for the balance of current account with the Indover Bank. Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses on uncollectible current accounts with other banks.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no balance of current accounts with other banks used as collateral and restricted.

c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun adalah sebagai berikut:

c. The average interest rates per annum are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah	0,20%	0,7%	*Rupiah*
Mata Uang Asing	0,01%	0,6%	*Foreign Currencies*

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN / 7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan bank

a. By type, currency and bank

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia		450.887		209.975	*Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia*
Penempatan pada bank – *Call money*		-		-	*Placements with bank – Call money*
Term Deposits Bank Indonesia		-		-	*Term Deposits Bank Indonesia*
Sub jumlah		450.887		209.975	*Sub total*
Dolar Amerika Serikat					*United States Dollar*
Term Deposits Bank Indonesia	46.000.000	646.300	103.000.000	1.429.898	*Term Deposits Bank Indonesia*
Jumlah – Bersih		**1.097.187**		**1.639.873**	***Total – Net***

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *By remaining maturity period*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	450.887	209.975	*Less than 1 month*
Dolar Amerika Serikat			*United States Dollar*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	84.300	1.429.898	*Less than 1 month*
Lebih dari 1 bulan	562.000	-	
Jumlah – Bersih	**1.097.187**	**1.639.873**	***Total – Net***

c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun adalah sebagai berikut: / *The average interest rates per annum are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah	25,00%	0,35%	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	10,00%	3,04%	*United States Dollar*

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

The Bank assesses the impairment of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, seluruh penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dikategorikan "Lancar".

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, all placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as "Current".

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, management believes that there is no impairment on placements with Bank Indonesia others banks, therefore no allowance for impairment losses is provided.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang digunakan sebagai jaminan.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no balance of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks used as collateral.

8. EFEK-EFEK / *MARKETABLE SECURITIES*

a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis dan mata uang / *By purpose, type and currency*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain			*Fair value through other comprehensive income*
Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia			*Deposits Certificate of Bank Indonesia*
Nilai nominal	-	-	*Nominal value*
Dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi	-	-	*Less unamortized interest*
	-	-	
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia			*Certificates of Bank Indonesia*
Nilai nominal	-	888.875	*Nominal value*
Dikurangi bunga yang belum Diamortisasi	-	(7.951)	*Less unamortized interest*
	-	880.924	
Obligasi Pemerintah	675.802	165.617	*Government bonds*
Sub jumlah	675.802	1.046.541	*Sub total*

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis dan mata uang (lanjutan) / *a. By purpose, type and currency (continued)*

	2020	2019	
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi			*At amortized cost*
Obligasi Pemerintah	603.653	552.625	*Government Bonds*
Obligasi Korporasi	369.508	226.580	*Corporate Bond*
Wesel dengan ekspor LC	4.065	-	*Money order with export LC*
Sub jumlah	977.226	779.205	*Sub total*
	1.653.028	**1.825.746**	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(24)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah	**1.653.004**	**1.825.746**	***Total***

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan penerbit / *b. By type and issuer*

Nama Penerbit	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ *Maturity Date*	2020 Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	2020 Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	2020 Peringkat/ *Rating*	*Issuer Name*
Pihak ketiga						*Third parties*
Rupiah						*Rupiah*
Tersedia untuk dijual						*Available-for-Sale*
Obligasi Pemerintah						*Government Bonds*
FR 0053 – 001391	8,25%	15 Juli/*July 2021*	50.000	51.181	BBB****)	*FR 0053 – 001391*
FR 0064 – 001358	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001358*
FR 0064 – 001363	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001363*
FR 0064 – 001373	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001373*
FR 0064 – 001374	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001374*
FR 0064 – 001375	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001375*
FR 0064 – 001376	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001376*
FR 0064 – 001378	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001378*
FR 0064 – 001379	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001379*
FR 0064 – 001384	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001384*
FR 0064 – 001385	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	10.081	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001385*
FR 0059 – 001372	7,00%	15 Mei/*May 2027*	10.000	10.681	BBB****)	*FR 0059 – 001372*
FR 0059 – 001381	7,00%	15 Mei/*May 2027*	10.000	10.681	BBB****)	*FR 0059 – 001381*
FR 0064 – 001459	6,13%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	30.000	30.240	BBB****)	*FR 0064 – 001459*
FR 0059 – 001601	7,00%	15 Mei/*May 2027*	10.000	10.680	BBB****)	*FR 0059 – 001601*
FR 0084 – 001440	7,25%	15 Feb/*Feb 2026*	200.000	216.130	BBB****)	*FR 0084 – 001440*
FR 0085 – 001441	7,75%	15 Apr/*Apr 2031*	190.000	212.218	BBB****)	*FR 0085 – 001441*
FR 0063 – 001442	5,83%	15 Mei/*May 2023*	10.000	10.275	BBB****)	*FR 0063 – 001442*
FR 0078 – 001444	8,25%	15 Mei/*May 2029*	10.000	11.453	BBB****)	*FR 0078 – 001444*
FR 0078 – 001447	8,25%	15 Mei/*May 2029*	10.000	11.453	BBB****)	*FR 0078 – 001447*
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah			630.000	675.802		*Total Government Bonds*
Ditambah bunga yang belum diamortisasi			45.802	-		*Pluss unamortized Interest*
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah – neto			675.802	675.802		*Total Government Bonds – net*
Sub jumlah			675.802	675.802		*Sub total*

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. By type and issuer (continued)

Nama Penerbit	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	*Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date*	2020 Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	2020 Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	2020 Peringkat/ *Rating*	*Issuer Name*
Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo						*Held-to-Maturity*
Obligasi Pemerintah						*Government Bonds*
FR 0062	6,37%	15 April/April 2042	190.000	187.886	BBB****)	*FR 0062*
FR 0064	6,12%	15 Mei/May 2028	166.759	161.693	BBB****)	*FR 0064*
FR 0065	6,62%	15 Mei/May 2033	144.809	140.762	BBB****)	*FR 0065*
FR 0043	10,25%	15 Juli/July 2022	30.000	31.723	BBB****)	*FR 0043*
FR 0061	7,00%	15 Mei/May 2022	30.000	30.318	BBB****)	*FR 0061*
FR 0053	8,25%	15 Juli/July 2021	30.000	30.348	BBB****)	*FR 0053*
FR 0077	8,13%	15 Mei/May 2024	10.000	10.439	BBB****)	*FR 0077*
FR 0077	8,13%	15 Mei/May 2024	10.000	10.484	BBB****)	*FR 0077*
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah			611.568	603.653		*Total Government Bonds*
Dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi			(7.915)	-		*Less unamortized Interest*
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah – bersih			603.653	603.653		*Total Government Bonds – net*
Obligasi Korporasi						*Corporate Bonds*
Korporasi Bank						
PT Federal International Finance Obligasi Berkelanjutan III - Tahap IV 2018 Seri B	8,15%	31 Mei/*May 2020*	11.300	11.368	AAA*)	*PT Federal International Finance Continuance Bonds III - Phase VI 2018 B Serie*
PT Sarana Multigriya Finance Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV - Tahap VIII 2019 Seri B	7,75%	02 April/*April 2020*	20.000	20.223	AAA*)	*PT Sarana Multigriya Finance Continuance Bonds IV - Phase VIII 2019 B Serie*
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Obligasi Berkelanjutan II - Tahap II 2019 Seri B	7,80%	22 Agustus/*August 2022*	20.000	20.087	AAA*)	*PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Continuance Bonds II - Phase II 2019 B Serie*
PT Federal International Finance Obligasi Berkelanjutan III - Tahap V 2019 Seri B	8,80%	12 Maret/*March 2022*	20.000	20.382	AAA*)	*PT Federal International Finance Continuance Bonds III - Phase V 2019 B Serie*
PT Sarana Multigriya Finance Obligasi Berkelanjutan V - Tahap II 2019 Seri A	7,80%	28 Agustus/*August 2022*	20.000	20.231	AAA*)	*PT Sarana Multigriya Finance Continuance Bonds V - Phase II 2019 A Serie*
PT Adira Finance Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV - Tahap III 2018 Seri C	8,50%	16 Agustus/*August 2021*	25.000	25.218	AAA*)	*PT Adira Finance Continuance Bonds IV - Phase III 2018 C Serie*
PT Sampoerna Agro Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I 2020 Seri A	9,35%	3 Maret/*March 2023*	50.000	50.000	A-*)	*PT Sampoerna Agro Continuance Bonds I Phase I 2020 A Serie*

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / 8. *MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan) / *b. By type and issuer (continued)*

Nama Penerbit / *Issuer Name*	2020					
	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	*Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date*	Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	Peringkat/ *Rating*	
PT Adira Finance						*PT Adira Finance*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV						*Continuance Bonds IV*
- Tahap II 2018 Seri D	7,50%	21 Maret/*March 2023*	4.000	3.999	AAA*)	- *Phase II 2018 D Serie*
PT Astra Sedaya Finance						*PT Astra Sedaya Finance*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV						*Continuance Bonds IV*
- Tahap II 2018 Seri D	7,00%	27 Maret/*March 2023*	30.000	30.000	AAA*)	- *Phase II 2018 D Serie*
Jumlah obligasi korporasi			200.300	201.508		*Total Corporate Bonds*
Ditambah premi yang belum diamortisasi			1.208	-		*Plus unamortized Premium*
Jumlah Obligasi Korporasi			201.508	201.508		*Total Corporate Bonds*
Obligasi Ritel						*Retail Bonds*
- ORI 001422	8,25%	15 Oktober/ *October2021*	50.000	50.751	BBB****)	- *ORI 001422*
- ORI 001424	8,25%	15 Oktober/ *October2021*	50.000	50.756	BBB****)	- *ORI 001424*
- ORI 001429	8,25%	15 Oktober/ *October2021*	30.000	30.473	BBB****)	- *ORI 001429*
- ORI 001432	6,80%	15 Oktober/ *October2022*	15.000	15.119	BBB****)	- *ORI 001432*
- ORI 001460	6,80%	15 Oktober/ *October2022*	20.000	20.901	BBB****)	- *ORI 001460*
Jumlah Obligasi Ritel			165.000	168.000		*Total Retail Bonds*
Ditambah premi dibayar dimuka			3.000	-		*Plus premium paid upfront*
Jumlah			168.000	168.000		*Total*
Wesel ekspor dengan LC						*Export bills receivable*
CV Alam Megah Perkasa						*CV Alam Megah Perkasa*
- 037/001/1733/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	1 Februari/*February 2021*	313	326	O	- *037/001/1733/DN/20/B*
- 037/001/1743/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	22 Februari/*February 2021*	401	418	O	- *037/001/1743/DN/20/B*
CV Tripurwita Jaya Abadi						*CV Tripurwita Jaya Abadi*
- 037/001/1734/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	1 Februari/*February 2021*	291	304	O	- *037/001/1734/DN/20/B*
- 037/001/1739/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	10 Februari/*February 2021*	280	291	O	- *037/001/1739/DN/20/B*
- 037/001/1742/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	*22 Februari /February 2021*	606	631	O	- *037/001/1742/DN/20/B*
CV Wahana Jaya						*CV Wahana Jaya*
- 037/001/1739/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	1 April/*April 2021*	931	956	O	- *037/001/1739/DN/20/B*
- 037/001/1742/DN/ 20/B	9,00%	29 Maret/*March 2021*	1.109	1.139	O	- *037/001/1742/DN/20/B*

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan penerbit / *b. By type and issuer*

Nama Penerbit	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ *Maturity Date*	2020 Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	2020 Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	Peringkat/ *Rating*	*Issuer Name*
Jumlah Obligasi Ritel			3.931	4.065		*Total Retail Bonds*
Ditambah premi dibayar dimuka			134	-		*Plus premium paid upfront*
			4.065	4.065		
Sub jumlah			977.226	977.226		*Sub total*
Cadangan Kerugian penurunan nilai			(24)	(24)		*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Efek-efek			**1.653.004**	**1.653.004**		***Total Marketable Securities***

Nama Penerbit	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ *Maturity Date*	31 Des/*Dec 31,* 2019 Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	31 Des/*Dec 31,* 2019 Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	Peringkat/ *Rating*	*Issuer Name*
Pihak ketiga						*Third parties*
Rupiah						*Rupiah*
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						*Fair value through other comprehensive income*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI)						*Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBI)*
SBI	7,00%	1 Maret/*March 2020*	38.875	38.861	Baa3***)	*SBI*
SBI	5,90%	17 Januari / *January 2020*	350.000	348.997	Baa3***)	*SBI*
SBI	5,25%	20 Maret/*March 2020*	500.000	493.067	Baa3***)	*SBI*
Jumlah SBI			888.875	880.925		*Total SBI*
Dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi			(7.950)	-		*Less unamortized Interest*
Jumlah SBI - bersih			880.925	880.925		*Total SBI – net*
Obligasi Pemerintah						*Government Bonds*
FR 0053 – 001391	8,25%	15 Juli/*July 2021*	50.000	51.800	Baa2***)	*FR 0053 – 001391*
FR 0064 – 001358	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001358*
FR 0064 – 001363	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001363*
FR 0064 – 001373	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001373*
FR 0064 – 001374	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001374*
FR 0064 – 001375	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001375*
FR 0064 – 001376	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001376*
FR 0064 – 001378	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001378*
FR 0064 – 001379	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001379*
FR 0064 – 001384	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001384*
FR 0064 – 001385	6,12%	15 Mei/*May 2028*	10.000	9.383	Baa2***)	*FR 0064 – 001385*
FR 0059 – 001372	7,00%	15 Mei/*May 2027*	10.000	9.993	Baa2***)	*FR 0059 – 001372*
FR 0059 – 001381	7,00%	15 Mei/*May 2027*	10.000	9.993	Baa2***)	*FR 0059 – 001381*
Jumlah obligasi pemerintah			170.000	165.616		*Total Government Bonds*
Dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi			(4.384)	-		*Less unamortized Interest*
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah – neto			165.616	165.616		*Total Government Bonds – net*
Sub jumlah			1.046.541	1.046.541		*Sub total*

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan) / *b. By type and issuer (continued)*

Nama Penerbit / *Issuer Name*	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	*Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date*	31 Des/*Dec 31*, 2019 Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	Peringkat/ *Rating*
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / *At amortized cost*					
Obligasi Pemerintah / *Government Bonds*					
FR 0062	6,38%	15 April/*April* 2042	190.000	187.786	Baa2***)
FR 0064	6,13%	15 Mei/*May* 2028	166.759	161.005	Baa2***)
FR 0065	6,63%	15 Mei/*May* 2033	144.809	140.434	Baa2***)
FR 0043	10,25%	15 Juli/*July* 2022	30.000	32.849	Baa2***)
FR 0061	7,00%	15 Mei/*May* 2022	30.000	30.551	Baa2***)
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah / *Total Government Bonds*			561.568	552.625	
Dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi / *Less unamortized Interest*			(8.943)	-	
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah - bersih / *Total Government Bonds – net*			552.625	552.625	
Obligasi Korporasi / *Corporate Bonds*					
Korporasi Non Bank					
PT Indosat Tbk					
Obligasi Berkelanjutan II / *Continuance Bonds II*					
- Tahap I 2018 Seri B / *Phase I 2018 B Serie*	8,15%	31 Mei/*May 2020*	20.000	20.006	AAA***)
PT Sarana Multigriya Finance					
Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV / *Continuance Bonds IV*					
- Tahap VII 2019 Seri A / *Phase VII 2019 A Serie*	7,75%	4 Februari/ *February 2020*	20.000	20.064	AAA***)
Jumlah Korporasi Non Bank / *Total Corporate Bonds - Net*			40.000	40.070	
Ditambah premi yang belum di amortisasi / *Plus unamortized Premium*			70	-	
			40.070	40.070	
Korporasi Bank					
PT Federal International Finance					
Obligasi Berkelanjutan III / *Continuance Bonds III*					
- Tahap IV 2018 Seri B / *Phase VI 2018 B Serie*	8,75%	25 Sept/*Sept 2021*	11.300	11.460	AAA***)
PT Sarana Multigriya Finance					
Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV / *Continuance Bonds IV*					
- Tahap VIII 2019 Seri B / *Phase VIII 2019 B Serie*	8,45%	2 Maret/*March 2022*	20.000	20.406	AAA***)
PT Sarana Multigriya Finance					
Obligasi II / *Bonds II*					
- Tahap II 2019 Seri B / *Phase II 2019 B Serie*	7,80%	22 Agustus/ *August 2022*	20.000	20.139	AAA***)
Jumlah obligasi korporasi / *Total Corporate Bonds*			51.300	52.005	
Ditambah premi yang belum diamortisasi / *Plus unamortized Premium*			705	-	
Jumlah Obligasi Korporasi / *Total Corporate Bonds*			52.005	52.005	

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan) / *b. By type and issuer (continued)*

Nama Penerbit / *Issuer Name*	Tingkat Suku Bunga per Tahun/ *Annual Interest Rate (%)*	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ *Maturity Date*	31 Des/*Dec 31,* 2019 Nilai Perolehan/ *Acquisition Cost*	Nilai Wajar/ *Fair Value*	Peringkat/ *Rating*
Obligasi Ritel / *Retail Bonds*					
- ORI 001422 / *ORI 001422*	8,25%	15 Oktober/ *October2021*	50.000	51.710	Baa2***)
- ORI 001424 / *ORI 001424*	8,25%	15 Oktober/ *October2021*	50.000	51.720	Baa2***)
- ORI 001429 / *ORI 001429*	8,25%	15 Oktober/ *October2021*	30.000	31.075	Baa2***)
Jumlah Obligasi Ritel / *Total Retail Bonds*			130.000	134.505	
Ditambah premi dibayar dimuka / *Plus premium paid up front*			4.505	-	
			134.505	134.505	
Jumlah / *Total*			**1.825.746**	**1.825.746**	

*) Berdasarkan peringkat yang diterbitkan oleh PT Peringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo).
**) Berdasarkan peringkat yang diterbitkan oleh PT PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.
***) Berdasarkan peringkat yang diterbitkan oleh PT Moody's Indonesia.
****) Berdasarkan peringkat yang diterbitkan oleh PT Standars and Poors Indonesia

c. Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *c. By remaining period to maturity*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Tersedia untuk Dijual			*Available-for-Sale*
1 sampai dengan 3 bulan	-	-	*1 up to 3 months*
3 sampai dengan 12 bulan	-	880.924	*3 up to 12 months*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	-	51.800	*1 up to 2 years*
Lebih dari 2 tahun	675.802	153.888	*More than 2 years*
Sub jumlah	675.802	1.086.612	*Sub total*
Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo			*Held-to-Maturity*
1 sampai dengan 3 bulan	2.094	-	*1 up to 3 months*
3 sampai dengan 12 bulan	1.970	-	*3 up to 12 months*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	208.447	-	*1 up to 2 years*
Lebih dari 2 tahun	764.715	739.134	*More than 2 years*
Sub jumlah	977.226	739.134	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**1.653.028**	**1.825.746**	***Total***
Cadangan Kerugian penurunan nilai	(24)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Efek-efek	**1.653.004**	**1.825.746**	***Total Marketable Securities***

d. Berdasarkan efek-efek pemerintah dan bukan pemerintah / *d. By government and non-government securities*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Jenis			*Type*
Efek-efek pemerintah	1.279.454	1.599.166	*Government securities*
Efek-efek bukan pemerintah	373.574	226.580	*Non-Government securities*
Jumlah	**1.653.028**	**1.825.746**	***Total***
Cadangan Kerugian penurunan nilai	(24)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Efek-efek	**1.653.004**	**1.825.746**	***Total Marketable Securities***

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) / *8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)*

e. Perubahan keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual adalah sebagai berikut:

e. Changes in unrealized gain from changes in fair value of available-for-sale securities are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun - sebelum pajak penghasilan tangguhan	(1.407)	(8.895)	*Balance at beginning of year- before deferred income tax*
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi selama tahun berjalan	52.096	9.360	*Unrealized gain during the year*
Saldo akhir tahun - sebelum pajak penghasilan tangguhan	50.689	465	*Balance at end of year - before deferred income tax*
Pajak penghasilan tangguhan (Catatan 22c)	(9.898)	(1.872)	*Deferred income tax (Note 22c)*
Saldo akhir tahun - setelah pajak penghasilan tangguhan	**40.791**	**(1.407)**	***Balance at end of year - after deferred income tax***

Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek yang diperdagangkan dan tersedia untuk dijual untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp60 dan Rp576.

Gains on sale of trading and available-for-sale securities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp60 and Rp576, respectively.

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai efek-efek secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

The Bank assesses the impairment of marketable securities individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, seluruh efek-efek diklasifikasikan "Lancar".

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, all marketable securities are classified as "Current".

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas efek-efek sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

As of December 31, 2019, management believes that there is no impairment on marketable securities therefore no allowance for impairment losses is provided.

9. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI / *9. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENT TO RESELL*

	2020					
	Tanggal pembelian/ *Purchase date*	**Tanggal penjualan kembali/ *Range of resale date***	**Harga penjualan kembali/ *Resale price***	**Pendapatan bunga yang belum diakui/ *Unearned interest***	**Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount***	
Transaksi dengan Bank Indonesia						*Transactions with Bank Indonesia*
Pihak ketiga						*Third party*
Rupiah						*Rupiah*
Surat utang negara						*Government promissory notes*
FR0070- 016291	28 Desember/ *December* 20	04 Januari/ *January 2021*	2.041.405	637	2.040.768	*FR0070- 016291*
FR0070-016292	28 Desember/ *December* 20	04 Januari/ *January 2021*	2.041.405	637	2.040.768	*FR0070-016292*
VR0038 & FR0040-016294	28 Desember/ *December* 20	04 Januari/ *January 2021*	2.952.722	1.230	2.951.492	*VR0038 & FR0040-016294*
VR0062- 016296	28 Desember/ *December* 20	04 Januari/ *January 2021*	1.046.688	545	1.046.143	*VR0062- 016296*
Jumlah			**8.082.220**	**3.049**	**8.079.171**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			-	-	(2)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Bersih			**8.082.220**	**3.049**	**8.079.169**	***Total - Net***

9. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)

9. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENT TO RESELL (continued)

	2019					
	Tanggal pembelian/ *Purchase date*	Tanggal penjualan kembali/ *Range of resale date*	Harga penjualan kembali/ *Resale price*	Pendapatan bunga yang belum diakui/ *Unearned interest*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	
Transaksi dengan Bank Indonesia						*Transactions with Bank Indonesia*
Pihak ketiga						*Third party*
Rupiah						*Rupiah*
Surat utang negara						*Government promissory notes*
SPN 12200313	26 Desember/ *December 2019*	01 Februari/ *February 2019*	470.487	(65)	470.422	*SPN 12200313*
SPN 12200814	27 Desember/ *December 2019*	01 Maret/ *March 2019*	459.872	(128)	459.744	*SPN 12200814*
SPN 12201009	31 Desember/ *December 2018*	01 Juli/ *July 2019*	161.297	(134)	161.163	*SPN 12201009*
FR 0031	31 Desember/ *December 2018*	01 Juli/ *July 2019*	73.952	(61)	73.891	*FR 0031*
SPN12200213	30 Desember/ *December 2019*	01 Juni/ *June 2019*	472.549	(328)	472.221	*SPN12200213*
Jumlah			**1.638.157**	**(716)**	**1.637.441**	***Total***

10. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF

Bank melakukan transaksi derivatif dalam bentuk pembelian dan penjualan *spot* dan *forward* valuta asing.

Risiko pasar dari transaksi derivatif timbul dari potensi perubahan nilai akibat fluktuasi kurs mata uang asing, sedangkan risiko kredit timbul dalam hal pihak lain tidak memenuhi kewajibannya kepada Bank.

Jangka waktu dari pembelian dan penjualan berjangka valuta asing berkisar antara dan 3 sampai dengan 6 hari pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020.

Rincian tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif adalah sebagai berikut:

10. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The Bank's derivative instruments principally consist of foreign currencies spot and forward sales and purchases.

The market risk of derivative transactions arise from potential changes in value due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, while credit risks is the possibility that a loss may occur due to the failure of counterparty to fulfill its obligation according to the term of contract.

Term of the Bank's forward and spot foreign exchange contracts ranging from and 3 to 6 days as of December 31, 2020.

The details of derivative receivables and payables are as follows:

	2020			
	Nilai nosional (angka penuh)/ *Notional value (full amount)*		Tagihan Derivatif/ *Derivative Receivables*	Liabilitas Derivatif/ *Derivative Payables*	
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Penjualan *forward* valuta asing					*Foreign currencies spot sales*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Jakarta	-	-	-	-	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk,	-	-	-	-	*PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk,*
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk	-	-	-	-	*PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk*
PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta	-	-	-	-	*PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta	-	-	-	-	*PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta*
			-	-	

10. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan) / *10. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)*

	2019				
	Nilai nosional (angka penuh)/ *Notional value (full amount)*		Tagihan Derivatif/ *Derivative Receivables*	Liabilitas Derivatif/ *Derivative Payables*	
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Penjualan *forward* valuta asing					*Foreign currencies spot sales*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Jakarta	USD	17.500.000	3.017	-	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk,	USD	16.000.000	2.376	-	*PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk,*
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk	USD	5.000.000	649	-	*PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk*
PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta	USD	4.000.000	802	-	*PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta*
PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta	GBP	600.000	66	-	*PT Bank Mega Tbk, Jakarta*
			6.910	**-**	

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai tagihan derivatif secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

The Bank assesses the impairment of derivative receivables individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, seluruh tagihan derivatif diklasifikasikan "Lancar".

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, all derivative receivables are classified as "Current".

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas tagihan derivatif, sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, management believes that there is no impairment on derivative receivables, therefore no allowance for impairment losses was provided.

11. PENDAPATAN BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA / *11. ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLES*

Rincian pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of accrued interest receivables are as follows:

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
Kredit yang diberikan		267.627		115.770	*Loans*
Efek-efek		22.044		10.579	*Marketable securities*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain		-		-	*Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Sub jumlah		289.671		126.349	*Sub total*

11. PENDAPATAN BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA (lanjutan) / *11. ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLES (continued)*

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	
Dolar Amerika Serikat					*United States Dollar*
Kredit yang diberikan	147.326	2.070	245.026	3.402	*Loans*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7.846	110	100.907	1.401	*Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Sub jumlah		2.180		4.803	*Sub total*
Dolar Singapura					*Singapore Dollar*
Kredit yang diberikan	3.608	38	4.119	42	*Loans*
Sub jumlah		38		42	
Jumlah		**291.889**		**131.194**	***Total***

12. BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA / *12. PREPAID EXPENSES*

Rincian biaya dibayar di muka adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of prepaid expenses are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Sewa dan operasional	187.655	107.602	*Rent and operational*
Karyawan	10.080	8.001	*Employee*
Pemasaran	9.873	15.311	*Marketing*
Renovasi dan pemeliharaan gedung	6.218	9.381	*Office building renovation and maintenance*
Asuransi	18	66.671	*Insurance*
Jumlah	**213.844**	**206.966**	***Total***

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN / *13. LOANS*

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan pihak / *a. By type, currency and party*

Rincian kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan jenis dan pihak adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of loans based on type and party are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)			***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Fixed loans	145.491	137.285	*Fixed loans*
Kredit pemilikan Rumah	116.808	120.823	*Housing ownership loans*
Revolving loans	-	138.438	*Revolving loans*
Sub jumlah	262.299	396.546	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Revolving loans	-	-	*Revolving loans*
	-	-	
Sub jumlah	262.299	396.546	*Sub total*

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *13. LOANS (continued)*

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan pihak (lanjutan) / *a. By type, currency and party (continued)*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Fixed loans	5.186.998	4.611.211	*Fixed loans*
Kredit pemilikan rumah dan apartemen	2.750.910	2.699.805	*Housing loans and apartment Ownership*
Revolving loans	2.276.132	3.490.182	*Revolving loans*
Kredit sindikasi	1.189.902	1.140.096	*Syndicated loans*
Kredit usaha rakyat	132.437	382.764	*Micro community commercial loans*
Pinjaman rekening koran	159.726	256.573	*Overdraft*
Pinjaman karyawan	51.402	59.176	*Employee loans*
Kredit pemilikan kios	37.623	5.780	*Kiosk loans*
Kredit tanpa agunan	33.635	52.528	*Unsecured loans*
Kredit pemilikan mobil	329	734	*Car loans*
Kredit wirausaha	9	11	*Entrepreneurs loans*
Trust receipts	-	29.798	*Trust receipts*
	11.819.103	12.728.658	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Fixed loans	235.822	409.146	*Fixed loans*
Revolving loans	125.290	202.547	*Revolving loans*
	361.112	611.693	
Sub jumlah	12.180.215	13.340.351	*Sub total*
Jumlah Kredit	12.442.514	13.736.897	*Total Loans*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(459.932)	(277.410)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Kredit – Bersih	**11.982.582**	**13.459.487**	***Total Loans – Net***

Rincian kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of loans based on currencies are as follows:

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)		262.299		396.546	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Pihak ketiga		11.819.103		12.728.658	*Third parties*
Sub jumlah		12.081.402		13.125.204	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing					*Foreign Currencies*
Pihak berelasi					*Related Parties*
Dolar Amerika Serikat		-	-	-	*United States Dollar*
Pihak ketiga					*Third parties*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.358.946	19.093	42.315.768	202.547	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	32.247.105	342.019	2.350.378	409.146	*Singapore Dollar*
Sub jumlah		361.112		611.693	*Sub total*
Jumlah		12.442.514		13.736.897	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(459.932)		(277.410)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Kredit - bersih		**11.982.582**		**13.459.487**	***Total Loans – Net***

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *13. LOANS (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi / *b. By economic sector*

	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)			***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Restoran dan hotel	66.688	67.217	*Restaurant and hotel*
Konstruksi	-	73.721	*Construction*
Perdagangan	-	8.990	*Trading*
Lain-lain	195.611	246.618	*Others*
Sub jumlah	262.299	396.546	*Sub total*
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Perdagangan	1.487.385	1.583.294	*Trading*
Konstruksi	1.627.543	1.862.165	*Construction*
Pertanian dan pertambangan	579.328	1.040.551	*Agribusiness and mining*
Restoran dan hotel	693.045	966.889	*Restaurant and hotel*
Industri	917.696	756.273	*Industry*
Jasa	512.763	588.324	*Services*
Transportasi dan komunikasi	560.923	509.706	*Transportation and communication*
Lain-lain	5.440.420	5.421.456	*Others*
	11.819.103	12.728.658	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Pertanian dan pertambangan	90.141	279.607	*Agribusiness and mining*
Perdagangan	4.182	57.769	*Trading*
Industri	152.689	155.241	*Industry*
Transportasi dan komunikasi	22.897	75.030	*Transportation and communication*
Konstruksi	-	-	*Construction*
Lain-lain	91.203	44.046	*Others*
	361.112	611.693	
Sub jumlah	12.180.215	13.340.351	*Sub total*
Jumlah Kredit	12.442.514	13.736.897	*Total Loans*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(459.932)	(277.410)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah kredit – Bersih	**11.982.582**	**13.459.487**	***Total loans – Net***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, persentase kredit yang diberikan kepada usaha mikro, kecil dan menengah masing-masing sebesar 8,32% dan 10,16%.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, percentage of loans were granted to micro, small and medium business was 8.32% and 10.16%, respectively.

c. Berdasarkan jangka waktu periode perjanjian kredit / *c. By term of the loan agreement*

	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)			***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	-	103.652	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	2.000	34.786	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	-	11.490	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	260.299	246.618	*More than 5 years*
	262.299	396.546	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	-	-	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	-	-	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	-	-	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	-	-	*More than 5 years*
	-		
Sub jumlah	262.299	396.546	*Sub total*

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *13. LOANS (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan jangka waktu periode perjanjian kredit (lanjutan) / *c. By term of the loan agreement (continued)*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	2.416.105	2.463.222	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	580.614	1.101.508	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	3.136.875	2.274.140	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	5.685.509	6.889.788	*More than 5 years*
	11.819.103	12.728.658	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	207.553	54.366	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	-	64.067	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	24.842	202.703	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	128.717	290.557	*More than 5 years*
	361.112	611.693	
Sub jumlah	12.180.215	13.340.351	*Sub total*
Jumlah	12.442.514	13.736.897	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(459.932)	(277.410)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Kredit - Bersih	**11.982.582**	**13.459.487**	***Total Loans – Net***

d. Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *d. By maturity term*

	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)			***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	-	138.438	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	2.000	2.500	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	4.099	14.571	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	256.200	241.037	*More than 5 years*
	262.299	396.546	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	-	-	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	-	-	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	-	-	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	-	-	*More than 5 years*
	-	-	
Sub jumlah	262.299	396.546	*Sub total*
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	3.137.532	4.575.822	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	975.069	584.887	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	2.668.325	2.067.750	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	5.038.177	5.500.199	*More than 5 years*
	11.819.103	12.728.658	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Kurang dari 1 tahun	207.553	298.512	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 2 tahun	22.897	-	*1 to 2 years*
2 sampai dengan 5 tahun	1.945	22.624	*2 to 5 years*
Lebih dari 5 tahun	128.717	290.557	*More than 5 years*
	361.112	611.693	
Sub jumlah	12.180.215	13.340.351	*Sub total*
Jumlah Kredit	12.442.514	13.736.897	*Total Loans*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(459.932)	(277.410)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Kredit – Bersih	**11.982.582**	**13.459.487**	***Total Loans – Net***

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *13. LOANS (continued)*

e. Berdasarkan klasifikasi individual dan kolektif / *e. By individual and collective classification*

	2020		2019		
	Pokok/ *Principal*	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ *allowance for impairment losses*	Pokok/ *Principal*	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ *allowance for impairment losses*	
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
Kolektif	11.938.801	355.229	12.576.480	124.919	*Collective*
Individual	142.601	93.658	548.724	137.463	*Individual*
Sub jumlah	12.081.402	448.887	13.125.204	262.382	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing					*Foreign Currencies*
Kolektif	361.112	11.045	559.287	28	*Collective*
Individual	-	-	52.406	15.000	*Individual*
Sub jumlah	361.112	11.045	611.693	15.028	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**12.442.514**	**459.932**	**13.736.897**	**277.410**	***Total***

f. Berdasarkan klasifikasi kolektibilitas / *f. By collectibility classification*

	2020			
	Rupiah/ *Rupiah*	Mata Uang Asing/ *Foreign Currencies*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Lancar	10.333.004	338.215	10.671.219	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.179.004	22.897	1.201.901	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	335.210	-	335.210	*Substandard*
Diragukan	6.363	-	6.363	*Doubtful*
Macet	227.821	-	227.821	*Loss*
Jumlah Kredit	12.081.402	361.112	12.442.514	*Total Loans*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(448.887)	(11.045)	(459.932)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Kredit – Bersih	**11.632.515**	**350.067**	**11.982.582**	***Total Loans – Net***

	2019			
	Rupiah/ *Rupiah*	Mata Uang Asing/ *Foreign Currencies*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Lancar	11.625.761	448.227	12.073.988	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	767.350	111.060	878.410	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	19.023	-	19.023	*Substandard*
Diragukan	108.195	-	108.195	*Doubtful*
Macet	604.875	52.406	657.281	*Loss*
Jumlah Kredit	13.125.204	611.693	13.736.897	*Total Loans*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(262.381)	(15.029)	(277.410)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah Kredit – Bersih	**12.862.823**	**596.664**	**13.459.487**	***Total Loans – Net***

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *13. LOANS (continued)*

g. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi / *g. Restructured loans*

Rincian kredit yang direstrukturisasi berdasarkan mata uang, jenis dan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of restructured loan based on currencies, type and collectability are as follows:

Jenis/*Type*	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Sub-standard*	Diragukan/ *Doubtful*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*
2020						
Pihak berelasi/*Related parties*						
Fixed loans	140.662	-	-	-	-	140.662
Kredit pemilikan rumah *Housing ownership loans*	95.285	-	-	-	-	95.285
Jumlah/*Total*	235.947	-	-	-	-	235.947
Pihak ketiga/*Third parties*						
Fixed loans	3.364.762	619.265	1.537	367	614	3.986.545
Revolving loans	315.080	306.402	-	-	-	621.482
Kredit pemilikan rumah dan apartemen/*Housing and apartment ownership loans*	243.205	11.699	-	-	-	254.904
Pinjaman rekening koran/*Overdraft*	16.642	2.040	-	-	-	18.682
Kredit pemilikan kios	335	-	-	-	-	335
Kredit tanpa agunan	740	6	-	-	-	746
KRJ	293	-	-	-	-	293
KUR Detail	1.440	531	-	-	75	2.046
Jumlah/*Total*	3.942.497	939.943	1.537	367	689	4.885.033
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ *Allowance for impairment losses*	(128.816)	(69.060)	(141)	(163)	(327)	(198.507)
Jumlah Kredit - Bersih/ *Total Loans-Net*	**3.813.681**	**870.883**	**1.396**	**204**	**362**	**4.686.526**

Jenis/ *Type*	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Sub-standard*	Diragukan/ *Doubtful*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*
2019						
Pihak berelasi/*Related parties*						
Fixed loans	120.369	-	-	-	-	120.369
Jumlah/*Total*	120.369	-	-	-	-	120.369
Pihak ketiga/*Third parties*						
Fixed loans	1.446.831	177.839	738	65	88.809	1.714.282
Revolving loans	427.722	495.586	-	-	-	923.308
Kredit pemilikan rumah dan apartemen/*Housing and apartment ownership loans*	5.131	2.595	-	-	1.593	9.319
Pinjaman rekening koran/*Overdraft*	21.596	-	-	-	-	21.596
Kredit pemilikan kios	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit tanpa agunan	104	-	54	-	22	180
Sub jumlah/*Sub total*	1.901.384	676.020	792	65	90.424	2.668.685
Jumlah/*Total*	2.021.753	676.020	792	65	90.424	2.789.054
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ *Allowance for impairment losses*	(21.232)	(30.057)	(1)	-	(37.721)	(89.011)
Jumlah Kredit - Bersih/ *Total Loans – Net*	**2.000.521**	**645.963**	**791**	**65**	**52.703**	**2.700.043**

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat keuntungan atau kerugian dari kredit yang direstrukturisasi.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no gains or losses arising from restructured loans.

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan) / *13. LOANS (continued)*

h. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai / *h. Allowance for impairment losses*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk kredit yang diberikan untuk kelompok individual dan kolektif adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes of allowance for impairment losses of loans to individual and collective groups are as follows:

	2020		2019		
	Individual/ *Individual*	Kolektif/ *Collective*	Individual/ *Individual*	Kolektif/ *Collective*	
Rupiah					***Rupiah***
Saldo awal tahun	137.463	124.919	415.856	172.320	*Balance at beginning of year*
Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai	138.712	775.590	190.109	(47.401)	*Provision for impairment losses*
Penghapusbukuan kredit	(182.517)	(545.281)	(468.502)	-	*Writen-off loans*
Saldo akhir tahun	93.658	355.228	137.463	124.919	*Balance at end of year*
Mata Uang Asing					***Foreign Currencies***
Saldo awal tahun	15.000	29	-	143	*Balance at beginning of year*
Dampak penerapan PSAK 71	(15.000)	58.070	-	-	*Impact of PSAK 71 Implementation*
Penyisihan (pemulihan) kerugian penurunan nilai	52.714	(47.053)	49.865	(114)	*Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses*
Penghapusbukuan kredit	(52.714)	-	(34.865)	-	*Writen-off loans*
Saldo akhir tahun	-	11.046	15.000	29	*Balance at end of year*
Jumlah	**93.658**	**366.274**	**152.463**	**124.948**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk adalah cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya kredit yang diberikan.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible loans.

i. Kredit bermasalah / *i. Non-performing loans*

Rincian kredit bermasalah (kurang lancar, diragukan dan macet) yang dinilai secara individual dan kolektif berdasarkan sektor ekonomi, serta cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of non-performing loans (substandard, doubtful and loss) that assessed individually and collectively based on economic sectors, and allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Pokok/ *Principal*	Cadangan kerugian pokok/ penurunan nilai/ *Allowance for impairment losses*	Pokok/ *Principal*	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ *Allowance for impairment losses*
Rupiah/*Rupiah*				
Jasa/*Services*	6.311	6.197	22.494	3.145
Pertanian dan pertambangan/ *Agriculture and mining*	46.717	46.159	159.953	17.816
Perdagangan/*Trading*	401.008	63.138	208.445	42.239
Konstruksi/*Construction*	2.083	1.535	69.684	35.368
Industri/*Industry*	48.244	28.284	150.076	47.842
Transportasi dan komunikasi/ *Transportation and communication*	508	508	60.897	18.187
Restoran dan hotel/ *Restaurant and hotel*	11.233	9.968	20.624	4.891
Lain-lain/*Others*	53.289	22.479	92.325	30.703
Jumlah/*Total*	**569.393**	**178.268**	**784.498**	**200.191**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, rasio kredit bermasalah terhadap jumlah aset keuangan Bank masing-masing sebesar 1,88% dan 3,72%.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, non-performing loans ratio to Bank's total financial assets of 1.88% and 3.72%, respectively.

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

i. Kredit bermasalah (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah minimum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang wajib dibentuk sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia untuk perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) masing-masing sebesar Rp394.106 dan Rp803.083. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, rasio pemenuhan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk kredit yang diberikan sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia masing-masing sebesar 58,46% dan 34,54%.

j. Kredit yang Dihapusbukukan

Perubahan kredit yang dihapusbukukan adalah sebagai berikut:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun	1.022.470	521.362	*Balance at beginning of year*
Penghapusbukuan kredit	780.512	503.367	*Writen-off loans*
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	(2.259)	*Recoveries from writen-off loan*
Saldo akhir tahun	**1.802.982**	**1.022.470**	***Balance at end of year***

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat hapus buku atas kredit yang diberikan kepada pihak berelasi.

k. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun adalah sebagai berikut:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Kredit tanpa agunan	27,79%	27,27%	*Unsecured loans*
Kredit wirausaha	24,00%	24,00%	*Entrepreneur loans*
Kredit pemilikan mobil	18,80%	19,83%	*Car loans*
Pinjaman rekening Koran	13,41%	15,17%	*Overdraft*
Fixed loans	12,98%	13,26%	*Fixed loans*
Revolving loans	12,24%	12,19%	*Revolving loans*
Kredit pemilikan kios	12,21%	13,61%	*Kiosk loans*
Kredit sindikasi	10,36%	11,25%	*Syndicated loans*
Kredit usaha rakyat	8,42%	8,22%	*Micro community commercial loans*
Kredit pemilikan rumah dan apartemen	5,53%	5,67%	*Housing and apartment ownership loans*
Pinjaman karyawan	8,10%	8,28%	*Employee loans*
Trust receipts	-	3,65%	*Trust receipts*
Mata Uang Asing			Foreign Currencies
Fixed loans	6,16%	6,00%	*Fixed loans*
Revolving loans	6,38%	5,03%	*Revolving loans*

13. LOANS (continued)

i. Non-performing loans (continued)

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the minimum allowance for impairment losses which is required by Bank Indonesia for calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) amounted to Rp394.106 and Rp803.083, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the adequacy ratio for allowance for impairment losses 58.46% of loans which is required by Bank Indonesia is and 34.54%, re spectively.

j. Writen-off Loans

The changes in write-off loans are as follows:

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no writen-off loans to related parties.

k. The average interest rates per annum are as follows:

13. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

l. Informasi penting lainnya

1. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah deposito berjangka yang dijadikan sebagai jaminan tunai atas kredit yang diberikan masing-masing sebesar Rp126.774 dan Rp540.333 (Catatan 20c).

2. Kredit sindikasi merupakan kredit yang diberikan kepada debitur berdasarkan perjanjian bersama (sindikasi) dengan bank-bank lain. Jumlah kredit sindikasi yang diberikan oleh Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp1.189.902 dan Rp1.140.096.
Keikutsertaan Bank sebagai anggota sindikasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar 10,36% dan 5,98% dari jumlah kredit sindikasi.

3. Kredit yang diberikan kepada karyawan merupakan kredit untuk membeli rumah, kendaraan dan keperluan lainnya dengan jangka waktu 1 sampai dengan 15 tahun yang dikenakan tingkat suku bunga rata-rata masing-masing sebesar 8,10% dan 8,28% pada tahun 2020 dan 2019. Pembayaran kembali kredit dilakukan dengan pemotongan gaji setiap bulan.

4. Rasio kredit bermasalah - bersih pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar 3,14% dan 4,25%. Rasio kredit bermasalah kotor pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar 4,58% and 5,7%.

13. LOANS (continued)

l. Other important informations

1. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, total time deposits pledged as loans cash collateral amounted to Rp126,774 and Rp540,333 respectively (Note 20c).

2. Syndicated loans represent loans provided to debtors under syndication agreements with other banks. Total syndicated loans of the Bank as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp1,189,902 and Rp1,140,096, respectively.

The participation of the Bank as a participant of the syndicated loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was 10.36% and 5.98% respectively, of total syndicated loans.

3. Loans granted to the Bank's employee are loans for acquisition of houses, vehicles and other purposes with term of 1 to 15 years which bear average interest rate of 8.10% and 8.28% per annum in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The repayment of loans are collected through monthly salary deduction.

4. The ratio of non-performing loans - net as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was 3.14% and 4.25%, respectively. The ratio of non-performing loans - gross as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was 4.58% and 5.7 %, respectively.

14 TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang

14. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a. By type and currency

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Tagihan akseptasi					***Acceptance receivables***
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN)		144.082		47.806	*Domestic Documentary Letter of Credit*
Sub jumlah		144.082		47.806	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing					*Foreign Currencies*
USD	21.916	308	43.419	603	*USD*
Euro Eropa		-		-	*European Euro*
Sub jumlah		308		603	*Sub total*
Jumlah		144.390		48.409	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(412)		-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah bersih		**143.978**		**48.409**	***Total - net***

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14 TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan) / *14. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)*

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang (lanjutan) / *a. By type and currency (continued)*

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Liabilitas akseptasi					***Acceptance payables***
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Rupiah					*Rupiah*
Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN)		144.082		47.806	*Domestic Documentary Letter of Credit*
Sub jumlah		144.082		47.806	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing					*Foreign Currencies*
USD	21.916	308	43.419	603	*USD*
Euro Eropa		-		-	*European Euro*
Sub jumlah		308		603	*Sub total*
Jumlah		**144.390**		**48.409**	***Total***

b. Berdasarkan *counterparty* / *b. By counterparty*

	2020	2019	
Bukan bank - pihak ketiga			***Non banks - third parties***
Rupiah	144.082	47.806	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	308	603	*Foreign currencies*
Jumlah	144.390	48.409	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(412)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	143.978	**48.409**	

c. Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *c. Based on remaining period until maturity*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	-	12.396	*Less than 1 month*
1 sampai dengan 3 bulan	4.422	14.111	*1 to 3 months*
3 sampai dengan 6 bulan	139.660	21.299	*3 to 6 months*
Sub jumlah	144.082	47.806	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	-	205	*Less than 1 month*
1 sampai dengan 3 bulan	308	398	*1 to 3 months*
Sub jumlah	308	603	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**144.390**	**48.409**	***Total***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(412)	-	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	143.978	**48.409**	

14 TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

c. Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai tagihan akseptasi secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tagihan akseptasi diklasifikasikan "Lancar".

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

14. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

c. Based on remaining period until maturity

The Bank assesses the impairment of acceptance receivables individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, acceptance receivables are classified as "Current".

As of December 31, 2019, management believes that there is no impairment losses on acceptance receivables, therefore no allowance for impairment losses is provided.

15. PENYERTAAN SAHAM

Bank memiliki penyertaan saham yang menggunakan metode biaya perolehan pada perusahaan sebagai berikut:

15. INVESTMENT IN SHARES OF STOCK

The Bank has investment in shares of stock in the following companies that are accounted for under cost method:

Nama Perusahaan/ *Company Name*	Jenis Usaha/ Type of Business	Persentase Kepemilikan/ *Percentage of Ownership*	2020	2019
PT Sarana Bersama Pembiayaan Indonesia	Investasi/ *Investment*	1,95%	131	131
PT Aplikanusa Lintasarta	Jasa komunikasi data dan internet/ *Internet and data communication services*	0,27%	6	6
Jumlah/*Total*			**137**	**137**

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai penyertaan saham secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, seluruh penyertaan saham diklasifikasikan "Lancar".

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas penyertaan saham sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

The Bank assesses the impairment of investment in shares of stock individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, investment in shares of stock are classified as "Current".

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, management believes that there is no impairment on investment in shares of stock, therefore no allowance for impairment losses is provided.

16. ASET TETAP / *16. FIXED ASSETS*

Aset tetap terdiri dari: / *Fixed assets consist of:*

	2020	2019	
Kepemilikan langsung	2.023.937	2.029.527	*Direct ownership*
Aset hak-guna	41.271	-	*Right-of-use assets*
	2.065.208	2.029.527	

	1 Januari/ *January 1, 2020*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	Reklasifikasi / *Reclasification*	31 Desember/ *December 31, 2020*	
Kepemilikan langsung						***Direct ownership***
Biaya Perolehan						*Acquisition Cost*
Hak atas tanah	1.902.177	5.318	-	-	1.907.495	*Landrights*
Inventaris kantor	183.651	10.944	106.715	-	87.880	*Office equipment*
Bangunan	114.657	198	-	-	114.855	*Buildings*
Instalasi	3.626	156	1.608	-	2.174	*Installation*
	2.204.111	16.616	108.323	-	2.112.404	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	-	-	-	1.212	1.212	*Assets in progress*
	2.204.111	-	-	1.212	2.113.616	
Akumulasi Penyusutan:						*Accumulated Depreciation:*
Inventaris kantor	144.613	11.870	101.729	-	54.754	*Office equipment*
Bangunan	27.455	6.219	-	-	33.674	*Buildings*
Instalasi	2.516	311	1.576	-	1.251	*Installation*
Jumlah akumulasi penyusutan	174.584	18.400	103.305	-	89.679	***Total accumulated Depreciation***
Nilai Buku	**2.029.527**				**2.023.937**	***Book Value***

	1 Januari/ *January 1, 2020*	Dampak PSAK 73/ *Impact of SFAS 73*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	31 Desember/ *December 31, 2020*	
Aset hak-guna						***Right-of-use assets***
Biaya Perolehan						*Acquisition Cost*
Bangunan	-	111.898	-	-	111.898	*Buildings*
	-	111.898	-	-	111.898	
Akumulasi Penyusutan:						*Accumulated Depreciation:*
Bangunan	-	35.027	35.600	-	70.627	*Buildings*
Jumlah akumulasi penyusutan	-	35.027	35.600	-	70.627	***Total accumulated Depreciation***
Nilai Buku	**-**	**76.871**			**41.271**	***Book Value***

	1 Januari/ *January 1, 2019*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	31 Desember/ *December 31, 2019*	
Biaya Perolehan					*Acquisition Cost*
Hak atas tanah	1.902.177	-	-	1.902.177	*Landrights*
Inventaris kantor	195.473	16.044	27.866	183.651	*Office equipment*
Bangunan	118.754	143	4.240	114.657	*Buildings*
Instalasi	5.291	84	1.749	3.626	*Installation*
Jumlah Biaya Perolehan/Nilai Revaluasi	2.221.695	16.271	33.855	2.204.111	***Total acquisition Cost/Revaluation Value***
Akumulasi Penyusutan:					*Accumulated Depreciation:*
Inventaris kantor	144.823	19.234	19.443	144.613	*Office equipment*
Bangunan	20.648	6.807	-	27.455	*Buildings*
Instalasi	3.084	350	918	2.516	*Installation*
Jumlah akumulasi penyusutan	168.555	26.391	20.361	174.584	***Total accumulated Depreciation***
Nilai Buku	**2.053.140**			**2.029.527**	***Book Value***

16. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Sejak tanggal 30 Juni 2012, sehubungan dengan kuasi reorganisasi, aset tetap dicatat berdasarkan model revaluasi yang telah direviu oleh manajemen dan didukung oleh laporan penilai independen eksternal KJPP Hendra Gunawan & Rekan berdasarkan laporan No.V/2012/PKG/44E tanggal 7 November 2012. Metode penilaian yang digunakan adalah rekonsiliasi metode pendekatan data pasar dan biaya.

Selisih antara nilai buku sebelum revaluasi aset tetap dengan nilai wajar aset tetap sehubungan dengan kuasi reorganisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

16. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Since June 30, 2012, in connection with quasi reorganization, fixed assets were recorded based on revaluation model which is reviewed by the management and supported by an external independent valuer of KJPP Hendra Gunawan &Rekan based on its report No. V/2012/PKG/44E dated November 7, 2012. The valuation method used are reconciliation between market data and cost approach.

Differences of book value before revaluation of fixed assets and fair value of fixed assets in connection with quasi-reorganization are as follows:

Aset tetap	**Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/*Book value before revaluation***	**Nilai wajar/ *Fair value***	**Surplus revaluasi/ *Surplus revaluation***	***Fixed assets***
Hak atas tanah	102.738	510.537	407.799	*Landrights*
Bangunan	38.158	151.685	113.527	*Buildings*
Inventaris kantor	17.452	95.849	78.397	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	1.987	-	(1.987)	*Installation*
Jumlah	**160.335**	**758.071**	**597.736**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2016, hak atas tanah dan bangunan dicatat berdasarkan nilai revaluasi yang telah direviu oleh manajemen dan didukung oleh laporan penilai independen eksternal, KJPP Suwendho Rinaldy & Rekan, berdasarkan laporan No. 151211.001/SRR/LP-A/AG/SW tanggal 11 Desember 2015. Metode penilaian yang digunakan adalah rekonsiliasi metode pendekatan data pasar dan pendapatan, serta rekonsiliasi metode pendekatan biaya dan pendapatan. Penilaian dilakukan berdasarkan Standar Penilaian Indonesia 2013 (SPI 2013) dan Peraturan VIII.C.4 tentang "Pedoman Penilaian dan Penyajian Ringkasan Penilaian Properti di Pasar Modal" yang dimuat dalam Keputusan Ketua Bapepam dan LK No. KEP-478/BL/2209 tanggal 17 Januari 2013.

On January 1, 2016, landrights and building were recorded based on revaluation value which have been reviewed by the management and supported by an external independent valuer of KJPP Suwendho Rinaldy & Rekan based on its report No. 151211.001/SRR/LP-A/AG/SW dated December 11, 2015. The valuation method used are reconciliation between market data and income approach, and reconciliation between cost and income approach. The valuation is based on Indonesian Standard Valuation 2013 (SPI 2013) and Regulations VIII.C.4 on "Guidelines for Valuation and Presentation Summary of Property in Capital Market"as included in the Appendix of the Decision Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK No. KEP-478/BL/2209 dated January 17, 2013.

Berdasarkan Surat No.175/DSF/XII/2015 tanggal 16 Desember 2015, Bank mengajukan permohonan kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak mengenai penilaian kembali (revaluasi) aset tetap untuk tujuan perpajakan yang diajukan pada tahun2015. Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No.KEP-139/WPJ.07/2016 tanggal 12 Januari 2016, Direktur Jenderal Pajak telah menyetujui permohonan yang diajukan oleh Bank mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap untuk tujuan perpajakan efektif tanggal1 Januari 2016.

Based on Letter No.175/DSF/XII/2015 dated December 16, 2015, the Bank submitted application to the Directorate General of Taxes on revaluation of fixed assets for tax purposes which was filed in 2015. Based on Decision Letter No.KEP-139/WPJ.07/2016 dated January 12, 2016, the Director General of Taxation has approved the application submitted by the Bank regarding the revaluation for tax purposes effective January 1, 2016.

Selisih antara nilai wajar hak atas tanah dan bangunan dengan nilai buku sebelum revaluasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Differences between fair value of landrights and buildings before revaluation are as follows:

Aset tetap	**Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/*Book value before revaluation***	**Nilai wajar/ *Fair value***	**Surplus revaluasi/ *Surplus revaluation***	***Fixed assets***
Hak atas tanah	558.124	1.901.435	1.343.311	*Landrights*
Bangunan	88.149	104.994	16.845	*Buildings*
Jumlah	**646.273**	**2.006.429**	**1.360.156**	***Total***

16. ASET TETAP (lanjutan) / *16. FIXED ASSETS (continued)*

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi dicatat sebagai "Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap", dan disajikan dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain sebesar Rp1.303.818 (setelah dikurangi pajak final sebesar Rp56.338).

The increase in the carrying amount arising from the revaluation are recorded as "Surplus Revaluation of Fixed Assets", and are presented in other comprehensive income of Rp1,303,818 (after deducting the final tax of Rp56,338).

Nilai wajar hak atas tanah dan bangunan berdasarkan hirarki nilai wajar adalah sebagai berikut:

The fair values of landrights and buildings based on fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Jumlah/ Total	
Pengukuran Nilai Wajar Reguler					*Regular Fair Value Measurement*
Hak atas tanah	-	1.901.435	-	1.901.435	*Landrights*
Bangunan	-	104.994	-	104.994	*Buildings*
Jumlah	**-**	**2.006.429**	**-**	**2.006.429**	***Total***

Nilai wajar tingkat 2 dari hak atas tanah dan bangunan dihitung dengan menggunakan pendekatan perbandingan harga pasar, estimasi biaya reproduksi baru atau biaya pengganti baru, dan estimasi pendapatan dan biaya yang dihasilkan oleh aset. Harga pasar dari hak atas tanah dan bangunan yang paling mendekati disesuaikan dengan perbedaan atribut utama seperti ukuran aset, lokasi dan penggunaan aset. Input yang paling signifikan dalam pendekatan penilaian ini adalah asumsi harga per meter.

The fair value level 2 of the landrights and buildings are calculated using the market price comparison approach, the estimated cost of the new reproduction or new replacement cost, and estimated income and cost generated by the asset. The market price of the landrights and buildings that most closely adjusted for differences in the primary attributes such as asset size, location and use of assets. The most significant input in this valuation approach is the assumption of the price per meter.

Jika hak atas tanah dan bangunan dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan, nilai buku hak atas tanah dan bangunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 adalah sebagai berikut:

If the landrights and buildings are recorded at cost,book value of landrights and buildings as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	2020	
Hak atas tanah	558.124	*Landrights*
Bangunan	88.149	*Buildings*
Jumlah	**646.273**	***Total***

Penyusutan yang dibebankan pada beban umum dan administrasi adalah sebesar Rp54.000 dan Rp26.391 masing-masing untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 (Catatan 33).

Depreciation charged to general and administrative expenses amounted Rp54,000 and Rp26,391 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (Note 33).

Bank memiliki beberapa bidang tanah dengan hak legal berupa Hak Guna Bangunan yang berjangka waktu antara 20 sampai dengan 30 tahun yang akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2017 sampai dengan 2046. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat masalah dengan perpanjangan hak atas tanah karena seluruh tanah diperoleh secara sah dan didukung dengan bukti pemilikan yang memadai.

The Bank owns parcels of land with legal right of Builidings Usage Rights with the term between 20 up to 30 years which due in several dates between 2017 up to 2046. Management believes that there will be no difficulty in the extension of landrights since all of the landrights were acquired legally and supported by appropriate ownership evidence.

Rincian laba penjualan aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of gain on sale of fixed assets are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	1.050	14.059	*Proceed from sale of fixed assets*
Nilai buku	(110)	(13.494)	*Book value*
Laba penjualan aset tetap (Catatan 35)	940	565	***Gain on sale of fixed assets (Note 35)***

16. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 1 Desember 1993, Bank menandatangani Perjanjian Kerja Sama Pendirian Gedung dengan PT Buanagraha Arthaprima, pihak berelasi, No.098/XII/BOT/93 yang telah diubah dengan Addendum I tanggal 18 Januari 1994, untuk mengadakan kerjasama pembangunan gedung di atas tanah milik Bank di Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan. Metode perjanjian tersebut adalah BOT (*Build, Operateand Transfer*/Bangun, Kelola dan Serah) selama 40 tahun. Setelah masa tersebut berlalu maka gedung dan pengelolaannya akan dikembalikan kepada Bank (Catatan 37).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, aset tetap, kecuali hak atas tanah, diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran, pencurian dan risiko lainnya kepada PT Artha Graha General Insurance (pihak ketiga) dengan nilai pertanggungan seluruhnya masing-masing sebesar Rp238.727 dan Rp308.912. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas risiko tersebut.

Jumlah biaya perolehan atas aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh namun masih digunakan pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp28.161 dan Rp1.922.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak ada aset tetap yang dipakai sementara atau dihentikan dari penggunaan aktif dan tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat komitmen kontraktual dalam perolehan aset tetap.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank melakukan peninjauan kembali atas umur manfaat, metode penyusutan dan nilai residu aset tetap dan menyimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat perubahan atas metode dan asumsi tersebut.

Berdasarkan penelaahan manajemen, tidak terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan adanya penurunan nilai aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

6. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

On December 1, 1993, the Bank entered into a Cooperation Agreement of Office Tower Establishment with PT Buanagraha Arthaprima, affiliate, No.098/XII/BOT/93, which is amended by Addendum I dated January 18,1994, to jointly build the office tower in the Bank's landrights at Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, South Jakarta. The method of this agreement is BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) for 40 years. At the end of the contract, the building and operation will be returned to the Bank (Note 37).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, fixed assets, except landrights, have already insured to cover any possible losses caused by fire, theft and other risks to PT Artha Graha General Insurance (third party) with a total sum insured amounting to Rp238,727 and Rp308,912, respectively. Management believes that the sum insured is adequate to cover possible losses on such risks.

Total acquisition cost of fixed assets that have been fully depreciated but are still in use as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp28,161 and Rp1,922, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no fixed assets used temporarily or retired from active use and not classified as available-for-sale.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no contractual commitment in acquisition of fixed assets.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank undertakes a review of its useful life, depreciation method and residual values of fixed assets and concluded that there was no change in the methods and assumptions.

Based on management's assessment, there are no events or changes in circumstances indicate an impairment of fixed assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

17. ASET TAKBERWUJUD

Rincian aset takberwujud adalah sebagai berikut:

17. INTANGIBLE ASSET

The details of intangible asset is as follows:

	1 Januari 2020/ *January 1, 2020*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	*Pengurangan/ Deductions*	*31 Desember 2020/ December 31, 2020*	
Biaya Perolehan:					*Acquisition Cost:*
Perangkat lunak	73.211	-	-	73.211	*Software*
Jumlah biaya perolehan	73.211	-	-	73.211	*Total acquisition Cost*
Amortisasi:					*Amortization:*
Perangkat lunak	29.215	7.390	-	36.605	*Software*
Nilai Buku	**43.996**	**7.390**	**-**	**36.606**	***Book Value***

Amortisasi yang dibebankan pada beban umum dan administrasi adalah sebesar Rp7.390 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Catatan 33).

Amortization charged to general and administrative expenses amounted to Rp7,390 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 33).

17. ASET TAKBERWUJUD (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan penelaahan manajemen, tidak terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan adanya penurunan nilai aset takberwujud pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019.

17. INTANGIBLE ASSET (continued)

Based on management's assessment, there are no events or changes in circumstances indicate an impairment of intangible asset as of December 31, 2019.

	1 Januari 2019/ *January 1, 2019*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	*Pengurangan/ Deductions*	*31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019*	
Biaya Perolehan:					*Acquisition Cost:*
Perangkat lunak	73.211	-	-	73.211	*Software*
Jumlah biaya perolehan	73.211	-	-	73.211	*Total acquisition Cost*
Amortisasi:					*Amortization:*
Perangkat lunak	21.894	7.321	-	29.215	*Software*
Nilai Buku	**51.317**	**7.321**	**-**	**43.996**	***Book Value***

Amortisasi yang dibebankan pada beban umum dan administrasi adalah sebesar Rp7.321 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 (Catatan 33).

Amortization charged to general and administrative expenses amounted to Rp7,321 for the year ended December 31, 2019 (Note 33).

Berdasarkan penelaahan manajemen, tidak terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan adanya penurunan nilai aset takberwujud pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020.

Based on management's assessment, there are no events or changes in circumstances indicate an impairment of intangible asset as of December 31, 2020.

18. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH DAN ASET LAIN-LAIN

18. FORECLOSED ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS

Agunan Yang Diambil Alih

Foreclosed Assets

Rincian agunan yang diambil alih adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of foreclosed assets are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun	2.131.662	1.595.805	*Balance at beginning of year*
Penambahan	686.973	1.015.212	*Additions*
Pengurangan	(13.094)	(479.355)	*Less*
Hapus buku	-	-	*Written-off*
Saldo akhir tahun	2.805.541	2.131.662	*Balance at end of year*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(155.480)	(80.543)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**2.650.061**	**2.051.119**	***Total – Net***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes of impairment losses on foreclosed assets are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun	80.543	44.543	*Balance at beginning of year*
Penyisihan tahun berjalan (Catatan 34)	74.937	36.000	*Provision during the year (Note 34)*
Saldo akhir tahun	**155.480**	**80.543**	***Balance at end of year***

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

The Bank assesses the impairment of foreclosed assets individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk agunan yang diambil alih pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah cukup untuk menutupi kerugian yang mungkin terjadi.

Management believes that allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is adequate to cover possible losses

18. AGUNAN YANG DIAMBIL ALIH DAN ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan) / *18. FORECLOSED ASSETS AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)*

Agunan Yang Diambil Alih (lanjutan) / ***Foreclosed Assets (continued)***

Rincian rugi penjualan agunan yang diambil alih adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of loss on sale on foreclosed assets are as follows*

	2020	2019	
Hasil penyelesaian agunan yang diambil alih	13.094	479.355	*The result of the completion of foreclosed assets*
Nilai buku	(13.094)	(479.355)	*Book value*
Laba (rugi) penjualan agunan yang diambil alih (Catatan 35)	**-**	**-**	***Loss on sale of foreclosed assets (Note 35)***

Aset Lain-Lain / ***Other Assets***

	2020	2019	
Tagihan asuransi	22.214	101.140	*Insurance charges*
Tagihan administrasi kredit	25.533	21.157	*Loan administration charges*
Uang muka perolehan inventaris Kantor	-	11.693	*Advances for acquisition of office equipment*
Setoran jaminan	9.413	8.252	*Guarantee deposits*
Persediaan barang cetakan dan alat tulis kantor	8.173	6.154	*Printing items and Stationery*
Subsidi bunga kredit	1.568	4.379	*Credit interest subsidy*
Tagihan terkait dengan transaksi ATM	19.038	2.436	*Charges related to ATM Transactions*
Uang muka renovasi dan perbaikan	785	1.007	*Advances for renovations and repairs*
Uang muka sewa gedung kantor	708	560	*Advances for office rent*
Uang muka pendirian cabang	2	705	*Advances for branch establishment*
Lain-lain	153.021	12.681	*Others*
Jumlah	**240.455**	**170.164**	***Total***

Uang muka pendirian cabang merupakan uang muka yang telah dibayar oleh Bank untuk pendirian kantor cabang dan akan diselesaikan ketika cabang tersebut siap untuk melakukan kegiatan operasinya.

Advances for branch establishment represents advances that had been paid by the Bank for the establishment branch and will be settled when the branch ready to start operations.

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai aset lain-lain secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

The Bank assesses the impairment of other assets individually by using objective evidences of impairment.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas aset lain-lain sehingga tidak diperlukan pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, management believes that there is no impairment on other assets, therefore no allowance for impairment losses is provided.

19. LIABILITAS SEGERA / *19. OBLIGATIONS DUE IMMEDIATELY*

Rincian liabilitas segera adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of obligation due immediately are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Liabilitas sehubungan dengan ATM	38.009	2.147	*Liability related to ATM*
Klaim yang belum diselesaikan	3.094	58.847	*Unfinished claim*
Liabilitas kepada notaris dan penilai Independen	2.249	7.171	*Liability to the notary and independent valuers*
Titipan pengiriman uang dan setoran kliring	1.113	2.429	*Safekeeping remittance and deposits clearing*
Liabilitas kepada perusahaan asuransi	1.035	1.285	*Liability to insurance Companies*
Titipan setoran	23	4.399	*Repayment deposits*
Lain-lain	17.163	1.001	*Others*
Sub jumlah	62.686	77.279	*Sub total*

19. LIABILITAS SEGERA (lanjutan) / *19. OBLIGATIONS DUE IMMEDIATELY (continued)*

	2020	2019	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currency*
Titipan pengiriman uang dan setoran kliring	20	-	*Safekeeping remittance and deposits clearing*
Lain-lain	1.788	43	*Others*
Sub jumlah	1.808	43	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**64.494**	**77.322**	***Total***

Liabilitas sehubungan dengan ATM merupakan liabilitas sehubungan dengan pemakaian ATM jaringan ALTO dan Prima.

Liability related to ATM represents liability related to the use of ALTO and Prima ATM networks.

Titipan setoran merupakan titipan setoran nasabah yang belum diselesaikan.

Repayment deposits represent deposits of customers that have not been resolved.

20. SIMPANAN NASABAH / *20. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS*

Rincian simpanan nasabah adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of customer deposits are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)			***Related parties (Note 37)***
Giro	141.194	60.942	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	24.024	30.935	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	1.038.108	440.314	*Time deposits*
Jumlah pihak berelasi	1.203.326	532.191	*Total related parties*
	2020	**2019**	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Giro	4.650.111	4.434.912	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	1.489.082	1.563.050	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	18.157.810	13.719.639	*Time deposits*
Jumlah pihak ketiga	24.297.003	19.717.601	*Total third parties*
Jumlah	**25.500.329**	**20.249.792**	***Total***

a. Giro / *a. Demand Deposits*

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)					***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah		124.903		20.537	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing					*Foreign currency*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.159.505	16.291	2.910.478	40.405	*United States Dollar*
Sub jumlah		141.194		60.942	*Sub total*
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Rupiah		4.361.643		4.087.249	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing					*Foreign currency*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	19.669.403	276.355	22.016.644	305.646	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	1.056.333	11.204	3.990.388	41.161	*Singapore Dollar*
Yen Jepang	6.557.147	892	6.563.436	839	*Japanese Yen*
Euro Eropa	939	16	963	15	*European Euro*
Dolar Australia	123	1	212	2	*Australian Dollar*
Sub jumlah		4.650.111		4.434.912	*Sub total*
Jumlah		**4.791.305**		**4.495.854**	***Total***

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat giro yang dijadikan jaminan tunai atas kredit yang iberikan.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no demand deposits used as cash collateral for loans granted.

20. SIMPANAN NASABAH / *20. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS*

b. Tabungan / *b. Savings Deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak / *(i) By currency and party*

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)					***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah		24.024		30.935	*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Rupiah		1.489.082		1.563.050	*Rupiah*
Jumlah		**1.513.106**		**1.593.985**	***Total***

(ii) Berdasarkan jenis / *a. By type*

	2020	2019	
Tabungan Artha	792.979	803.264	*Tabungan Artha*
Tabungan Wira	325.074	370.077	*Tabungan Wira*
Tabungan Artha Setoran Bulanan	164.124	176.097	*Tabungan Artha Setoran Bulanan*
Tabungan Artha Payroll	128.539	106.739	*Tabungan Artha Payroll*
Tabungan Artha Hold Dana	28.577	60.285	*Tabungan Artha Hold Dana*
Tabungan Artha Karyawan	22.311	23.764	*Tabungan Artha Karyawan*
Tabungan Prega QQ	10.805	13.164	*Tabungan Prega QQ*
Tabunganku	16.370	12.607	*Tabunganku*
Tabungan Prega Prestasi	11.077	11.113	*Tabungan Prega Prestasi*
Tabungan Pintar	6.611	8.256	*Tabungan Pintar*
Tabungan Artha KUR	1.133	3.007	*Tabungan Artha KUR*
Tabungan Prega Edusave	2.428	2.387	*Tabungan Prega Edusave*
Tabungan Prega Gemilang	1.424	1.553	*Tabungan Prega Gemilang*
Tabungan Artha Care	1.320	1.255	*Tabungan Artha Care*
Tabungan Prestasi gemilang	220	268	*Tabungan Prestasi gemilang*
Tabungan Simpanan Pelajar	81	103	*Tabungan Simpanan Pelajar*
Tabungan Basic Saving Account	31	36	*Tabungan Basic Saving Account*
Tabungan Artha Telesindo	2	10	*Tabungan Artha Telesindo*
Jumlah	**1.513.106**	**1.593.985**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat tabungan yang dijadikan jaminan tunai atas kredit yang diberikan.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no savings deposits used as cash collateral for loans granted.

c. Deposito Berjangka / *c. Time Deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak / *(i) By currency and party*

	2020		2019		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	**Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)***	**Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah***	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)					***Related parties (Note 37)***
Rupiah		764.402		308.307	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing				-	*Foreign currency*
DolarAmerika Serikat	19.480.840	273.706	22.208.302	132.007	*United States Dollar*
Sub jumlah		1.038.108		440.314	*Sub total*
Pihak ketiga					***Third parties***
Rupiah		17.390.541		12.311.789	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing					*Foreign currencies*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	43.646.460	613.232	87.970.380	1.221.249	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	10.963.458	154.037	18.090.226	186.601	*Singapore Dollar*
Sub jumlah		18.157.810		13.719.639	*Sub total*
Jumlah		**19.195.918**		**14.159.953**	***Total***

20. SIMPANAN NASABAH (lanjutan) / ***20. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS (continued)***

c. Deposito Berjangka / *c. Time Deposits*

(ii) Berdasarkan periode deposito berjangka / *(ii) By time deposits period*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
1 bulan	8.617.979	6.701.155	*1 month*
3 bulan	6.634.620	3.095.138	*3 months*
6 bulan	2.165.314	2.440.130	*6 months*
12 bulan	737.031	383.673	*12 months*
Sub jumlah	18.154.944	12.620.096	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
1 bulan	554.488	788.544	*1 month*
3 bulan	232.920	432.300	*3 months*
6 bulan	181.085	125.370	*6 months*
12 bulan	72.481	193.643	*12 months*
Sub jumlah	1.040.974	1.539.857	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**19.195.918**	**14.159.953**	***Total***

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *(iii) By currency and party*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	11.761.610	8.918.603	*Less than 1 month*
1 sampai dengan 3 bulan	5.161.518	2.055.550	*1 up to 3 months*
3 sampai dengan 6 bulan	1.223.598	1.417.462	*3 up to 6 months*
6 sampai dengan 12 bulan	8.218	228.481	*6 up to 12 months*
Jumlah Rupiah	18.154.944	12.620.096	*Total Rupiah*

	2020	2019	
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	686.663	973.859	*Less than 1 month*
1 sampai dengan 3 bulan	220.991	301.482	*1 up to 3 months*
3 sampai dengan 6 bulan	133.270	154.566	*3 up to 6 months*
6 sampai dengan 12 bulan	50	109.950	*6 up to 12 months*
Jumlah Mata Uang Asing	1.040.974	1.539.857	*Total Foreign Currency*
Jumlah	**19.195.918**	**14.159.953**	***Total***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, deposito berjangka yang dijadikan sebagai jaminan tunai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, time deposits used as cash collateral for loan granted are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 37)	-	45.784	*Related parties (Note 37)*
Pihak ketiga	126.774	494.549	*Third parties*
Jumlah (Catatan 13*l*)	**126.774**	**540.333**	***Total (Note 13l)***

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates per annum are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Giro	0,79%	0,07%	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	2,11%	0,99%	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	5,18%	6,41%	*Time deposits*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Giro	0,27%	0,12%	*Demand deposits*
Deposito berjangka	1,39%	1,25%	*Time deposits*

21. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN / *21. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS*

Rincian simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of deposits from other banks are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Giro	13.613	9.409	*Demand deposits*
Deposito berjangka	108.000	-	*Time deposits*
Deposito on call	-	-	*On call deposits*
Jumlah	**121.613**	**9.409**	***Total***

a. Deposito *On Call* / *a. On Call Deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak / *(i) By currency and party*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga	-	-	*Third parties*

(ii) Berdasarkan jangka waktu / *(ii) By maturity*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
1 bulan	-	-	*1 month*

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *(iii) Based on remaining period until maturity*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	-	-	*Less than 1 month*

b. Giro / *b. Demand Deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak / *(i) By currency and party*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga	13.613	9.409	*Third parties*

c. Deposito Berjangka / *c. Time Deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak / *(i) By currency and party*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga	108.000	-	*Third parties*

(ii) Berdasarkan jangka waktu / *(ii) By maturity*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
1 bulan	16.000	-	*1 month*
3 bulan	92.000	-	*3 month*
Jumlah	108.000	-	*Total*

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo / *(iii) Based on remaining period until maturity*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Kurang dari 1 bulan	-	-	*Less than 1 month*

21. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)*

Rincian simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

The details of deposits from other banks are as follows: (continued)

d. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun adalah sebagai berikut:

c. The average interest rates per annum are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Giro	0,52%	0,71%	*Demand deposits*
Deposito berjangka	3,01%	7,23%	*Time deposits*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no deposits from other banks used as collateral.

22. PERPAJAKAN / *TAXATION*

a. Pajak Dibayar di Muka / *Prepaid Taxes*

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	2020	2019	
Taksiran tagihan restitusi pajak penghasilan			*Estimated claims for income tax refund*
- 2017	-	12.812	- *2017*
- 2018	-	11.994	- *2018*
- 2019	-	12.380	- *2019*
- 2020	12.380	-	- *2020*
Jumlah	**12.380**	**37.186**	***Total***

Berdasarkan Surat No. 175/DSF/XII/2015 tanggal 16 Desember 2015, Bank mengajukan permohonan kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap untuk tujuan perpajakan yang diajukan pada tahun 2015.

Based on Letter No. 175/DSF/XII/2015 dated December 16, 2015, the Bank hassubmitted an application to the Directorate General of Tax regarding revaluation of fixed assets for tax purposes in 2015.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 191/PMK.010/2015 tanggal 15 Oktober 2015, permohonan yang diajukan sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, akan mendapatkan perlakuan khusus berupa pajak penghasilan yang bersifat final sebesar 3%. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Bank melakukan estimasi atas nilai wajar aset tetap berupa hak atas tanah dan bangunan, dan kemudian atas kenaikan nilai wajar dibandingkan dengan nilai buku aset tetap yang ada, dilakukan pembayaran pajak sebesar Rp56.338 pada tanggal 16 Desember 2015, meskipun persetujuan Direktur Jenderal Pajak masih dalam proses. Pembayaran pajak tersebut dicatat pada akun "Pajak Dibayar di Muka".

Based on the Regulation of Ministry of Finance No. 191/PMK.010/2015 dated October 15, 2015, the applications that are submitted up to December 31, 2015 will receive special treatment in the form of final tax rate of 3%. Accordingly, the Bank estimates its fair value of fixed assets such as landrights and buildings, and for the increase of fair value over the book value, the Bank has made tax payment amounting to Rp56,338 on December 16, 2015, eventhough the approval from the Director General of Tax is still in process. The tax payment is recorded in "Prepaid Tax" account.

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No.KEP-139/WPJ.07/2016 tanggal 12 Januari 2016, Direktur Jenderal Pajak telah menyetujui permohonan yang diajukan oleh Bank mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap untuk tujuan perpajakan efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2016.

Based on the Decision Letter No.KEP-139/WPJ.07/2016 dated January 12, 2016, the Director General of Tax has approved the application submitted by the Bank regarding revaluation of fixed assets for tax purposes effective on January 1, 2016.

22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan) / *22. TAXATION (continued)*

b. Utang Pajak / *b. Taxes Payable*

	2020	2019	
Pajak Penghasilan			*Income Tax*
Pasal 4 (2)	8.279	6.881	*Article 4 (2)*
Pasal 21	789	2.623	*Article 21*
Pasal 23	211	681	*Article 23*
Pasal 26	49	21	*Article 26*
Sub jumlah	9.328	10.206	*Sub total*
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	36	324	*Value Added Tax*
Jumlah	**9.364**	**10.530**	***Total***

c. Pajak Penghasilan / *c. Income Tax*

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 36 Tahun 2008 tentang "Pajak Penghasilan", tarif pajak penghasilan badan adalah tarif tunggal sebesar 25%.

Based on Law No. 36 Year 2008 regarding "Income Tax", the corporate income tax rate is a single rate of 25%.

Pada tanggal 28 Desember 2007, Presiden Republik Indonesia menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah ("PP") No. 81/2007 tentang "Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang Berbentuk Perseroan Terbuka".

On December 28, 2007, the President of the Republic of Indonesia stipulated the Government Regulation ("Gov. Reg.") No. 81/2007 regarding "Reduction of the Rate of Income Tax on Resident Corporate Taxpayers in the Form of Publicly-listed Companies".

Peraturan Pemerintah ini telah mengalami beberapa kali pergantian, terakhir dengan PP No. 56/2015 tanggal 3 Agustus 2015.

This Government Regulation has been superseded several times, the latest by Gov. Reg. No. 56/2015 dated August 3, 2015.

PP No. 56/2015 ini mengatur perseroan terbuka dalam negeri di Indonesia dapat memperoleh penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan sebesar 5% lebih rendah dari tarif tertinggi pajak penghasilan sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 17 ayat 1 (b) Undang-Undang Pajak Penghasilan, dengan memenuhi kriteria yang ditentukan, yaitu perseroan yang saham atau efek bersifat ekuitas lainnya tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia, yang jumlah kepemilikan saham publiknya 40% atau lebih dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor dan saham tersebut dimiliki paling sedikit oleh 300 pihak, masing-masing pihak hanya boleh memiliki saham kurang dari 5% dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor. Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud harus dipenuhi oleh perseroan terbuka dalam waktu paling singkat 183 (seratus delapan puluh tiga) hari dalam jangka waktu satu tahun pajak.

This Gov. Reg. No. 56/2015 provides that publicly-listed resident companies in Indonesia can obtain the reduced income tax rate, i.e., 5% lower than the highest income tax rate under Article 17 paragraph 1 (b) of the Income Tax Law, to meet the prescribed criteria, i.e., companies whose shares or other equity instruments are listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, whose shares owned by the public is 40% or more of the total paid and issued shares and such shares are owned by at least 300 parties, each party owning less than 5% of the total paid-up shares. These requirements should be fulfilled by the publicly-listed companies for a period of at least 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days in one fiscal year.

Selain itu, wajib pajak harus melampirkan surat keterangan dari Biro Administrasi Efek pada Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan Pajak Penghasilan Badan dengan melampirkan Formulir X.H.1-2 sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Bapepam dan LK No. X.H.1 untuk setiap tahun pajak terkait.

In addition, the taxpayer should attach the declaration letter from the Shares Registration Bureau on its Annual Corporate Income Tax Return with the Form X.H.1-2 as provided in Bapepam and LK Regulation No. X.H.1 for each fiscal year.

Berdasarkan Laporan Bulanan Kepemilikan Saham dari Biro Administrasi Efek untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, Bank memenuhi kriteria penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang bersangkutan.

Based on the Monthly Report of Share Ownership from the Shares Registration Bureau for the year ended December 31, 2018, the Bank fulfilled the criteria for corporate income tax rate reduction for the related year.

Bank menggunakan tarif masing-masing sebesar 19% dan 20% dalam menghitung beban pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

The Bank applied tax rate of 19% and 20% in computing its corporate income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan) / *22. TAXATION (continued)*

c. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan) / *c. Income Tax (continued)*

Manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan terdiri dari: / *Income tax benefit (expense) consists of:*

	2020	2019	
Pajak kini			*Current tax*
Tahun berjalan	-	-	*Current year*
Pajak tangguhan			*Deferred tax*
Tahun berjalan	(9.051)	17.994	*Current year*
Beban pajak penghasilan – bersih	**(9.051)**	**17.994**	***Income tax expense – net***

Pajak kini / *Current tax*

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan laba kena pajak Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliation between income before income tax benefit (expense) as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with the Bank's taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Laba sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	30.423	(76.339)	*Income before income tax benefit (expense) per statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income*
Beda temporer:			*Temporary differences:*
Penyisihan imbalan pasca kerja karyawan	11.849	(27.710)	*Provision for post-employment benefits*
Penyusutan aset tetap	-	49	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Amortisasi Asset tak berwujud	(3.050)	(10.982)	*Amortization of intangible asset*
Pemulihan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan	(746.105)	-	*Reversal of impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets*
Beda tetap:			*Permanent differences:*
Sumbangan	5.095	5.096	*Donation*
Pemulihan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan	-	(30.205)	*Reversal of impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets*
Lain-lain	12.117	11.480	*Others*
Taksiran laba (rugi) kena pajak	**(689.671)**	**(128.611)**	***Estimated taxable income (loss)***
Beban pajak penghasilan kini	-	-	*Current tax expense*
Dikurangi:			*Less:*
Pajak penghasilan pasal 25	-	(12.380)	*Prepaid income tax article 25*
Pajak penghasilan badan	**-**	**(12.380)**	***Corporate Income tax***

Laba kena pajak hasil rekonsiliasi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 akan digunakan sebagai dasar dalam pengisian Surat Pemberitahuan (SPT) Tahunan PPh Badan Bank.

Taxable income which is resulted from reconciliation for the year ended December 31, 2020 will be used as basis in submission of the Bank's Annual Corporate Income Tax Return (SPT).

Perhitungan laba kena pajak hasil rekonsiliasi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 telah sesuai dengan SPT yang disampaikan ke Kantor Pelayanan Pajak.

The calculation of taxable income which is resulted form reconciliation for the year ended December 31, 2020 is in accordance with SPT which is reported to the Tax Office.

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak penghasilan yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak masing-masing sebesar 19% dan 20% untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019 atas laba sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan dengan beban pajak penghasilan sebagaimana yang disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliation between income tax expense computed using the prevailing tax rate of 19% and 20% respectively for 2020 and 2019 on income before income tax benefit (expense) and income tax expense as presented in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan) / *22. TAXATION (continued)*

c. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan) / *c. Income Tax (continued)*

Pajak kini (lanjutan) / *Current tax (continued)*

	2020	2019	
Laba sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	30.423	(76.339)	*Income before income tax benefit (expense) per statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income*
Beban pajak penghasilan dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku	(5.780)	15.268	*Income tax expense based on the applicable tax rates*
Pengaruh pajak atas beda tetap pada tarif pajak yang berlaku	(3.271)	2.726	*Tax effects on permanent differences at the applicable tax rate*
Beban pajak penghasilan – bersih	**(9.051)**	**17.994**	***Income tax expense – net***

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Perpajakan yang berlaku di Indonesia, Bank menghitung, menetapkan, dan membayar sendiri besarnya jumlah pajak yang terhutang. Direktorat Jenderal Pajak (DJP) dapat menetapkan atau mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak saat terutangnya pajak.

Under the Taxation Laws in Indonesia, the Bank submits tax returns on the basis of self assessment. The Directorate General of Tax (DGT) may assess or amend taxes payable within 5 (five) years since the tax becomes due.

Pajak tangguhan / *Deferred tax*

Pajak tangguhan dihitung berdasarkan pengaruh dari perbedaan temporer antara jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas menurut laporan keuangan dengan dasar korfis pengenaan pajak aset dan liabilitas.

Deferred income tax is calculated based on the temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and its carrying value for financial reporting purposes.

Rincian aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the Bank's deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020						
	1 Januari/ *January 1, 2020*	**Dikreditkan (dibebankan) ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ *Credited (charged) to Statement of Profit or Loss***	**Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) ke Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ *Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income***	**Dampak penerapan PSAK 71/ *Impact of implementation of SFAS 71***	**Dampak perubahan tariff pajak/ *Effect of changes in tax rate***	**31 Desember/ *December 31, 2020***	
Rugi fiskal	25.722	131.038	-	-	(1.286)	155.474	*Fiscal loss*
Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja	48.119	2.251	(1.932)	-	(2.406)	46.032	*Post-employment benefits liability*
CKPN	-	(141.760)	-	245.152	-	103.392	*CKPN*
Penyusutan asset tetap	433	-	-	-	(22)	411	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Amortisasi asset takberwujud	(6.968)	(580)	-	-	349	(7.199)	*Amortization of intangible asset*
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual	353	-	(9.898)	-	(18)	(9.563)	*Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available-for-sale securities*
Jumlah	**67.659**	**(9.051)**	**(11.830)**	**245.152**	**(3.383)**	**288.547**	***Total***

22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan) / *TAXATION (continued)*

c. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan) / *Income Tax (continued)*

Pajak tangguhan (lanjutan) / *Deferred tax (continued)*

	2019				
	1 Januari/ *January 1, 2019*	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ *Credited (Charged) to Statement of Profit or Loss*	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) ke Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ *Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income*	31 Desember/ *December 31, 2019*	
Rugi fiskal	-	25.722	-	25.722	*Fiscal loss*
Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja	53.656	(5.542)	5	48.119	*Post-employment benefits liability*
Penyusutan asset tetap	423	11	-	433	*Depreciation of fixed assets*
Amortisasi asset takberwujud	(4.771)	(2.197)	-	(6.968)	*Amortization of intangible asset*
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual	2.225	-	(1.872)	353	*Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available-for-sale securities*
Jumlah	**51.533**	**17.994**	**(1.867)**	**67.659**	***Total***

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila besar kemungkinan bahwa jumlah penghasilan kena pajak pada masa mendatang akan memadai untuk dikompensasi dengan perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa aset pajak tangguhan dapat dimanfaatkan di masa mendatang.

Deferred tax assets are rec ognized to the extent that the amount of taxable income in the future will be available against which the deductible temporary differences. Management believes that the deferred tax assets can be utilized in the future.

23. BUNGA MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR / *ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLES*

Rincian bunga masih harus dibayar adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of accrued interest payables are as follows:*

	2020			2019			
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*		Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing (angka penuh)/ *Notional amount of foreign currency (full amount)*		Ekuivalen Rupiah/ *Equivalent Rupiah*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Simpanan nasabah							*Deposits from customers*
Bunga deposito berjangka			73.563			56.076	*Interest on time deposits*
Bunga tabungan			-			-	*Saving deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain							*Deposits from other banks*
Bunga deposito berjangka			161			-	*Interest on time deposits*
Subordinasi Bank Indonesia			-			19.611	*Subordinated loan Bank Indonesia*
LTN Subordinasi I tahap I			104			-	*Subordinated LTN I stage I*
Sub jumlah			73.828			75.687	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing							***Foreign Currencies***
Simpanan nasabah							*Deposits from customers*
Bunga deposito berjangka	USD	34.614	486	USD	97.717	1.356	*Interest on time deposits*
	SGD	19.167	189	SGD	39.656	409	
			675			1.765	
			74.503			**77.452**	

24. BEBAN AKRUAL DAN LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN / *ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES*

Rincian beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of accrued expenses and other liabilities are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Operasional	283.718	15.465	*Operational*
Utang lain-lain	271.154	227.109	*Other payables*
Pendapatan diterima di muka	32.057	14.120	*Unearned revenues*
Setoran jaminan	6.897	7.277	*Guarantee deposits*
Gaji dan tunjangan	2.297	5.446	*Salaries and allowances*
Lain-lain	13.157	12.731	*Others*
Sub jumlah	609.280	282.148	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Operasional	781	-	*Operational*
Setoran jaminan	397	145	*Guarantee deposits*
Sub jumlah	1.178	145	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**610.458**	**282.293**	***Total***

Setoran jaminan terutama merupakan setoran jaminan dari debitur untuk penyelesaian kredit.

Guarantee deposits mainly represent deposit from debtor to settle the loan.

Beban akrual operasional terutama terdiri dari beban akrual listrik, telepon, air, sewa, pemeliharaan, keamanan dan operasional lainnya.

Operational accrued expenses represent accrued expenses of electricity, telephone, water, rent, maintenance, security and other operationals.

Utang lain-lain merupakan fasilitas pinjaman yang diterima dari PT Sarana Multigriya Financial dalam rangka penyaluran KPR Sejahtera bagi masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah berdasarkan surat perjanjian No:121/PP/SMF-BANKARTHAGRAHA/VIII/2018 dengan jangka waktu paling lama 15 tahun.

Others payable represent loans received from PT Sarana Multigriya Financial in the framework distribution of KPR Sejahtera for low income society based on agreement letter No:121/PP/SMF-BANKARTHAGRHA/VIII/2018 with the longest period of time 15 years.

25. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA KERJA / *POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY*

Bank memberikan imbalan pasca kerja kepada karyawan tetap yang telah mencapai usia pensiun normal pada umur 55 tahun sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003 dan mengakui liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja sesuai dengan PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja". Imbalan pasca kerja tersebut tidak didanai. Jumlah karyawan Bank yang berhak atas imbalan pasca kerja tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sejumlah 1.780 dan 1.812 karyawan.

The Bank provides post-employment benefits to permanent employees who have reached normal retirement age of 55 years in accordance with the Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 and recognizes post-employment benefit obligations in accordance with SFAS 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits". Post-employment benefits are unfunded. The number of employees of the Bank that entitled to post-employment benefits on the date as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 number of 1,780 and 1,812 employees, respectively.

Tabel di bawah ini merupakan ringkasan komponen beban imbalan pasca kerja yang diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja yang dicatat pada laporan posisi keuangan, yang dihitung dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" oleh aktuaris independen, PT Dian Artha Tama, sesuai dengan laporannya tertanggal 19 Maret 2021 dan 13 Maret 2020 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

The following tables summarize the components of post-employment benefits expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and post-employment benefits liability recognized in the statement of financial position as determined using the "Projected Unit Credit" method by an independent actuary, PT Dian Artha Tama, based on its reports dated March 19, 2021 and 13 March 2020 for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

a. Beban Imbalan Pasca Kerja / *Post-Employment Benefits Expense*

	2020	2019	
Biaya bunga	18.517	15.347	*Interest cost*
Biaya jasa kini	18.285	22.268	*Current service cost*
Jumlah	**36.802**	**37.615**	***Total***

25. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA KERJA / *25. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY*

b. Liabilitas Imbalan Pasca Kerja / *b. Post-Employment Benefits Liability*

	2020	2019	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti	**242.279**	**240.599**	*Present value of defined benefits obligation*

Perubahan nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada tahun berjalan adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the present value of defined benefits obligation in the current year are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun	240.599	268.285	*Balance at beginning of year*
Biaya jasa kini	18.285	22.268	*Current service cost*
Biaya bunga	18.517	15.347	*Interest cost*
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial	(10.168)	24	*Actuarial losses (gains)*
Pembayaran manfaat	(24.954)	(65.325)	*Benefits payment*
Saldo akhir tahun	**242.279**	**240.599**	***Balance at end of year***

Perubahan liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja pada tahun berjalan adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in post-employment benefits liability in the current year are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun	240.599	268.285	*Balance at beginningof year*
Beban imbalan pasca kerja (Catatan 31)	36.802	37.615	*Post-employment benefits expense (Note 31)*
Pembayaran manfaat	(24.954)	(65.325)	*Benefits payment*
Keuntungan aktuarial	(10.168)	24	*Actuarial gains*
Saldo akhir tahun	**242.279**	**240.599**	***Balance at end of year***

Perubahan pengukuran kembali kerugian aktuarial pada tahun berjalan adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in remeasurement on actuarial losses in the current year are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Saldo awal tahun	5.633	5.657	*Balance at beginning ofyear*
Keuntungan aktuarial	10.168	(24)	*Actuarial gains*
Saldo akhir tahun	**15.801**	**5.633**	***Balance at end of year***

Asumsi-asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam menghitung liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The principal assumptions used to determine post-employment benefits liability as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Usia pensiun normal	55 tahun/*years*	60 tahun/*years*	*Normal retirement age*
Tingkat mortalita	TMI-IV (2019)	TMI-III (2011)	*Mortality rate*
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	7% per tahun/per annum	7% per tahun/per annum	*Salary increase rate*
Tingkat bunga	6,50% per tahun/per annum	7,6% per tahun/per annum	*Interest rate*

Rincian nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti, defisit program dan penyesuaian pengalaman yang timbul pada liabilitas program untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan empat periode tahunan sebelumnya adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of the present value of defined benefits obligation, deficit program and experience adjustments arising on the plan liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the previous four yearsare as follows:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti	242.279	240.599	268.284	297.153	290.461	*Present value of defined benefits obligation*
Defisit program	242.279	240.599	268.284	297.153	290.461	*Deficit program*
Penyesuaian pengalaman pada liabilitas program	23.868	9.397	23.759	3.332	3.632	*Experience adjustments on plan liabilities*

Tabel berikut menunjukkan analisis sensitivitas atas kemungkinan perubahan tingkat suku bunga pasar, dengan variabel lain dianggap tetap, terhadap nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti dan biaya jasa kini pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity analysis to a reasonably possible change in market interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the present value of defined benefit obligation and current service cost as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

25. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA KERJA (lanjutan) / *25. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)*

b. Liabilitas Imbalan Pasca Kerja (lanjutan) / *b. Post-Employment BenefitsLiability (continued)*

2020		2019	
Kenaikan suku bunga 1%			*Increase in interest rate of 1%*
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti	228.470	227.366	*Present value of defined benefit obligation*
Biaya jasa kini	35.404	36.425	*Current service cost*
Penurunan suku bunga 1%			*Decrease in interest rate of 1%*
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti	257.948	255.482	*Present value of defined benefit obligation*
Biaya jasa kini	38.437	38.992	*Current service cost*

Rata-rata durasi kewajiban imbalan pasti adalah 10 (sepuluh) tahun.

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10 (ten) years.

Perkiraan analisis jatuh tempo atas nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

Expected maturity analysis of present value of defined benefits obligation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

2020	2019	
Kurang dari 1 tahun	40.252	23.667	*Less than 1 year*
1 sampai dengan 5 tahun	79.028	92.168	*1 up to 5 years*
5 sampai dengan 10 tahun	58.790	61.814	*5 up to 10 years*
Lebih dari 10 tahun	64.209	62.950	*More than 10 years*
Jumlah	**242.279**	**240.599**	***Total***

Manajemen telah mereviu asumsi yang digunakan dan berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut memadai. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa saldo liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja tersebut telah memadai untuk menutupi kewajiban Bank kepada karyawannya sesuai dengan yang diisyaratkan oleh Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003.

The management has reviewed the assumptions used and believed that these assumptions are adequate. Management believes that the balance of post-employment benefits liability is adequate to cover the Bank's liability for its employees in accordance with the requirements of Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003.

26. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI / *26. SUBORDINATED LOAN*

Informasi Sumber Pendanaan lainnya

Dalam rangka memperkuat permodalan dan mendukung ekspansi usaha Perseroan menerbitkan *Long Term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) No. 39/POJK.04/2019 tentang Penerbitan Efek Bersifar Utang dan/atau Sukuk yang dilakukan tanpa melalui Penawaran umum. Perseroan menerbitkan *Long Term Notes* (LTN) Subordinasi I sebesar Rp500.000.000.000 (Lima Ratus Miliar Rupiah) dan terbagi 2 tahap yakni Tahap I ditahun 2020 sebesar Rp200.000.000.000 (Dua Ratus Miliar Rupiah) dan Tahap II ditahun 2021 sebesar Rp300.000.000.000 (Tiga Ratus Miliar Rupiah).

Other Funding Source Information

In order to strengthen capital and support business expansion, the Company issued Subordinated Long Term Notes (LTN) I as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 39/POJK.04/2019 concerning Issuance of Debt Securities and / or Sukuk which are conducted without going through a public offering. The Company issues Subordinated Long Term Notes (LTN) I of IDR 500,000,000,000 (Five Hundred Billion Rupiah) namely Phase I in 2020 amounting to IDR 200,000,000,000 (Two Hundred Billion Rupiah) and Phase II in 2021 amounting to IDR 300,000,000,000 (Three Hundred Billion Rupiah).

26. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

LTN Subordinasi I terbitkan tanpa warkat, kecuali Sertifikat Jumbo LTN Subordinasi I tahap I yang diterbitkan oleh perseroan atas nama PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) sebagai bukti utang untuk kepentingan Pemegang LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I. Tingkat bunga LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I adalah sebesar 9,50% (Sembilan koma lima nol persen) per tahun dengan jangka waktu LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I adalah 7 (tujuh) tahun, dan hanya dapat dilunasi setelah memperoleh persetujuan dari OJK . Pembayaran LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I pada saat tanggal jatuh tempo yaitu 30 Desember 2027. Informasi mengenai table kronologi penerbitan LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I tahun 2020 PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional dapat dilihat di bab Profil Perusahaan pada Laporan Tahunan.

26. SUBORDINATED LOAN (continued)

Subordinated LTN I is issued scripless, except for the Jumbo Certificate Subordinated LTN I phase I issued by the company on behalf of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) as evidence of debt for the interest of the holder of Subordinated LTN I Phase I. The interest rate for Subordinated LTN I Phase I is equal to 9.50% (Nine point five zero percent) per annum with a term of LTN Subordinated I Phase I of 7 (seven) years, and can only be paid off after obtaining approval from OJK. Payment of Subordinated LTN I Phase I is due on the due date, which is December 30, 2027. Information regarding the chronology table for the issuance of Subordinated LTN I Phase I 2020 can be seen in the Company Profile chapter in the Annual Report.

27. MODAL SAHAM

Rincian modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

27. SHARE CAPITAL

The details of the Bank's authorized capital, issued and fully paid as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	31 Desember 2020 dan 2019/ *December 31, 2020 and 2019*				
Pemegang Saham	**Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/ *Number of Shares Issued and Fully Paid***	**Nominal per Saham (Rupiah penuh)/*Par Value per Share (full Rupiah amount)***	**Jumlah Modal Disetor (Rupiah penuh)/*Total Paid-up Capital(full Rupiah amount)***	**Persentase Kepemilikan/ *Percentage of Ownership***	***Shareholders***
Modal Dasar					***Authorized Capital***
Saham biasa	**52.310.000.000**	**110,88**	**5.800.132.800.000**	**100%**	*Common stock*
Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh*)					***Issued and Fully Paid Capital*)***
PT Cakra Inti Utama	2.467.990.263	110,88	273.650.760.361	15,62%	*PT Cakra Inti Utama*
PT Cerana Arthaputra	1.322.157.253	110,88	146.600.796.213	8,37%	*PT Cerana Arthaputra*
PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya	830.745.581	110,88	92.113.070.021	5,26%	*PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya*
PT Pirus Platinum Murni	825.529.475	110,88	91.534.708.188	5,23%	*PT Pirus Platinum Murni*
PT Puspita Bisnispuri	825.529.472	110,88	91.534.707.855	5,23%	*PT Puspita Bisnispuri*
PT Karya Nusantara Permai	712.647.774	110,88	79.018.385.181	4,51%	*PT Karya Nusantara Permai*
Masyarakat (masing-masing di bawah 5%)	8.811.595.279	110,88	977.029.684.536	55,78%	*Public (each below 5%)*
Jumlah	**15.796.195.097**		**1.751.482.112.355**	**100,00%**	***Total***

Berdasarkan Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 30 Juni 2016, yang dinyatakan dalam Akta Notaris Dr. Irawan Soerodjo, SH, MSi tanggal 20 Desember 2016, para pemegang saham Bankmemutuskan untuk menyetujui penerbitan saham baru melalui Penambahan Modal Dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (PMHMETD) sebanyak-banyaknya 5.000.000.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp110,88 (Rupiah penuh) per saham disertai dengan Waran yang jumlahnya tidak melebihi dari 35% dari jumlah saham yang ditempatkan Bank pada saat penyampaian Pernyataan Pendaftaran kepada OJK.

Based on the Resolution of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated June 30, 2016, as covered by Notarial Deed of Dr. Irawan Soerodjo, SH, MSi dated December 20, 2016, the Bank's shareholders resolved to agree with the issuance of new shares through Rights Issue With Pre-Emptive Rights (PMHMETD) of 5,000,000,000 shares with par value of Rp110.88 (full Rupiah amount) per share attached with Warrants not exceeding 35% of the Bank's total issued shares at the time of submission of the Registration Statement to OJK.

27. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut di atas, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas V (PUT V) kepada para pemegang saham Bank dengan memberikan HMETD untuk menerbitkan sebanyak 2.707.918.808 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp110,88 (Rupiah penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran Rp111,00 (Rupiah penuh) per saham, serta 4.513.198.013 Waran Seri I yang mewakili 34,48% dari jumlah saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh sebelum PUT V ini dilaksanakan. Setiap 6 (enam) saham hasil pelaksanaan HMETD berhak memperoleh 10 (sepuluh) Waran Seri I dimana setiap 1 (satu) Waran Seri I dapat digunakan untuk membeli 1 (satu) saham baru dengan harga penawaran Rp111,00 (Rupiah penuh). Masa berlaku pelaksanaan Waran adalah sejak tanggal 19 Juni 2017 sampai dengan 7 Desember 2021.

Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari penambahan modal saham dengan HMETD adalah sebesar Rp300.579.

Peningkatan modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank tersebut di atas telah diterima dan dicatat di dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Laporan Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar No. AHU-AH.01.03-0110476 tanggal 21 Desember 2016.

27. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

In connection with the above matter, the Bank conducted Limited Public Offering V (LPO V) to the Bank's shareholders through Rights Issue With Pre-Emptive Rights (HMETD) by issuing of 2,707,918,808 shares with par value of Rp110.88 (full Rupiah amount) per share and offering price of Rp111.00 (full Rupiah amount) per share, and 4,513,198,013 Series I Warrant which represent 34.48% of total issued and fully paid shares before LPO V conducted. Every 6 (six) shares from HMETD entitles to obtain 10 (ten) Series I Warrant where by 1 (one) Series I Warrant can be used for buy 1 (one) new share with offering price of Rp111,00 (full Rupiah amount). The term of Warrant execution starting from June 19, 2017 up to December 7, 2021.

The total funds received from Rights Issue With Pre-Emptive Rights (HMETD) amounted to Rp300,579.

The increase in the Bank's issued and fully paid capital aforementioned has been accepted and recorded in the Legal Entity Administration System of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Department of the Republic of Indonesia under Admission Notification Amendment No. AHU-AH.01.03-0110476 dated December 21, 2016.

28. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR – BERSIH

Rincian tambahan modal disetor pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

28. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL – NET

The details of additional paid-in capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Penawaran umum perdana tahun 1990	43.750	43.750	*Initial public offering in 1990*
Saham bonus pada tahun 1993	(25.000)	(25.000)	*Bonus shares in 1993*
Bagian yang tidak dapat dicatat (*partial delisting*) pada tahun 1997	(12.500)	(12.500)	*Partial delisting in 1997*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas I (PUT I) pada tahun 1999	818.125	818.125	*Limited Public Offering I (LPO I) in 1999*
Penyesuaian nilai aset bersih Bank hasil merger dalam rangka penggabungan usaha dengan PT Bank Artha Graha	(408.457)	(408.457)	*Bank's net asset value adjustment resulting from the merger in the context of its merger with PT Bank Artha Graha*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas II (PUT II) pada tahun 2007	3.461	3.461	*Limited Public Offering II (LPO II) in 2007*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III (PUT III) pada tahun 2008	323	323	*Limited Public Offering III (LPO III) in 2008*
Biaya emisi saham	(915)	(915)	*Shares issuance costs*
Penawaran UmumTerbatas IV (PUT IV) pada tahun 2012	542	542	*Limited Public Offering IV (LPO IV) in 2012*

	2020	2019	
Biaya emisi saham	(2.407)	(2.407)	*Shares issuance costs*
Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV (PUT V) pada tahun 2016	325	325	*Limited Public Offering IV (LPOV) in 2016*
Biaya emisi saham	(3.080)	(3.080)	*Shares issuance costs*
Pengampunan Pajak	586	586	*Tax Amnesty*
Tambahan Modal Disetor – Bersih	**414.753**	**414.753**	***Additional Paid-in Capital – Net***

29. PENDAPATAN BUNGA / *INTEREST INCOME*

Akun ini merupakan pendapatan bunga diperoleh dari: / *This account represents interest income from:*

	2020	2019	
Kredit yang diberikan			*Loans*
Fixed loans	771.399	726.509	*Fixed loans*
Revolving loans	350.657	739.405	*Revolving loans*
Kredit pemilikan rumah dan apartemen	205.168	205.097	*Housing loans and apartment Ownership*
Pinjaman rekening koran	25.479	37.950	*Overdraft*
Konsumtif	9.899	-	*Consumptive*
Pinjaman lainnya	-	14.794	*Other loans*
Efek-efek			*Marketable securities*
Obligasi Korporasi	152.073	15.810	*Corporate Bonds*
Obligasi Pemerintah	98.597	115.657	*Government Bonds*
Wesel berjangka lokal	85		*Export bill receivable*
Reksadana	-	2.028	*Mutual funds*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			*Placements with Bank Indonesia*
Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia	40.146	7.537	*Certificates Deposits of Bank Indonesia*
Jasa giro Bank Indonesia	17.368	-	*Interest from Bank Indonesia*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	7.951	49.390	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia*
Call money	2.461	-	*Call money*
Time deposit	-	33.616	*Time deposits*
Deposit facility	-	25.888	*Deposit facility*
Penempatan pada bank lain dan lain-lain	6.745	2.841	*Placements with other banks and others*
Jumlah	**1.688.028**	**1.976.522**	***Total***

Jumlah pendapatan bunga dari pihak berelasi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp20.363 dan Rp22.846 (Catatan 37).

Total interest income from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp20.363 and Rp22,846, respectively (Note 37).

30. BEBAN BUNGA / *INTEREST EXPENSES*

Akun ini merupakan beban bunga atas: / *This account represents interest expenses on:*

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			*Rupiah*
Simpanan nasabah	1.008.734	1.001.061	*Deposits from customer*
Dana kelolaan tidak kena pajak	19.062	-	*Non-taxable management funds*
Simpanan dari bank lain	12.514	2.535	*Deposits from other banks*
LTN Subordinasi I Tahap I	104	-	*Subordinated LTN I Stage I*
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	10.786	*Subordinated loans*
Sub jumlah	1.040.414	1.014.382	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing			*Foreign Currencies*
Simpanan nasabah	15.824	35.185	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	3	34	*Deposits from other banks*
Sub jumlah	15.827	35.219	*Sub total*
Jumlah	**1.056.241**	**1.049.601**	***Total***

Jumlah beban bunga dari pihak berelasi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp7.280 dan Rp12.962 (Catatan 37).

Total interest expenses from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp7,280 and Rp12,962, respectively (Note 37).

31. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA / *PERSONNEL EXPENSES*

Rincian beban tenaga kerja adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of personnel expenses are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Gaji	200.859	237.717	*Salaries*
Tunjangan	58.823	67.121	*Allowances*
Imbalan pasca kerja (Catatan 25)	36.802	37.615	*Post-employment benefits (Note 25)*
Asuransi	20.533	20.656	*Insurance*
Lain-lain	866	880	*Others*
Jumlah	**317.883**	**363.989**	***Total***

32. BEBAN OPERASIONAL / *OPERATIONAL EXPENSES*

Rincian beban operasional adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of operational expenses are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Teknologi dan informasi	58.118	45.999	*Technology and information*
Keamanan dan kebersihan	43.327	47.474	*Security and cleaning*
Jasa profesional	41.866	50.966	*Professional fees*
Premi penjaminan LPS (Catatan 42)	41.409	41.778	*Premium paid to LPS (Note 42)*
Operasional	30.503	1.905	*Operational*
Sewa	26.949	30.664	*Rent*
Jasa *outsourcing*	26.495	15.244	*Outsourcing service*
Utilitas	14.610	17.144	*Utilities*
Asuransi	13.933	26.372	*Insurance*
Komunikasi	12.400	14.425	*Communication*
ATM	8.231	9.199	*ATM*
Iuran	7.545	19.770	*Dues*
Transportasi	7.143	29.511	*Transportation*
Barang cetakan	6.942	6.375	*Printing*
Pemeliharaan	5.622	10.999	*Maintenance*
Pengembangan karyawan	5.490	19.383	*Training*
Pajak	2.528	924	*Tax*
Fee	1.272	1.579	*Fee*
Administrasi bank	694	940	*Bank administration*
Legal	534	1.632	*Office supplies*
Lainnya	2.321	2.703	*Others*
Jumlah	**357.932**	**394.986**	***Total***

Jumlah beban sewa kepada pihak berelasi disajikan dalam Catatan 37. / *Total rent expenses to related parties are presented in Note 37.*

33. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI / *GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

Rincian beban umum dan administrasi adalah sebagai berikut: / *The details of general and administrative expense are as follows:*

	2020	2019	
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	15.932	54.165	*Repairs and maintenance*
Penyusutan (Catatan 16)	54.000	26.391	*Depreciation (Note 16)*
Pemasaran dan promosi	24.720	30.446	*Marketing and promotion*
Amortisasi (Catatan 17)	7.390	7.321	*Amortization (Note 17)*
Jumlah	**102.042**	**118.323**	***Total***

34. BEBAN PENYISIHAN KERUGIAN PENURUNAN NILAI ASET KEUANGAN DAN NON-KEUANGAN – BERSIH

34. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS – NET

Rincian beban penyisihan (pemulihan) kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of provision for (reversal of) impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Kredit yang diberikan	(154.798)	142.707	*Loans*
Agunan yang diambil alih (Catatan 18)	74.937	36.000	*Foreclosed assets (Note 18)*
Giro pada bank lain	(38)	(43)	*Current accounts in other banks*
Tagihan lain-lain	559	-	*Other receivables*
Bank garansi	202	-	*Bank guarantee*
Efek-efek	51	-	*Marketable securities*
Sub jumlah	(79.087)	178.664	*Sub total*
Mata Uang Asing			***Foreign Currencies***
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 13h)	5.661	49.751	*Loans (Note 13h)*
Giro pada bank lain	353	-	
Sub jumlah	6.014	49.751	*Sub total*
Bersih	**(73.073)**	**228.415**	***Net***

35. BEBAN NON-OPERASIONAL – NETO

35. NON-OPERATING EXPENSES- NET

Rincian pendapatan (beban) non-operasional adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of non-operating income (expenses) are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Penerimaan pinjaman hapus buku	425	2.259	*Received write off loan*
Laba penjualan aset tetap (Catatan 16)	940	565	*Gain on sale officed assets (Note 16)*
Tanggung jawab sosial Korporasi	(17.073)	(10.109)	*Corporate social responsibility*
Lain-lain	3.254	2.961	*Others*
Bersih	**(12.454)**	**(4.324)**	***Net***

36. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR

36. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Laba per saham dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar pada tahun berjalan. Rincian perhitungan laba per saham dasar adalah sebagai berikut:

Basic earning per share is compute by dividing profit for the year with the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. The details of calculation of basic earning per share is as follows:

	2020	2019	
Laba tahun berjalan untuk perhitungan laba per saham dasar	21.371	(58.345)	*Profit for the year to be accounted for basic earnings per share*
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa untuk perhitungan laba per saham dasar	15.796	15.796	*The weighted-average ofcommon stock for computation of basic earnings per share*
Laba per saham dasar (Rupiah penuh)	**1,35**	**(3,69)**	***Basic earnings per share (full Rupiah amount)***

37. TRANSAKSI DAN SALDO DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI

37. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi tersebut dilaksanakan dengan syarat dan kondisi yang sama sebagaimana dilakukan dengan pihak ketiga.

In the normal course of business, the Bank entered into transaction with related parties. Transactions with related parties were conducted under terms and conditions similar to those granted to third parties.

Saldo dan Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Balance and Transactions with Related Parties

Rincian saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of balance with related parties are as follows:

37. TRANSAKSI DAN SALDO DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

37. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Saldo dan Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

Balance and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

	2020	2019	
Laporan Posisi Keuangan			*Statement of Financial Position*
Kredit yang diberikan – bersih (cat 13)			*Loans - net (Note 13)*
Panji Yudha Winata	95.285	95.976	*Panji Yudha Winata*
PT Danayasa Arthatama Tbk	73.974	73.721	*PT Danayasa Arthatama Tbk*
PT Jakarta International Hotels & Development	66.688	67.217	*PT Jakarta International Hotels & Development*
Andi Bharata Winata	17.425	19.266	*Andi Bharata Winata*
Emelia Susanto	4.829	5.426	*Emelia Susanto*
Christina Harapan	4.098	5.581	*Christina Harapan*
PT Lentera Duasatu Propertindo	-	120.369	*PT Lentera Duasatu Propertindo*
Adithya Prakarsa Winata	-	8.990	*Adithya Prakarsa Winata*
PT Yudha Kencana Properti	-	-	*PT Yudha Kencana Properti*
Jumlah –Bersih	**262.299**	**396.546**	***Total – Net***
Persentase dari jumlah kredit yang diberikan	2,11%	2,89%	*Percentage from total loans*
Persentase dari jumlah asset	0,86%	1,55%	*Percentage from total assets*

	2020	2019	
Simpanan nasabah (Catatan 20)			*Deposits from customers (Note 20)*
Giro	141.194	60.942	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	24.024	30.935	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	1.038.108	440.314	*Time deposits*
Jumlah	**1.203.326**	**532.191**	***Total***
Persentase dari jumlah simpanan nasabah	4,72%	2,63%	*Percentage from total deposits from customers*
Persentase dari jumlah liabilitas	4,46%	2,53%	*Percentage from total liabilities*

Rincian transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain			*Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income*
Pendapatan bunga (Catatan 29)	20.363	22.846	*Interest income (Note 29)*
Persentase dari jumlah pendapatan bunga	1,21%	1,16%	*Percentage from total interest income*
Beban bunga (Catatan 30)	7.280	12.962	*Interest expenses (Note 30)*
Persentase dari jumlah beban bunga	0,69%	1,24%	*Percentage from total interest expenses*
Beban tenaga kerja (Catatan 31)			*Personel expenses (Note 31)*
Manajemen kunci (Catatan 1c)	22.788	36.765	*Key management (Note 1c)*
Persentase dari jumlah beban tenaga kerja	7,17%	10,10%	*Percentage from total personel expenses*
Beban operasi (Catatan 32)			*Operational expenses (Note 32)*
Beban sewa	10.469	11.267	*Rent expenses*
Persentase dari jumlah beban operasi	2,92%	2,85%	*Percentage from total operational expenses*

a. Transaksi *Build, Operate, and Transfer* (BOT) atas Gedung Artha Graha dengan PT Buanagraha Arthaprima selama jangka waktu 40 tahun (Catatan 16).

b. Bank menjaminkan tanah yang dimilikinya yang terletak di Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan sehubungan dengan fasilitas kredit yang diterima oleh pihak berelasi dari Kinleigh Financial Services Ltd., Singapura, sebesar Rp50.000 (Catatan 16).

a. The transaction of Build, Operate, and Transfer (BOT) of Artha Graha Building with PT Buanagraha Arthaprima has a term of 40 years (Note 16).

b. The Bank collateralized its land in Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, South Jakarta, to the loan facilities that obtained by a related party from Kinleigh Financial Services Ltd., Singapore amounted to Rp50,000 (Note 16).

37. TRANSAKSI DAN SALDO DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Saldo dan Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

c. Bank melakukan transaksi sewa gedung dengan PT Buanagraha Arthaprima.

d. Komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar RpNihil dan Rp1.026 (Catatan 38).

Sifat Relasi

Pihak-pihak berelasi adalah perusahaan dan perorangan yang mempunyai keterkaitan kepemilikan atau kepengurusan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan Bank.

37. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Balance and Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

c. The Bank has entered into a building rental with PT Buanagraha Arthaprima.

d. Commitments and contingencies with related parties as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to RpNil and Rp1,026 respectively (Note 38).

Nature of Relationship

Related parties are companies and individuals who directly or indirectly have relationships with the Bank through ownership or management.

Pihak Berelasi/ ***Related Parties***	**Sifat dari Hubungan/** ***Nature of Relationship***	**Sifat dari Transaksi/** ***Nature of Transaction***
PT Buanagraha Arthaprima	Memiliki kesamaan pemegang saham/ *Has same shareholders*	BOT, giro dan deposito berjangka/ *BOT, demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Cerana Arthaputra	Pemegang saham Bank/ *Bank's shareholder*	Jaminan Perusahaan dan giro/ *Corporate guarantee and demand deposits*
PT Karya Nusantara Permai	Pemegang saham Bank/ *Bank's shareholder*	Jaminan Perusahaan dan giro/*Corporate guarantee and demand deposits*
PT Pirus Platinum Murni	Pemegang saham Bank/ *Bank's shareholder*	Jaminan Perusahaan dan giro/ *Corporate guarantee and demand deposits*
PT Cakra Inti Utama	Pemegang saham Bank/ *Bank's shareholder*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Puspita Bisnispuri	Pemegang saham Bank/ *Bank's shareholder*	Jaminan Perusahaan dan giro/ *Corporate guarantee and demand deposits*
PT Arthamulia Sentosajaya	Pemegang saham Bank/ *Bank's shareholder*	Jaminan Perusahaan dan giro/ *Corporate guarantee and demand deposits*
PT Agung Sedayu Propertindo	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Deposito berjangka/*Time deposits*
PT Andana Utamagraha	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Electronic City Indonesia Tbk	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/*Demand deposits*
PT Erajaya Swasembada Tbk	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/*Demand deposits*
PT Jakarta International Hotels & Development Tbk	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Karya Megah Permai	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Makmur Jaya Serasi	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Tunas Karya Perkasa	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Grahaputra Sentosa	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Artha Telekomindo	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Danayasa Arthatama Tbk	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Agung Sedayu	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Agung Sedayu Permai	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*

37. TRANSAKSI DAN SALDO DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

37. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Sifat Relasi (lanjutan)

Nature of Relationship (continued)

Pihak Berelasi/ *Related Parties*	Sifat dari Hubungan/ *Nature of Relationship*	Sifat dari Transaksi/ *Nature of Transaction*
PT Multi Artha Pratama	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
PT Global Persada Inti	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Artha Graha Network	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Detik Amita Sakti	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Lava Pratama Indonesia	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Lentera Duasatu Propertindo	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Kharisma Arya Paksi	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Kresna Aji Sembada	Afiliasi/*Affiliate*	Giro/ *Demand Deposits*
PT Artha Graha General	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
Yayasan Buddha Tzu Chi	Afiliasi/ *Affiliate*	Giro dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand deposits and time deposits*
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Pejabat Eksekutif/ *Board of Commisioners, Directors and Executive Officers*	Manajemen dan Karyawan Kunci/ *Management and employees*	Giro, tabungan dan deposito berjangka/ *Demand, saving and time deposits*

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

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

38. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

38. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Ikhtisar komitmen dan kontinjensi Bank yang dinyatakan dalam nilai kontrak adalah sebagai berikut:

The summary of the Bank's commitments and contingencies at contractual amounts is as follows:

	2020	2019	
Komitmen:			*Commitments:*
Tagihan komitmen:			*Commitments receivables:*
Pembelian *spot* dan *forward* valuta asing	-	-	*Purchases of spot and forward foreign currency purchased*
Liabilitas komitmen:			*Commitments liabilities:*
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	(709.355)	(757.708)	*Unused loan facilities*
L/C yang masih beredar	(14.051)	(187.164)	*Outstanding irrevocable L/C*
Penjualan *spot* dan *forward* valuta asing	-	(600.945)	*Sale of spot and forward foreign currency*
Liabilitas Komitmen – Bersih	(723.406)	(1.545.817)	*Commitments Liabilities – Net*
Kontinjensi:			*Contingencies:*
Tagihan kontinjensi:			*Contingent receivables:*
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	6.153	6.348	*Past due interest revenues*
Liabilitas kontinjensi:			*Contingent liabilities:*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	(38.278)	(72.339)	*Guarantee issued*
Setoran titipan	(88.010)	-	*Deposits*
Lain-lain	(50.000)	(50.000)	*Others*
Liabilitas Kontinjensi – Bersih	(170.135)	(115.991)	*Contingent Liabilities – Net*
Jumlah Liabilitas Komitmen dan Kontinjensi – Bersih	**(893.541)**	**(1.661.808)**	***Total Commitments and Contingencies Liabilities – Net***

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank memiliki saldo transaksi komitmen dan kontinjensi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar RpNihil dan Rp1.026 (Catatan 37).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has commitments and contingencies transactions balances with related parties amounted to RpNil and Rp1,026 respectively (Note 37).

39. KREDIT PENERUSAN DARI BANK INDONESIA

Pada tanggal 12 Mei 1999, Bank dengan Bank Indonesia (BI) menandatangani Perjanjian Kredit Penerusan kepada Pengusaha Kecil dan Pengusaha Mikro (KPKM), dimana BI menunjuk Bank sebagai penyalur Kredit Likuiditas Bank Indonesia (KLBI) untuk KPKM dan menyalurkan kepada debitur. Fasilitas yang diberikan kepada Bank adalah sebesar Rp31.472. Jangka waktu pinjaman kepada debitur adalah 2 (dua) sampai 6 (enam) tahun dan fasilitas kepada Bank akan berakhir pada saat seluruh pinjaman pokok dan bunga yang tercantum dalam perjanjian telah dilunasi. Fasilitas kepada Bank dikenakan bunga sebesar 13% per tahun dan suku bunga KPKM kepada debitur sebesar 16% per tahun.

Bank tidak menanggung risiko kredit atas penyaluran KPKM tersebut.

39. CHANNELING LOANS FROM BANK INDONESIA

On May 12, 1999, Bank and Bank Indonesia (BI) entered into channeling loans agreement to provide loans to Small and Micro Enterprises (KPKM), where by BI has appointed Bank to channel the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Loan (KLBI) for KPKM and provide the loan to its debtors. This facility amounting to Rp31,472. The loan period to the Bank's debtors for 2 (two) to 6 (six) years and this facility will be expired after all principal and interest as stated in the loan agreement are being settled by the debtors. The facility to the Bank bears interest rate per annum of 13% and interest rate to its debtors for KPKM of 16% per annum.

The Bank is not responsible for credit risk of channeling loans to KPKM.

40. POSISI DEVISA BERSIH

Menurut ketentuan Bank Indonesia berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No.17/5/PBI/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015 perubahan keempat atas PBI No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tentang Posisi Devisa Bersih Bank Umum tanggal 17 Juli 2003, PDN ditetapkan maksimum sebesar 20% modal.

PDN adalah penjumlahan dari nilai absolut untuk jumlah dari selisih bersih aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan untuk setiap mata uang asing dengan selisih bersih tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi dalam rekening administratif untuk setiap mata uang asing yang semuanya dinyatakan dalam Rupiah.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, PDN Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

40. NET OPEN POSITION

According to Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No.17/5/PBI/2015 dated 29 Mei 2015 the fourth amendment to PBI No.5/13/PBI/2003 concerning the Net Open Position (NOP) for Commercial Bank dated July 17,2003, NOP is required to maximum of 20% of capital.

NOP is the sum of the absolute values of the net difference between assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position for each foreign currency and the net difference between the receivables and payables both commitments and contingencies in the administrative account for each foreign currency, which are all stated in Rupiah.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's NOP is as follows:

	2020			
Mata Uang	**Aset/ *Assets***	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Bersih (nilai absolut)/*Net Open Position (absolute amount)***	***Currency***
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)				*Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.197.837	1.193.367	4.470	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	166.047	165.370	677	*Singapore Dollar*
Poundsterling Inggris	3.032	11	3.021	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Dolar Australia	2.339	1	2.338	*Australian Dollar*
Yen Jepang	1.447	892	555	*Japanese Yen*
Dolar Hong Kong	1.161	-	1.161	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Yuan China	1.440	-	1.440	*China Yuan*
Euro Eropa	4.156	157	3.999	*European Euro*
Jumlah	**1.377.459**	**1.359.798**	**17.661**	***Total***
Modal			**2.811.975**	***Capital***
Rasio Posisi Devisa Bersih			**0,63%**	***Net Open Position Ratio***

40. POSISI DEVISA BERSIH (lanjutan) / *40. NET OPEN POSITION (continued)*

	2019			
Mata Uang	**Aset/ *Assets***	**Liabilitas/ *Liabilities***	**Posisi Devisa Bersih (nilai absolut)/*Net Open Position (absolute amount)***	***Currency***
Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)				*Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.270.246	2.263.578	6.668	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	224.090	228.057	3.967	*Singapore Dollar*
Poundsterling Inggris	17.224	10.943	6.281	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Dolar Australia	3.900	2	3.898	*Australian Dollar*
Yen Jepang	3.034	839	2.195	*Japanese Yen*
Dolar Hong Kong	860	-	860	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Yuan China	610	-	610	*China Yuan*
Euro Eropa	7.473	967	6.506	*European Euro*
Jumlah	**2.527.437**	**2.504.386**	**30.985**	***Total***
Modal			**3.582.166**	***Capital***
Rasio Posisi Devisa Bersih			**0,86%**	***Net Open Position Ratio***

41. INFORMASI SEGMEN USAHA / *41. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION*

Segmen Operasi / *Operating Segment*

Segmen operasi dilaporkan sesuai dengan laporan internal yang disiapkan untuk pengambil keputusan operasional yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke segmen tertentu dan melakukan penilaian atas performanya. Seluruh segmen operasi yang digunakan oleh Bank telah memenuhi kriteria pelaporan berdasarkan PSAK 5 (Revisi 2009), "Segmen Operasi".

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, which is responsible for allocating resources to the reportable segments and assesses its performance. All operating segments used by the Bank meet the definition of a reportable segment under SFAS 5 (Revised 2009), "Operating Segments".

Tidak terdapat pendapatan dari satu konsumen eksternal atau pihak lain yang mencapai 10% atau lebih dari jumlah pendapatan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

There was no revenue from the external customers or other parties that reached 10% or more of the Bank's income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019..

Bank memiliki empat pelaporan segmen. Di bawah ini merupakan penjelasan mengenai operasi dari masing-masing pelaporan segmen yang dimiliki oleh Bank:

- Produktif - termasuk pinjaman yang diberikan kepada sektor produktif, diantaranya, kredit modal kerja dan investasi.
- Konsumtif - termasuk pinjaman yang diberikan untuk keperluan konsumtif.
- Treasuri - segmen ini terkait dengan kegiatan treasuri Bank termasuk transaksi *money market* dan investasi dalam bentuk penempatan dan efek
- Lain-lain - termasuk aktivitas *back office* dan divisi yang tidak menghasilkan laba.

The Bank has four reportable segments. The following describes the operations in each of the Bank's reportable segments:

- *Productive - includes loans disbursed to productive sectors, among others working capital and investment loans.*
- *Consumer - includes loans disbursed for consumptive purposes.*
- *Treasury - undertake the Bank's treasury activities which include money market and investment in placements and securities.*
- *Others - includes all back office processes and non-profit generating divisions in the Bank.*

	2020					
	Produktif/ *Productive*	**Konsumtif/ *Consumer***	**Treasuri/ *Treasury***	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Pendapatan bunga	1.147.535	215.067	325.426	-	1.688.028	*Interest income*
Jumlah aset	9.451.986	2.990.529	12.458.477	5.625.973	30.526.965	*Total assets*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(428.334)	(31.598)	(613)	(155.480)	(616.025)	*Allowance for Impairment losses*
	Deposito/ *Deposits*	**Giro/ *Demand deposits***	**Tabungan/ *Saving deposits***	**Non DPK/ *Non DPK***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Beban bunga	(963.430)	(38.278)	(22.849)	(31.684)	(1.056.241)	*Interest expenses*
Jumlah liabilitas	19.195.919	4.791.304	1.513.106	1.467.101	26.967.430	*Total liabilities*

41. INFORMASI SEGMEN USAHA (lanjutan) / *41. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)*

Segmen Operasi (lanjutan) / ***Operating Segment (continued)***

	2019					
	Produktif/ *Productive*	**Konsumtif/ *Consumer***	**Treasuri/ *Treasury***	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Pendapatan bunga	1.500.832	222.925	252.765	-	1.976.522	*Interest income*
Jumlah aset	10.800.417	2.936.480	7.014.874	4.780.270	25.532.041	*Total assets*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(251.605)	(25.805)	(320)	(80.543)	(358.273)	*Allowance for Impairment losses*

	Deposito/ *Deposits*	**Giro/ *Demand deposits***	**Tabungan/ *Saving deposits***	**Non DPK/ *Non DPK***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Beban bunga	(960.257)	(33.204)	(31.262)	(24.878)	(1.049.601)	*Interest expenses*
Jumlah liabilitas	14.159.953	4.495.854	1.593.985	746.014	20.995.806	*Total liabilities*

Segmen Geografis / ***Geographical Segment***

Bank beroperasi di dua wilayah geografis utama yaitu Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta (DKI Jakarta) dan diluar DKI Jakarta.

The Bank is operating in two main geographic areas which consists of Special District of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta) and outside DKI Jakarta.

Berikut ini adalah informasi segmen berdasarkan segmen geografis:

The following is segment information based on geographic segments:

	2020							
Keterangan	**Jakarta/ *Jakarta***	**Jawa/ *Java***	**Sumatera/ *Sumatera***	**Sulawesi/ *Sulawesi***	**Kalimantan/ *Kalimantan***	**Lainnya/ *Other***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	***Description***
Pendapatan:								*Income:*
Pendapatan bunga dan operasional lainnya	1.357.390	142.035	77.927	91.788	42.760	92.001	1.803.901	*Interest income and other operating income*
Beban:								*Expenses:*
Beban bunga dan operasional lainnya	(1.651.538)	(36.381)	(18.147)	(20.242)	(21.447)	(13.270)	(1.761.025)	*Interest and other operating expenses*
Laba operasional	(294.148)	105.654	59.780	71.546	21.313	78.731	42.876	*Income from oerations*
Laba tahun berjalan	(314.660)	105.305	59.921	71.537	21.310	77.958	21.371	*Profit for the current year*
Jumlah aset	23.042.944	2.664.913	2.998.135	1.010.350	173.699	636.924	30.526.965	*Total assets*

	2019							
Keterangan	**Jakarta/ *Jakarta***	**Jawa/ *Java***	**Sumatera/ *Sumatera***	**Sulawesi/ *Sulawesi***	**Kalimantan/ *Kalimantan***	**Lainnya/ *Other***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	***Description***
Pendapatan:								*Income:*
Pendapatan bunga dan operasional lainnya	1.777.004	95.133	74.507	67.344	32.932	36.379	2.083.299	*Interest income and other operating income*
Beban:								*Expenses:*
Beban bunga dan operasional lainnya	(1.887.661)	(93.554)	(49.469)	(58.990)	(26.018)	(39.622)	(2.155.314)	*Interest and other operating expenses*
Rugi operasional	(110.657)	1.579	25.038	8.354	6.914	(3.243)	(72.015)	*Loss from operations*
Rugi tahun berjalan	(96.832)	1.694	24.975	8.366	6.834	(3.382)	(58.345)	*Loss for the current year*
Jumlah aset	18.855.227	2.209.061	2.771.619	1.017.421	160.550	518.163	25.532.041	*Total assets*

42. JAMINAN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM

Berdasarkan Keputusan Presiden No. 26 Tahun 1998 yang dilaksanakan melalui Keputusan Menteri Keuangan tanggal 28 Januari 1998 dan Surat Keputusan Bersama Direksi Bank Indonesia dan Ketua Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional (SKB BI dan BPPN) No. 30/270/KEP/DIR dan No.1/BPPN/1998 tanggal 6 Maret 1998, Pemerintah telah menjamin kewajiban tertentu dari seluruh bank umum yang berbadan hukum Indonesia.

Berdasarkan perubahan terakhir yang terdapat pada Keputusan Menteri Keuangan No. 179/KMK.017/2000 tanggal 26 Mei 2000, jaminan tersebut berlaku sejak tanggal 26 Januari 1998 sampai dengan 31 Januari 2001 dan dapat diperpanjang dengan sendirinya setiap 6 (enam) bulan berikutnya secara terus-menerus, kecuali apabila dalam waktu 6 (enam) bulan sebelum berakhirnya jangka waktu Program Penjaminan atau jangka waktu perpanjangannya, Menteri Keuangan mengumumkan pengakhiran dan atau perubahan Program Penjaminan tersebut untuk diketahui oleh umum. Atas penjaminan ini, Pemerintah membebankan premi yang dihitung berdasarkan persentase tertentu sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 17/PMK.05/2005 tanggal 3 Maret 2005, terhitung sejak tanggal 18 April 2005 jenis kewajiban bank umum yang dijamin berdasarkan Program Penjaminan Pemerintah meliputi giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka dan pinjaman yang diterima dari bank lain dalam bentuk transaksi pasar uang antar bank.

Program Penjaminan Pemerintah melalui Unit Pelaksana Penjaminan Pemerintah (UP3) telah berakhir pada tanggal 22 September 2005, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 68/PMK.05/2005 tanggal 10 Agustus 2005 tentang "Perhitungan dan Pembayaran Premi Program Penjaminan Pemerintah terhadap Kewajiban Pembayaran Bank Umum" untuk periode 1 Juli sampai dengan 21 September 2005. Sebagai pengganti UP3, Pemerintah telah membentuk lembaga independen yaitu Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) berdasarkan Undang-undang No. 24 Tahun 2004 tanggal 22 September 2004 tentang "Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan", dimana LPS menjamin dana masyarakat termasuk dana dari bank lain dalam bentuk giro, deposito, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.

Berdasarkan salinan Peraturan LPS No. 1/PLPS/2006 tanggal 9 Maret 2006 tentang "Program Penjaminan Simpanan" diatur besarnya saldo yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank adalah paling tinggi sebesar Rp100 juta.

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 66 Tahun 2008 tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 tentang "Besaran Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan" maka nilai simpanan setiap nasabah pada satu bank yang dijamin oleh Pemerintah naik menjadi sebesar Rp2 miliar (Rupiah penuh) dari semula Rp100 juta (Rupiah penuh), efektif sejak tanggal tersebut di atas.

42. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON OBLIGATIONS PAYMENT OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Based on Decree of President of Republic Indonesia No. 26 of 1998 as implemented through the Decree of Minister of Finance dated January 28, 1998 and the Joint Decree between Bank Indonesia Board of Directors and Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (SKB BI and IBRA) No. 30/270/KEP/DIR andNo. 1/IBRA/1998 dated March 6, 1998, the Government has guaranteed certain obligations of all commercial banks incorporated in Indonesia.

Based on the latest amendment that are stated in the Decree of the Minister of FinanceNo. 179/KMK.017/2000 dated May 26, 2000, this guarantee is valid from the date of January 26, 1998 until January 31, 2001 and may be extended automatically every 6 (six) months continuously, unless within six (6) months before the expiration of a period Guarantee Program or its extension, the Minister of Finance announced the termination or alteration of the Guarantee Program to be known by the public. For this guarantee, the Government charges premium is calculated based on a certain percentage according to applicable regulations.

According to the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 17/PMK.05/2005 dated March 3, 2005, starting from April 18, 2005, commercial bank obligations guaranted by Government Guarantee Program included demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits and borrowings from other banks in the form of inter-bank money market transactions.

The Government Guarantee Program through Government Guarantee Implementer Unit (UP3) expired on September 22, 2005, as stated in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 68/PMK.05/2005 dated August 10, 2005 concerning "Premium Calculation and Payment of Government Guarantee Program on Commercial Bank Payment Obligations" for the period of July 1 up to September 21, 2005. As a successor of Government Guarantee Program, the Government has established anindependent institution that is Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) according to Law No. 24 Year 2004 dated September 22, 2004 about "Deposit Insurance Corporation", which DIC guarantees public funds including funds from other banks in form of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposits, saving deposits, and or other similar forms with it.

According the copied of DIC Regulation No. 1/PLPS/2006 dated March 9, 2006 concerning "Deposits Guarantee Program", set the amount of the balance guaranteed for each customer on a bank is a maximum of Rp100 million.

According to Government Regulation No.66 Year 2008 dated October 13, 2008 concerning "The amount of the Deposits that Guaranteed by Deposits Insurance Corporation" the value of each customer deposits in one bank that guaranteed by the Government raise to Rp2 billion (full Rupiah amount) from Rp100 million (full Rupiahamount), which effective since the date stated above.

42. JAMINAN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM (lanjutan)

Tingkat suku bunga penjaminan LPS untuk simpanan dalam Rupiah dan Dolar Amerika Serikat masing-masing sebesar 4,50% dan 1,0% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 6,50% dan 2,00% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019.

Beban premi penjaminan yang dibayar kepada LPS untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp41.409 dan Rp41.778 (Catatan 32).

42. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON OBLIGATIONS PAYMENT OF COMMERCIAL BANKS (continued)

DIC interest rate for deposits in Rupiah and United States Dollar amounted to 4.50% and 1.0% as of December 31, 2020 and 6.50% and 2.00% as of December 31, 2019 respectively.

Insurance premium expense paid to DIC for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp41,409 and Rp41,778 respectively (Note 32).

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO

I Kerangka Manajemen Risiko

Dalam menerapkan manajemen risiko, Bank Artha Graha Internasional selalu berupaya untuk melaksanakan strategi operasional yang selaras dengan:
- Pertumbuhan bisnis dan peningkatan pangsa pasar kredit, serta portofolio pendanaan.
- Peningkatkan efisiensi operasional Bank.
- Menjaga tingkat kebutuhan likuiditas dan modal minimum sesuai ketentuan regulator; dan
- Implementasi manajemen risiko yang berorientasi bisnis.

Untuk mencapai hal tersebut, dibutuhkan kerangka dasar manajemen risiko yang kuat, yaitu suatu kesatuan dari proses manajemen risiko dalam pengelolaan bisnis serta kegiatan operasional Bank.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah memiliki kerangka dasar manajemen risiko yang mencakup keseluruhan lingkup aktivitas usaha, transaksi dan produk Bank, termasuk produk dan aktivitas baru.

Hal tersebut berdasarkan pada prinsip-prinsip dasar pengelolaan risiko yang berlaku dengan menjaga keseimbangan antara fungsi pengendalian usaha yang efektif, kebijakan yang jelas dalam pengelolaan risiko, dan target bisnis yang ditetapkan sebelumnya.

Kerangka dasar manajemen risiko tersebut dilaksanakan sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum, yang terdiri dari:

1. Pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
- Penerapan manajemen risiko melibatkan pengawasan aktif oleh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Bank. Pengawasan dilakukan sesuai tugas dan tanggung jawab yang diemban dan dilakukan secara berkala dan konsisten, sekurang-kurangnya setiap bulan. Dalam hal ini, Dewan Komisaris bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan pengawasan terhadap penerapan manajemen risiko secara menyeluruh, termasuk memberikan persetujuan atas kebijakan, memberikan batasan risiko sebagai acuan pengambilan risiko oleh Bank, serta melakukan pengawasan atas pelaksanaannya. Dalam melaksanakan tanggung jawab tersebut, Dewan Komisaris dibantu oleh Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, serta Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT

I Risk Management Framework

In implementing risk management, Bank Artha Graha Internasional always strives to implement operational strategies that are aligned with:
- *Business growth and an increase in credit market share, and funding portfolios.*
- *Improve the efficiency of the Bank's operations.*
- *Maintain the minimum level of liquidity and capital requirements in accordance with regulatory requirements; and*
- *Implementation of business-oriented risk management*

To achieve this, a strong basic risk management framework is needed, which is a unity of the risk management process in business management and Bank operations.

Bank Artha Graha Internasional has a basic risk management framework that covers the entire scope of business activities, transactions and products of the Bank, including new products and activities.

This is based on the basic principles of risk management that apply by maintaining a balance between the effective business control function, clear policies on risk management, and business targets that are set in advance.

The basic framework for risk management is carried out in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No.18/POJK.03/2016 concerning Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, which consists of:

1. Active supervision by the Directors and the Board of Commissioners and Directors
- *The implementation of risk management involves active supervision by the Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Bank. Supervision is carried out according to the duties and responsibilities assumed and carried out regularly and consistently, at least every month. In this case, the Board of Commissioners is responsible for supervising the implementation of risk management as a whole, including giving approval to policies, providing risk limits as a reference for taking risk by the Bank, and conducting oversight of its implementation. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

I Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

- Sedangkan, Direksi bertanggungjawab untuk melakukan pengelolaan risiko, memastikan efektivitas manajemen risiko, memastikan kepatuhan terhadap *risk appetite*, mengembangkan budaya manajemen risiko, serta memberikan perhatian khusus pada area risiko tertentu. Dalam melaksanakan tanggung jawab tersebut, Direksi telah membentuk komite yang membantu pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, yang terdiri dari Komite Manajemen Risiko, Komite Kredit, *Asset* and *Liability Committee* (ALCO), serta Komite Pemantau Teknologi Informasi. Selain itu, Direksi juga telah membentuk satuan dan Direktorat lain, yaitu Satuan Kerja Audit Internal (SKAI), Direktorat Manajemen Risiko (SKMR – EMR) dan Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit Review.

2. Kecukupan kebijakan dan prosedur Manajemen Risiko serta penetapan limit Risiko

- Kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko Bank Artha Graha Internasional telah disusun berdasarkan seluruh aktivitas Bank serta produk dan jasa layanan yang diberikan. Hal tersebut ditetapkan secara jelas dengan cakupan yang selaras dengan Visi, Misi serta strategi bisnis Bank. Adapun kebijakan pedoman dan prosedur manajemen risiko yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank merupakan bagian dari sistem dan prosedur yang wajib dipatuhi oleh seluruh jajaran Bank.

- Dalam menetapkan kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko, Bank menetapkan limit risiko yang telah diusulkan oleh unit-unit kerja operasional dan disampaikan kepada Direktorat Risk Management untuk dianalisis. Kajian manajemen risiko akan direkomendasikan kepada Komite Manajemen Risiko untuk diusulkan kepada Direksi guna pengambilan keputusan. Hasil penetapan limit risiko tersebut dituangkan dalam kebijakan, pedoman dan prosedur manajemen risiko agar dapat dikelola secara tepat.

- Guna memastikan kecukupannya, kebijakan, prosedur dan limit risiko senantiasa diawasi dan di-review secara periodik oleh unit-unit kerja operasional dan pelaksana fungsi manajemen risiko. Proses review yang dilakukan memperhatikan perubahan seluruh aspek internal dan eksternal Bank, termasuk perubahan ketentuan perbankan oleh regulator sehingga sejalan dengan perkembangan bisnis Bank dan ketentuan regulator yang berlaku. Selain itu, proses review penetapan limit yang terkait dengan setiap jenis risiko dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan perkembangan bisnis, kompleksitas aktivitas, karakteristik produk atau jasa, data historis, maupun kecukupan modal yang tersedia.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

I Risk Management Framework (continued)

- *Meanwhile, the Board of Directors is responsible for managing risk, ensuring the effectiveness of risk management, ensuring compliance with risk appetite, developing a risk management culture, and paying special attention to certain risk areas. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Board of Directors has formed a committee that helps carry out its duties and responsibilities, which consists of the Risk Management Committee, the Credit Committee, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), and the Information Technology Monitoring Committee. In addition, the Board of Directors has also formed other units and Directorates, namely the Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI), the Directorate of Risk Management (SKMR – EMR) and Direktorat Kepatuhan dan Kredit Review.*

2. Adequacy of Risk Management policies and procedures and determination of Risk limits

- *Bank Artha Graha Internasional's risk management policies and procedures have been prepared based on all Bank activities and products and services provided. This is clearly defined with coverage that is in line with the Bank's Vision, Mission and business strategy. The risk management guidelines and procedures issued by the Bank are part of the system and procedures that must be complied with by all levels of the Bank.*

- *In setting risk management policies and procedures, the Bank sets risk limits that have been proposed by operational work units and submitted to the Directorate of Risk Management for analysis. The risk management review will be recommended to the Risk Management Committee to be proposed to the Directors for decision making. The results of the determination of risk limits are outlined in risk management policies, guidelines and procedures so that they can be managed appropriately.*

- *To ensure its adequacy, policies, procedures and risk limits are constantly monitored and periodically reviewed by operational work units and implementing risk management functions. The review process carried out considers changes in all internal and external aspects of the Bank, including changes in banking regulations by regulators so that it is in line with the development of the Bank's business and applicable regulatory provisions. In addition, the process of reviewing limit setting related to each type of risk is carried out by considering business development, complexity of activities, characteristics of products or services, historical data, and available capital adequacy.*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

I Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian Risiko, serta sistem informasi Manajemen Risiko

- Proses manajemen risiko, yakni identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko, mulai dilakukan pada masing-masing unit kerja, di mana risiko tersebut melekat, sesuai dengan kebijakan terkait. Sedangkan, Direktorat Manajemen Risiko berperan dalam menetapkan kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko disertai dengan cara dan metodologinya, serta melakukan serangkaian proses untuk mengumpulkan, menganalisa, dan menguji pengukuran serta melaporkan risiko yang disampaikan para pemilik risiko tersebut. Laporan hasil Direktorat Manajemen Risiko, yang dimuat dalam Laporan Profil Risiko, disampaikan kepada Direksi dan Komite Manajemen Risiko secara bulanan, serta kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan secara triwulanan dengan tepat waktu. Penyampaian laporan tersebut disertai dengan penyampaian beberapa jenis laporan lainnya kepada manajemen terkait.

  Adapun penerapan proses manajemen risiko tersebut dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

  Front office, merupakan jabatan kerja operasional yang dimiliki oleh Bank dalam melaksanakan transaksi secara langsung, sesuai dengan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya masing-masing, serta mengelola portofolio Bank, dengan tetap memperhatikan konsep yang ditetapkan oleh manajemen risiko, yaitu:

  a. *Account Officer*, Pimpinan Cabang, Direktorat Korporasi Komersil dan FI : melakukan analisis kredit, rating kredit, pengawasan kredit (account supervisory), pengelolaan kredit (account maintenance), dan monitoring kredit;

  b. Direktorat Treasury, yaitu Dealer dan Treasury Marketing Unit: melakukan pengelolaan dan pengawasan risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas; dan

  c. Unit kerja operasional lainnya, yaitu *Customer Service*, Teller dan Kepala Kantor Layanan : melakukan pengelolaan dan pengawasan risiko operasional di Kantor Layanan.

  Dalam rangka menerapkan prinsip kehati-hatian (*prudential principles*) dan penerapan sistem peringatan dini (*early warning system*), Direktorat Manajemen Risiko dilibatkan dalam siklus proses aktivitas *front office*, dengan cara:

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

I Risk Management Framework (continued)

3. Adequacy of the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling Risk, as well as the Risk Management information system

- *The risk management process, i.e. identification, measurement, monitoring and risk control, starts to be carried out in each work unit, where the risk is inherent, in accordance with the relevant policies. Meanwhile, the Directorate of Risk Management plays a role in establishing policies and procedures for risk management accompanied by the method and methodology, as well as carrying out a series of processes to collect, analyze, and test measurements and report risks presented by the risk owners. Reports on the results of the Directorate of Risk Management, which are published in the Risk Profile Report, are submitted to the Directors and Risk Management Committee on a monthly basis, as well as to the Financial Services Authority on a quarterly basis in a timely manner. Submission of the report is accompanied by the submission of several other types of reports to related management.*

  The application of the risk management process is explained as follows:

  Front office, is an operational work position owned by the Bank in carrying out transactions directly, in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities, as well as managing the Bank's portfolio, with due regard to the concepts set by risk management, namely:

  a. Account Officers, Branch Managers Direktorat Korporasi Komersil dan FI : conducting credit analysis, credit rating, credit supervision (account supervisory), credit management (account maintenance), and credit monitoring;

  b. Treasury Directorate, namely Dealer and Treasury Marketing Unit: carry out management and supervision of market risk and liquidity risk; and

  c. Other operational work units, namely Customer Service, Tellers and Heads of Service Offices: carry out operational risk management and supervision at the Service Office.

  In order to apply the prudential principles and the application of an early warning system, the Directorate of Risk Management is involved in the process cycle of front office activities, by:

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

I Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko, serta sistem informasi manajemen risiko (lanjutan)

a. Melakukan review independen kredit terhadap calon debitur sesuai batasan/limit dan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi;

b. Melakukan identifikasi dan penilaian risiko atas setiap permohonan penyimpangan dari ketentuan operasi yang diajukan oleh unit kerja operasional sesuai batasan/limit dan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi; dan

c. Melakukan kajian risiko atas setiap rencana penerbitan produk atau aktivitas baru dan menganalisa risiko atas proses *User Acceptance Test* (UAT) untuk pengembangan produk atau aktivitas yang telah ada maupun rencana penerbitan produk atau aktivitas baru, serta memberikan rekomendasi berupa saran dan masukan terhadap setiap draft kebijakan dan prosedur yang akan diterbitkan oleh Bank

Middle office (unit manajemen risiko) merupakan bagian pendukung operasional yang diantaranya melakukan pengaturan dan penyusunan pedoman/prosedur operasional serta pengawasan operasional, serta melakukan manajemen portofolio secara *bank wide*, yaitu:

- Direktorat Manajemen Risiko

a) Mengembangkan prosedur dan alat untuk identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko.

b) Mendesain dan menerapkan perangkat yang dibutuhkan dalam penerapan manajemen risiko.

c) Memantau atas implementasi kebijakan, strategi, dan kerangka manajemen risiko yang direkomendasikan oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko dan yang telah disetujui oleh Direksi bersama Komisaris.

d) Memantau posisi/eksposur risiko secara keseluruhan (portofolio), maupun per jenis risiko termasuk pemantauan kepatuhan terhadap toleransi risiko dan limit risiko yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi.

e) Melakukan *stress testing* guna mengetahui dampak dari implementasi kebijakan dan strategi manajemen risiko terhadap portofolio atau kinerja Bank secara keseluruhan.

f) Memberikan rekomendasi kepada unit kerja bisnis dan/atau kepada Komite Manajemen Risiko terkait penerapan manajemen risiko antara lain mengenai besaran atau maksimum eksposur risiko yang dapat dipelihara Bank.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

I Risk Management Framework (continued)

3. Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control processes, and risk management information systems (continued)

a. Conducting an independent credit review of prospective debtors in accordance with the limits and limits set by the Directors;

b. Identifying and assessing risk for each request for deviation from the operational provisions submitted by the operational work unit in accordance with the limits/limits and conditions set by the Directors; and

c. Conduct a risk assessment of each new product or activity issuance plan and analyze the risk of the User Acceptance Test (UAT) process for the development of existing products or activities or plans for the issuance of new products or activities, and provide recommendations in the form of suggestions and input on each draft policy and procedures to be issued by the Bank

Middle office (risk management unit) is a part of operational support which includes conducting and preparing operational guidelines/procedures and operational supervision, as well as carrying out portfolio management on a bank wide basis, namely:

- *Directorate of Risk Management*

a) Develop procedures and tools for identification, measurement, monitoring and risk control.

b) Design and implement the tools needed in the application of risk management.

b) Monitor the implementation of policies, strategies and risk management framework recommended by the Risk Management Committee and which has been approved by the Board of Directors together with the Board of Commissioners.

c) Monitor overall risk position/exposure (portfolio), as well as by type of risk including monitoring compliance with risk tolerance and risk limits set by the Directors.

d) Conduct stress testing to determine the impact of the implementation of risk management policies and strategies on the portfolio or the Bank's overall performance.

e) Providing recommendations to business units and/or to the Risk Management Committee related to the implementation of risk management, including the amount or maximum risk exposure that can be maintained by the Bank.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

I Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko, serta sistem informasi manajemen risiko (lanjutan)

- Sub Direktorat Sistem dan Prosedur, berperan dalam mempersiapkan pedoman dan prosedur operasional Bank.

  Back office merupakan bagian akhir dari proses operasional yang diantaranya melakukan penyelesaian transaksi dan pengambilan keputusan diantaranya:

- Direktorat Manajemen Risiko

a) Memberikan masukan kepada Komite Manajemen Risiko dalam penyusunan kebijakan, pedoman, strategi, dan kerangka manajemen risiko;

b) Menyusun dan menyampaikan laporan profil risiko kepada Direksi, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko secara bulanan dan kepada regulator secara triwulanan. Frekuensi laporan akan ditingkatkan apabila kondisi pasar berubah dengan cepat;

c) Melaksanakan kaji ulang secara berkala dengan frekuensi yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan Bank, untuk memastikan:
   - Kecukupan kerangka manajemen risiko;
   - Keakuratan metodologi penilaian risiko; dan
   - Kecukupan sistem informasi manajemen risiko.

- Direktorat Kredit dan Komite Kredit: melakukan pengelolaan batas limit risiko kredit dan penagihan kredit bermasalah oleh Remedial;

- Direktorat Operasi, yaitu Sub Direktorat Treasury Operation and Exim: melakukan pengelolaan risiko *settlement*.

Sistem informasi manajemen risiko

- Sistem informasi manajemen risiko harus mendukung pelaksanaan pelaporan kepada Bank Indonesia dan/atau Otoritas Jasa Keuangan serta manajemen sebagai dasar pengambilan keputusan.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

I Risk Management Framework (continued)

3. Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control processes, and risk management information systems (continued)

- *Sub Directorate of Systems and Procedures, plays a role in preparing the guidelines and operational procedures of the Bank.*

  The back office is the final part of the operational process which includes completing transactions and making decisions including:

- *Directorate of Risk Management*

a) Provide input to the Risk Management Committee in the preparation of policies, guidelines, strategies, and risk management frameworks;

b) Prepare and submit risk profile reports to the Board of Directors, the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee on a monthly basis and to regulators on a quarterly basis. Report frequency will be increased if market conditions change quickly;

c) Carry out periodic reviews with a frequency that is tailored to the needs of the Bank, to ensure:
   - *Adequacy of the risk management framework;*
   - *The accuracy of the risk assessment methodology; and*
   - *Adequacy of risk management information systems.*

- *Credit Directorate and Credit Committee: manage Remedial credit risk limits and collection of problem loans;*

- *Directorate of Operations, namely the Sub Directorate of Treasury Operations and Exim: conducts settlement risk management.*

Risk management information system

- *The risk management information system must support the implementation of reporting to Bank Indonesia and/or the Financial Services Authority and management as a basis for decision making.*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

I Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko, serta sistem informasi manajemen risiko (lanjutan)

Sistem informasi manajemen risiko (lanjutan)
- Direktorat Manajemen Risiko menyusun laporan profil risiko secara berkala kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Direksi, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko. Selain itu melaporkan pemantauan dan hasil perhitungan *stress testing* kepada Direksi, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko secara berkala dalam rangka mitigasi risiko dan menetapkan tindakan yang diperlukan.
- Kecukupan cakupan informasi yang dihasilkan dari sistem informasi manajemen risiko harus direview secara berkala untuk memastikan bahwa cakupan tersebut telah memadai sesuai perkembangan tingkat kompleksitas kegiatan usaha Bank.

4. Sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh

Sistem pengendalian intern Bank yang handal dan efektif menjadi tanggung jawab dari seluruh unit kerja operasional dan unit kerja pendukung serta Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI).

Fungsi yang menjalankan pengawasan dalam pengendalian intern diantaranya:
a. Pengawasan melekat oleh Unit Kontrol untuk pengawasan kepatuhan Bank terhadap ketentuan internal Bank.
b. Pengawasan melekat oleh Direktorat Kepatuhan untuk pengawasan kepatuhan Bank terhadap ketentuan eksternal Bank.
c. Direktorat Manajemen Risiko melaksanakan kaji ulang secara berkala dengan frekuensi yang disesuaikan kebutuhan Bank, untuk memastikan:
   - Kecukupan kerangka manajemen risiko.
   - Keakuratan metodologi penilaian risiko.
   - Kecukupan sistem informasi manajemen risiko.
d. Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) melakukan:
   - Kaji ulang penerapan manajemen risiko secara berkala.
   - Pemeriksaan sampling secara periodik dan berdasarkan basis risiko.

Kerangka dasar manajemen risiko tersebut direviu secara periodik dan jika diperlukan dapat direvisi sesuai dengan perkembangan kompleksitas usaha dan risiko Bank, ketentuan Bank Indonesia dan/atau berdasarkan "*best practices*" perbankan terkini.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

I Risk Management Framework (continued)

3. Adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control processes, and risk management information systems (continued)

Risk management information system (continued)
- *The Risk Management Directorate prepares regular risk profile reports to the Financial Services Authority, Directors, Risk Management Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee. Besides reporting the monitoring and the results of stress testing calculations to the Directors, Risk Management Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee on a regular basis in order to mitigate risk and determine the actions needed.*
- *The adequacy of the scope of information generated from the risk management information system must be reviewed periodically to ensure that the coverage is adequate in accordance with the development of the level of complexity of the Bank's business activities.*

d. A comprehensive internal control system

A reliable and effective Bank internal control system is the responsibility of all operational work units and supporting work units as well as the Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI).

Functions that carry out supervision in internal control include:
a. Supervision is attached by the Control Unit to supervise the Bank's compliance with the Bank's internal regulations.
b. Inherent supervision by the Compliance Directorate for supervision of Bank compliance with external provisions of the Bank.
c. The Risk Management Directorate conducts periodic reviews with a frequency that is adjusted to the needs of the Bank, to ensure:
   - *Adequacy of the risk management framework.*
   - *The accuracy of the risk assessment methodology.*
   - *Adequacy of risk management information systems.*
d. The Internal Audit Work Unit (SKAI) carries out:
   - *Periodically review the application of risk management*
   - *Periodic sampling checks and based on risk basis.*

The basic framework for risk management is reviewed periodically and if necessary it can be revised in accordance with the development of Bank business complexity and risk, Bank Indonesia regulations and/or based on the latest banking "best practices".

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

II Struktur Organisasi

Sebagaimana telah dijelaskan sebelumnya, pengelolaan manajemen risiko di tingkat Direksi secara khusus menjadi tanggung jawab Direktorat Manajemen Risiko yang berada di bawah Direktur Kepatuhan dan Manajemen Risiko. Direktorat Manajemen Risiko dibagi menjadi 2 Direktorat, yaitu Direktorat Risiko Kredit yang beranggotakan 9 orang dan Direktorat Non Risiko Kredit yang beranggotakan 8 orang.

Penetapan struktur organisasi manajemen risiko tersebut diharapkan dapat lebih meningkatkan kedalaman, sensitivitas, dan kualitas penerapan proses manajemen risiko dari segi identifikasi, kajian, analisa, review, penilaian, pengukuran, penelitian, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko yang dikelola oleh Bank.

III Profil Risiko

PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk menyadari bahwa semua kegiatan bisnis atau transaksi Bank, baik yang berasal dari aset maupun pasiva, dapat berpotensi menimbulkan berbagai jenis risiko. Oleh karenanya, Bank telah mengidentifikasi risiko-risiko yang dihadapi, yang meliputi risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko hukum, risiko stratejik, risiko kepatuhan, dan risiko reputasi.

Dalam mengelola risiko-risiko tersebut, Bank Artha Graha Internasional secara bertahap dan berkelanjutan melakukan berbagai pengembangan dan penyempurnaan aspek dan komponen penerapan manajemen risiko, sesuai dengan mengenai Penerapan Manajemen Risiko pada Perbankan Nasional. Pengembangan dan penyempurnaan tersebut antara lain terkait dengan kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko, kajian/analisa risiko, pengukuran/penilaian risiko, pengelolaan database risiko dan budaya risiko (*risk culture*).

Sebagai bagian dari implementasi regulasi Basel terkini, Bank telah mempersiapkan untuk penggunaan metode internal dalam pengukuran risiko sebagai berikut:

- Untuk mendukung proses perhitungan alokasi modal risiko kredit, Bank telah mempersiapkan infrastruktur dan metodologi *Internal Rating Based Approach* (IRBA) melalui implementasi aplikasi *Credit Risk Rating* (CRR). Bank juga telah mengumpulkan database risiko kredit dan menyempurnakan proses serta prosedur internal sehingga Bank diharapkan dapat memperoleh data yang akurat dan terpercaya untuk menunjang perhitungan sesuai dengan metodologi IRBA yang akan digunakan.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

II Organizational structure

As explained earlier, risk management at the Board of Directors level is specifically the responsibility of the Directorate of Risk Management under the Director of Compliance and Risk Management. The Risk Management Directorate is divided into 2 Directorates, namely the Directorate of Credit Risk which has 9 members and the Directorate of Non Credit Risk which has 8 members.

The determination of the risk management organizational structure is expected to further enhance the depth, sensitivity, and quality of the application of the risk management process in terms of identification, study, analysis, review, assessment, measurement, research, monitoring and risk control managed by the Bank.

III Risk Profile

PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk realizes that all business activities or Bank transactions, both from assets and liabilities, can potentially lead to various types of risks. Therefore, the Bank has identified the risks faced, which include credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, and reputation risk.

In managing these risks, Bank Artha Graha Internasional has gradually and continuously carried out various development and improvement of aspects and components in implementing risk management, in accordance with the Implementation of Risk Management in National Banking. These developments and improvements are related to risk management policies and procedures, risk assessment/analysis, risk measurement/assessment, risk database management and risk culture.

As part of the implementation of the latest Basel regulations, the Bank has prepared for the use of internal methods in measuring risk as follows:

- *To support the credit risk capital allocation process, the Bank has prepared the Internal Rating Based Approach (IRBA) infrastructure and methodology through the implementation of the Credit Risk Rating (CRR) application. The Bank has also collected a credit risk database and refined internal processes and procedures so that the Bank is expected to obtain accurate and reliable data to support calculations in accordance with the IRBA methodology to be used.*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

- Bank telah melakukan pengembangan dan simulasi metodologi perhitungan kebutuhan modal internal untuk menutupi risiko pasar dengan menggunakan metode internal VaR (*Value at Risk*) yaitu model *Variance co Variance dan Historical Simulation* melalui aplikasi *Market Risk Measurement* (MRM).
- Bank telah melakukan pengelolaan pencatatan data kerugian dan potensi kerugian yang terjadi pada Satuan Kerja Operasional (Risk Taking Unit) secara periodik melalui aplikasi *Tools Loss Event* (TLE) dan Potential *Loss Event* (PLE) yang telah diimplementasikan secara online di seluruh cabang. Pengelolaan data kerugian tersebut sebagai salah satu data input dalam penilaian parameter Profil Risiko Operasional yang dipetakan sesuai frekuensi kejadian dan dampaknya. Aplikasi TLE akan dikembangkan Bank menjadi perhitungan modal dengan menggunakan pendekatan standar.

1. Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko akibat kegagalan debitur dan/atau pihak lain dalam memenuhi kewajiban kepada Bank. Risiko kredit dikelola baik pada tingkat transaksi (individual) maupun portofolio serta pelaksanaan *stress testing*. Pengelolaan risiko kredit dirancang untuk menjaga independensi dan integritas proses penilaian risiko serta diversifikasi risiko kredit.

a. Risiko kredit maksimum

Untuk aset keuangan yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit sama dengan nilai tercatat. Untuk bank garansi dan *irrevocable* L/C, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit adalah nilai maksimum yang harus dibayarkan oleh Bank jika liabilitas atas bank garansi dan *irrevocable* L/C terjadi.

Tabel berikut menyajikan eksposur maksimum Bank terhadap risiko kredit untuk instrumen keuangan pada laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif, tanpa memperhitungkan agunan yang dimiliki atau perlindungan kredit lainnya.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

- *The Bank has developed and simulated the methodology for calculating internal capital requirements to cover market risk by using Value at Risk internal methods, namely the Variance co Variance and Historical Simulation models through the application of Market Risk Measurement (MRM).*
- *The Bank has managed to record data on loss and potential losses that occur at the Risk Taking Unit periodically through the Tools Loss Event (TLE) and Potential Loss Event (PLE) applications that have been implemented online in all branches. The management of loss data is one of the input data in the assessment of Operational Risk Profile parameters mapped according to the frequency of events and their impact. The TLE application will be developed by the Bank into a capital calculation using a standardized approach.*

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk due to the failure of the debtor and/or other parties to fulfill obligations to the Bank. Credit risk is managed at both the transaction (individual) and portfolio levels as well as implementing stress testing. Credit risk management is designed to maintain the independence and integrity of the risk assessment process and diversification of credit risk.

a. Maximum credit risk

For financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount. For bank guarantees and irrevocable L/C, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum value that must be paid by the Bank if liabilities on bank guarantees and irrevocable L/C occur.

The following table presents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk for financial instruments in the statement of financial position and administrative accounts, without taking into account the collateral held or other credit protection.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

a. Risiko kredit maksimum (lanjutan)

a. Maximum credit risk (continued)

	2020	2019	
Laporan posisi keuangan			***Statement offinancial position***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	926.163	1.491.352	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada Bank lain	559.150	365.143	*Current accounts with other Banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain	1.097.187	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other Banks*
Efek-efek	1.653.028	1.825.746	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji djual kembali	8.079.171	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	6.910	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	291.889	131.194	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	12.442.514	13.736.897	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	144.390	48.409	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	137	*Investment inshares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:			*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	231.010	150.164	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	**25.424.639**	**21.033.266**	***Total***

Tabel berikut menyajikan eksposur maksimum Bank terhadap risiko kredit untuk instrumen keuangan pada laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif, tanpa memperhitungkan agunan yang dimiliki CKPN atau perlindungan kredit lainnya.

The following table presents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk of on statement of financial position and off statement of financial position items, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement.

	2020	2019	
Rekening administrative			***Administrative accounts***
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	(709.355)	(757.708)	*Unused loan commitments*
Garansi yang dterbitkan	(38.278)	(72.339)	*Guarantee issued*
L/C yang masih beredar	(14.051)	(187.164)	*Outstanding irrevocable L/C*
Jumlah	**(761.684)**	**(1.017.211)**	***Total***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan sektor industri adalah sebagai berikut:

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk

The disclosure on the maximum credit risk concentration by industry sectors as follows:

2020

	Pemerintah/ *Gove rnment*	Bank/ *Bank*	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank/ *Non Bank Financial Institution*	Industri Pengolahan/ *Manufacturing*	Jasa-jasa Dunia Usaha/ *Trade Services*	Perusahaan Lainnya dan Perseorangan/ *Other Companies and Individual*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	926.163	-	-	-	-	-	926.163	*Current account with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	559.150	-	-	-	-	559.150	*Current account with other bank*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.097.187	-	-	-	-	-	1.097.187	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.279.454	-	-	-	-	373.574	1.653.028	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji djual kembali	-	8.079.171	-	-	-	-	8.079.171	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Derivative Receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	20.945	-	736	6.285	43.250	220.673	291.889	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	-	-	139.283	1.070.385	512.763	10.720.083	12.442.514	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	-	-	144.390	144.390	*Acceptance Receivables*
Penyertaan saham	-	-	-	-	-	137	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:								*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	-	-	-	-	-	231.010	231.010	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	**3.323.749**	**8.638.321**	**140.019**	**1.076.670**	**556.013**	**11.689.867**	**25.424.639**	***Total***

2019

	Pemerintah/ *Gove rnment*	Bank/ *Bank*	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank/ *Non Bank Financial Institution*	Industri Pengolahan/ *Manufacturing*	Jasa-jasa Dunia Usaha/ *Trade Services*	Perusahaan Lainnya dan Perseorangan/ *Other Companies and Individual*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.491.352	-	-	-	-	-	1.491.352	*Current account with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	365.143	-	-	-	-	365.143	*Current account with other bank*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.639.873	-	-	-	-	-	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	852.746	-	973.000	-	-	-	1.825.746	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji djual kembali	-	1.637.441	-	-	-	-	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	6.910	-	-	-	-	6.910	*Derivative Receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima	10.198	-	2.222	7.095	9.848	101.831	131.194	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	-	-	252.946	911.514	588.324	11.984.113	13.736.897	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	-	-	48.409	48.409	*Acceptance Receivables*
Penyertaan saham	-	-	-	-	-	137	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:								*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	-	-	-	-	-	150.164	150.164	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	**3.994.169**	**2.009.494**	**1.228.168**	**918.609**	**598.172**	**12.284.654**	**21.033.266**	***Total***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Eksposur risiko kredit atas komitmen dan kontinjensi adalah sebagai berikut:

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

Credit risk exposures to commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	2020							
	Pemerintah/ *Government*	Bank/ *Bank*	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank/ *Non Bank Financial Institution*	Industri Pengolahan/ *Manufacturing*	Jasa-jasa Dunia Usaha/ *Trade Services*	Perusahaan Lainnya dan Perseorangan/ *Other Companies and Individual*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Fasilitas Kredit yang belum digunakan	-	-	107.500	282.349	6.297	313.209	709.355	*Unused loan facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	22.216	-	-	9.553	44	6.465	38.278	*Guarantee Issued*
L/C yang masih beredar	-	-	-	-	-	14.051	14.051	*Outsatnding Irrevocable L/C*
Jumlah	**22.216**	**-**	**107.500**	**291.902**	**6.341**	**333.725**	**761.684**	***Total***

	2019							
	Pemerintah/ *Government*	Bank/ *Bank*	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank/ *Non Bank Financial Institution*	Industri Pengolahan/ *Manufacturing*	Jasa-jasa Dunia Usaha/ *Trade Services*	Perusahaan Lainnya dan Perseorangan/ *Other Companies and Individual*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Fasilitas Kredit yang belum digunakan	-	-	176.137	60.949	1.407	519.214	757.707	*Unused loan facilities*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	42.988	-	-	9.553	44	19.754	72.339	*Guarantee Issued*
L/C yang masih beredar	-	-	-	-	-	187.164	187.164	*Outsatnding Irrevocable L/C*
Jumlah	**42.988**	**-**	**176.137**	**70.502**	**1.451**	**726.132**	**1.017.210**	***Total***

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan letak geografis adalah sebagai berikut:

The disclosure on the maximum credit risk concentration by geography is as follows:

	2020			
	DKI Jakarta/*Special District of Jakarta*	Luar DKI Jakarta/ *Outside DKI Jakarta*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
ASET				***ASSETS***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	926.163	-	926.163	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	558.915	235	559.150	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.097.187	-	1.097.187	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.653.028	-	1.653.028	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	8.079.171	-	8.079.171	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	278.864	13.025	291.889	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	10.120.986	2.321.528	12.442.514	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	144.390	-	144.390	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	-	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:				*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	104.227	126.783	231.010	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah Aset	**22.963.068**	**2.461.571**	**25.424.639**	***Total Assets***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan) / *III Risk Profile (continued)*

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *1. Credit Risk (continued)*

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan) / *b. Concentration credit risk (continued)*

	2019			
	DKI Jakarta/*Special District of Jakarta*	Luar DKI Jakarta/ *Outside DKI Jakarta*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
ASET				***ASSETS***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.491.352	-	1.491.352	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	364.942	201	365.143	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.639.873	-	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.825.746	-	1.825.746	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.637.441	-	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	6.910	-	6.910	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	120.315	10.879	131.194	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	10.999.546	2.737.351	13.736.897	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	48.409	-	48.409	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	-	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:				*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	56.937	93.227	150.164	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah Aset	**18.191.608**	**2.841.658**	**21.033.266**	***Total Assets***

Eksposur risiko kredit atas rekening administratif adalah sebagai berikut:

Credit risk exposure in the administrative accounts are as follows:

	2020			
	DKI Jakarta/*Special District of Jakarta*	Luar DKI Jakarta/ *Outside DKI Jakarta*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	914.067	378.360	1.292.427	*Unused loan commitments*
L/C yang masih beredar	14.051	-	14.051	*Outstanding irrevocable L/C*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	18.885	19.428	38.313	*Guarantee issued*
Jumlah	**947.003**	**397.788**	**1.344.791**	***Total***

	2019			
	DKI Jakarta/*Special District of Jakarta*	Luar DKI Jakarta/ *Outside DKI Jakarta*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan	913.374	419.969	1.333.343	*Unused loan commitments*
L/C yang masih beredar	187.164	-	187.164	*Outstanding irrevocable L/C*
Garansi yang diterbitkan	54.396	17.943	72.339	*Guarantee issued*
Jumlah	**1.154.934**	**437.912**	**1.592.846**	***Total***

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan sektor ekonomi adalah sebagai berikut:

The disclosure on the maximum credit risk concentration by debtor classification is as follows:

	2020		2019		
Sektor Ekonomi	**Rp**	**%**	**Rp**	**%**	***Economic Sector***
Jasa	512.763	4,12%	588.324	4,28%	*Services*
Pertanian dan pertambangan	669.469	5,38%	784.597	5,71%	*Agribusiness and Mining*
Konstruksi	1.627.543	13,08%	1.935.886	14,09%	*Constructions*
Perdagangan	1.491.567	11,99%	1.650.052	12,01%	*Trading*
Industri	1.070.385	8,60%	911.514	6,64%	*Industry*
Restoran dan hotel	759.733	6,11%	1.034.105	7,53%	*Restaurant and hotel*
Transportasi dan komunikasi	583.820	4,69%	584.736	4,26%	*Transportation and Communication*
Lainnya	5.727.234	46,03%	6.247.682	45,48%	*Others*
Jumlah	**12.442.514**	**100,00%**	**13.736.896**	**100,00%**	***Total***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan kelompok debitur adalah sebagai berikut:

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

The disclosure on the maximum credit risk concentration by debtor classification is as follows:

Kategori Debitur	2020 Rp	2020 %	2019 Rp	2019 %	DebtorClassification
Komersial	9.451.985	75,97%	10.800.417	78,62%	*Commercial*
Konsumen	2.990.529	24,03%	2.936.480	21,38%	*Consumer*
Jumlah	**12.442.514**	**100,00%**	**13.736.897**	**100,00%**	***Total***

Pengungkapan risiko kredit maksimum adalah sebelum efek mitigasi melalui master netting dan/atau perjanjian jaminan. Apabila instrumen keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan nilai wajar, angka yang ditunjukkan mencerminkan pengungkapan risiko kredit saat ini tetapi bukan pengungkapan risiko maksimal yang dapat timbul di masa yang akan datang sebagai akibat perubahan nilai.

The disclosures of maximum credit risks are before the effect of mitigation through master netting and/or collateral agreements. If financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the balance representing the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in value.

Bank telah mengimplementasikan *credit risk management* yang mencakup penetapan prosedur dan kebijakan kredit, pengaturan limit dan mengevaluasinya secara berkala, penggunaan *Credit Risk Rating* (CRR) untuk kredit produktif dengan segmen Korporasi, Non Korporasi (Retail/ Usaha Kecil Menengah/UKM), dan Mikro (Kredit Wirausaha/KWu), serta kredit konsumtif (karyawan dan non karyawan), mengevaluasi kebijakan dan prosedur untuk memastikan bahwa seluruh risiko yang mungkin timbul dari pemberian kredit telah tercakup, menerapkan prinsip "*Four Eyes Principles*" secara konsisten, serta pelaksanaan reviu independen terhadap permohonan kredit dalam batasan tertentu dan debitur existing secara sampling serta portofolio kredit berdasarkan BMPK, sektor ekonomi dan sektor geografis secara periodik.

The Bank has implemented credit risk management which covers setting up procedures and credit policies, set-up a limit and conduct regular evaluation, implement Credit Risk Rating for productive loan of Corporate, Non Corporate (Retail/Small and Medium Enterprises/SME), and Micro (Enterpreneur loans), and consumer credit (employees and nonemployees), evaluates credit policies and procedures to ensure that all potential risks have been covered, and applies the "Four Eyes Principles" consistently, and the implementation of an independent review of loan application within certain limits and existing borrowers based on sampling method and credit portfolio based on Legal Lending Limits, economic sector and geographic sector periodically.

Bank telah melaksanakan pengelolaan portofolio profil risiko kredit secara konsisten dan berkelanjutan serta melaporkannya kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi secara berkala (bulanan).

The Bank has managed its loan portfolio risk profile continuously in a consistent manner and reports to Boards of Commissioners and Director regularly (monthly).

Dalam rangka memitigasi risiko kredit, berikut ini adalah upaya yang dilakukan Bank secara berkala:

In order to mitigate credit risk, the Bank has performed regular activity as follows:

1) Menentukan batas eksposur pada industri/sektor ekonomi pasar sasaran;

1) Determining exposure limits on target market industries/economic sector;

2) Melakukan tinjauan risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis industri/sektor ekonomi tertentu, khususnya yang akan dibiayai oleh Bank;

2) Reviewing credit risk based on certain industry type/economic sector, especially for those which is financed by the Bank;

3) Melakukan *stress test* dengan menerapkan skenario peningkatan rasio *Non-Performing Loan* (NPL) dan pelaksanaan *write-off* secara *bank wide*.

3) Performing a stress test scenario with thein crease of ratio of Non-Performing Loan(NPL) and theim plementation of write-off in bank wide.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Metode pemberian kredit Bank meliputi:
1) Penepatan pagu kredit secara keseluruhan pada tingkat debitur/*counterparties* dan kelompok debitur/*counterparties* baik terkait maupun tidak terkait dengan Bank untuk eksposur yang tercatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif;
2) Penilaian terhadap prospek usaha dan kinerja keuangan debitur/*counterparties;*
3) Kemampuan untuk membayar kembali dan integritas debitur/*counterparties*;
4) Penggunaan agunan; dan
5) Penilaian kondisi makro ekonomi dan industri.

Bank juga mengembangkan serta menerapkan *Risk Governance* sebagai bagian dalam pengendalian internal perkreditan sebagai berikut:
1) Lini pertama (pilar bisnis dan pendukung) terutama bertanggungjawab mengelola risiko kredit yang merupakan bagian dari aktivitasnya sehari-hari.
2) Lini kedua menyediakan sumber daya yang diperlukan untuk mengembangkan kerangka kerja risiko kredit, kebijakan, metodologi dan perangkat risiko kredit dalam pengelolaan risiko kredit yang bersifat material secara keseluruhan.
3) Lini ketiga melibatkan audit internal dan pengendalian internal, yang secara independen bertugas untuk melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap kepatuhan, kecukupan dan efektivitas proses manajemen risiko kredit.

Untuk mempercepat proses pemberian kredit, Bank mengimplementasikan aplikasi *Credit Risk Rating* (CRR) sebagai suatu perangkat untuk melakukan penilaian awal terhadap kemungkinan kemampuan bayar/kegagalan bayar debitur atas permohonan kreditnya di masa mendatang yang dideskripsikan melalui perolehan rating debitur.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

The Bank's loan granting process includes:
1) Set-up overall credit limits at borrowers and counterparty level, and a group of related borrowers and counterparties for both on statement of financial position and administrative accounts exposures;
2) Evaluation of business prospects and financial performance of the debtors/counterparties;
3) Repayment capacity and integrity of the debtors/counterparties;
4) Use of collateral; and
5) Assessment of macro economic and industry conditions.

The Bank also develops and implements Risk Governance principle as part of credit internal control as follows:

1) The first line (Business and Support Pillars) is primarily responsible for managing credit risk which is its daily activities.
2) The second line provides needed resources for developing credit risk frameworks, policies,methodologies and tools for the management of material risks taken by the Bank as a whole.
3) The third line includes internal audit and internal control, which Is independently conducting an examination on compliance, adequacy and effectiveness of risk management processes.

To accelerate the process of credit granting, the Bank implements the application of Credit Risk Rating (CRR) as a tool for preliminary assessment of the feasibility/default by the debtor to repay its credit proposal in the future which is described through the rating of debtors.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Untuk memfasilitasi penilaian risiko dari debitur Korporasi, Non Korporasi (Retail/Usaha Kecil Menengah/UKM) dan Mikro (Kredit Wirausaha/KWu), serta debitur konsumtif (karyawan dan non karyawan) Bank melakukan pemantauan terhadap seluruh aspek penilaian dari debitur dan sektor industrinya termasuk migrasi rating debitur secara berkala (triwulan). Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR) melakukan pemantauan terhadap kualitas kinerja dari debitur secara sampling khususnya debitur inti Bank dengan melakukan reviu independen secara periodik (semester) dan pemantauan portofolio yang dimiliki Bank secara berkesinambungan. Informasi yang relevan disampaikan kepada unit bisnis untuk mendukung pelaksanaan penilaian risiko kredit Bank yang efektif.

Bank mengukur, menilai dan memantau risiko kredit untuk setiap debitur baik secara individual maupun obligor, sektor ekonomi, sektor geografi, maupun seluruh portofolio kredit. Bank telah menetapkan standar dan prosedur untuk mendukung terciptanya suatu proses pemberian kredit yang sehat dan hati-hati dengan mempertimbangkan risiko dan perolehan hasil.

Jaminan dan perlindungan kredit lainnya

Nilai dan jenis jaminan yang dibutuhkan tergantung pada penilaian risiko kredit dari debitur/*counterparty*. Kebijakan dan pedoman tentang jenis jaminan dan parameter penilaian jaminan telah diimplementasikan oleh Bank.

Umumnya agunan diperlukan dalam setiap pemberian kredit sebagai sumber terakhir pelunasan kredit dan sebagai salah satu bentuk mitigasi risiko kredit jika debitur/*counterparty* gagal bayar (macet). Sumber utama pelunasan kredit adalah dari hasil usaha debitur.
Agunan yang dapat diterima oleh Bank dibagi atas 2 (dua) kelompok besar yaitu:

1) Agunan tunai, yaitu deposito/tabungan/ rekening giro/ setoran margin/ dana tunai yang diblokir atau dibukukan pada rekening penampungan yang disimpan serta dicatat pada Bank dan *Stand-By* L/C yang diterbitkan oleh bank berperingkat (*prime bank*);
2) Agunan non tunai yaitu agunan yang tidak termasuk dalam jenis jaminan seperti pada agunan tunai di atas.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

To facilitate the risk assessment of the debtors of Corporate, Non Corporate (Retail/Small and Medium Enterprises/SME) and Micro (Enterprenuer Loans), and consumer debtors (employees and non employees), the Bank monitors all valuation aspects of the debtors and its industrial sector including debtor rating migration periodically (quarterly). Risk Management Unit (SKMR) monitors the performance quality of the debtor by sampling basis, especially to the Bank's main debtors by conductingan independent review periodically (semi annually) and monitoring the Bank's portfolios continuously. The relevant information is submitted to the business unit to support the implementation of the effective Bank's credit risk assessment.

The Bank measures, assesses and monitors credit risk for each debtor, on individual and obligor basis, by economic sector, geographic sector and all credit portfolios. The Bank has set up standards and procedures to support a process of granting credit and by considering risk and yield carefully.

Collateral and protection of loans

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Policy and guidelines are implemented regarding types of collateral and valuation parameters by the Bank.

Generally collateral is required for all loans as a secondary source of credit repayment and also as a credit risk mitigation if a debtor has a default. The primary source of credit repayment is the funds generated from business operations of the debtors. Collaterals acceptable by the Bank are divided into 2 (two) categories as follows:

1) Cash collateral, such as time deposit/saving account/demand deposit/margin deposit/cash blocked or booked as an escrow account which are kept and recorded by the Bank and Stand-By Letter of Credit (SBLC) issued by (prime bank);
2) Non cash collaterals are collateral not included in collateral as mentioned on cash collateral above.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit per golongan aset keuangan

Kualitas kredit aset keuangan dikelola oleh Bank dengan menggunakan pedoman dari Bank Indonesia. Kualitas kredit berdasarkan golongan aset yang memiliki risiko kredit mengacu pada hasil penilaian dari lembaga pemeringkat eksternal yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia.

Bank memiliki kebijakan untuk mengelola kinerja kualitas kredit debitur. Hal ini akan memudahkan fokus manajemen risiko dalam mengendalikan eksposur risiko kredit yang dimiliki oleh Bank.

Agunan yang diambil alih

Tahun 2017 dan tahun 2016 tidak ada penjualan Agunan yang diambil alih, sedangkan selama tahun 2014 telah dijual sebanyak 2 (dua) unit tanah dengan nilai buku sebesar Rp2.509, sedangkan sisanya dalam proses dilakukan penjualan oleh Bank.

Penilaian penurunan nilai

Pertimbangan utama untuk penilaian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan termasuk pembayaran-pembayaran pokok atau bunga yang menunggak lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari atau ada kesulitan atau pelanggaran yang diketahui dari persyaratan yang terdapat dalam kontrak. Bank melakukan penilaian penurunan nilai dalam 2 (dua) area yaitu:

1) Evaluasi penurunan nilai secara individual;
2) Evaluasi penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

Penilaian penyisihan penurunan nilai individual

Bank menentukan penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai secara individual untuk masing-masing kredit yang diberikan yang signifikan. Hal-hal yang dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan jumlah penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai antara lain mencakup:

1) Kemungkinan rencana bisnis debitur;
2) Kemampuan untuk memperbaiki kinerja setelah adanya kesulitan keuangan;
3) Proyeksi penerimaan dan pembayaran apabila terjadi kebangkrutan;
4) Kemungkinan adanya sumber pembayaran lainnya;
5) Jumlah yang dapat direalisasikan atas jaminan dan ekspektasi waktu arus kas.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

Loans quality based on category of financial assets

The loans quality of financial assets is managed by the Bank using guidance from Bank Indonesia. Loans quality based on category of assets that have a credit risk refers to the assessment of external agencies as stipulated by Bank Indonesia.

The Bank has a policy to manage the performance of loans quality of debtors. This policy assists management to monitor credit risk exposure of the Bank.

Foreclosed assets

In 2017 and 2016 no collateral sales were taken over, whereas in 2014 2 (two) units of land had been sold with a book value of Rp2,509, while the remainder was sold by the Bank.

Impairment assessment

The main considerations for the loan impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue of more than 90 (ninety) days or there are any financial difficulties, or breach of the loans agreement. The Bank assesses impairment value in 2 (two) areas follows:

1) Individually assessed allowances;
2) Collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowances

The Bank determines the allowances for impairment losses for each individually significant loans on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance for impairment losses include:

1) The sustainability of the debtors' business plan;
2) The ability to improve its performance during a financial difficulty;
3) Cash receipt and payment projection if debtor filed bankrupt;
4) The availability of other financial support;
5) The amount can be realized from its collateral and timing of expected cash flows.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian penyisihan penurunan nilai individual (lanjutan)

Penyisihan penurunan nilai dievaluasi setiap tanggal pelaporan, kecuali bila terdapat beberapa kondisi yang mengharuskan adanya pemantauan yang lebih berhati-hati.

Penilaian penyisihan kerugian secara kolektif dilakukan atas aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individu.

Evaluasi penurunan nilai

Berikut ini adalah risiko kredit berdasarkan klasifikasi evaluasi penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

Giro pada Bank Indonesia

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	859.426	-	859.426	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	66.737	-	66.737	*Foreign currency*
Jumlah	**926.163**	**-**	**926.163**	***Total***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	1.338.644	-	1.338.644	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	152.708	-	152.708	*Foreign currency*
Jumlah	**1.491.352**	**-**	**1.491.352**	***Total***

Giro pada Bank Lain

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	283.004	-	283.004	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	276.146	-	276.146	*Foreign currency*
Jumlah	559.150	-	559.150	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(174)	(174)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**559.150**	**(174)**	**558.976**	***Total – Net***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	72.496	-	72.496	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	292.327	320	292.647	*Foreign currency*
Jumlah	364.823	320	365.143	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(320)	(320)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**364.823**	**-**	**364.823**	***Total – Net***

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

Individually assessed allowances (continued)

Impairment allowances are evaluated at each reporting date, unless certain condition applied which needs more attention.

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on financial assets that are not individually significant.

Impairment assessment

Below are credit risk based on allowance for impairment losses assessment classification as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia

Current Accounts with Other Banks

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

b. Concentration credit risk (continued)

Impairment assessment (continued)

Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah				*Rupiah*
Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia	450.887	-	450.887	*Deposit Facility of Bank Indonesia*
NCD	-	-	-	*NCD*
Mata uang asing				*Foreign currency*
Term Deposits Bank Indonesia	646.300	-	646.300	*Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia*
Jumlah	**1.097.187**	**-**	**1.097.187**	***Total***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah				*Rupiah*
Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia	209.975	-	209.975	*Deposit Facility of Bank Indonesia*
NCD	-	-	-	*NCD*
Mata uang asing				*Foreign currency*
Term Deposits Bank Indonesia	1.429.898	-	1.429.898	*Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia*
Jumlah	**1.639.873**	**-**	**1.639.873**	***Total***

Efek-efek

Marketable Securities

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Tersedia untuk dijual	675.801	-	675.801	*Available-for-sale*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	977.227	-	977.227	*Held-to-maturity*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(24)	(24)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**1.653.028**	**(24)**	**1.653.004**	***Total – Net***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Tersedia untuk dijual	1.046.542	-	1.046.542	*Available-for-sale*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	779.204	-	779.204	*Held-to-maturity*
Jumlah	**1.825.746**	**-**	**1.825.746**	***Total***

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali

Securities purchased under agreement to resell

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	8.079.171	-	8.079.171	*Available-for-sale*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(2)	(2)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**8.079.171**	**(2)**	**8.079.169**	***Total – Net***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	1.637.441	-	1.637.441	*Rupiah*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Tagihan Derivatif

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	-	-	-	*Rupiah*
	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Mata uang asing	6.910	-	6.910	*Foreign currency*

Kredit yang Diberikan

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Revolving loans	2.401.421	-	2.401.421	*Revolving loans*
Fixed loans	5.441.816	126.495	5.568.311	*Fixed loans*
Kredit kepemilikan rumah dan apartemen	2.867.718	-	2.867.718	*Housing and apartment ownership loans*
Kredit sindikasi	1.189.902	-	1.189.902	*Syndicated loans*
Pinjaman rekening Koran	143.620	16.106	159.726	*Overdraft*
Pinjaman karyawan	51.402	-	51.402	*Employee loans*
Kredit usaha rakyat	132.437	-	132.437	*Micro community commercial loans*
Kredit tanpa agunan	33.636	-	33.636	*Unsecured loans*
Kredit pemilikan kios	37.623	-	37.623	*Kiosk loans*
Kredit pemilikan mobil	329	-	329	*Car loans*
Trust receipts	-	-	-	*Trust receipts*
Kredit wirausaha	9	-	9	*Entrepreneur loans*
Jumlah	12.299.913	142.601	12.442.514	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(366.274)	(93.658)	(459.932)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**11.933.639**	**48.943**	**11.982.582**	***Total - Net***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Revolving loans	3.926.152	383.790	4.309.942	*Revolving loans*
Fixed loans	4.847.400	217.340	5.064.740	*Fixed loans*
Kredit kepemilikan rumah dan apartemen	2.785.030	-	2.785.030	*Housing and apartment ownership loans*
Kredit sindikasi	786.162	-	786.162	*Syndicated loans*
Pinjaman rekening Koran	256.332	-	256.332	*Overdraft*
Pinjaman karyawan	59.212	-	59.212	*Employee loans*
Kredit usaha rakyat	382.764	-	382.764	*Micro community commercial Loans*
Kredit tanpa agunan	50.398	-	50.398	*Unsecured loans*
Kredit pemilikan kios	41.582	-	41.582	*Kiosk loans*
Kredit pemilikan mobil	734	-	734	*Car loans*
Trust receipts	-	-	-	*Trust receipts*
Kredit wirausaha	-	-	-	*Entrepreneur loans*
Jumlah	13.135.766	601.130	13.736.896	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(152.463)	(124.948)	(277.411)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**12.983.303**	**476.182**	**13.459.485**	***Total - Net***

43. *RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

III Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

c. Concetration credit risk (continued)

Impairment assessment (continued)

Derivative Receivables

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	-	-	-	*Rupiah*
	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Mata uang asing	6.910	-	6.910	*Foreign currency*

Loans

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Revolving loans	2.401.421	-	2.401.421	*Revolving loans*
Fixed loans	5.441.816	126.495	5.568.311	*Fixed loans*
Kredit kepemilikan rumah dan apartemen	2.867.718	-	2.867.718	*Housing and apartment ownership loans*
Kredit sindikasi	1.189.902	-	1.189.902	*Syndicated loans*
Pinjaman rekening Koran	143.620	16.106	159.726	*Overdraft*
Pinjaman karyawan	51.402	-	51.402	*Employee loans*
Kredit usaha rakyat	132.437	-	132.437	*Micro community commercial loans*
Kredit tanpa agunan	33.636	-	33.636	*Unsecured loans*
Kredit pemilikan kios	37.623	-	37.623	*Kiosk loans*
Kredit pemilikan mobil	329	-	329	*Car loans*
Trust receipts	-	-	-	*Trust receipts*
Kredit wirausaha	9	-	9	*Entrepreneur loans*
Jumlah	12.299.913	142.601	12.442.514	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(366.274)	(93.658)	(459.932)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**11.933.639**	**48.943**	**11.982.582**	***Total - Net***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Revolving loans	3.926.152	383.790	4.309.942	*Revolving loans*
Fixed loans	4.847.400	217.340	5.064.740	*Fixed loans*
Kredit kepemilikan rumah dan apartemen	2.785.030	-	2.785.030	*Housing and apartment ownership loans*
Kredit sindikasi	786.162	-	786.162	*Syndicated loans*
Pinjaman rekening Koran	256.332	-	256.332	*Overdraft*
Pinjaman karyawan	59.212	-	59.212	*Employee loans*
Kredit usaha rakyat	382.764	-	382.764	*Micro community commercial Loans*
Kredit tanpa agunan	50.398	-	50.398	*Unsecured loans*
Kredit pemilikan kios	41.582	-	41.582	*Kiosk loans*
Kredit pemilikan mobil	734	-	734	*Car loans*
Trust receipts	-	-	-	*Trust receipts*
Kredit wirausaha	-	-	-	*Entrepreneur loans*
Jumlah	13.135.766	601.130	13.736.896	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(152.463)	(124.948)	(277.411)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**12.983.303**	**476.182**	**13.459.485**	***Total - Net***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan) / *III. Risk Profile (continued)*

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *1. Credit Risk (continued)*

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / ***Impairment assessment (continued)***

Tagihan Akseptasi / *Acceptance Receivables*

	2020			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	144.082	-	144.082	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	308	-	308	*Foreign currency*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(412)	(412)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih	**144.390**	**(412)**	**143.978**	***Total – Net***

	2019			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non impaired*	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah	47.806	-	47.806	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	603	-	603	*Foreign currency*
Jumlah	**48.409**	**-**	**48.409**	***Total***

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis instrumen keuangan: / *The table below shows credit quality based on category of financial instruments:*

	2020							
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Neither past due nor impaired*				**Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Neither past due nor impaired***	**Mengalami penurunan nilai/*Impaired***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	**Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade***	**Tingkat rendah/ *Low grade***	**Tanpa peringkat/ *Unrated***				
Aset Keuangan								***Financial Assets***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	926.163	-	-	926.163	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	559.150	-	-	-	-	-	559.150	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.097.187	-	-	-	-	-	1.097.187	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.653.028	-	-	-	-	-	1.653.028	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	8.079.171	-	-	-	-	-	8.079.171	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	-	-	291.889	-	-	291.889	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	-	-	-	11.900.252	526.156	16.106	12.442.514	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	144.390	-	-	144.390	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	-	-	-	137	-	-	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:								*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	-	-	-	231.010	-	-	231.010	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	11.388.536	-	-	13.493.841	526.156	16.106	25.424.639	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai							(460.546)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih							**24.964.093**	***Total – Net***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah risiko kredit berdasarkan klasifikasi evaluasi penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019: (lanjutan)

Tagihan Akseptasi (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis instrumen keuangan: (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

Impairment assessment (continued)

Below are credit risk based on allowance for impairment losses assessment classification as of December 31, 2020 and 2019: (continued)

Acceptance Receivables (continued)

The table below shows credit quality based on category of financial instruments: (continued)

2019

	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Neither past due nor impaired*				Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Neither past due nor impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/*Impaired*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade*	Tingkat rendah/ *Low grade*	Tanpa peringkat/ *Unrated*				
Aset Keuangan								***Financial Assets***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	1.491.352	-	-	1.491.352	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	364.823	-	-	-	-	320	365.143	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.639.873	-	-	-	-	-	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.825.746	-	-	-	-	-	1.825.746	*Marketable Securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.637.441	-	-	-	-	-	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	6.910	-	-	6.910	*Derivative Receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	-	-	131.194	-	-	131.194	*Accrued interest Receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	-	-	-	13.453.911	233.390	49.596	13.736.897	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	48.409	-	-	48.409	*Acceptance Receivables*
Penyertaan saham	-	-	-	137	-	-	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	-	-	-	150.164	-	-	150.164	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	5.467.883	-	-	15.282.077	233.390	49.916	21.033.266	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai							(277.730)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah – Bersih							**20.755.536**	***Total – Net***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

1. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

a) Tingkat tinggi: Peringkat dari pihak ketiga dalam kategori ini memiliki kapasitas sangat baik dalam memenuhi komitmen keuangan dengan risiko kredit sangat rendah.

b) Tingkat sedang: Peringkat dari pihak ketiga dalam kategori ini memiliki kapasitas yang baik dalam memenuhi komitmen keuangan dengan risiko kredit sangat rendah.

c) Tingkat rendah: Peringkat dari pihak ketiga dalam kategori ini memiliki kapasitas yang cukup dalam memenuhi komitmen keuangan dengan risiko kredit sedang.

d) Tanpa peringkat: Pihak ketiga dalam kategori yang sekarang ini tidak menyediakan peringkat dikarenakan ketidaktersediaan dari model-model peringkat dan pemerintah dan/atau agen-agen yang berhubungan dengan pemerintah.

Analisis umur kredit yang diberikan yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

1. Credit Risk (continued)

Impairment assessment (continued)

The credit qualities are defined as follows:

a) High grade: Third parties rating in this category have an excellent capacity to meet its' financial commitments with very low credit risk.

b) Standard grade: Third parties rating in this category have a good capacity to meet its' financial commitments with very low credit risk.

c) Low grade: Third parties rating in this category have fairly acceptable capacity to meet its' financial commitments with standard credit risk.

d) Unrated: Third parties in this category are currently not assigned with third parties' ratings due to unavailability of rating models and governments and/or government-related agencies.

The aging analysis of loans that past due but not impaired as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020				
	Jumlah/*Total*	**Kurang dari 30 hari/*Less than 30 days***	**31-60 hari/*days***	**61-90 hari/*days***	
Korporasi	350.906	350.906	-	-	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	145.619	17.926	14.325	113.368	*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Konsumen	29.631	315	289	29.027	*Consumer*
Jumlah	**526.156**	**369.147**	**14.614**	**142.395**	***Total***

	2019				
	Jumlah/*Total*	**Kurang dari 30 hari/*Less than 30 days***	**31-60 hari/*days***	**61-90 hari/*days***	
Korporasi	-	-	-	-	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	257.469	42.913	9.165	205.391	*Commercial/ Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Konsumen	25.517	215	252	25.050	*Consumer*
Jumlah	**282.986**	**43.128**	**9.417**	**230.441**	***Total***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

2. Risiko Pasar

Risiko Suku Bunga

Selama tahun berjalan, Bank telah mengelola risiko tingkat suku bunga yang merupakan bagian dari risiko pasar dengan melakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut:

1) Pengawasan aktif dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, melalui:

   a. Responsif terhadap Laporan Profil Risiko Pasar terkait Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga dan perkembangan kondisi makro yang disampaikan oleh Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR) secara periodik.

   b. Kebijakan untuk mengambil posisi konservatif terhadap eksposur yang terkena risiko tingkat suku bunga sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dengan mengutamakan prinsip kehati-hatian (*prudent banking*).

2) Pengendalian atas posisi risiko dengan penetapan *limit* transaksi, *limit* risiko dan *limit* per fungsional.

3) Pembakuan Kebijakan dan Prosedur:

   a. Memiliki dan melaksanakan Pedoman Manajemen Risiko Pasar dan Kebijakan/Prosedur internal lainnya yang berkaitan dengan risiko tingkat suku bunga.

   b. Melakukan reviu dan penyempurnaan terhadap Pedoman/Prosedur Manajemen Risiko Pasar yang telah ditetapkan secara periodik.

4) Melaksanakan proses Identifikasi, Pengukuran, Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Risiko Suku Bunga dengan mengikuti ketentuan Regulator (BI/OJK) dan praktek perbankan yang berlaku umum terkini, termasuk *stress testing* terhadap kemungkinan kondisi yang terburuk atas eksposur yang memiliki sensitivitas risiko tingkat suku bunga.

5) Melakukan pemantauan terhadap eksposur yang terekspos risiko nilai tukar tertentu secara periodik untuk memitigasi risiko secara dini.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT(continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

During the year, the Bank has managed interest rate risk as a part of market risk by performing the following steps:

1) Active monitoring from Boards of Commissioners and Directors, through:

   1. Be responsive to the Market Risk Profile Report related to Interest Rate Risk and macro condition developments reported by Risk Management Unit (SKMR) periodically.

   2. Policies for taking conservative positions against interest rate risk exposure in accordance with the applicable regulations with emphasis on the prudential banking principle.

2) Control the risk position by setting transaction limit, risk limits and the limit per functional.

3) Standardization of Policies and Procedures:

   a. Having and implementing Market Risk Management Guidelines and other internal Policy/Procedures related to the interest rate risk.

   b. Conduct a review and improvement of Guidelines/Market Risk Management Procedures periodically.

4) Implementing the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring and Controlling of Interest Rate Risk in accordance to Regulator (BI/OJK) and recent best practices, including stress testing to the worst case scenario on exposure which has a sensitivity of interest rate risk.

5) Conduct monitoring on exposures which effected by certain exchange rate risk periodically to mitigate the risks in advance.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Risiko Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Tabel berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga kontraktual rata-rata per tahun untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang signifikan untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The following table presents information on the contractual interest rate on average per year for financial assets and liabilities that are significant for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020		2019		
	Rupiah/ *Rupiah*	Mata Uang Asing/ *Foreign Currency*	Rupiah/ *Rupiah*	Mata Uang Asing/ *Foreign Currency*	
Aset					*Assets*
Giro pada bank lain	0,21%	0,02%	0,72%	0,07%	*Current account with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	0,25%	0,10%	0,35%	1,52%	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	7,55%	0,00%	4,91%	0,00%	*Marketable Securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3,75%	0,00%	5,00%	0,00%	*Securities purchased under agreement to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan	12,82%	6,27%	11,13%	5,41%	*Loans*
Liabilitas					*Liabilities*
Simpanan nasabah					*Deposits from customers*
Giro	0,79%	0,27%	0,71%	0,28%	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	2,11%	0,00%	2,67%	0,00%	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	5,18%	1,39%	7,23%	2,30%	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain					*Deposits from Otherbanks*
Deposito berjangka	8,70%	0,00%	7,23%	0,00%	*Time deposits*
Deposito on call	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	*On call deposits*
Giro	1,30%	0,00%	0,71%	0,00%	*Demand deposits*
Call money	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	*Call money*
Pinjaman subordinasi	9,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	*Subordinated loan*

Tabel berikut merangkum aset Bank dengan pendapatan bunga dan liabilitas Bank dengan beban bunga (tidak dengan tujuan diperdagangkan) pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan tanggal kontraktual perubahan suku bunga atau tanggal jatuh tempo, mana yang lebih dahulu:

The following table below summarizes the Bank's interest-earnings assets and interest bearing liabilities (not for trading purposes) at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier contractual repricing or maturity dates, which is earlier:

	2020						
Keterangan	Jumlah/ *Total*	Kurang dari 6 bulan/ *Less than 6 months*	6 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *6 months until 12 months*	1 tahun sampai dengan 2 tahun/ *1 year until 2 years*	2 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *2 years until 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	*Descriptions*
Giro pada bank lain	559.150	559.150	-	-	-	-	*Current accounts With other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.097.187	1.097.187	-	-	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other Banks*
Efek-efek	1.653.028	3.773	-	208.739	335.831	1.104.685	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	8.079.171	8.079.171	-	-	-	-	*Securities purchased under agreement to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan	12.442.514	1.955.850	1.386.534	926.205	2.744.026	5.429.899	*Loans*
Jumlah aset keuangan	**23.831.050**	**11.695.131**	**1.386.534**	**1.134.944**	**3.079.857**	**6.534.584**	*Total financial assets*
Simpanan nasabah	25.500.329	25.492.061	8.268	-	-	-	*Deposits from Customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	121.613	119.110	2.503	-	-	-	*Deposits from other banks*
Pinjaman subordinasi	200.000	-	-	-	-	200.000	*Subordinated loan*
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	25.821.942	25.611.171	10.771	-	-	200.000	*Total financial liabilities*
Jumlah selisih penilaian bunga	**(1.990.892)**	**(13.916.040)**	**1.375.763**	**1.134.944**	**3.079.857**	**6.334.584**	***Interest repricing gap***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut merangkum aset Bank dengan pendapatan bunga dan liabilitas Bank dengan beban bunga (tidak dengan tujuan diperdagangkan) pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan tanggal kontraktual perubahan suku bunga atau tanggal jatuh tempo, mana yang lebih dahulu: (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Interest Rate Risk (continued)

The following table below summarizes the Bank's interest-earnings assets and interest bearing liabilities (not for trading purposes) at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier contractual repricing or maturity dates, which is earlier: (continued)

	2019						
Keterangan	**Jumlah/ *Total***	**Kurang dari 6 bulan/ *Less than 6 months***	**6 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan/ *6 months until 12 months***	**1 tahun sampai dengan 2 tahun/ *1 year until 2 years***	**2 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *2 years until 5 years***	**Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years***	***Descriptions***
Giro pada bank lain	365.143	365.143	-	-	-	-	*Current accounts With other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.639.873	1.639.873	-	-	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other Banks*
Efek-efek	1.825.746	-	880.924	51.800	185.907	707.115	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan	13.736.897	2.601.669	2.411.103	586.151	2.106.181	6.031.793	*Loans*
Jumlah aset keuangan	**17.567.659**	**4.606.685**	**3.292.027**	**637.951**	**2.292.088**	**6.738.908**	*Total financial assets*
Simpanan nasabah	20.249.792	19.968.336	281.456	-	-	-	*Deposits from Customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	9.409	9.409	-	-	-	-	*Deposits from other banks*
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Subordinated loan*
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	20.259.201	19.977.745	281.456	-	-	-	*Total financial liabilities*
Jumlah selisih penilaian bunga	**(2.691.542)**	**(15.371.060)**	**3.010.571**	**637.951**	**2.292.088**	**6.738.908**	***Interest repricing gap***

Dari *repricing gap profile* ini dapat diukur pengaruh perubahan suku bunga terhadap pendapatan bunga bersih dan/atau modal ekonomis Bank, sehingga jika terjadi perubahan suku bunga yang mungkin dapat mempengaruhi kinerja Bank, maka Bank akan dapat segera merestruktur aset dan liabilitas yang dimiliki, baik *repricing date*-nya ataupun jenis suku bunganya (*fixed* atau *floating*).

By this repricing gap profile can be measured the effects of changes in interest rate on net interest income and/or capital economical Bank, hence if there is a change in interest rate that may affect the Bank's performance, the Bank will be able to restructure it's assets and liabilities immediately, including the repricing date or the type of interest rate (fixed or floating).

Manajemen risiko tingkat suku bunga berdasarkan perspektif pendapatan bunga, dilakukan dengan mengukur sensitivitas aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank terhadap berbagai skenario perubahan suku bunga baik standar dan non standar. Skenario standar yang dilakukan mencakup kenaikan atau penurunan paralel pada semua kurva imbal hasil.

The management of interest rate risk based on earning perspective is provided by measuring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities against various standard and non standard interest rate changes scenarios. Standard scenario that is conducted based on increase or decrease of interest rate changes in parallel shift to the return on investment curve.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menunjukan sensitivitas terhadap kemungkinan perubahan dalam tingkat suku bunga untuk *banking book*, dengan semua variabel lain yang dimiliki adalah konstan, terhadap laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain Bank:

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Interest Rate Risk (continued)

The following table shows the sensitivity to a possible change in interest rates for the banking book, with all other variables are held constant, to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Bank:

Tahun / *Year*	IDR: Kenaikan/ (penurunan) dalam basis poin/ *Increase (decrease) in basis points*	IDR: Dampak terhadap laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebelum pajak/ *The impact on the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income before tax*	USD: Kenaikan/ (penurunan) dalam basis poin/ *Increase (decrease) in basis points*	USD: Dampak terhadap laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebelum pajak/ *The impact on the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income before tax*	*Year*
2020	100	(140.355,90)	100	(335,63)	*2020*
	(100)	140.355,90	(100)	335,63	
2019	100	(54.166,56)	100	10.407,90	*2019*
	(100)	54.166,56	(100)	(10.407,90)	

Risiko Nilai Tukar

Selama tahun berjalan, dalam mengelola risiko nilai tukar yang merupakan bagian dari risiko pasar, Bank telah melakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut:

1. Pengawasan aktif dari Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, melalui:
   a. Responsif terhadap Laporan Profil Risiko Pasar terkait Risiko Nilai Tukar dan perkembangan kondisi makro yang disampaikan oleh Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR) secara periodik.
   b. Kebijakan untuk mengambil posisi konservatif terhadap eksposur yang terkena risiko nilai tukar sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dengan mengutamakan prinsip kehati-hatian (*prudent banking*).
2. Pengendalian atas posisi risiko dengan penetapan *limit* transaksi, *limit* risiko dan *limit* per fungsional.

Foreign Exchange Risk

During the year, in managing the foreign exchange risk, which is a part of its market risk, the Bank has performed the following steps:

1. *Active monitoring from Boards of Commissioners and Directors, through:*
   a. *Be a responsive to the Market Risk Profile Report related to Foreign Exchange Riskand macro condition developments which reported by the Risk Management Unit (SKMR) periodically.*
   b. *Policies for taking conservative position against the exchange rate risk exposure in accordance with the applicable regulations with emphasis on the prudential banking principle.*
2. *Control the risk position by setting the transaction limit, risk limit and limit perfunctional.*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko Nilai Tukar (lanjutan)

Selama tahun berjalan, dalam mengelola risiko nilai tukar yang merupakan bagian dari risiko pasar, Bank telah melakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

3. Pembakuan Kebijakan dan Prosedur:

   a. Memiliki dan melaksanakan Pedoman Manajemen Risiko Pasar dan Kebijakan/Prosedur internal lainnya yang berkaitan dengan risiko nilai tukar

   b. Melakukan reviu dan penyempurnaan terhadap Pedoman/Prosedur Manajemen Risiko Pasar terkait risiko nilai tukar yang telah ditetapkan secara periodik

4. Melaksanakan proses Identifikasi, Pengukuran, Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Risiko Nilai Tukar dengan mengikuti ketentuan Regulator (BI/OJK) dan *best practices* terkini, termasuk *stress testing* terhadap kemungkinan kondisi yang terburuk (*worst case scenario*) terhadap eksposur yang terkena risiko nilai tukar.

5. Melakukan pemantauan terhadap transaksi-transaksi pasar tertentu secara periodik untuk memitigasi risiko secara dini.

Dalam tahun berjalan, Bank telah melakukan pengembangan dan simulasi metodologi perhitungan kebutuhan modal internal yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi risiko pasar dengan menggunakan metode internal VaR (*Value at Risk*) yaitu metode *Variance co Variance* dan *Historical Simulation* melalui aplikasi *Market Risk Measurement* (MRM). Untuk pengelolaan risiko pasar, Bank difasilitasi melalui *Assets and Liabilities Committee* (ALCO).

Bank telah mengelola posisi mata uang asing untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dimiliki oleh Bank dengan memonitor Posisi Devisa Bersih (PDN). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, PDN Bank telah diungkapkan dalam Catatan 39.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk (continued)

During the year, in managing the foreign exchange risk, which is a part of its market risk, the Bank has performed the following steps: (continued)

3. Standar dization of Policies and Procedures:

   a. Having and implementing Market Risk Management Guidelines and other internal Policy/Procedures related to the foreign exchange risk.

   b. Conduct a review and improvement of Guidelines/Market Risk related to foreign exchange risk Management Procedures periodically.

4. Implementing the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring and Controlling of Foreign Exchange Riskin accordance to Regulator (BI/OJK) and recent best practices, including stress testing to the worst case scenario on exposure which has a sensitivity of foreign exchange risk.

5. Conduct monitoring on certain market transactions periodically to mitigate the risks in advance.

During the year, the Bank has conducted development and simulation on methodology of internal capital requirements calculation to cover market risks using internal VaR (Value at Risk) which are the Variance co Variance and Historical Simulation methods through the application of Market Risk Measurement (MRM). In regard to market risk management, the Bank is facilitated through its Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

The Bank manages its foreign currency position for its financial assets and liabilities by monitoring the Bank's Net Open Position (NOP). As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's NOP has been disclosed in Note 39.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Risiko Nilai Tukar (lanjutan)

Foreign Exchange Risk (continued)

Tabel dibawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019. Termasuk didalamnya adalah instrumen keuangan pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis mata uang:

The table below summarises exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. Included in the table are financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currencies:

	2020						
	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ *United States Dollar*	**Euro Eropa/ *European Euro***	**Dolar Singapura/ *Singapore Dollar***	**Dolar Australia/ *Australian Dollar***	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Aset							***Assets***
Kas	12.741	2.386	12.205	1.731	1.779	30.842	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	66.738	-	-	-	-	66.738	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	133.587	1.768	134.884	608	5.300	276.147	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	646.300	-	-	-	-	646.300	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other bank*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	2.180	-	38	-	-	2.218	*Accrued interest Receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	342.019	-	19.093	-	-	361.112	*Loans*
Aset lain-lain	(5.728)	2	(174)	-	(11)	(5.911)	*Other assets*
Jumlah	1.197.837	4.156	166.046	2.339	7.068	1.377.446	*Total*
Liabilitas							***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	2.645	-	-74	-	-	2.571	*Obligation due Immediately*
Simpanan Nasabah	1.179.585	16	165.240	1	892	1.345.734	*Deposits from customers*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	494	-	203	-	-	697	*Accrued interest Payables*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain	1.473	13	0	-	-	1.486	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Jumlah	1.184.197	29	165.369	1	892	1.350.488	*Total*
Laporan posisi keuangan – Bersih	**13.640**	**4.127**	**677**	**2.338**	**6.176**	**26.958**	***Statement of financials position – Net***

	2019						
	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ *United States Dollar*	**Euro Eropa/ *European Euro***	**Dolar Singapura/ *Singapore Dollar***	**Dolar Australia/ *Australian Dollar***	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Aset							***Assets***
Kas	13.959	2.511	14.087	1.423	1.905	33.885	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	152.708	-	-	-	-	152.708	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	79.623	5.014	185.711	2.477	19.461	292.286	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.429.898	-	-	-	-	1.429.898	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other bank*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	4.804	-	42	-	-	4.846	*Accrued interest Receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	622.207	-	24.244	-	-	646.451	*Loans*
Aset lain-lain	32.951	320	4	-	-	33.275	*Other assets*
Jumlah	**2.336.150**	**7.845**	**224.088**	**3.900**	**21.366**	**2.593.349**	***Total***

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko Nilai Tukar (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019. Termasuk didalamnya adalah instrumen keuangan pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis mata uang: (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk (continued)

The table below summarises exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. Included in the table are financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currencies: (continued)

	2019						
	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ *United States Dollar*	**Euro Eropa/ *European Euro***	**Dolar Singapura/ *Singapore Dollar***	**Dolar Australia/ *Australian Dollar***	**Lain-lain/ *Others***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Liabilitas							***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	930	-	114	-	-	1.044	*Obligation due Immediately*
Simpanan Nasabah	1.658.902	15	227.762	2	839	1.887.520	*Deposits fromcustomers*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	2.128	0	409	-	-	2.537	*Accrued interest Payables*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain	4.425	355	-	-	-	4.780	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Jumlah	**1.666.385**	**370**	**228.285**	**2**	**839**	**1.895.881**	***Total***
Laporan posisi keuangan – Bersih	**669.765**	**7.475**	**(4.197)**	**3.898**	**20.527**	**697.468**	***Statement of financials position – Net***

Tabel di bawah ini menggambarkan posisi mata uang asing atas aset dan liabilitas moneter yang tidak diperdagangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 dimana Bank memiliki risiko terhadap arus kas masa depan. Analisis tersebut menghitung pengaruh dari pergerakan wajar mata uang asing yang memungkinkan terhadap Rupiah, dengan seluruh variabel lain dianggap konstan, terhadap laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain (akibat adanya perubahan nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas moneter yang tidak diperdagangkan yang sensitif terhadap nilai tukar) dan ekuitas (akibat adanya perubahan nilai wajar atas aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang termasuk kategori tersedia untuk dijual).

The table below indicates the foreign currencies position of non-trading monetary assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 which shows that the Bank has risk exposure in expected cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Indonesian Rupiah, with all variables held constant, on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (due to change in the fair value of currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets and liabilities).

	2020		
	Kenaikan/ (penurunan) dalam basis poin/ *Increase/(decrease) in basis points*	**Sensitivitas dalam laporan laba rugi/ *Sensitivity of profit or loss***	
Mata uang			***Currency***
Dolar Amerika Serikat	10/(10)	4,47/(4,47)	*United States Dollar*
Poundsterling Inggris	10/(10)	3,02/(3,02)	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Euro Eropa	10/(10)	4,00/(4,00)	*European Euro*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

2. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko Nilai Tukar (lanjutan)

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

2. Market Risk (continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk(continued)

	2019		
	Kenaikan/ (penurunan) dalam basis poin/ *Increase/(decrease) in basis points*	**Sensitivitas dalam laporan laba rugi/ *Sensitivity of profit or loss***	
Mata uang			***Currency***
Dolar Amerika Serikat	10/(10)	6,67/(6,67)	*United States Dollar*
Poundsterling Inggris	10/(10)	6,28/(6,28)	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Euro Eropa	10/(10)	6,50/(6,50)	*European Euro*

3. Risiko Likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko akibat ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kewajiban yang jatuh tempo dari sumber pendanaan arus kas dan/atau dari aset likuid berkualitas tinggi yang dapat diagunkan, tanpa mengganggu aktivitas dan kondisi keuangan Bank.

Kunci pengukuran yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk mengelola risiko likuiditas adalah dengan menggunakan analisis gap dan rasio-rasio likuiditas seperti rasio aset likuid terhadap dana pihak ketiga, rasio deposan inti, rasio intermediasi makroprudensial (RIM), serta dengan memantau posisi bersih arus kas dalam jangka waktu 1 hari sampai dengan 3 bulan ke depan dan aktivitas pendanaan antar bank. Bank melakukan pemantauan atas pengelolaan risiko likuiditas melalui perkembangan profil risiko likuiditas setiap bulan yang dilaporkan kepada Direksi dan Komite Pemantau Risiko.

Beberapa langkah telah diambil dalam mengelola risiko likuiditas, seperti dari sisi aset, strategi pembelian instrumen keuangan yang berkualitas tinggi dan berisiko rendah untuk posisi *trading book*, *available for sale* dan *hold to maturity*, memelihara posisi aset likuid, dan menjaga saldo Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) sesuai ketentuan Bank Indonesia. Sementara di sisi kewajiban, strategi memelihara komposisi *Current Account Savings Account* (CASA) terhadap total deposito dan melakukan analisis terhadap jenis-jenis liabilitas dan jangka waktunya.

Langkah yang diambil oleh Bank sehubungan dengan mismatch antara aset dan liabilitas moneter yang jatuh tempo antara 1 (satu) sampai dengan 6 (enam) bulan adalah meningkatkan pelayanan kepada nasabah, memantau perpanjangan simpanan, mencari nasabah baru serta menawarkan produk dan bunga yang menarik kepada nasabah, untuk menjaga stabilitas dan kontinuitas jumlah simpanan.

Di samping itu, Bank juga mengintensifkan usaha penagihan kepada debitur bermasalah, penjualan agunan yang diambil alih (AYDA) dan menempatkan kelebihan dana pada surat-surat berharga yang memiliki pasar yang likuid sehingga dapat dicairkan setiap saat apabila Bank membutuhkan dana.

3. Liquidity Risk

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

The key measurement used by the Bank to manage liquidity risk is to use gap analysis and liquidity ratios such as the ratio of liquid assets to third party funds, core depositors' ratio, macroprudential intermediation ratio (RIM), and by monitoring the net position of cash flows within a period 1 day to the next 3 months and interbank funding activities. The Bank monitors liquidity risk management through the development of a liquidity risk profile every month that is reported to the Directors and Risk Monitoring Committee.

Several steps have been taken in managing liquidity risk, such as in terms of assets, purchasing strategies of high quality and low-risk financial instruments for trading book positions, available for sale and hold to maturity, maintaining liquid asset positions, and maintaining the Statutory Reserves (GWM)) in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations. While on the liability side, the strategy maintains the composition of the Current Account Savings Account (CASA) of total deposits and analyzes the types of liabilities and their time periods.

The steps taken by the Bank in connection with the mismatch between monetary assets and liabilities with maturities between 1 (one) to 6 (six) months are to improve service to customers, monitor the extension of deposits, find new customers and offer attractive products and interest to customers, to maintain stability and continuity in the amount of deposits.

In addition, the Bank also intensified collection efforts for troubled debtors, foreclosed collateral sales (AYDA) and placed excess funds in securities that have a liquid market so that they can be disbursed at any time if the Bank needs funds.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan) / *III. Risk Profile (continued)*

3. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan) / *3. Liquidity Risk (continued)*

	2020							
	Jumlah/*Total*	Kurang dari 1 bulan/ *Less than 1 mon*	1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *1 month until 3 months*	3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ *3 months until 1 year*	1 tahun sampai dengan 2 tahun/ *1 year until 2 years*	2 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *2 years until 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	286.779	286.779	-	-	-	-	-	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	926.163	926.163	-	-	-	-	-	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	559.150	559.150	-	-	-	-	-	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.097.187	605.437	491.750	-	-	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.653.028	956	1.138	1.679	208.739	335.831	1.104.685	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	8.079.171	8.079.171	-	-	-	-	-	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	291.889	291.889	-	-	-	-	-	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	12.442.514	584.789	224.174	2.533.422	926.204	2.744.026	5.429.899	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	144.390	11.951	120.929	11.510	-	-	-	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	-	-	-	-	-	137	*Investment in shares of Stock*
Aset lain-lain:								*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	231.010	-	-	-	231.010	-	-	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	25.711.418	11.346.285	837.991	2.546.611	1.365.953	3.079.857	6.534.721	*Total*
Liabilitas								*Liabilities*
Liabilitas segera	64.494	64.494	-	-	-	-	-	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	25.500.329	18.752.683	5.382.509	1.365.137	-	-	-	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	121.613	121.613	-	-	-	-	-	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	144.390	11.951	120.929	11.510	-	-	-	*Acceptance payables*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	74.503	74.503	-	-	-	-	-	*Accrued interest payables*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain	610.458	-	-	-	-	-	610.458	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Pinjaman subordinasi	200.000	-	-	-	-	-	200.000	*Subordinated loan*
Jumlah	26.715.787	19.025.244	5.503.438	1.376.647	-	-	810.458	*Total*
Aset (Liabilitas) Bersih	(1.004.369)	(7.678.959)	(4.665.447)	1.169.964	1.365.953	3.079.857	5.724.263	*Net Assets (Liabilities)*

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan) / *III. Risk Profile (continued)*

3. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan) / *3. Liquidity Risk (continued)*

	2019							
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Kurang dari 1 bulan/ *Less than 1 mon*	1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *1 month until 3 months*	3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ *3 months until 1 year*	1 tahun sampai dengan 2 tahun/ *1 year until 2 years*	2 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun/ *2 years until 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	320.052	320.052	-	-	-	-	-	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.491.352	1.491.352	-	-	-	-	-	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	365.143	365.143	-	-	-	-	-	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.639.873	1.639.873	-	-	-	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.825.746	-	-	880.924	51.800	185.907	707.115	*Marketable securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.637.441	-	470.422	1.167.019	-	-	-	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	6.910	6.910	-	-	-	-	-	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	131.194	131.194	-	-	-	-	-	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan	13.736.898	1.092.894	786.348	3.133.531	586.151	2.106.181	6.031.793	*Loans*
Tagihan akseptasi	48.409	12.601	14.509	21.299	-	-	-	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	-	-	-	-	-	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset lain-lain:								*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan tagihan	150.164	-	-	-	150.164	-	-	*Guarantee deposits and receivables*
Jumlah	21.353.219	5.060.019	1.271.279	5.202.773	788.115	2.292.088	6.739.045	*Total*
Liabilitas								*Liabilities*
Liabilitas segera	77.322	77.322	-	-	-	-	-	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	20.249.792	15.982.301	2.386.904	1.880.587	-	-	-	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	9.409	9.409	-	-	-	-	-	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Derivative payables*
Liabilitas akseptasi	48.409	12.601	14.509	21.299	-	-	-	*Acceptance payables*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	77.452	77.452	-	-	-	-	-	*Accrued interest payables*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain	282.293	-	-	-	-	-	282.293	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Jumlah	20.744.677	16.159.085	2.401.413	1.901.886	-	-	282.293	*Total*
Aset (Liabilitas) Bersih	608.542	(11.099.066)	(1.130.134)	3.300.887	788.115	2.292.088	6.456.752	*Net Assets (Liabilities)*

Selanjutnya, Bank juga telah melakukan *stress testing* dalam beberapa analisis skenario dengan perkiraan kondisi terburuk yang mungkin terjadi dan analisis *Contingency Funding Plan* secara periodik.

Furthermore, the Bank has conducted stress testing in some scenario analysis by estimating of the worst case scenario and analysis of Contingency Funding Plan periodically.

Pemantauan harian maupun secara periodik terhadap transaksi-transaksi yang berkaitan dengan risiko likuiditas telah dilakukan Bank secara konsisten untuk terwujudnya tata kelola perusahaan yang baik.

Daily and periodically monitoring of the transactions relating to the Bank's liquidity risk has been performed consistently to establish good corporate governance.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

4. Risiko Operasional

Risiko operasional adalah risiko akibat ketidakcukupan dan/atau tidak berfungsinya proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem, dan/atau adanya kejadian-kejadian eksternal yang mempengaruhi operasional Bank.

Bank menerapkan manajemen risiko operasional dengan sasaran memastikan bahwa Bank telah melakukan proses manajemen risiko yang meliputi identifikasi risiko, penilaian risiko, evaluasi risiko, mitigasi risiko serta dilakukan pemantauan dan pelaporan atas pelaksanaannya. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan tujuan akhir memaksimalkan manfaat dari suatu produk/layanan atau proses transaksi/aktivitas dengan potensi risiko operasional yang telah diperhitungkan.

Pencatatan data kerugian dan potensi kerugian berperan penting dalam pengelolaan dan kalkulasi risiko operasional. Bank telah melakukan pengelolaan pencatatan data kerugian dan potensi kerugian yang terjadi pada Satuan Kerja Operasional (*Risk Taking Unit*) secara periodik melalui aplikasi *Tools Loss Event* (TLE) dan *Potential Loss Event* (PLE) yang telah diimplementasikan secara online di seluruh cabang.

Pengelolaan data kerugian tersebut sebagai salah satu data input dalam penilaian parameter Profil Risiko Operasional yang dipetakan sesuai frekuensi kejadian dan dampaknya.

Pemantauan terhadap perkembangan Profil Risiko Operasional dilakukan melalui identifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab kerugian operasional yang terjadi dan memberikan rekomendasi kepada Satuan Kerja Operasional terkait dalam memitigasi kejadian risiko tersebut di masa mendatang.

Pengawasan oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank atas Profil Risiko Operasional dan pelaksanaan manajemen risiko dilakukan melalui rapat Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko yang dilakukan secara berkala sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

4. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk due to inadequate and/or failed internal processes, human error, system failure, and/or the existence of external events affecting the Bank's operations.

The Bank implements operational risk management with the objective to ensure that Bank has performed a risk management process that includes risk identification, risk assessment, risk evaluation, risk mitigation, and monitoring and reporting on the implementation. It is perform with the ultimate goal to maximize the benefits of a product/service or transaction/activity process with the potential operational risks that have been calculate.

Recording of data loss and potential loss plays an important role in the operational risk management and calculation. The Bank has conducted data loss records management and the potential loss that occurred in the Operations Unit (Risk Taking Unit) periodically through Tools Loss Event (TLE) and Potential Loss Event (PLE) applications, which have been implemented online in all branches.

Management of data loss is one of the input data in the assessment of Operational Risk Profile parameters which is mapped in accordance to its frequency of occurrence and impact.

Monitoring the development of Operational Risk Profile through the identification of the causal factors operating losses incurred and provide recommendations to the Risk Taking Units relating to mitigate risk events in the future.

Monitoring by the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors on the Operational Risk Profile and risk management is conducted through Risk Management Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee meetings that are conducted periodically based on the Bank's needs.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

4. Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

Bank telah melakukan pengukuran risiko operasional selama tahun berjalan dengan menggunakan metode *Basic Indicator Approach* (BIA) dengan berpedoman kepada Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 15/12/PBI/2013 tanggal 12 Desember 2013 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Bank Umum dan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 11/3/DPNP tanggal 29 Januari 2009 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk Risiko Operasional dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar (PID).

Secara bertahap Bank akan terus melakukan pengembangan metode pengukuran risiko operasional dengan penggunaan pengukuran yang lebih maju yaitu *Standardized Approach* (SA) dan/atau *Advanced Measurement Approach* (AMA).

Selain kebijakan dan metode tersebut di atas, Bank juga telah menerapkan upaya yang terus menerus dikembangkan untuk membangun lingkungan budaya risiko yang mendukung pelaksanaan manajemen risiko operasional. Hal tersebut dilakukan melalui penguatan pada tiga lini pertahanan *(three lines of defense)* yaitu pemberdayaan unit bisnis sebagai lini pertahanan pertama, pembentukan fungsi manajemen risiko operasional sebagai lini pertahanan kedua dan koordinasi kerja dengan Internal Audit sebagai lini pertahanan ketiga.

5. Risiko Reputasi

Risiko reputasi adalah risiko akibat menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan pemangku kepentingan *(stakeholder)* yang bersumber dari persepsi negatif terhadap Bank.

Kegagalan Bank dalam menjaga reputasinya di mata masyarakat dapat menimbulkan pandangan maupun persepsi negatif masyarakat terhadap Bank. Apabila risiko ini dihadapi oleh Bank, maka dalam waktu singkat dapat terjadi penurunan atau hilangnya kepercayaan nasabah terhadap Bank yang pada akhirnya akan memberikan dampak negatif terhadap pendapatan usaha dan volume aktivitas Bank.

Corporate Secretary Bank setiap hari melakukan monitoring terhadap pemberitaan media untuk memantau publikasi negatif atau keluhan nasabah yang muncul di media. Sedangkan monitoring secara *Bank wide* atas keluhan nasabah yang disampaikan langsung ke Bank dilakukan oleh *SubDit Service Quality* untuk kemudian ditindaklanjuti penyelesaiannya melalui cabang terkait sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku. Untuk pemberitaan negatif dan keluhan nasabah yang muncul di media selanjutnya dibuatkan klarifikasi dan tanggapan sesuai dengan langkah terbaik yang ditempuh Bank.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

4. Operational Risk (continued)

The Bank has conducted the operational risk measurement during the year using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) method by referring to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/12/PBI/2013 dated December 12, 2013 regarding the Capital Requirement of Commercial Banks and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 11/3/DPNP dated January 29, 2009 regarding the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of Operational Risk using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA).

Gradually the Bank will continue to develop measurement methods of operational risk by using more advanced measurements such as Standardized Approach (SA) and/or Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA).

In addition to policies and methods above, the Bank has also implemented an ongoing effort to build a cultural environment that support the implementation of operational risk management. This is done through the strengthening of the three lines of defense such as empower the business unit as a first line of defense, the establishment of operational risk management function as a second line of defense and coordination with Internal Audit as a third line of defense.

5. Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is the risk related to the decreasing level of stakeholders' confidence arising from the negative perception on the Bank.

The Bank's failure in proctecting its reputation in the public's perception may result in negative view as well as perception by the public towards the Bank. If the Bank faces this risk then in the short run, the Bank may lose the customer's trust that will ultimately result in a negative impact to the Bank's income and volume of activities.

The Bank's Corporate Secretary monitors the news media on a daily basis for any negative publicity or customer complaints that appeared in the media. While monitoring the Bank's wide customer complaints submitted directly to the Bank is conducted by SubDit Service Quality to be followed-up through the related branch in accordance with the relevant regulations. For negative reporting and customer complaints that appear in the media would be clarified and responded in accordance with the best effort taken by the Bank.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

5. Risiko Reputasi (lanjutan)

Upaya mitigasi risiko reputasi juga dilakukan saat Bank meluncurkan produk/layanan/program baru dengan menganalisis risiko reputasi yang mungkin timbul dan strategi mengantisipasi risiko tersebut. Demikian pula, untuk informasi yang material atau yang penting untuk diketahui oleh nasabah, *Corporate Secretary* juga menyiapkan panduan untuk para *frontliner* dan *spokespersons* agar mereka bisa menjelaskan informasi tersebut secara benar dan proporsional kepada nasabah Bank.

6. Risiko Hukum

Risiko hukum adalah risiko akibat tuntutan hukum dan/atau kelemahan aspek yuridis. Kelemahan aspek yuridis tersebut antara lain disebabkan adanya ketiadaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendukung atau kelemahan perikatan seperti tidak dipenuhinya syarat sahnya kontrak dan pengikatan dokumen yang tidak sempurna.

Sebagai sebuah perusahaan yang berdiri dalam yuridiksi hukum Indonesia, Bank harus selalu tunduk terhadap segala peraturan hukum yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan selaku regulator industri perbankan di Indonesia dan instansi berwenang lainnya terkait dengan Bank. Selain itu, Bank juga harus mengikuti segala bentuk peraturan perundangan yang berlaku di masyarakat baik yang terkait secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan kegiatan usaha Bank. Kegagalan Bank dalam mengikuti peraturan hukum yang berlaku dapat mengakibatkan pada timbulnya tuntutan hukum yang akan ditujukan kepada Bank.

Apabila tuntutan-tuntutan hukum yang diajukan kepada Bank memiliki nilai yang material, maka hal tersebut dapat memberikan dampak secara langsung terhadap kinerja keuangan Bank.

Untuk memitigasi risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul akibat tuntutan hukum atau kelemahan aspek yuridis, Bank memiliki Biro Hukum. Biro tersebut memiliki peranan antara lain:
1) melakukan analisa hukum atas produk dan/atau aktivitas baru serta membuat standar dokumen hukum yang terkait dengan produk dan/atau aktivitas tersebut;
2) memberikan analisis/advis hukum kepada seluruh pegawai pada setiap jenjang organisasi;

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

5. Reputation Risk (continued)

Efforts to mitigate reputational risk is also done when the Bank launched new products/ services/ program by analyzing reputational risks that may arise and how to anticipate risk. Similarly for the material or important information to be known by the customer, Corporate Secretary also prepared a guide to the frontliner and spokespersons for them to explain the information correctly and proportional to its customers.

6. Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk related to legal claims and/or weakness in the legal aspect. Such weakness in legal aspect is caused, among others, by the lack of the supporting legislation or weakness of the contracts such as incomplete requirements for a valid contract and imperfect document contract.

As a company that established under the jurisdiction of the laws of Indonesia, the Bank shall always be subject to all regulations issued by Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority as the regulator of the banking industry in Indonesia and others authorities related to the Bank. In addition, the Bank also must apply any rules and laws applicable in society that relevant either directly or indirectly to the business activities of the Bank. Incompliance to the law and regulation may result in lawsuits that will be addressed to the Bank.

When lawsuits that are filed to the Bank have material impact, then they can provide a significant affect on the financial performance of the Bank.

To mitigate the legal risks that may arise from lawsuits or juridical weakness, the Bank has the General Legal Division. This Division has roles among others:
1) performing legal analysis on the new products and/or activities as well as create a standard legal documents related to the products and activities;
2) providing analysis/legal advice to all employees at every level of the organization;

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

6. Risiko Hukum (lanjutan)

Untuk memitigasi risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul akibat tuntutan hukum atau kelemahan aspek yuridis, Bank memiliki Biro Hukum. Biro tersebut memiliki peranan antara lain: (lanjutan)

3) memberikan advis atas eksposur hukum akibat perubahan ketentuan atau peraturan;
4) memeriksa segala perjanjian yang akan dibuat antara Bank dengan pihak ketiga;
5) melakukan pemeriksaan berkala atas perjanjian yang telah dibuat; dan
6) memantau risiko hukum yang ada di seluruh cabang dan unit kerja Bank.

Dengan adanya biro tersebut, maka Bank memiliki kebijakan hukum dan standar dokumen hukum baku yang terkait dengan produk atau fasilitas perbankan yang ditawarkan oleh Bank kepada masyarakat, dimana kebijakan hukum dan standar dokumen hukum dimaksud dibuat dengan mengacu kepada ketentuan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku serta memperhatikan kepentingan aspek yuridis dari Bank. Selain itu, Biro Hukum Bank juga memiliki fungsi litigasi yang salah satu tugasnya adalah menangani setiap permasalahan hukum yang terkait dengan litigasi agar risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul dapat diminimalisasi.

Pengelolaan risiko hukum dilakukan dengan memantau perkembangan kasus-kasus hukum yang terjadi dan mengambil *lesson learnt* dari kasus-kasus tersebut. Penanganan kasus hukum yang dilakukan pada Bank senantiasa memperhitungkan potensi kerugian baik atas penyelesaian kasus secara musyawarah mufakat/damai ataupun melalui jalur pengadilan. Bank juga memberikan perhatian khusus atas kasus hukum yang berpotensi menimbulkan kerugian secara signifikan.

7. Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan merupakan risiko akibat Bank tidak mematuhi dan/atau tidak melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Dalam menjalankan kegiatan usaha pada industri perbankan, Bank diwajibkan untuk selalu tunduk terhadap peraturan perbankan yang diterbitkan baik oleh Bank Indonesia, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan maupun Pemerintah. Selain itu, Bank juga wajib tunduk kepada beberapa ketentuan lainnya seperti: peraturan yang mengatur Penjaminan Simpanan, Perseroan Terbatas, Perpajakan dan peraturan di bidang pasar modal (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bursa Efek).

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

6. Legal Risk (continued)

To mitigate the legal risks that may arise from lawsuits or juridical weakness, the Bank has the General Legal Division. This Division has roles among others: (continued)

3) providing advice on the legal exposure due to changes in rule or regulation;
4) checking any agreements that will be made between the Bank and third parties;
5) performing periodic inspections on the agreement that has been made; and
6) monitoring the legal risks in the overall Bank's branches.

Through this division, the Bank has legal policies and standard legal documents related to the product or banking facilities offered by the Bank to public, where such legal policy and standard documents are created with reference to the provisions of applicable Laws and considering the aspects jurisdiction interest of the Bank. In addition, the Bank's Legal Division has the litigation function by handling all legal issues related to litigation in order to minimize legal risks that may arise.

The legal risk is also conducted by monitoring the development of legal cases and take 'lessons learnt' principle from those cases. The management of legal cases conducted by the Bank at all time calculating potential loss, either through settlement or court. The Bank also pays special attention to legal cases which potentially may create significant loss to the Bank.

7. Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk resulting from the failure of the Bank in fulfilling and/or implementing the prevailing laws and regulations.

In engaging in the banking industry services, the Bank is required to always comply with the banking regulations issued by Bank Indonesia, Financial Service Auhority and the Government. In addition, the Bank is also required to comply with several other rules such as; regulation on Deposit Guarantee Program, Limited Liability Company, Taxation and Capital Market regulations (Financial Services Authority and Stock Exchange).

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

7. Risiko Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Pada umumnya, risiko kepatuhan melekat pada sebuah perseroan terbatas yang terkait erat pada peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan lain yang berlaku, yang mengatur kewajiban Bank sebagai sebuah lembaga perbankan, seperti: risiko kredit terkait dengan ketentuan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM); Kualitas Aktiva Produktif; Pembentukan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN); Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK); penerapan tata kelola yang baik (GCG); dan risiko lain yang terkait dengan ketentuan tertentu. Ketidakmampuan Bank untuk mengikuti dan mematuhi seluruh peraturan perundangan yang terkait dengan kegiatan usaha Bank dapat berdampak buruk terhadap kelangsungan usaha Bank.

Bank melakukan identifikasi dan pengelolaan risiko kepatuhan sejak awal dengan memberikan advis kepada unit bisnis dan unit operasional dalam hal pengembangan produk dan/atau aktivitas baru dan secara aktif melakukan penilaian terhadap kebijakan Pedoman dan Prosedur Internal yang dimiliki oleh Bank untuk memastikan bahwa seluruh peraturan eksternal telah diakomodasi sedemikian rupa dan selanjutnya untuk dipatuhi dalam pelaksanaannya.

Bank memantau perkembangan eksposur risiko kepatuhan setiap bulan dan menyampaikannya kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi melalui Laporan Profil Risiko Bank. Bank juga menetapkan strategi mitigasi risiko atas setiap kejadian risiko kepatuhan yang perlu mendapat perhatian khusus.

Selanjutnya, Bank memiliki perangkat media online untuk menyampaikan sosialisasi semua peraturan yang berlaku kepada seluruh jajaran Bank, sehingga setiap unit kerja terkait dapat melaksanakan tugas dan tanggungjawabnya sesuai dengan peraturan Bank.

8. Risiko Stratejik

Risiko stratejik adalah risiko akibat ketidaktepatan dalam pengambilan dan/atau pelaksanaan suatu keputusan stratejik serta kegagalan dalam mengantisipasi perubahan lingkungan bisnis.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

7. Compliance Risk (continued)

In general, the compliance risk is embedded in the limited liability company which is related to the prevailing laws and regulations and other regulations, which regulate the Bank's responsibility as a banking institution, such as: credit risk related to Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) regulations; Earning Assets Quality; Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN); Legal Lending Limit (LLL); Good Corporate Governance (GCG); and other risks related to certain regulations. The inability of the Bank to follow and comply with all laws and regulations related to the Bank's business activities may affect the continuity of the Bank.

The Bank identifies and manages compliance risk early by providing assistance to the business units and operational units in developing new products and/or activities and actively performs an assessment of Internal Guidelines and Procedures owned by the Bank to ensure that all external regulations have been applied properly in such manner and subsequently adhered to in practice.

The Bank monitors compliance risk exposure progress monthly and submits it to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors through the Bank's Risk Profile Report. The Bank also sets a risk mitigation strategy for each event of compliance risks that need special attention.

Furthermore, the Bank has the tools of online media to socialize all the rules applied to all levels in the Bank, hence each related unit can carry out its duties and responsibilities in accordance to the Bank's regulations.

8. Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk due to inappropriateness in the decision and/or execution of a strategic decision and failure to anticipate changes in the business environment.

43. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

III. Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

8. Risiko Stratejik (lanjutan)

Ketidakmampuan Bank dalam melakukan penyusunan strategi yang tepat dapat menimbulkan kegagalan bisnis Bank di masa yang akan datang.

Bank melakukan identifikasi dan kuantifikasi risiko stratejik sejak awal penyusunan rencana bisnis Bank dengan berpedoman pada visi, misi, strategi dan kemampuan Bank.

Bank mengelola risiko stratejik melalui proses pertimbangan dan pengambilan keputusan secara kolektif dan komprehensif di lingkungan Komite Manajemen untuk disampaikan ke Direksi, yang turut mempengaruhi dan berdampak pada langkah-langkah bisnis yang akan diambil dalam kerangka kebijakan dan arah yang telah ditetapkan.

Selanjutnya, Bank memantau perkembangan eksposur risiko stratejik setiap bulan dan menyampaikan kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi melalui Laporan Profil Risiko Bank. Terhadap kejadian risiko stratejik yang perlu mendapat perhatian khusus, telah ditetapkan strategi mitigasi risikonya oleh Bank.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

III. Risk Profile (continued)

8. Strategic Risk (continued)

Inability of the Bank to undertake the preparation of a proper strategy may result in the failure of the Bank's business in the future.

The Bank identifies and quantifies strategic risk from the beginning of business plan preparation based on its vision, mission, strategy and capability.

The Bank manages strategic risk through the process of considerations and collective decision-making and comprehensive in the Management Committee to be submitted to the Directors, that influence and impact the business steps to be taken in the policy framework and direction that has been set.

Furthermore, the Bank monitors the development of strategic risk exposure monthly and submits it to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors through the Bank's Risk Profile Report. On the event of strategic risk that need special attention, the Bank has set up the related risk mitigation strategy.

44. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar dari semua aset dan liabilitas keuangan disajikan per kategori dari instrumen keuangan. Nilai wajar yang diungkapkan adalah berdasarkan informasi relevan yang tersedia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini.

44. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The tables below summarize the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets and liabilities presented per category of financial instruments. The fair values disclosed are based on relevant information available as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after this date

31 Desember 2020	**Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount***	**Nilai wajar/ *Fair value***	***December 31, 2020***
Aset Keuangan:			***Financial Assets:***
Kas	286.779	286.779	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	926.163	926.163	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain – neto	558.976	558.976	*Current accounts with other banks – net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain-neto	1.097.187	1.097.187	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks – net*
Efek-efek – neto	1.653.004	1.648.775	*Marketable securities – net*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	8.079.169	8.079.169	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	-	-	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	291.889	291.889	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan – neto	11.982.582	11.982.582	*Loans – net*
Tagihan akseptasi	143.978	143.978	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	137	*Investment inshares of Stock*
Aset lain-lain:			*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan Tagihan	240.455	240.455	*Guarantee deposits and Receivables*
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	**25.260.319**	**25.256.090**	***Total Financial Assets***

44. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar dari semua aset dan liabilitas keuangan disajikan per kategori dari instrumen keuangan. Nilai wajar yang diungkapkan adalah berdasarkan informasi relevan yang tersedia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini. (lanjutan)

44. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The tables below summarize the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets and liabilities presented per category of financial instruments. The fair values disclosed are based on relevant information available as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after this date. (continued)

31 Desember 2020	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	*December 31, 2020*
Liabilitas Keuangan:			***Financial Liabilities:***
Liabilitas segera	64.494	64.494	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	25.500.329	25.500.329	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	121.613	121.613	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas akseptasi	144.390	144.390	*Acceptance payables*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	74.503	74.503	*Accrued interest payables*
Beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain	610.458	610.458	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Pinjaman subordinasi	200.000	200.000	*Subordinated loan*
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	**26.715.787**	**26.715.787**	***Total Financial Liabilities***

31 Desember 2019	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	*December 31, 2019*
Aset Keuangan:			***Financial Assets:***
Kas	320.052	320.052	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.491.352	1.491.352	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain – neto	364.823	364.823	*Current accounts with other banks – net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain-neto	1.639.873	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks – net*
Efek-efek – neto	1.841.743	1.825.746	*Marketable securities – net*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.637.441	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	6.911	6.911	*Derivative receivables*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	131.194	131.194	*Accrued interest receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan – neto	13.459.487	13.459.487	*Loans – net*
Tagihan akseptasi	48.409	48.409	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	137	*Investment inshares of Stock*
Aset lain-lain:			*Other assets:*
Setoran jaminan dan Tagihan	150.164	150.164	*Guarantee deposits and Receivables*
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	**21.091.586**	**21.075.589**	***Total Financial Assets***
Liabilitas Keuangan:			***Financial Liabilities:***
Liabilitas segera	77.322	77.322	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	20.249.792	20.249.792	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	9.409	9.409	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas akseptasi	48.409	48.409	*Acceptance payables*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	77.452	77.452	*Accrued interest payables*
Liabilitas lain-lain	282.293	282.293	*Other liabilities*
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	**20.744.677**	**20.744.677**	***Total Financial Liabilities***

44. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

a. Giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain dan pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima dan aset lain-lain.

Nilai tercatat dari giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dengan suku bunga mengambang adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar uang yang berlaku untuk utang dengan risiko kredit dan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa. Karena sisa jatuh tempo di bawah 1 (satu) tahun sehingga nilai tercatat dari pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

Nilai wajar setoran jaminan diasumsikan sama dengan nilai terutangnya karena tidak mempunyai persyaratan pembayaran yang pasti walaupun tidak diharapkan untuk dikembalikan dalam jangka waktu 12 (dua belas) bulan setelah periode pelaporan.

b. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Nilai tercatat dari penempatan dan simpanan *overnight* dengan suku bunga mengambang adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap penempatan dengan suku bunga tetap ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar uang yang berlaku untuk utang dengan risiko kredit dan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa. Karena sisa jatuh tempo di bawah 1 (satu) tahun sehingga nilai tercatat dari penempatan dengan suku bunga tetap adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

c. Efek-efek

Nilai wajar untuk efek ditetapkan berdasarkan harga pasar atau harga kuotasi perantara (*broker*)/pedagang efek (*dealer*).

d. Kredit yang diberikan

Portofolio kredit Bank secara umum terdiri dari kredit yang diberikan dengan suku bunga mengambang dan kredit yang diberikan dengan jangka pendek dengan suku bunga tetap. Kredit yang diberikan dinyatakan berdasarkan *amortized cost*. Nilai wajar dari kredit yang diberikan menunjukkan nilai diskon dari perkiraan arus kas masa depan yang diharapkan akan diterima oleh Bank dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar saat ini.

Nilai tercatat dari kredit yang diberikan dengan suku bunga mengambang dan nilai tercatat atas kredit jangka pendek dengan suku bunga tetap adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

44. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

a. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks, accrued interest receivables and other assets.

The carrying amount of floating rate current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The estimated fair value of accrued interest income is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Since the maturity is less than 1 (one) year, the carrying amount of accrued interest income is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The fair value of security deposits are assumed to be the same as their original principal amounts because they have no fixed repayment terms although they are not expected to be settled within 12 (twelve) months after the reporting period.

b. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

The carrying amount of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Since the maturity is below 1 (one) year, the carrying amount of fixed interest bearing deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

c. Marketable securities

The fair value for marketable securities is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

d. Loans

Generally, the Bank's loan portfolio consists ofloans with variable interest rate and short-term loans with fixed interest rate. Loans are stated at amortized cost. The estimated fair value of loans represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received by the Bank using the current market rates.

The carrying amounts of variable rate loans and short-term fixed rate loans are the reasonable approximation of their fair values.

44. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Instrumen derivatif

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

f. Liabilitas segera, simpanan nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, bunga masih harus dibayar, beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain.

Estimasi nilai wajar simpanan tanpa jatuh tempo, termasuk simpanan tanpa bunga, adalah sebesar jumlah terutang ketika utang tersebut dibayarkan.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap simpanan dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap, bunga masih harus dibayar, beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain yang tidak memiliki kuotasi di pasar aktif ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga utang baru dengan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa. Karena sisa jatuh tempo di bawah 1 (satu) tahun sehingga nilai tercatat dari simpanan nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, bunga masih harus dibayar, beban akrual dan liabilitas lain-lain adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

g. Pinjaman subordinasi

Nilai wajar dari pinjaman subordinasi dihitung menggunakan arus kas yang didiskonto berdasarkan suku bunga pasar.

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hirarki nilai wajar:

44. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

e. Derivative instruments

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.

f. Obligations due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, accrued interest expenses, accrued expenses and other liabilities.

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits, accrued interest expenses, accrued expenses and other liabilitiesnot quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity. Since the maturity is below 1 (one) year, the carrying amount of deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, accrued interest expenses and other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

g. Subordinated loan

The fair value of subordinated loan is calculated using discounted cash flows using market rate.

The tables below show the financial instruments measured at fair value grouped according to the fair value hierarchy:

	2020				
	Nilai Wajar/*Fair Value*				
	Nilai Tercatat/ *Carrying Value*	**Tingkat 1/ *Level 1***	**Tingkat 2/ *Level 2***	***Tingkat 3/ Level 3***	
Aset keuangan					***Financial assets***
Efek-efek :					*Marketablesecurities*
- Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	973.653	977.226	-	-	*Held-to-maturity* -
- Tersedia untuk dijual	630.000	675.802	-	-	*Available-for-sale* -
Kredit yang diberikan	11.982.582	-	-	11.982.582	*Loans*
Jumlah	**13.586.235**	**1.653.028**	**-**	**11.982.582**	***Total***
Liabilitas keuangan					***Financial assets***
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi:					*Fair value through profit or loss:*
- Liabilitas derivative	-	-	-	-	*Derivatives payable* -
- Pinjaman subordinasi	200.000	-	-	200.000	*Subordinated loan* -
Jumlah	**200.000**	**-**	**-**	**200.000**	***Total***

44. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hirarki nilai wajar: (lanjutan)

44. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The tables below show the financial instruments measured at fair value grouped according to the fair value hierarchy: (continued)

	2019				
	Nilai Wajar/*Fair Value*				
	Nilai Tercatat/ *Carrying Value*	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	Tingkat 2/ *Level 2*	Tingkat 3/ *Level 3*	
Aset keuangan					***Financial assets***
Efek-efek :					*Marketablesecurities*
- Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	782.868	779.204	-	-	*Held-to-maturity -*
- Tersedia untuk dijual	1.058.875	1.046.542	-	-	*Available-for-sale -*
Kredit yang Diberikan	13.459.487	-	-	13.459.487	*Loans*
Jumlah	**15.301.230**	**1.825.746**	**-**	**13.459.487**	***Total***
Liabilitas keuangan					***Financial assets***
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi:					*Fair value through profit or loss:*
- Liabilitas derivative	-	-	-	-	*Derivatives payable -*
- Pinjaman Subordinasi	-	-	-	-	*Subordinated loan -*
Jumlah	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***Total***

45. MANAJEMEN MODAL

Tujuan manajemen permodalan Bank adalah untuk mempertahankan posisi modal yang kuat untuk mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis dan mempertahankan investor, deposan, dan kepercayaan pasar, memastikan struktur permodalan yang efisiensi dan memenuhi ketentuan permodalan yang ditetapkan oleh regulator. Dalam pengelolaan permodalan, Bank mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti pengembalian modal yang optimal pada pemegang saham dan keamanan yang diberikan oleh posisi modal yang sehat.

Bank menyusun Rencana Permodalan berdasarkan penilaian dan penelaahan atas kebutuhan kecukupan permodalan yang dipersyaratkan dan mengkombinasikannya dengan tinjauan perkembangan ekonomi terkini dan hasil dari metode *stress test*. Bank senantiasa akan menghubungkan tujuan keuangan dan kecukupan modal terhadap risiko melalui proses perencanaan modal dan *stress test*, begitu pula dengan usaha yang didasarkan pada permodalan dan persyaratan likuiditas Bank.

Kebutuhan permodalan Bank juga direncanakan dan didiskusikan secara rutin yang didukung dengan data analisis.

Rencana Permodalan disusun oleh Direksi sebagai bagian dan Rencana Bisnis Bank dan disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris. Perencanaan ini diharapkan akan memastikan tersedianya modal yang cukup dan terciptanya struktur permodalan yang optimal.

Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing dihitung berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 34/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 26 September 2016 dan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 15/12/PBI/2013 tanggal 12 Desember 2013 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum, dimana modal untuk risiko kredit terdiri dari modal inti (Modal Inti Utama/Common Equity Tier 1 - CET 1 dan Modal IntiTambahan/*Additional Tier* 1 - AT 1) dan modal pelengkap.

45. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank's capital management objectives is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and to sustain investors, depositors, and market confidence, to ensure the efficiency of the capital structure and meet the capital requirements set by regulators. In managing its capital, the Bank considers factors such as providing optimal capital rate of return to shareholders and safety provided by a sound capital position.

The Bank undertakes Capital Planning based on assessment and review of the capital situation in terms of the legal capital adequacy requirement, combined with assessment of economic outlooks and stress test result. The Bank will continue to link financial and capital adequacy goals to risk appetite through the capital planning process and stress testing method as well as assess the businesses based on the Bank's capital and liquidity requirements.

The capital adequacy of the Bank are also discussed and managed on a routine basis supported by data analysis.

Capital requirement is prepared by Board of Directors as part of Bank's business plan and is approved by the Board of Commissioners. This requirement to ensure minimum capital and an optimum of capital structure.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 respectively calculated based on the Regulation of Financial Services Authority (POJK) No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated September 26, 2016 and Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 15/12/PBI/2013 dated December 12, 2013 concerning Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks, where capital for credit risk consist of core capital (Main Core Capital/Common Equity Tier 1 - CET 1 and Additional Core Capital/Additional Tier 1 - AT-1) and supplementary capital.

45. MANAJEMEN MODAL (lanjutan)

Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) dihitung berdasarkan persyaratan yang telah ditentukan yang mencerminkan berbagai tingkatan risiko yang terkait dengan aset dan eksposur yang tidak tercermin dalam laporan posisi keuangan. Berdasarkan peraturan OJK, Bank diharuskan untuk mempertimbangkan risiko kredit, risiko pasar dan risiko operasional dalam mengukur ATMR.

Manajemen menggunakan rasio permodalan yang diwajibkan oleh regulator untuk memantau permodalan Bank. Pendekatan OJK untuk pengukuran ini terutama didasarkan pada pemantauan hubungan antara profil risiko Bank dengan ketersediaan modal. Bank wajib menyediakan modal minimum sesuai profil risiko.

Penyediaan modal minimum sebagaimana dimaksud ditetapkan sebagai berikut:

a) 8% dari ATMR untuk bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 1
b) 9% sampai dengan kurang dari 10% dari ATMR untuk bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 2
c) 10% sampai dengan kurang dari 11% dari ATMR untuk bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 3
d) 11% sampai dengan 14% dari ATMR untuk bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 4 atau peringkat 5

Bank telah mematuhi semua persyaratan modal yang ditetapkan oleh regulator sepanjang periode pelaporan, khususnya berkenaan dengan perhitungan KPMM dan ATMR.

Kewajiban penyediaan modal Bank dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, risiko operasional dan risiko pasar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

45. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) is calculated based on the requirements determined which reflect varying degrees of risk associated with the assets and exposures that are not reflected in the statement of financial position. Based on OJK regulations, the Bank is required to consider the credit risk, market risk and operational risk in measuring RWA.

Management uses capital ratio required by the regulator to monitor the Bank's capital. OJK approach to measurement is based primarily on monitoring the relationship between the risk profile of the Bank by the adequacy of capital. Banks are required to provide the appropriate minimum capital risk profile.

The capital adequacy minimum referred defined as follows:

a) 8% of RSA for banks with a risk profile rating of 1
b) 9% to less than 10% of RSA for banks with a risk profile rating of 2
c) 10% to less than 11% of RSA for banks with a risk profile rating of 3
d) 11% to less than 14% of RSA for banks with a risk profile rating of 4 or 5

Bank has complied with all capital requirements set by the regulator during the reporting period, specially with regard to the calculation of CAR and RWA.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio with consideration for credit, operational and market risk as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019	
Komponen Modal			*Capital Component*
Modal Inti			*Core Capital*
Modal Inti Utama (CET 1)	2.730.510	3.431.679	*Common Equity Tier (CET 1)*
Modal Inti Tambahan (AT 1)	-	-	*Additonal Tier (AT 1)*
Jumlah Modal Inti	2.730.510	3.431.679	*Total Core Capital*
Modal Pelengkap	304.322	116.869	*Supplementary Capital*
Jumlah Modal (Catatan 38)	3.034.832	3.548.548	*Total Capital (Note 38)*
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit	16.018.996	16.769.295	*Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk*
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Operasional	2.194.782	2.239.711	*Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk*
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Pasar	321.624	119.213	*Risk Weighted Assets for Market Risk*
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum untuk risiko kredit dan risiko operasional	16,66%	18,67%	*Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with credit and operational risk*
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum untuk risiko kredit, risiko operasional dan risiko pasar	16,37%	18,55%	*Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with credit, operational and market risk*
Rasio KPMM			*CAR Ratios*
Rasio CET 1	14,73%	17,94%	*CET 1 Ratio*
Rasio AT 1	0,00%	0,00%	*AT 1 Ratio*
Rasio AT 2	1,64%	0,61%	*AT 2 Ratio*
Rasio Total	16,37%	18,55%	*Total Ratio*
Rasio Minimum Tier 1	6,00%	6,00%	*Tier 1 Minimum Ratio*
Rasio Minimum CET 1	4,50%	4,50%	*CET 1 Minimum Ratio*
KPMM Minimum berdasarkan Profil Risiko	9,33%	9,29%	*Minimum CAR based Risk Profile*

46. RASIO ASET PRODUKTIF TERHADAP JUMLAH ASET

Tabel berikut menyajikan rasio aset produktif sebelum dikurangi penyisihan kerugian terhadap jumlah aset:

46. EARNING ASSETS RATIO OF TOTAL ASSETS

The following table presents the ratio of productive assets before allowance for losses to total assets:

	2020	2019	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	4,87%	7,27%	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	3,59%	6,42%	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	5,41%	7,15%	*Marketable securities*
Kredit yang diberikan	39,25%	52,72%	*Loans*
Penyertaan saham	0,00%	0,00%	*Investment in shares of stock*
Jumlah rasio aset produktif	**53,12%**	**73,56%**	***Total earning assets ratio***

47. INFORMASI PENTING LAINNYA

47. OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

	2020	2019	
Rasio Aset Tetap Terhadap Modal	69,26%	64,18%	*Fixed Assets to capital ratio*
Rasio Kredit yang diberikan terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga (LFR)	48,79%	67,84%	*Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR)*
Rasio Kredit yang tergolong *Non-Performing Loans* (NPL) terhadap Total Kredit	3,14%	4,25%	*Non-Performing Loans (NPL) to total loans ratio*
Rasio Beban Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO)	97,75%	105,11%	*Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio*
Rasio Aset Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif	2,38%	4,45%	*Non-Performing Earning Assets to Earning Assets Ratio*
Rasio Laba Setelah Pajak terhadap Rata-rata Aset (ROA)	0,11%	(0,30%)	*Return on Assets (ROA) Ratio*
Rasio Laba Setelah Pajak terhadap Rata-rata Ekuitas (ROE)	0,81%	(1,63%)	*Return on Equity (ROE) Ratio*
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2,99%	4,77%	*Net Interest Margin (NIM)*

48. DAMPAK PENERAPAN PSAK 71 PADA TANGGAL 1 JANUARI 2020

Tabel berikut menyajikan dampak penerapan PSAK 71 dalam laporan keuangan pada saat tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

48. EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AS OF JANUARY 1, 2020

The following table presents effect of implementation SFAS 71 on financial statements as of January 1, 2020:

	1 Januari/*January 2020*			
	Sebelum penyesuaian/ ***Before adjustment***	**Penyesuaian PSAK 71/** ***Adjustment of SFAS 71***	**Setelah penyesuaian/** ***After adjustment***	
ASET				***ASSETS***
Kas	320.052	-	320.052	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	1.491.352	-	1.491.352	*Current accounts in Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain – bersih	364.823	-	364.823	*Net current accounts in other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.639.873	-	1.639.873	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek	1.825.746	(183)	1.825.563	*Securities*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1.637.441	-	1.637.441	*Securities purchased under agreement to resell*
Tagihan derivatif	6.910	-	6.910	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan - bersih	13.459.487	(1.290.092)	12.169.395	*Loan– net*
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	131.194	-	131.194	*Accrued interest receivable*
Pajak dibayar dimuka	37.186	-	37.186	*Prepaid taxes*
Biaya dibayar dimuka	206.966	-	206.966	*Prepaid expenses*
Tagihan akseptasi	48.409	-	48.409	*Acceptance receivables*
Penyertaan saham	137	-	137	*Investment in shares of stock*
Aset tetap – bersih	2.029.527	-	2.029.527	*Fixed assets - net*
Aset takberwujud – bersih	43.996	-	43.996	*Intangible assets – net*

48. DAMPAK PENERAPAN PSAK 71 PADA TANGGAL 1 JANUARI 2020 (lanjutan)

48. EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AS OF JANUARY 1, 2020 (continued)

	1 Januari/*January 2020*			
	Sebelum penyesuaian/ *Before adjustment*	Penyesuaian PSAK 71/ *Adjustment of SFAS 71*	Setelah penyesuaian/ *After adjustment*	
ASET (lanjutan)				***ASSETS (continued)***
Agunan yang diambil alih – bersih	2.051.119	-	2.051.119	*Foreclosed asset – net*
Aset pajak tangguhan	67.659	-	67.659	*Deferred tax assets*
Aset lain-lain	170.164	-	170.164	*Others assets*
JUMLAH ASET	**25.532.041**	**(1.290.275)**	**24.241.766**	***TOTAL ASSETS***

	1 Januari/*January 2020*			
	Sebelum penyesuaian/ *Before adjustment*	Penyesuaian PSAK 71/ *Adjustment of SFAS 71*	Setelah penyesuaian/ *After adjustment*	
LIABILITAS				***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	77.322	-	77.322	*Liabilities due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah	20.249.792	-	20.249.792	*Deposit from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	9.409	-	9.409	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas akseptasi	48.409	-	48.409	*Acceptance payables*
Utang pajak	10.530	-	10.530	*Taxes payable*
Bunga masih harus dibayar	77.452	-	77.452	*Accrued interest payable*
Liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja	240.599	-	240.599	*Post employments benefit liabilities*
Liabilitas lain-lain	282.293	-	282.293	*Other liabilities*
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	**20.995.806**	**-**	**20.995.806**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES***
EKUITAS				***EQUITY***
Modal saham	1.751.482	-	1.751.482	*Share capital*
Tambahan modal disetor	414.753	-	414.753	*Additional paid-in capital*
Revaluasi aset tetap	1.303.818	-	1.303.818	*Revaluation surplus of fixed assets*
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti setelah dikurangi pajak	4.505	-	4.505	*Remeasuremet of defined benefits program after tax*
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual, setelah pajak	(1.407)	-	(1.407)	*Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available for sale securities, net of tax*
Saldo laba	1.063.084	(1.290.275)	(227.191)	*Retaned earnings*
JUMLAH EKUITAS	**4.536.235**	**(1.290.275)**	**3.245.960**	***TOTAL EQUITY***
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	**25.532.041**	**25.532.041**	**24.241.766**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***

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