

Expanding Together

for Bigger & Stronger Shinhan



2023

Laporan Tahunan & Laporan Keberlanjutan
Annual Report & Sustainability Report

DAFTAR ISI

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Expanding Together
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01

Kilas Kinerja 2023

2023 Performance Highlights





Ikhtisar Data Keuangan

Financial Highlight

Laporan Posisi Keuangan

Statement of Financial Position

dalam jutaan Rupiah | in millions of Rupiah

Uraian Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Laporan Posisi Keuangan Statement Financial Position					
Jumlah Aset Total Assets	23.342.421	22.693.047	17.543.629	16.812.579	16.163.058
Kredit yang Diberikan Loans	17.220.313	16.313.621	13.586.106	12.867.682	12.907.501
CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	(354.023)	(336.660)	(255.177)	(283.453)	(192.759)
Kredit yang Diberikan – Bersih Loans – Net	16.866.290	15.976.961	13.330.929	12.584.230	12.714.741
Dana Pihak Ketiga Third Party Funds	11.851.862	11.233.223	8.233.311	6.824.119	5.435.050
• Giro Current Accounts	2.823.493	1.916.510	1.057.157	1.052.659	633.246
• Tabungan Saving Accounts	2.470.263	1.797.505	1.355.900	1.127.161	573.534
• Deposito Time Deposits	6.558.106	7.519.208	5.820.254	4.644.299	4.228.270
Pinjaman Diterima Borrowing	6.004.830	5.604.300	3.662.892	2.936.450	971.775
Jumlah Liabilitas Total Liabilities	18.378.347	17.880.620	12.857.315	12.249.582	11.655.032
Ekuitas Equity	4.964.074	4.812.427	4.686.314	4.562.997	4.508.025

Laporan Arus Kas

Statement of Cash Flow

dalam jutaan Rupiah | in millions of Rupiah

Uraian Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Laporan Arus Kas Statement of Cash Flow					
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi Cash Flows from Operating Activities	720.117	885.710	(1.445.370)	(1.896.677)	(42.802)
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi Cash Flows from Investing Activities	197.349	(119.638)	8.200	391.584	137.710
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan Cash Flows from Financing Activities	442.861	1.596.790	667.813	2.101.326	779.280
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Neto Kas dan Setara Kas Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	474.603	2.362.862	(769.358)	596.233	874.188
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	3.847.918	1.409.409	2.173.275	1.573.798	707.565
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	3.359.922	3.847.918	1.409.409	2.173.275	1.573.798

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

dalam jutaan Rupiah | in millions of Rupiah

Uraian Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Laporan Laba (Rugi) dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Statement of Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income					
Pendapatan Bunga Interest Incomes	1.462.687	948.420	779.560	857.101	953.310
Beban Bunga Interest Expenses	(855.069)	(416.388)	(291.665)	(409.242)	(448.177)
Pendapatan Bunga – Bersih Other Operating Revenues	607.618	532.032	487.895	447.859	505.133
Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya Other Operating Revenues	130.811	99.688	102.434	85.022	47.260
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai Allowance for Impairment Losses	(127.339)	(82.502)	(124.108)	(111.353)	(126.741)
Beban Operasional Lainnya Other Operating Expenses	(403.887)	(347.180)	(331.165)	(335.616)	(364.007)
Beban Operasional Lainnya – Bersih Other Operating Expenses – Net	-	-	-	-	-
Laba (Rugi) Operasional Operating Profit (Loss)	207.204	202.038	135.056	85.913	61.645
Laba (Rugi) Sebelum Pajak Profit (Loss) Before Tax	208.147	210.622	136.767	148.944	62.803
Beban Pajak (Bersih) Tax Expenses – Net	(51.616)	(51.117)	(37.266)	(43.566)	(18.809)
Laba (Rugi) Bersih Net Profit (Loss)	156.531	159.446	99.501	105.377	43.994
Jumlah Penghasilan (Rugi) Komprehensif Lain Tahun Berjalan Setelah Pajak Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year After Tax	(4.884)	(33.333)	(23.816)	(25.056)	(5.799)
Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif Lain Tahun Berjalan Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year	151.647	126.113	123.317	130.434	49.793
Laba Bersih per Saham (Rp-penuh) Earnings per Share (IDR-full)	-	-	-	-	-

*) Per posisi 31 Desember 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki entitas anak, dengan demikian Laporan Keuangan Bank tidak menyajikan Laba (Rugi) Bersih Tahun Berjalan serta Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan Konsolidasi Entitas Induk yang diatribusikan baik kepada pemilik entitas pengendali maupun kepentingan non-pengendali.

*) As of 31st December 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has no subsidiaries, therefore the Bank's Financial Statements do not present Net Profit (Loss) for the Year and Total Comprehensive Profit (Loss) for the Year Consolidated by the Parent Entity attributable to both owners of the controlling entity and non-controlling interests.

Rasio-Rasio Keuangan Penting

Key Financial Ratio

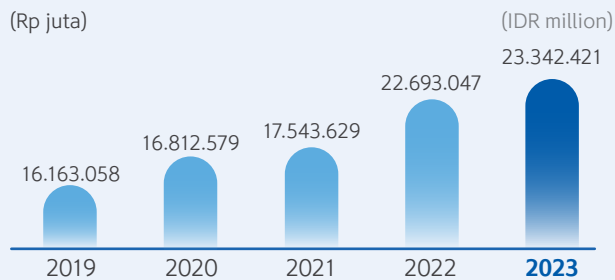
dalam persen (%) | in percentage (%)

Uraian Description	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Rasio Kinerja Keuangan Financial Ratio					
Laba Bersih terhadap Rata-rata Aset (ROA) Return on Asset (ROA)	0,91	1,03	0,76	0,86	0,43
Laba Bersih terhadap Rata-rata Modal (ROE) Return on Equity (ROE)	3,39	3,50	2,23	2,48	1,01
Laba Bersih terhadap Pendapatan Bunga Bersih Net Profit on Net Interest Income	25,76	29,97	20,39	23,53	8,71
Pendapatan Bunga Bersih (NIM) Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2,22	2,23	2,32	2,42	3,32
Kredit terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga (LDR) Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	145,13	140,24	160,21	188,56	237,49
Pendanaan Stabil Bersih Net Stable Funding Ratio	117,30	124,28	114,77	115,18	107,86
Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	23,28	26,14	29,91	30,18	31,31
Beban Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO) Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO)	87,73	81,70	87,93	92,27	93,80
Cost to Income Ratio (CIR)	30,88	36,90	41,01	39,79	37,41
Kredit Bermasalah terhadap Total Kredit (NPL – Gross) Non-Performing Loans (NPL – Gross)	2,97	3,37	3,97	5,77	3,17
Kredit Bermasalah terhadap Total Kredit Bersih (NPL – Net) Non-Performing Loans (NPL – Net)	1,93	1,91	2,95	4,24	2,41
Posisi Devisa Netto (PDN) Net Open Position (NOP)	12,63	5,54	7,25	14,06	12,42
Rasio Kepatuhan Compliance Ratio					
Persentase Pelampauan BMPK Percentage of the LLL Exceedances					
Pihak Terkait Related Party	-	-	-	-	-
Pihak Tidak Terkait Non-Related Party	-	-	-	-	-
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Statutory Reserves					
GWM Utama Rupiah Primary Statutory Reserves	7,78	8,43	3,77	3,81	6,50
GWM Valuta Asing Foreign Exchange Statutory Reserves	5,47	4,06	7,35	5,47	8,31
Posisi Devisa Netto (PDN) secara keseluruhan Overall Net Open Position	12,63	5,54	7,25	14,06	12,42

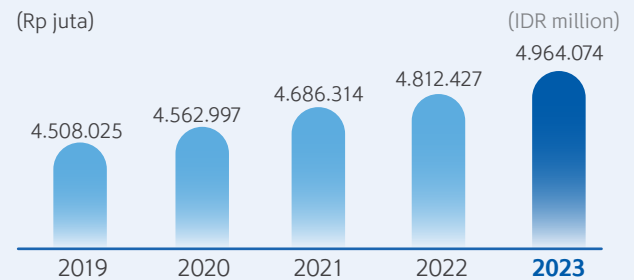
Grafik Iktisar Keuangan

Financial Highlight Graphs

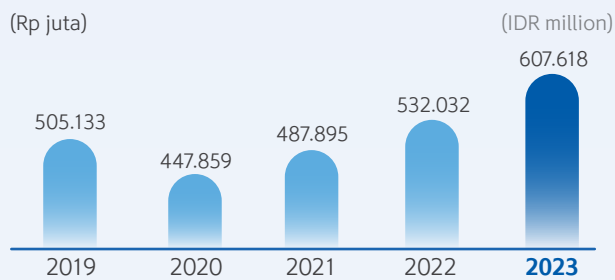
Jumlah Aset Total Assets



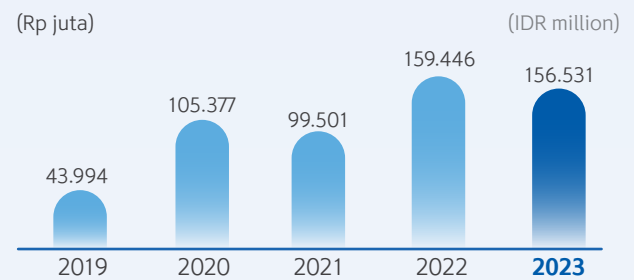
Jumlah Ekuitas Total Equity



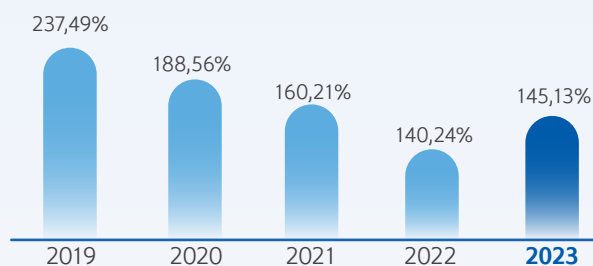
Pendapatan Bunga - Bersih Interest Incomes - Net



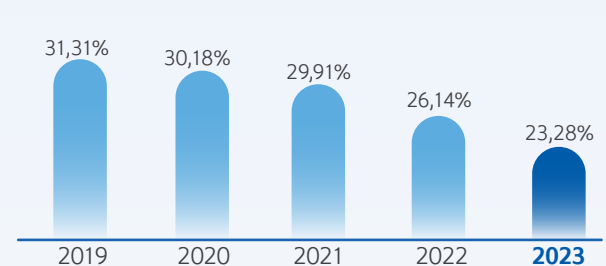
Labanya (Rugi) Bersih Net Profit (Loss)



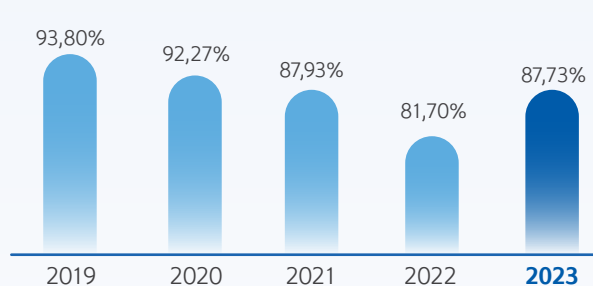
Kredit terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga (%) Loan to Deposit Ratio (%)



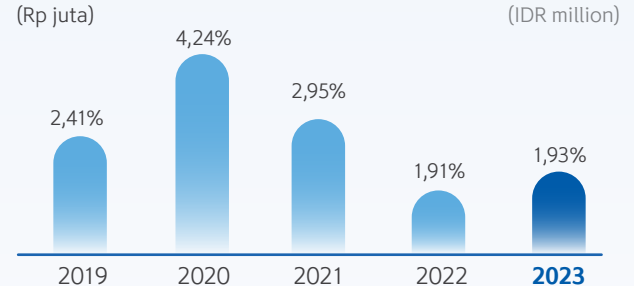
Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (%) Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)



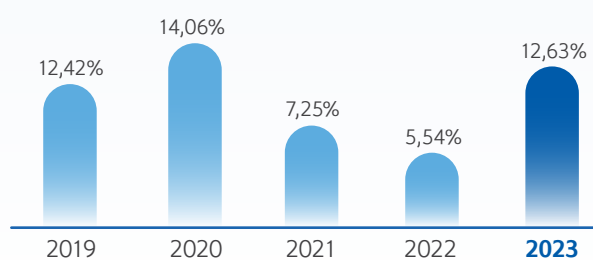
Beban Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (%) Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (%)



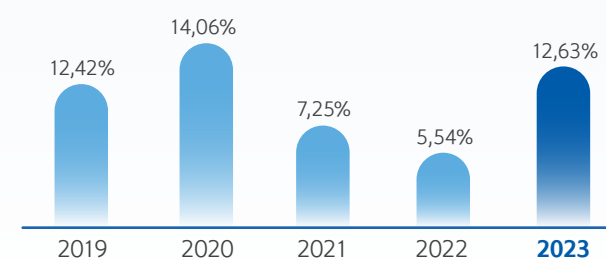
NPL - Net NPL - Net



Posisi Devisa Netto (%) Net Open Position (%)



Posisi Devisa Neto Secara Keseluruhan (%) Overall Net Open Position (%)



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02

Laporan Manajemen

Management Report







**Timothy E.
Marnandus**
Komisaris Utama
President Commissioner

Laporan Dewan Komisaris

Report from the Board of Commissioners

Para Pemegang Saham yang Terhormat,

Puji dan syukur kami panjatkan ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena Bank dapat tetap bertumbuh dalam menjalankan usahanya di tahun 2023.

Proses pemulihan ekonomi global pada tahun 2023 masih melambat dikarenakan hubungan geopolitik yang belum membaik, berlanjutnya tekanan inflasi karena harga energi dan pangan dunia, disertai dengan kenaikan suku bunga yang sangat tinggi di negara maju. Di tengah tantangan gejala perekonomian dunia tersebut, perekonomian Indonesia pada tahun 2023 tetap berdaya tahan dan tumbuh baik. Ekonomi Indonesia bertumbuh sebesar 5,05% sedikit melambat dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar 5,31%. Adapun lapangan usaha dengan kontribusi terbesar terhadap ekonomi, yakni industri pengolahan, perdagangan, pertanian, pertambangan, dan konstruksi.

Kondisi perekonomian Indonesia ini mendukung ketahanan perbankan di tahun 2023. Perbankan Indonesia mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang positif pada kredit dan dana pihak ketiga, sementara permodalan bank tergolong kuat sehingga risiko kredit tetap terkendali. Bank Shinhan Indonesia ("Bank") dapat mempertahankan keberlanjutan usahanya, dengan terus menawarkan solusi perbankan dan dukungan kepada nasabah.

Penilaian terhadap Kinerja Direksi mengenai Pengelolaan Bank

Dewan Komisaris memberikan apresiasi kepada Direksi dalam pengelolaan Bank di tahun 2023, dimana Direksi Bank telah memberikan upaya terbaik untuk keberlanjutan usaha Bank di tengah kondisi perlambatan pemulihan ekonomi.

Pada tahun 2023 Direksi tetap berupaya meningkatkan porsi pinjaman ritel, pinjaman komersial, serta meningkatkan portofolio kredit UMKM dengan memanfaatkan jaringan kantor cabang Bank.

Dear Shareholders,

We offer praise and gratitude to the Almighty for enabling the Bank to sustain its growth in conducting its business throughout the year 2023.

The global economic recovery process in 2023 continued to slow due to ongoing geopolitical tensions, sustained inflationary pressures from global energy and food prices, coupled with significant interest rate hikes in advanced economies. Despite these challenges in the global economy, Indonesia's economy remained resilient and grew positively in 2023. The Indonesian economy grew by 5.05%, slightly slower than the 5.31% recorded in 2022. The key sectors contributing significantly to the economy included manufacturing, trade, agriculture, mining, and construction.

The favorable economic conditions in Indonesia supported the resilience of the banking sector in 2023. Indonesian banks experienced positive growth in loans and third-party funds, while maintaining strong capitalization, ensuring that credit risks remained well-controlled. Bank Shinhan Indonesia ("the Bank") managed to sustain its business continuity by continuously providing banking solutions and support to its customers.

Assessment of the Board of Directors' Performance in Bank Management

The Board of Commissioners expresses appreciation to the Board of Directors for their management of the Bank throughout the year 2023, where the Directors have exerted their best efforts to ensure the continuity of the Bank's operations amidst the economic recovery slowdown.

In 2023, the Directors continued their efforts to increase the portion of retail loans, commercial loans, and to enhance the MSME credit portfolio by leveraging the Bank's branch network.

Kredit yang Diberikan pada tahun 2023 terealisasi sebesar Rp17,22 triliun, yang bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2022 bertumbuh 5,56%. Penyaluran kredit ini mencapai 91,11% dari target yang telah ditetapkan karena terdapat *unscheduled repayment*, penundaan proyek dari beberapa nasabah korporasi yang rencananya akan dibiayai bank pada tahun 2023 ditunda ke tahun 2024 akibat volatilitas kondisi makroekonomi, dan bank tidak dapat berkompetisi dengan bank-bank besar yang memberikan limit kredit dengan plafon yang lebih tinggi.

Di sisi penghimpunan Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebesar 5,51% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yaitu tercatat sebesar Rp11,85 triliun di akhir tahun 2023. Pencapaian ini dipengaruhi oleh penarikan DPK dalam jumlah besar oleh beberapa nasabah korporasi untuk keperluan operasional, terdapat peningkatan suku bunga acuan dari FED yang menyurutkan simpanan dalam mata uang USD, dan adanya kompetisi dengan berbagai bank digital yang mampu menawarkan suku bunga simpanan lebih besar dari yang ditawarkan Bank. Bank menerapkan strategi agar nasabah korporasi dapat memanfaatkan Bank sebagai bank transaksi, sehingga dapat menaikkan komposisi dana murah terhadap total DPK yaitu sekitar 44,67%, dimana giro mencapai 101,01% dari target yang ditetapkan dan tabungan mencapai 111,41% dari target yang telah ditetapkan.

Pencapaian ini berdampak pada rasio-rasio keuangan perusahaan yang juga belum dapat memenuhi target yang ditetapkan, seperti ROE, ROA, BOPO, dan NPL, namun Direksi tetap memperkuat pengelolaan terhadap pinjaman NPL dan pra NPL, melakukan pemantauan secara ketat terhadap pinjaman yang menunggak, termasuk memaksimalkan upaya penyelesaiannya. Rasio NPL gross Bank sebesar 2,97% lebih tinggi dari target sebesar 2,76%, dan NPL netto sebesar 1,93% juga masih lebih tinggi dari target sebesar 1,59%.

Secara umum, perkembangan bank terefleksi pada hasil akhir penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank periode semester II 2023, yang berada pada peringkat 2 (dua) / PK 2. Peringkat yang mencerminkan kondisi Bank yang secara umum sehat sehingga dinilai mampu menghadapi pengaruh negatif yang signifikan dari perubahan kondisi bisnis dan faktor eksternal lainnya.

Kinerja Bank di tahun 2023 merupakan hasil dari strategi pengembangan bisnis dan kebijakan manajemen yang diterapkan oleh Direksi. Kami sangat mengapresiasi usaha Direksi untuk pencapaian kinerja Bank di tahun 2023 di tengah perlambatan pertumbuhan ekonomi baik domestik maupun global.

The total disbursed loans in 2023 amounted to Rp17.22 trillion, reflecting a growth of 5.56% compared to 2022. This loan disbursement reached 91.11% of the set target due to *unscheduled repayments*, project delays from several corporate customers originally planned for financing in 2023 postponed to 2024 due to macroeconomic volatility, and the Bank's inability to compete with larger banks offering higher credit limits.

On the other hand, third-party funds (DPK) recorded a growth of 5.51% compared to the previous year, totaling Rp11.85 trillion at the end of 2023. This achievement was influenced by significant withdrawals of DPK by several corporate customers for operational purposes, increased reference interest rates from the Fed leading to reduced USD deposits, and competition from various digital banks offering higher savings interest rates than those offered by the Bank. The Bank implemented strategies to encourage corporate customers to utilize the Bank as their transactional bank, thus increasing the composition of low-cost funds to the total DPK to around 44.67%, with demand deposits reaching 101.01% of the set target and savings deposits reaching 111.41% of the set target.

These achievements impacted the company's financial ratios, which had not yet met the set targets, such as ROE, ROA, BOPO, and NPL. However, the Directors strengthened the management of NPL and pre-NPL loans, closely monitored overdue loans, including maximizing efforts to resolve them. The Bank's gross NPL ratio stood at 2.97%, higher than the target of 2.76%, and the net NPL ratio was 1.93%, also higher than the target of 1.59%.

Overall, the bank's development is reflected in the final assessment of the Bank's Soundness Level for the second semester of 2023, which is at level 2 (two) / PK 2. This rating reflects the Bank's generally healthy condition, enabling it to withstand significant negative influences from changes in business conditions and other external factors.

The Bank's performance in 2023 was the result of business development strategies and management policies implemented by the Board of Directors. We highly appreciate the efforts of the Directors in achieving the Bank's performance in 2023 amidst the slowdown in both domestic and global economic growth.

Pengawasan terhadap Implementasi Strategi Bank

Strategi pengembangan bisnis Bank telah diimplementasikan secara optimal di tahun 2023, untuk dapat merealisasikan rencana bisnis Bank. Adapun strategi Bank sebagai berikut :

1. Pinjaman/ Kredit yang diberikan

- Meningkatkan penetrasi produk pinjaman diantaranya pinjaman kendaraan bermotor (mobil), *dealer financing*, KTA, *channeling*, dan digital KTA;
- Mengembangkan produk ritel konsumsi dengan penawaran dan fitur yang lebih menarik dan aman bagi Bank dan nasabah, dengan menambah kerjasama dengan lembaga keuangan non bank untuk *channeling* serta menambah kerjasama dengan perusahaan asuransi untuk memberikan pilihan bagi kenyamanan dan keamanan nasabah/debitur serta Bank;
- Meningkatkan kecepatan proses persetujuan pinjaman melalui komunikasi unit analis kredit dengan unit bisnis secara proaktif serta peningkatan proses penilaian jaminan;
- Menetapkan dan mencapai target Rasio Pembiayaan Inklusif Makroprudensial (RPIM) serta alternatif pemenuhannya melalui modalitas 1, 2 atau 3;
- Melakukan revidu dan penyempurnaan SOP Kredit secara berkala sesuai dengan kebutuhan;
- Memperkuat pengelolaan NPL, melakukan pemantauan terhadap pinjaman yang menunggak termasuk memaksimalkan penyelesaiannya;
- Berupaya mendukung pembiayaan pada kegiatan/sektor ramah lingkungan atau dikenal sebagai Kategori Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan;
- Melakukan pendekatan terhadap nasabah besar korporasi untuk merealisasikan pencairan pinjaman baru;
- Memperhatikan kajian dan analisa terhadap sektor usaha yang berpotensi memiliki kegagalan tinggi atau memiliki data histori cukup berisiko sebagai pertimbangan dalam memberikan keputusan kredit.

2. Aktivitas Penghimpunan Dana

- a. Bank telah memiliki personil yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pertumbuhan DPK dan terus mengembangkannya sesuai dengan kebutuhan organisasi;
- b. Bank berupaya untuk meningkatkan dana murah antara lain:
 - Menghimbau nasabah untuk memanfaatkan Bank sebagai Bank transaksi (terutama nasabah korporasi dan/atau besar), agar endapan dana pencairan pinjaman relatif stabil tersimpan pada rekening CASA;
 - Mengupayakan *vendor* (pemasok dan

Supervising the Bank's Strategy Implementation

The business development strategy of the Bank has been optimally implemented in 2023 to realize the Bank's business plan. The strategies include:

1. Loan Provision

- Increasing penetration of loan products including motor vehicle loans (cars), dealer financing, personal loans (KTA), *channeling*, and digital personal loans.
- Developing retail consumer products with more attractive and secure offerings for the Bank and customers, in collaboration with non-bank financial institutions for *channeling* and with insurance companies to provide options for the and the Bank; comfort and security of the customer/debtor and the Bank;
- Improving the speed of loan approval processes through proactive communication between credit analyst units and business units, as well as enhancing collateral assessment processes.
- Setting and achieving Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) targets and alternative fulfillment modalities through modalities 1, 2, or 3.
- Regularly reviewing and refining Credit SOPs as needed.
- Strengthening NPL management, monitoring overdue loans, and maximizing settlement efforts.
- Supporting financing in environmentally friendly activities or known as Sustainable Business Activity Categories.
- Approaching large corporate customers to realize new loan disbursements.
- Conducting studies and analyses of sectors with potential high failure rates or sufficiently risky historical data as considerations in credit decisions.

2. Fund Collection Activities

- a. The Bank already has personnel responsible for DPK growth and continues to develop it according to organizational needs.
- b. The Bank strives to increase low-cost funds, including:
 - Encouraging customers to utilize the Bank as their transactional bank (especially corporate and/or large customers) so that loan disbursement funds are relatively stable and stored in CASA accounts;
 - Encouraging *vendors* (suppliers and

- penyalur) dari nasabah korporasi juga membuka rekening (CASA) pada Bank;
- Meluncurkan produk dengan gimmick atau *product bundling* tertentu pada suatu event, yang berpotensi menekan biaya bunga namun tetap menarik;
 - Pemanfaatan platform *electronic banking*, dengan penambahan fitur berbasis teknologi pada beberapa produk simpanan bagi nasabah pengguna sehingga dapat meningkatkan kenyamanan, menghemat waktu dan dapat diakses setiap saat, misalkan: *e-KYC*, *online time deposit*, dan sejenisnya;
- c. Melakukan sosialisasi *product knowledge* kepada karyawan Bank secara terus-menerus.
3. Meningkatkan kontribusi Kantor Cabang Dalam mencapai pertumbuhan bisnis dan laba Bank, dengan menerapkan konsep struktur organisasi *Area Head (AH)* selaku koordinator sejumlah kantor cabang dalam mencapai kinerjanya, dan AH disupervisi oleh Departemen *Branch Network Enforcement* yang ada di Kantor Pusat.
4. Meningkatkan pendapatan baik pendapatan bunga maupun pendapatan selain bunga (*fee based income*) dari transaksi *international trade*, *remittance*, dan *foreign exchange*.
5. Sistem Informasi
Bank melakukan evaluasi secara berkala untuk lebih mengoptimalkan dukungan Teknologi Informasi terhadap proses pengembangan bisnis serta aktivitas pendukungnya. Pada tahun 2023, capaian Teknologi Informasi untuk menunjang bisnis Bank yang sudah diimplementasikan adalah:
- **BI FAST**
Pengembangan infrastruktur sistem pembayaran untuk memfasilitasi pembayaran ritel secara *realtime*, aman, efisien dan tersedia setiap saat (24/7).
 - **MPN G3 (TAX)**
Pengembangan lanjutan dari MPN G2 yang diselenggarakan oleh Kementerian Keuangan dalam rangka memperbarui kinerja dan keamanan sistem penerimaan negara secara elektronik.
 - **Single Customer View (SCV) Reporting**
Sistem pelaporan data penjamin simpanan berbasis nasabah untuk memberikan informasi menyeluruh terkait simpanan dan pinjaman setiap nasabah Bank, serta nilai simpanan yang dijamin program penjaminan simpanan LPS.
 - **Mobile Banking (Digital KTA)**
Pengembangan pada sistem Digital Banking untuk pengecekan limit kredit dan pengajuan fasilitas pinjaman (KTA) melalui *Mobile Banking* dan/atau melalui situs *website* Bank.
- distributors) of corporate customers to also open accounts (CASA) at the Bank;
- Launching products with specific gimmicks or product bundling at events, which have the potential to reduce interest costs while remaining attractive;
 - Utilizing electronic banking platforms, adding technology-based features to some deposit products for user convenience, time-saving, and accessibility, such as e-KYC, online time deposit, etc.
- c. Continuously conducting product knowledge socialization for Bank employees.
3. Enhancing the contribution of Branch Offices in achieving the bank's business growth and profit by implementing the concept of the Area Head (AH) organizational structure as the coordinator for several branch offices in achieving their performance, with AH supervised by the Branch Network Enforcement Department located at the Head Office.
4. Enhancing both interest and non-interest income (fee-based income) from international trade, remittance, and foreign exchange transactions.
5. Information Systems
The bank conducts periodic evaluations to further optimize Information Technology support for business development processes and supporting activities. In 2023, the Information Technology achievements implemented to support the bank's business include:
- **BI FAST**
Infrastructure system payment development to facilitate real-time, secure, efficient retail payments available 24/7.
 - **MPN G3 (TAX)**
Advanced development of MPN G2 organized by the Ministry of Finance to update the performance and security of the electronic state revenue acceptance system.
 - **Single Customer View (SCV) Reporting**
Customer-based deposit insurance data reporting system to provide comprehensive information on the deposits and loans of each bank customer, as well as the value of deposits guaranteed by the LPS deposit insurance program.
 - **Mobile Banking (Digital KTA)**
Development of Digital Banking system for checking credit limits and submitting personal loan (KTA) facilities via Mobile Banking and/or the bank's website.

- *Mobile Banking (Account Opening)*
Pengembangan atas layanan digital pembukaan rekening secara online agar dapat memproses nasabah existing yang belum memiliki rekening tabungan, dengan opsi verifikasi *face-to-face* maupun *non-face-to-face*.
- *Mobile Banking (E-KYC)*
Pengembangan fitur *non-face-to-face E-KYC* pada layanan pembukaan rekening yang telah tersedia saat ini bagi Nasabah baru. (tambahan opsi untuk verifikasi biometrik: gabungan antara *Face Recognition* and *(Liveness Detection)*).
- *Digital MCI*
Pengembangan pada aplikasi utama Bank berbasis website untuk mendukung transaksi *online* dalam pengajuan pembiayaan pembelian mobil.

6. Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia dan Kebijakan Remunerasi

- Bank menerapkan nilai-nilai (*values*) perusahaan (SHINHAN WAY 2.0) dalam upaya mengembangkan karyawan untuk mendukung kemajuan Bank;
- Bank menetapkan slogan siklus yang saling mendukung dan tidak berkesudahan yaitu pertumbuhan Bank akan berdampak pada perubahan taraf hidup karyawan: “virtuous cycle, growth of Bank impact to change of employee lives”;
- Peningkatan evaluasi performa karyawan yang berdampak pada kompensasi dan manfaat yang diterima karyawan;
- Penyempurnaan struktur kompensasi yang diberikan kepada karyawan berdasarkan pada kinerja dihasilkan;
- Meningkatkan kemampuan dan keahlian karyawan secara berkesinambungan melalui pelatihan, salah satunya melalui *e-learning system*;
- Meningkatkan efisiensi manajemen tenaga kerja.

Pengawasan terhadap implementasi strategi Bank juga dituangkan dalam Laporan Pengawasan Dewan Komisaris terhadap Pelaksanaan Rencana Bisnis Bank yang disampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan untuk periode laporan semesteran.

- *Mobile Banking (Account Opening)*
Development of online digital account opening services to process existing customers who do not yet have savings accounts, with options for *face-to-face* or *non-face-to-face* verification.
- *Mobile Banking (E-KYC)*
Development of *non-face-to-face E-KYC* features in account opening services currently available to new customers (additional option for biometric verification: a combination of *Face Recognition* and *Liveness Detection*).
- *Digital MCI*
Development of the bank’s main website-based application to support online transactions in applying for vehicle purchase financing.

6. Human Resources Development and Remuneration Policy

- The bank applies company values (SHINHAN WAY 2.0) in efforts to develop employees to support the bank’s progress.
- The bank establishes a mutually supportive and endless cycle slogan, where the bank’s growth impacts changes in employees’ lives: “virtuous cycle, growth of Bank impact to change of employee lives.”.
- Improving employee performance evaluations that impact the compensation and benefits received by employees.
- Refining the compensation structure provided to employees based on the performance they produce;
- Enhancing employee skills and capabilities continuously through training, including through *e-learning* systems;
- Increasing workforce management efficiency.

Supervision of the bank’s strategy implementation is also reflected in the Board of Commissioners’ Supervision Report on the Implementation of the Bank’s Business Plan submitted to the Financial Services Authority for semi-annual reporting periods.

Pandangan atas Prospek Usaha Bank yang Disusun oleh Direksi

Proyeksi ekonomi global 2024 oleh IMF digambarkan dengan istilah “resilient but slow”, atau “tangguh meskipun lambat”. Di tengah proyeksi pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia yang melambat tersebut, pemerintah menetapkan target pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional yang lebih rasional di tahun 2024, yaitu 5,1 persen–5,7 persen. Adapun faktor yang menjadi pertimbangan adalah masih tingginya ketidakpastian global serta dampak yang ditimbulkan terhadap konsumsi dan investasi, dua pendorong utama produk domestik bruto (PDB).

Berdasarkan proyeksi ekonomi nasional, Direksi telah menyusun Rencana Bisnis Bank yang mencerminkan prospek usaha mendatang dengan menetapkan target pertumbuhan bisnis serta rencana penerbitan produk dan aktivitas baru. Rencana pertumbuhan usaha pada tahun 2024 ditetapkan cukup konservatif, dimana pertumbuhan kredit diproyeksikan di kisaran 13,21%, dan pertumbuhan Dana Pihak Ketiga di kisaran 19,97%.

Untuk dapat mencapai pertumbuhan tahun 2024 manajemen menerapkan kebijakan melalui tiga pilar utama yang secara kontinyu akan dievaluasi dan dikembangkan pada periode-periode berikutnya, yaitu :

1. Mencapai Pertumbuhan Bisnis yang Sehat dan Seimbang (*Sound business growth*)
 - a. Mengakselerasi pertumbuhan portofolio dan melakukan diversifikasi terhadap debitur/nasabah dengan tujuan memperoleh portofolio yang granular dan stabil.
 - b. Meningkatkan pertumbuhan porsi kredit ritel konsumsi dan UMKM melalui:
 - Optimalisasi peranan jaringan kantor cabang;
 - Pengembangan produk Bank yang sesuai dengan kapasitas Bank dan kebutuhan nasabah;
 - Kredit segmen di atas diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pendapatan bunga Bank;
 - c. Menjalankan mekanisme timbal balik antara layanan konvensional dengan layanan online melalui Transformasi Digital:
 - Terus mengembangkan dan menyempurnakan produk SOL, diantaranya melalui e-KYC, yaitu layanan membuka rekening bagi nasabah baru dan menambah kerjasama untuk pengembangan dan penyempurnaan aplikasi SOL;
 - Mengembangkan model bisnis Transformasi Digital terkini, yaitu penyediaan layanan dimana seluruh proses dari awal sampai akhir dilakukan secara elektronik;

Views on the Bank's Business Prospects Prepared by the Board of Directors

The IMF's global economic outlook for 2024 is described as “resilient but slow.” Amidst this projected slowdown in global economic growth, the government has set a more rational target for national economic growth in 2024, ranging from 5.1 percent to 5.7 percent. Factors considered include the ongoing global uncertainty and its impact on consumption and investment, which are two primary drivers of gross domestic product (GDP).

Based on the national economic projections, the Board of Directors has developed the Bank's Business Plan, reflecting future business prospects by setting targets for business growth and plans for launching new products and activities. Business growth plans for 2024 are conservatively set, with credit growth projected at around 13.21% and Third Party Funds growth at around 19.97%.

To achieve the growth targets for 2024, management is implementing policies through three main pillars, which will be continuously evaluated and developed in subsequent periods:

1. Achieving Sound Business Growth:
 - a. Accelerating portfolio growth and diversifying borrowers/customers to obtain a granular and stable portfolio.
 - b. Increasing the growth of retail consumer and SME credit by:
 - Optimizing the role of branch networks;
 - Developing Bank products that align with the Bank's capacity and customer needs;
 - The above-mentioned credit segments are expected to increase the Bank's interest income;
 - c. Implementing a feedback mechanism between conventional and online services through Digital Transformation:
 - Continuing to develop and improve SOL products, including e-KYC services for opening accounts for new customers and expanding collaborations for SOL application development and enhancement.
 - Developing the latest Digital Transformation business model, providing services where the entire process from start to finish is done electronically.

- Kolaborasi digital dan konvensional untuk meningkatkan jumlah rekening nasabah (*number of account*) pengguna produk dan jasa Bank.
- d. Mengembangkan bisnis dan inisiatif yang berkaitan dengan keuangan dan proses kerja yang ramah lingkungan (berkaitan dengan ESG).
 - e. Membangun Brand Bank Shinhan Indonesia kepada masyarakat, melalui implementasi strategi *marketing communication* dan standar *service quality*.
2. Memperoleh Laba yang Berkesinambungan (*Sustainable profitability*)
 - a. Mengelola *Cost of Fund* yang efisien melalui:
 - Peningkatan bisnis dengan penggunaan QRIS;
 - Meningkatkan pendanaan dalam mata uang USD dengan beban bunga yang lebih rendah, yang diharapkan menjadi sumber pemberian kredit dalam mata uang USD.
 - Menghimpun dana murah.
 - b. Meningkatkan pendapatan berbasis *fee* melalui transaksi forex, international dan kredit.
 - c. Meningkatkan kinerja jaringan Kantor Cabang untuk memperoleh laba melalui pendayagunaan *Area Head (AH)* yang memiliki peran dan tanggung jawab:
 - Meningkatkan kualitas pengajuan pinjaman kantor cabang melalui penelitian dan analisa awal (*screening*) dengan peranan AH beserta tim dibawah koordinasinya;
 - Meminta Cabang melakukan pemasaran kepada nasabah korporasi yang direferensikan oleh unit bisnis kantor pusat, yang lokasinya berdekatan dengan Cabang;
 - Mengupayakan kantor cabang dapat mencapai target bisnis yang telah dialokasikan dari kantor pusat, dan memonitor pencapaiannya secara berkala;
 - Memantau dan mengevaluasi kinerja kantor cabang secara berkala baik dalam hal pengembangan bisnis melalui aplikasi *Global Customer Relationship Management/ GCRM* (dulu *E-biz Note*) dan rapat berkala, pembahasan proposal kredit yang diajukan, maupun pengelolaan kredit yang menunggak sampai dengan pemulihannya.
 3. Memperkuat Pengendalian Internal (*Strong internal control*)
 - a. Pelaksanaan inspeksi dan pengawasan yang mendalam atas setiap transaksi dan aktivitas Bank dengan cara:
 - Mengembangkan budaya *risk awareness* dan kepatuhan melalui sosialisasi berkala atas kebijakan dan prosedur Bank yang berlaku;
 - Menerapkan *zero-tolerance* atas pelanggaran atau fraud yang terjadi;
2. Attaining Sustainable Profitability:
 - a. Managing *Cost of Funds* efficiently by:
 - Increasing business with the use of QRIS.
 - Increasing funding in USD with lower interest rates, expected to be a source of USD-denominated loans.
 - Accumulating low-cost funds.
 - b. Increasing fee-based revenue through forex, international, and credit transactions.
 - c. Improving the performance of branch networks to achieve profits through the utilization of *Area Heads (AH)*, who have roles and responsibilities:
 - Improving the quality of branch loan applications through initial research and analysis (*screening*) with the roles of AH and their coordinated teams;
 - Requiring branches to market to corporate customers referenced by Head Office Business units, located near the Branch;
 - Ensuring branch offices achieve allocated business targets from the head office, monitoring their performance periodically;
 - Monitoring and evaluating branch performance regularly in terms of business development through the *Global Customer Relationship Management/ GCRM* application (formerly *E-biz Note*) and periodic meetings, discussing submitted credit proposals, and managing overdue loans to recovery.
 3. Strengthening Internal Controls:
 - a. Conducting in-depth inspection and supervision of every Bank transaction and activity by:
 - Developing a risk awareness and compliance culture through regular socialization of Bank policies and procedures;
 - Implementing zero-tolerance for violations or fraud;

- Meningkatkan pengendalian internal dan kepatuhan;
 - Meningkatkan kompetensi karyawan;
 - Meningkatkan fungsi litigasi dalam penyelesaian kasus hukum yang ada;
 - Meningkatkan kualitas dan akurasi pelaporan;
- b. Meningkatkan kualitas aset & pengelolaan tunggakan pinjaman/NPL:
- Pengelolaan strategis untuk restrukturisasi pinjaman terdampak COVID dan memaksimalkan pemulihan NPL dan pinjaman yang dihapus buku;
 - Analisa kredit yang berorientasi pada pasar;
- c. Peningkatan kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia
- Meningkatkan evaluasi Sumber Daya Manusia dan pemberian kompensasi berbasis kinerja;
 - Pembentukan budaya Bank (*Shinhan Way 2.0*);
 - Pengembangan karyawan melalui pelatihan-pelatihan yang tepat.
- b. Improving internal controls and compliance;
- Enhancing employee competence;
 - Improving the litigation function in resolving legal cases;
 - Enhancing the quality and accuracy of reporting;
- b. Improving asset quality & overdue loan/NPL management by:
- Strategically managing the restructuring of COVID-affected loans and maximizing NPL and written-off loan recoveries;
 - Market-oriented credit analysis;
- c. Enhancing Human Resources competence.
- Improving Human Resources evaluations and performance-based compensation;
 - Establishing the Bank's culture (*Shinhan Way 2.0*);
 - Developing employees through appropriate training;

Prospek usaha Bank berfokus pada pertumbuhan usaha, kesinambungan perolehan laba dan peningkatan pengendalian internal termasuk pengembangan di sisi sumber daya manusia. Dewan Komisaris dapat menerima prospek usaha yang telah disusun oleh Direksi ini beserta kebijakan manajemen dan strategi pencapaiannya. Dewan Komisaris memberikan dukungan penuh kepada Direksi dalam upaya meningkatkan pertumbuhan usaha Bank yang berkelanjutan dengan mengutamakan prinsip kehati-hatian dan penerapan tata kelola yang baik.

The Bank's business prospects focus on business growth, sustainable profit acquisition, an improving internal controls, including human resources development. The Board of Directors can accept the business prospects prepared by the Management along with its management policies and achievement strategies. The Board of Commissioners provides full support to the Management in efforts to enhance sustainable business growth by prioritizing prudential principles and good governance practices.

Pandangan atas Penerapan Tata Kelola Bank

Penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik pada Bank paling sedikit mencakup prinsip keterbukaan, akuntabilitas, tanggung jawab, independensi dan kewajaran. Berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2023, tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum, menyatakan bahwa penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik pada Bank paling sedikit diwujudkan dalam:

- a. pelaksanaan tugas, tanggung jawab, dan wewenang Direksi;
- b. pelaksanaan tugas, tanggung jawab, dan wewenang Dewan Komisaris;
- c. kelengkapan dan pelaksanaan tugas komite;
- d. penanganan benturan kepentingan;
- e. penerapan fungsi kepatuhan;
- f. penerapan fungsi audit intern;
- g. penerapan fungsi audit ekstern;
- h. penerapan manajemen risiko termasuk sistem pengendalian intern;
- i. pemberian remunerasi;
- j. penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait dan penyediaan dana besar;
- k. integritas pelaporan dan sistem teknologi informasi;
- l. rencana strategis Bank;
- m. aspek pemegang saham;
- n. penerapan strategi anti fraud, termasuk anti penyuapan;
- o. penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan, termasuk penerapan tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan; dan
- p. penerapan tata kelola dalam kelompok usaha Bank.

Bank telah melakukan penilaian sendiri (self-assessment) Tata Kelola secara individu dengan mengacu pada Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan nomor 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum, dari hasil penilaian sendiri (*self-assessment*) tersebut, pada semester I dan semester II 2023 Bank memperoleh hasil peringkat 2 (dua). Hal ini mencerminkan manajemen Bank telah melakukan penerapan Tata Kelola yang secara umum baik, artinya Bank telah melaksanakan pemenuhan yang memadai atas prinsip Tata Kelola. Dalam hal terdapat kelemahan penerapan prinsip Tata Kelola, secara umum kelemahan tersebut kurang signifikan dan dapat diselesaikan dengan tindakan normal oleh manajemen Bank.

Views on Bank Governance Implementation

The implementation of good governance at the Bank encompasses at least the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness. Based on the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, it states that the implementation of good governance at the Bank is at least manifested in:

- a. The implementation of the tasks, responsibilities, and authorities of the Board of Directors;
- b. the implementation of the tasks, responsibilities, and authorities of the Board of Commissioners;
- c. the completeness and implementation of committee tasks;
- d. handling conflicts of interest;
- e. implementation of compliance functions;
- f. Implementation of internal audit functions;
- g. implementation of external audit functions;
- h. implementation of risk management including internal control systems;
- i. provision of remuneration;
- j. provision of funds to related parties and large funds provision;
- k. integrity of reporting and information technology systems;
- l. bank's strategic plan;
- m. shareholder aspects;
- n. implementation of anti-fraud strategies, including anti-bribery;
- o. implementation of sustainable finance, including social and environmental responsibilities; and
- p. implementation of governance within the Bank's business group.

The Bank has conducted a self-assessment of Governance individually, referring to the Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority number 13/SEOJK.03/2017 regarding the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks. From the results of this self-assessment, in the first and second semesters of 2023, the Bank obtained a rating of 2 (two). This reflects that the Bank's management has generally implemented good Governance, meaning the Bank has adequately fulfilled Governance principles. In cases where weaknesses in the implementation of Governance principles exist, these weaknesses are generally not significant and can be addressed through normal actions by the Bank's management.

Kinerja Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris

Untuk membantu dan mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris, telah dibentuk komite Dewan Komisaris yaitu Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi. Secara umum, Dewan Komisaris menilai bahwa komite-komite telah melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya dengan baik, dimana dapat terlihat dari realisasi rencana kerja masing-masing komite selama tahun 2023.

Komite audit bertanggung jawab melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi atas perencanaan dan pelaksanaan audit oleh *Internal Audit Department* dan pemantauan tindak lanjut atas hasil temuan audit oleh Direksi. Selama tahun 2023 Komite Audit telah menyelenggarakan rapat sebanyak 10 kali, dimana rapat dilakukan bersama dengan *Internal Audit Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Compliance Department* dan Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP). Rapat Komite Audit antara lain terkait dengan pemantauan dan evaluasi rencana dan realisasi audit internal Bank, pemantauan dan evaluasi kepatuhan Bank terhadap regulasi internal dan eksternal, merekomendasikan penunjukan eksternal auditor untuk melakukan kaji ulang terhadap kinerja *Internal Audit Department*, rapat bersama KAP untuk hasil pemeriksaan laporan keuangan Bank tahun buku 2022, merekomendasikan penunjukan KAP untuk pemeriksaan laporan keuangan Bank tahun buku 2023, membahas rencana pemeriksaan laporan keuangan tahun buku 2023 oleh KAP, mengevaluasi kinerja KAP, dan memantau tindak lanjut dari temuan audit.

Komite Pemantau Risiko bertanggung jawab dalam mengevaluasi kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan Bank, serta memantau dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan tugas Komite Manajemen Risiko dan *Risk Management Department*. Pada tahun 2023 Komite Pemantau Risiko telah mengadakan 7 kali rapat, yang diselenggarakan bersama *Risk Management Department, Compliance Department, Strategy Planning Department, Special Asset Management Department, HR Department* dan *Branch Network Enforcement Department*. Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko terkait dengan evaluasi kebijakan tingkat kesehatan bank berdasarkan GREC, evaluasi kerangka manajemen risiko, proses manajemen risiko untuk setiap jenis risiko, penerapan kepatuhan, laporan profil risiko, laporan rencana kerja *Risk Management Department*, evaluasi Komite Manajemen Risiko, progress kesiapan ATMR pasar, Tingkat Kesehatan Bank dan risiko suku bunga dalam *Banking Book*, Rencana Bisnis Bank, *Stresstest* Risiko Likuiditas dan Risiko Kredit, prosedur perhitungan CKPN, permasalahan SDM, dan tindak lanjut terhadap rencana peningkatan performa Kantor Cabang.

Performance of Committees under the Board of Commissioners

To assist and support the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners, the Board has established several committees, namely the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Overall, the Board of Commissioners assesses that these committees have performed their duties and responsibilities well, as evidenced by the realization of their work plans throughout 2023.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of audits by the Internal Audit Department and monitoring the follow-up actions on audit findings by the Board of Directors. During 2023, the Audit Committee held 10 meetings, which were conducted jointly with the Internal Audit Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Compliance Department, and Public Accounting Firm (PAF). The Audit Committee meetings included monitoring and evaluating the internal audit plan and implementation, evaluating the bank's compliance with internal and external regulations, recommending the appointment of an external auditor to review the performance of the Internal Audit Department, joint meetings with the PAF for the examination of the Bank's financial statements for the 2022 fiscal year, recommending the appointment of the PAF for the examination of the Bank's financial statements for the 2023 fiscal year, discussing the examination plan for the 2023 financial statements by the PAF, evaluating the performance of the PAF, and monitoring the follow-up actions on audit findings.

The Risk Monitoring Committee is responsible for evaluating the alignment between risk management policies and the Bank's policy implementation and monitoring and evaluating the tasks of the Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Department. In 2023, the Risk Monitoring Committee held 7 meetings, which were conducted jointly with the Risk Management Department, Compliance Department, Strategy Planning Department, Special Asset Management Department, HR Department, and Branch Network Enforcement Department. The Risk Monitoring Committee meetings were related to evaluating the bank's soundness level policy based on GREC, evaluating the risk management framework, risk management processes for each type of risk, compliance implementation, risk profile reports, Risk Management Department work plan reports, Risk Management Committee evaluation, market ATMR readiness progress, Bank soundness Level and interest rate risk in the Banking Book, Bank Business Plan, Liquidity Risk and Credit Risk Stress Test, CKPN calculation procedures, HR issues, and follow-up on Branch Office performance improvement plans.

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi bertanggung jawab melaksanakan kebijakan remunerasi dan kebijakan nominasi Bank. Selama tahun 2023 Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi mengadakan 6 kali pertemuan antara lain terkait dengan pemberian rekomendasi untuk calon anggota Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris, pengkinian Piagam Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, penyesuaian gaji karyawan dan pemberian bonus kinerja, rekomendasi anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, update mengenai proyek *Salary Structure* serta remunerasi untuk manajemen dan seluruh karyawan.

Pada kesempatan ini Dewan Komisaris menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasih atas kontribusi komite-komite dalam membantu tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris, dimana komite-komite sudah memberikan kinerja yang baik di sepanjang tahun 2023.

Perubahan Komposisi Anggota Dewan Komisaris

Pada tahun 2023 tidak terdapat perubahan susunan anggota Dewan Komisaris Bank, dimana susunan Dewan Komisaris sebagai berikut :

1. Komisaris Utama/Independen: Sdr. Timoty E. Marnandus
2. Komisaris: Sdr. Kim Jihyung
3. Komisaris Independen: Sdr. Ananda Barata

Frekuensi dan Cara Pemberian Nasihat kepada Anggota Direksi

Dewan Komisaris berkewajiban mengarahkan, memantau, dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan kebijakan strategis Bank yang dilaksanakan oleh Direksi serta memberikan nasihat kepada Direksi. Pemberian nasihat dari Dewan Komisaris kepada Direksi selama tahun 2023 adalah melalui rapat internal sebanyak 13 kali yang diantaranya juga mengundang Direksi, rapat Komite Audit sebanyak 10 kali, rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko sebanyak 7 kali dan Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi sebanyak 6 kali. Pemberian nasihat kepada Direksi disampaikan dalam bentuk rekomendasi tertulis maupun tanggapan atas usulan Direksi seperti persetujuan untuk penyediaan dana kepada Pihak Terkait, Rencana Bisnis Bank, Laporan Berkelanjutan serta persetujuan lain yang menjadi wewenang kami sebagaimana diatur dalam Anggaran Dasar Bank.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for implementing the bank's remuneration and nomination policies. During 2023, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 6 meetings, which were related to providing recommendations for candidates for Director and Board of Commissioners positions, updating the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter, adjusting employee salaries and performance bonuses, recommending Remuneration and Nomination Committee members, updates on the Salary Structure project, and remuneration for management and all employees.

On this occasion, the Board of Commissioners expresses appreciation and gratitude for the contributions of the committees in assisting the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners, as the committees have performed well throughout 2023.

Changes in the Composition of the Board of Commissioners

In 2023, there were no changes to the composition of the Board of Commissioners of the Bank, in which the composition of the Board of Commissioners is as follows:

1. President Commissioner / Independent Commissioner: Mr. Timoty E. Marnandus
2. Commissioner: Mr. Kim Jihyung
3. Independent Commissioner: Mr. Ananda Barata

Frequency and Methods of Giving Advice to Members of the Board of Directors

The Board of Commissioners is responsible for directing, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies carried out by the Board of Directors and providing advice to the Board of Directors. The advice from the Board of Commissioners to the Board of Directors in 2023 was conveyed through internal meetings 13 times, including those involving the Board of Directors, 10 meetings of the Audit Committee, 7 meetings of the Risk Monitoring Committee, and 6 meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Advice to the Board of Directors was provided in the form of written recommendations or responses to proposals from the Board of Directors, such as approval for the provision of funds to Related Parties, the Bank's Business Plan, Sustainability Reports, and other approvals within our authority as stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association.

Rekomendasi dan persetujuan yang diberikan Dewan Komisaris diantaranya sebagai berikut:

1. Meningkatkan Pengawasan Internal Kontrol
 - Berkoordinasi dengan Departemen Kepatuhan untuk membuat rencana tindak lanjut terkait ketidakpatuhan terhadap peraturan OJK, yang mencakup sanksi terhadap pihak-pihak yang bertanggung jawab, dan sosialisasi secara menyeluruh khususnya terkait regulasi laporan wajib kepada regulator.
 - Upaya rencana dan inisiatif untuk melakukan audit *on-site* maupun audit *off-site* sebagai bagian dari peningkatan sistem pengendalian internal termasuk *risk awareness*.
 - Melanjutkan uji penilaian di Kantor Cabang dan memperluas sesuai kebutuhan ke unit-unit Kantor Pusat. Fokus pada kelemahan utama yang mungkin terkait dengan rencana aksi manajemen terkait ketidakpatuhan terhadap peraturan OJK.
2. Penerapan Manajemen Risiko
Manajemen disarankan untuk membuat *action plan* dari isu yang terkait dengan Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Operasional untuk meningkatkan kesehatan bank secara berkelanjutan. Selain itu, melakukan reviu dan pengawasan yang lebih ketat terkait isu kepatuhan.
3. Urgensi pemenuhan posisi jabatan kosong strategis dengan memastikan jabatan tersebut akan diisi oleh calon yang kompeten sesuai dengan kebutuhan manajemen.
4. Memperkuat budaya risiko melalui koordinasi antara *Risk Management Department*, *Compliance Department*, dan *Human Resources Department* yang diharapkan terus-menerus diterapkan oleh seluruh karyawan, sehingga dapat meningkatkan *system* pengendalian internal dan mencegah terjadinya *fraud*.
5. Meningkatkan keterikatan dan keterlibatan karyawan dalam mengelola Bank sebagai penggerak utama agar dapat lebih termotivasi, dan menurunkan persentase *turnover* karyawan.
6. Usulan pengangkatan anggota Direksi Bank
7. Penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk tahun buku 2023, sesuai dengan pendelegasian kewenangan kepada Dewan Komisaris berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Pemegang Saham Di Luar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham.
8. Pemberian persetujuan untuk pemberian maupun perpanjangan kredit kepada pihak terkait.
9. Perubahan susunan keanggotaan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.
10. Persetujuan atas perubahan ketentuan pada Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank.
11. Penilaian terhadap independensi Komisaris Independen.
12. Persetujuan laporan kepada regulator seperti Rencana Bisnis Bank dan Laporan Berkelanjutan.

The recommendations and approvals provided by the Board of Commissioners include the following:

1. Enhancing Internal Control Oversight
 - Coordinating with the Compliance Department to develop follow-up plans related to non-compliance with OJK regulations, including sanctions against responsible parties, and comprehensive socialization, especially regarding mandatory reporting regulations to regulators.
 - Planning and initiating efforts to conduct on-site and off-site audits as part of improving the internal control system, including risk awareness.
 - Continuing assessment tests at Branch Offices and expanding as needed to Head Office units. Focus on key weaknesses possibly related to management action plans related to non-compliance with OJK regulations.
2. Risk Management Implementation
Management is advised to create action plans for issues related to Credit Risk and Operational Risk to sustainably improve the bank's soundness. Additionally, conduct tighter review and supervision regarding compliance issues.
3. Urgency in filling vacant strategic positions by ensuring that they will be filled by competent candidates according to management needs.
4. Strengthening risk culture through coordination between the Risk Management Department, Compliance Department, and Human Resources Department, which is expected to be continuously implemented by all employees, thereby enhancing the internal control system and preventing fraud.
5. Increasing employee engagement and involvement in managing the Bank as the main driver to be more motivated and reduce employee turnover percentages.
6. Proposal for the appointment of Bank Directors.
7. Appointment of Public Accounting Firm for the 2023 fiscal year, in lieu of with the delegation of authority to the Board of Commissioners based on the Circular Resolution of Shareholders for the General Meeting of Shareholders.
8. Approval for the provision or extension of credit to related parties.
9. Changes in the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
10. Approval of amendments to the Bank's Credit Policy.
11. Evaluation of the independence of Independent Commissioners.
12. Approval of reports to regulators such as the Bank's Business Plan and Sustainability Report.

Apresiasi

Kami menyampaikan terima kasih kepada seluruh jajaran Direksi dan segenap karyawan atas kerja keras dan dedikasi yang diberikan sehingga Bank tetap dapat mencapai kinerja yang baik di tahun 2023 dalam kondisi perlambatan ekonomi nasional dan ketidakpastian perekonomian global.

Kami juga memberikan apresiasi kepada seluruh Pemegang Saham, mitra usaha, nasabah, dan pemangku kepentingan yang selama ini telah memberikan kepercayaan dan dukungan kepada Bank. Kami percaya bahwa Direksi tetap dapat merumuskan dan mengimplementasikan strategi yang tepat sasaran dengan tetap memantau perkembangan kondisi eksternal yang disertai dengan penerapan manajemen risiko dan tata kelola yang baik untuk menjaga keberlanjutan usaha Bank di masa mendatang.

Apresiasi dan terima kasih juga kami sampaikan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia untuk peran pengawasan, bimbingan dan dukungan kepada Bank. Akhir kata, kami akan tetap berupaya memberikan yang terbaik dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawab selaku Dewan Komisaris untuk kemajuan Bank di masa mendatang.

Appreciation


We express our gratitude to the entire Board of Directors and all employees for their hard work and dedication, which enabled the bank to achieve good performance in 2023 amid national economic slowdown and global economic uncertainty.

We also appreciate all shareholders, business partners, customers, and stakeholders who have placed their trust and support in the bank. We believe that the Board of Directors can continue to formulate and implement targeted strategies while monitoring external developments, accompanied by the application of good risk management and governance practices to ensure the bank's sustainability in the future.

We also extend our appreciation and gratitude to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia for their supervisory role, guidance, and support to the bank. In conclusion, we will continue to strive to deliver the best in fulfilling our duties and responsibilities as the Board of Commissioners for the advancement of the bank in the future.

Atas Nama Dewan Komisaris

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners



Timothy E. Marnandus

Komisaris Utama

President Commissioner



Koo Hyunghoe

Direktur Utama
President Director

LAPORAN DIREKSI

Report from the Board of Directors

Para Pemegang Saham yang Terhormat,

Puji syukur kita panjatkan ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa, berkat rahmat dan karunia-Nya PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia ("Bank") dapat melalui tahun 2023 dengan baik. Pada tahun 2023 perekonomian Indonesia dihadapkan pada tantangan melemahnya pertumbuhan ekonomi global. Ekonomi Indonesia bertumbuh sebesar 5,05% lebih rendah dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar 5,31%. Capaian ini menunjukkan bahwa ekonomi Indonesia tetap solid dan tangguh dengan pertumbuhan yang terjaga baik, sehingga memberikan dukungan pada ketahanan perbankan.

Strategi dan Kebijakan

Strategi

Selama tahun 2023 Bank telah menjalankan langkah-langkah strategis dalam rangka mencapai pertumbuhan yang berkelanjutan serta perwujudan kinerja Bank baik di sisi transaksi pendanaan, di sisi penyaluran kredit, peningkatan pendapatan selain bunga yang berasal dari layanan jasa Bank, melakukan strategi pemasaran *cross-selling*, juga peningkatan kualitas layanan kepada nasabah atau masyarakat, serta strategi pendukung lainnya.

Beberapa langkah strategis yang dilakukan Bank adalah:

1. Penghimpunan Dana
Pada tahun 2023 Bank fokus pada penghimpunan dana murah melalui aktivitas *cross-selling*. Bank telah memiliki personil yang bertanggung jawab atas pertumbuhan Dana Pihak Ketiga dan terus mengembangkannya sesuai dengan kebutuhan organisasi serta memperhatikan potensi pasar di masing-masing daerah. Disamping itu sosialisasi *product knowledge* dilakukan secara terus menerus kepada karyawan terutama pada personil pemasaran dan *frontliner*.

Strategi Bank dalam meningkatkan dana murah diantaranya dengan menghimbau debitur korporasi dan/atau debitur besar untuk memanfaatkan Bank sebagai Bank transaksi, sehingga endapan dana pencairan pinjaman dapat relatif stabil tersimpan pada rekening CASA. Selain itu pemasok atau penyalur dari nasabah korporasi juga diharapkan membuka rekening CASA pada Bank. Saat ini dana yang

Dear Shareholders,

We would like to express our gratitude to to God Almighty, for to His mercy and grace, PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia ("Bank") successfully navigated through the year 2023. In 2023, the Indonesian economy faced the challenge of weakening global economic growth. Indonesia's economy grew by 5.05%, which was lower than the 5.31% recorded in 2022. This achievement demonstrated that Indonesia's economy remained solid and resilient, with well-maintained growth, thus providing support for banking resilience.

Strategies and Policies

Strategies

During 2023, the Bank implemented strategic measures to achieve sustainable growth and realize the Bank's performance goals, including funding transactions, lending, increasing non-interest income derived from the Bank's services, conducting cross-selling marketing strategies, and improving service quality for customers or the community, among other supporting strategies.

Some of the strategic steps taken by the Bank were:

1. Fund Raising
In 2023, the Bank focused on raising low-cost funds through cross-selling activities. The Bank already had personnel responsible for the growth of Third Party Funds and continued to develop them according to organizational needs while paying attention to market potential in each region. In addition, product knowledge socialization was carried out continuously for employees, especially for marketing personnel and frontliners.

The Bank's strategy in increasing low-cost funds included encouraging corporate debtors and/or large debtors to utilize the Bank as a transaction bank, ensuring that deposits of loan disbursement funds could remain relatively stable when stored in CASA accounts. Furthermore, the Bank encouraged suppliers or distributors of corporate customers to open CASA accounts with the Bank. At present moment, funds managed by principals

dikelola oleh *principal* dari produk *dealer financing* ditempatkan dalam bentuk CASA sehingga memberikan peningkatan dana murah Bank. Bank juga meluncurkan produk dengan *gimmick* atau *product bundling* tertentu pada suatu event, yang berpotensi menekan biaya bunga namun tetap diminati masyarakat.

Untuk meningkatkan kenyamanan nasabah pengguna (*user experience*), Bank memanfaatkan platform *electronic banking* dengan cara penambahan fitur berbasis teknologi pada beberapa produk simpanan, sehingga dapat menghemat waktu bagi nasabah dalam bertransaksi serta dapat diakses setiap saat, seperti *online time deposit* dan e-KYC.

2. Penyaluran Kredit

Strategi Bank untuk menumbuhkan aset kredit secara keseluruhan adalah meningkatkan porsi pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi pada kredit ritel konsumsi serta tetap menumbuhkan porsi kredit korporasi dan komersial, mengingat Bank berpengalaman dan memiliki kemampuan pada penyaluran kredit korporasi dan komersial.

Untuk kredit ritel konsumsi, Bank melanjutkan peningkatan penetrasi beberapa produk pinjaman diantaranya pinjaman kendaraan bermotor (*mobil*), *dealer financing*, KTA, *channeling*, dan *Digital KTA* sebagai modalitas untuk memenuhi program RPIM. Bank juga menambah kerjasama dengan perusahaan asuransi untuk memberikan pilihan bagi kenyamanan dan keamanan nasabah/debitur serta terus berupaya mengembangkan produk ritel konsumsi dengan penawaran dan fitur yang lebih menarik dan aman.

Selain itu Bank memberikan dukungan pembiayaan pada kegiatan/sektor ramah lingkungan atau dikenal sebagai Kategori Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan (KKUB) secara bertahap, salah satunya dengan meningkatkan portofolio kredit korporasi kepada perusahaan Korea baik yang termasuk dalam KKUB maupun tidak.

3. Pengelolaan Kredit

Bank terus menerus melakukan reviu dan penyempurnaan SOP Kredit sesuai dengan kebutuhan, melakukan perbaikan dalam proses pengajuan hingga keputusan kredit dengan meningkatkan kecepatan proses persetujuan pinjaman, melakukan penyesuaian format proposal kredit untuk UMKM, meningkatkan proses penilaian jaminan yang wajar, serta melakukan analisa mendalam untuk memberikan keputusan kredit dengan memperhatikan kajian terhadap potensi atau *outlook* sektor usaha.

from dealer financing products are placed in CASA, thus increasing the Bank's low-cost funds. Additionally, the Bank launched products with certain gimmicks or product bundling at events, which had the potential to reduce interest costs but still attract the public.

To improve customer user experience, the Bank utilized the electronic banking platform by adding technology-based banking features to several deposit products, saving customers time in transactions that could be accessed at any time, such as online time deposits and e-KYC.

2. Lending

The Bank's strategy to grow overall loan assets was to increase the share of higher growth in retail consumer loans and continue to grow the share of corporate and commercial loans, given the Bank's experience and capabilities in corporate and commercial lending.

For consumer retail loans, the Bank continued to increase penetration of several loan products including motor vehicle loans (*cars*), *dealer financing*, KTA, *channeling*, and *Digital KTA* as a modality to meet the RPIM program. The Bank also increased its cooperation with insurance companies to provide options for the convenience and security of customers/debtors and continued to develop consumer retail products with more attractive and secure offers and features.

In addition, the Bank provided financing support to environmentally friendly activities/sectors or known as Sustainable Business Activity Categories (KKUB) gradually, one of which was by increasing the corporate loan portfolio to Korean companies whether included in KKUB and not.

3. Credit Management

The Bank continuously reviewed and refined the Credit SOP as needed, made improvements in the process of loan application to loan approval by increasing the speed of the loan approval process, adjusting the format of credit proposals for MSMEs, improving the process of assessing reasonable collateral, and conducting in-depth analysis to provide credit decisions by taking into account the study of the potential or outlook of the business sector.

Untuk pinjaman bermasalah, Bank memperkuat pengelolannya dengan memaksimalkan upaya *recovery* diantaranya melalui penagihan, penjualan jaminan, *cessie*, eksekusi *Personal/Corporate Guarantee* (PG/CG), dan litigasi.

For non-performing loans, the Bank strengthened its management by maximizing recovery efforts through collection, sale of collateral, *cessie*, execution of *Personal/Corporate Guarantee* (PG/CG), and litigation.

4. Melakukan Penyelarasan pada Struktur Organisasi Bank

Bank berusaha meningkatkan kontribusi cabang dalam mencapai pertumbuhan bisnis dan laba, dengan melakukan penyelarasan struktur organisasi untuk kolaborasi Kantor Pusat dan Cabang. Konsep struktur organisasi *Area Head* (AH) diterapkan, dimana Departemen *Branch Network Enforcement* melakukan supervisi cabang melalui *Area Head* (AH) yang memimpin beberapa kantor cabang dibawah rentang kendalinya. AH melakukan supervisi secara langsung terhadap kinerja dan aktivitas harian di kantor cabang, baik dalam aspek bisnis (pertumbuhan kredit dan pendanaan), layanan kepada nasabah, operasional maupun pengendalian internal.

4. Aligning the Bank's Organizational Structure

The Bank sought to increase the contribution of branches in achieving business and profit growth, by aligning the organizational structure for Head Office and Branch collaboration. The concept of *Area Head* (AH) organizational structure was implemented, where the *Branch Network Enforcement* Department supervised branches through *Area Heads* (AH) who led several branches under their control. The AH directly supervised the performance and daily activities at the branch offices, both in business aspects (credit and funding growth), customer service, operations, and internal control.

Dalam hal meningkatkan kredit korporasi dan komersial, kolaborasi ini diwujudkan dalam bentuk alokasi penetapan target kepada kantor cabang pada pemberian kredit produktif, dimulai dengan aktivitas pendekatan pada calon debitur, penilaian awal terhadap calon debitur, proses analisa kredit, proses pengajuan kredit, proses monitoring hingga proses *post management*.

In terms of increasing corporate and commercial loans, this collaboration was realized in the form of target allocation to branch offices on productive lending, starting with the activity of approaching prospective debtors, initial assessment of prospective debtors, credit analysis process, credit application process, monitoring process to post-management process.

5. Peningkatan Pendapatan selain Bunga
Pendapatan selain bunga (*fee based income*) ditingkatkan dari transaksi *international trade*, *remittance*, dan *foreign exchange*. Selain itu, strategi pemasaran Bank yang menghimbau nasabah korporasi atau debitur besar menggunakan Bank sebagai Bank transaksi, juga mampu meningkatkan pendapatan selain bunga.

5. Increasing Non-Interest Income
Fee-based income was increased from *international trade*, *remittance*, and *foreign exchange* transactions. Additionally, the Bank's marketing strategy of encouraging corporate customers or large debtors to use the Bank as their transaction bank also increased non-interest income.

6. Pengembangan Sistem Teknologi Informasi
Bank secara berkala melakukan evaluasi sistem Teknologi Informasi (TI) agar dapat lebih mengoptimalkan dukungan TI terhadap proses pengembangan bisnis serta aktivitas pendukungnya. Bank menyadari seiring meningkatnya digitalisasi perbankan maka tantangan terkait keamanan siber semakin meningkat, oleh karena itu Bank telah membuat *roadmap* yang secara rinci diakomodasi dalam Rencana Strategis Teknologi Informasi (RSTI) 2021-2025 untuk meningkatkan sistem keamanan teknologi informasi dengan berbagai inisiatif antara lain:

6. Information Technology System Development
The Bank regularly evaluated its Information Technology (IT) system to further optimize IT support for business development processes and supporting activities. The Bank was aware that with the increasing digitalization of banking, challenges related to cybersecurity were increasing. Therefore, the Bank had created a *roadmap* detailed in the 2021-2025 Information Technology Strategic Plan (RSTI) to improve the information technology security system with various initiatives as follows:

- a. Menambahkan *cyber security platform*
- b. Mengubah VPN Device di cabang
- c. Meluncurkan server untuk manajemen log
- d. Meluncurkan PenTest & *Vulnerability tools* untuk mendukung tes keamanan internal

- a. Adding a *cybersecurity platform*
- b. Changing VPN devices in branches
- c. Launching a server for log management
- d. Launching PenTest & *Vulnerability tools* to support internal security tests

- e. Menyiapkan server untuk Sistem DRM
 - f. Melakukan *bandwidth upgrade* di semua cabang.
7. Sumber Daya Manusia
Strategi pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia dilakukan melalui:
- a. Penerapan nilai-nilai (values) perusahaan (SHINHAN WAY 2.0), dalam upaya mengembangkan karyawan untuk mendukung kemajuan Bank;
 - b. Penetapan slogan siklus yang saling mendukung dan tidak berkesudahan yaitu pertumbuhan Bank akan berdampak pada perubahan taraf hidup karyawan: "*virtuous cycle, growth of Bank impact to change employee's lives*"
 - c. Peningkatan evaluasi performa karyawan yang berdampak pada kompensasi dan manfaat yang diterima karyawan;
 - d. Peningkatan kemampuan dan keahlian karyawan secara berkesinambungan, salah satunya melalui *e-learning system*;
 - e. Peningkatan efisiensi manajemen tenaga kerja.

Kebijakan

Kebijakan untuk mewujudkan strategi Bank ditetapkan melalui tiga pilar utama yaitu:

1. Meningkatkan pendapatan Bank (*Boost our profitability*)
 - a. Meningkatkan Pinjaman dalam Mata Uang Rupiah
Peningkatan pendapatan Bank dilakukan dengan meningkatkan kualitas pengajuan pinjaman melalui penelitian dan analisa awal (*screening*) yang diimplementasikan oleh AH beserta tim di bawah koordinasinya. Peranan Kantor Cabang untuk mengembangkan volume bisnis dan mencapai targetnya juga ditingkatkan secara optimal, sehingga dapat berkontribusi terhadap pertumbuhan bisnis dan laba bersih Bank. Bank juga mengalokasikan portofolio kredit retail konsumsi untuk meningkatkan porsi terhadap total portofolio kredit sehingga dapat meningkatkan marjin bunga bersih (NIM).
 - b. Mengelola Biaya Bunga Simpanan yang efisien
Bank melakukan aktivitas *funding* melalui satu aktivitas pemasaran seperti *cross-selling*, dimana produk Tabungan dipasarkan bagi pribadi pemilik usaha dan/atau karyawannya melalui jasa penggajian *payroll*, memasarkan produk giro bagi perusahaan/pengusahanya yang memiliki pinjaman di Bank. Melalui

- e. Setting up a server for DRM system
 - f. Performing bandwidth upgrades in all branches.
7. Human Resources
Human Resources development strategy was conducted through:
- a. Implementation of corporate values (SHINHAN WAY 2.0), in an effort to develop employees to support the Bank's progress;
 - b. Establishment of a virtuous cycle slogan, where the growth of the Bank will impact changes in the standard of living of employees: "*virtuous cycle, growth of Bank impacts to change employee's lives*;"
 - c. Improved employee performance evaluation, which could impact compensation and benefits received by employees;
 - d. Continuous improvement of employee skills and expertise, one of which was through the *e-learning system*;
 - e. Improvement of labor management efficiency.

Policies

Policies to realize the Bank's strategy were set through three main pillars:

1. Boost our profitability
 - a. Increasing Rupiah Currency Loans
Increasing the Bank's income was achieved by improving the quality of loan applications through research and initial analysis (*screening*) implemented by AH and the team under his coordination. The role of Branch Offices in developing business volume and achieving their targets was also optimized to contribute to the Bank's business growth and net profit. The Bank also allocated its retail consumer loan portfolio to increase its share of the total loan portfolio to improve its net interest margin (NIM).
 - b. Managing efficient Deposit Interest Costs
The Bank conducted funding activities through one marketing activity, such as *cross-selling*, where Savings products were marketed to personal business owners and/or their employees through payroll services. marketing current account products to companies/entrepreneurs who had loans

satu aktivitas pemasaran ini Bank dapat menghimpun dana murah sehingga terhindar dari *Cost of Fund* yang tinggi.

c. Meningkatkan Kinerja Jaringan Kantor Cabang

Bank melakukan *monitoring* dan evaluasi atas kinerja kantor cabang secara berkala baik dalam hal pengembangan bisnis melalui aplikasi *E-Biz Note*, rapat berkala, pembahasan proposal kredit yang diajukan, maupun pengelolaan kredit yang menunggak dengan tujuan memperoleh pembayaran atau *recovery* atas kredit menunggak tersebut. Sebagai upaya untuk mencapai target Bank secara keseluruhan, Bank juga menetapkan alokasi target bisnis yang spesifik terhadap kantor cabang dan pencapaiannya dimonitor secara berkala. Bagi cabang yang belum mencapai target, akan diberikan arahan/*coaching* oleh departemen terkait untuk memperbaiki kinerjanya.

2. Membangun penetrasi pasar (*Build up market penetration*)

- a. Akselerasi pertumbuhan jumlah nasabah melalui mekanisme timbal balik antara layanan konvensional (tatap muka melalui konter atau petugas Bank) dan layanan *online* melalui Transformasi Digital.
- b. Membangun *Brand* Bank Shinhan Indonesia agar lebih dikenal masyarakat sehingga dapat memahami nilai-nilai dalam produk dan layanan yang dimiliki Bank, melalui pengembangan implementasi strategi *marketing communication* dan implementasi *standar service quality* dalam rangka menyediakan layanan serta solusi kebutuhan nasabah.
- c. Pendekatan strategis terhadap nasabah berdasarkan segmentasi.

3. Memberdayakan fungsi pendukung bisnis (*Enhance business enablers*)

- a. Meningkatkan analisa kredit yang berorientasi pada pasar & pengelolaan tunggakan pinjaman/ NPL dengan memaksimalkan pemulihan NPL dan pinjaman yang dihapus buku.
- b. Peningkatan kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia melalui pelatihan-pelatihan yang tepat dan mendukung kinerja, peningkatan evaluasi Sumber Daya Manusia, pemberian kompensasi berbasis kinerja, dan pembentukan budaya Bank (*Shinhan Way 2.0*). Pengembangan karyawan.
- c. Pemberdayaan perencanaan dan fungsi pendukung bisnis di Kantor Pusat:
 - Mengembangkan budaya *risk awareness* dan kepatuhan;
 - Meningkatkan kompetensi *loan reviewer*;
 - Meningkatkan fungsi litigasi dalam penyelesaian kasus hukum yang ada;

at the Bank was also part of this strategy. Through this marketing activity, the Bank could raise low-cost funds to avoid high *Cost of Funds*.

c. Improving Branch Office Network Performance

The Bank regularly monitored and evaluated the performance of branch offices in terms of business development through the *E-Biz Note* application, periodic meetings, discussion of proposed credit proposals, and management of overdue loans to obtain payment or recovery of these overdue loans. In an effort to achieve the Bank's overall target, specific business target allocations for branches were set and their achievements were monitored regularly. Guidance/coaching was provided to branches that had not achieved their targets by the relevant departments to improve their performance.

2. Build up market penetration:

- a. Accelerating the growth of customer numbers through a reciprocal mechanism between conventional services (face-to-face through counters or Bank officers) and online services through Digital Transformation.
- b. Building Bank Shinhan Indonesia's brand to be better known by the public so that they could understand the values in the products and services owned by the Bank. This was achieved through the development of marketing communication strategy implementation and the implementation of service quality standards to provide services and solutions to customer needs.
- c. Strategic approach to customers based on segmentation.

3. Enhance business enablers:

- a. Improving market-oriented credit analysis & management of loan arrears/NPLs by maximizing recovery of NPLs and written-off loans.
- b. Enhancing Human Resources competency through appropriate training and support performance, improve Human Resources evaluation, provide performance-based compensation, and establish Bank culture (*Shinhan Way 2.0*). Employee development.
- c. Empowering of planning and business support functions at Head Office:
 - Developing a culture of risk awareness and compliance.
 - Improving the competence of loan viewers.
 - Improving the litigation function in resolving existing legal cases.

- Meningkatkan kualitas dan akurasi pelaporan;
- Meningkatkan pengendalian internal dan kepatuhan.

Manajemen Bank juga telah menerapkan Manajemen Risiko dan Kepatuhan, diantaranya melalui aktivitas :

1. Evaluasi dan review terhadap Kebijakan, Pedoman, dan SOP sesuai perkembangan regulasi dan tingkat kompleksitas kegiatan usaha Bank;
2. Memberikan review dan opini terhadap :
 - a. usulan pembuatan atau perubahan Kebijakan, Pedoman, *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP);
 - b. rencana produk dan aktivitas baru;
3. Mengevaluasi *risk appetite*, *risk tolerance*, parameter risiko terhadap penilaian profil risiko dan tingkat kesehatan Bank;
4. Melakukan penilaian berkala terhadap profil risiko, Tingkat Kesehatan Bank, Kewajiban Pemenuhan Modal *Minimum*, dan *Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book*;
5. Departemen Manajemen Risiko mengadakan pertemuan berkala dengan Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko;
6. Melakukan komunikasi berkala antara Departemen Kepatuhan dengan *Risk Taking Unit*, Departemen Manajemen Risiko, dan Departemen Audit Internal agar terdapat single view atas suatu permasalahan *Risk Taking/Risk Owner*;
7. Mengikuti seminar/ sosialisasi/ training/ workshop baik yang dilakukan oleh regulator (BI atau OJK) maupun instansi terkait lainnya.

Perbandingan antara Hasil yang Dicapai dengan Target yang Ditetapkan

Perlambatan perekonomian global pada tahun 2023 menjadi salah satu faktor penyebab perlambatan ekonomi Indonesia. Tetapi perlambatan ekonomi Indonesia relatif masih terjaga positif di kisaran 5,05%, yang menunjukkan ekonomi Indonesia masih tetap solid dan pemulihan ekonomi terus berlanjut. Salah satu penopang pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia adalah konsumsi rumah tangga, yang juga mengalami perlambatan di tahun 2023 dikarenakan terdapat pergeseran kebiasaan pada kelas menengah atas yang mulai menggeser belanjanya ke investasi.

- Improving the quality and accuracy of reporting.
- Improving internal control and compliance.

The Bank's management had also implemented Risk Management and Compliance, including through the following activities:

1. Evaluation and review of Policies, Guidelines, and SOPs in accordance with regulatory developments and the level of complexity of the Bank's business activities.
2. Providing reviews and opinions on:
 - a. proposals for creating or changing Policies, Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP);
 - b. plans for new products and activities.
3. Evaluating risk appetite, risk tolerance, risk parameters against the risk profile assessment and the Bank's soundness level.
4. Conducting periodic assessment of risk profile, Bank Soundness, Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement, and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book.
5. Risk Management Department held periodic meetings with the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee.
6. Facilitating periodic communication between the Compliance Department and the Risk Taking Unit, Risk Management Department, and Internal Audit Department so that there is a single view of a Risk Taking/Risk Owner issue.
7. Participating in seminars/socialization/training/ workshops either conducted by the regulator (BI or OJK) or other related institutions.

Comparison between Results Achieved and Target Set

The globaleconomic slowdown in 2023 was one of the factors causing Indonesia's economic deceleration. However, Indonesia's economic slowdown was still relatively positive at around 5.05%, indicating that Indonesia's economy remained solid and its economic recovery continued. One of the pillars of Indonesia's economic growth was household consumption, which also experienced a slowdown in 2023 due to a shift in habits among the upper middle class who began diverting their spending towards investment.

Pada tahun 2023 Bank mencatatkan pencapaian Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) sebesar 84,35% dari target yaitu sebesar Rp11,85 triliun, bertumbuh sebesar 5,51% dibandingkan posisi tahun 2022. Komposisi dana murah terhadap total DPK berada pada porsi sekitar 44,67%, dimana giro mencapai 101,01% dari target yang ditetapkan yaitu sebesar Rp2,82 triliun bertumbuh 47,32% dari tahun sebelumnya, dan tabungan mencapai 111,41% dari target yaitu sebesar Rp2,47 triliun yang bertumbuh sebesar 37,43% dibanding tahun sebelumnya.

Di sisi kredit, Bank mencatatkan realisasi kredit sebesar Rp17,22 triliun, tercapai 91,11% dari target yang telah ditetapkan, dan bertumbuh 5,56% bila dibandingkan dengan posisi tahun 2022.

Laba yang dibukukan Bank pada tahun 2023 sebesar Rp156,53 miliar belum mencapai target yang telah ditetapkan, yang dipengaruhi oleh pembentukan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) sebesar Rp126 milyar selama tahun 2023 yang dipengaruhi oleh perhitungan kembali parameter *Probability of Default* dan *Loss Given Default* dalam perhitungan CKPN serta pembentukan CKPN tambahan untuk beberapa debitur tertentu.

Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum mencapai 23,28% lebih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan target sebesar 23,45%, dinilai sangat memadai dan diatas ketentuan yang ditetapkan. Sementara ROA dan ROE juga belum memenuhi target, masing-masing 0,91% dan 3,39%. Untuk rasio NPL gross sebesar 2,97% masih lebih tinggi dari target sebesar 2,76%, dan NPL netto sebesar 1,93% juga masih lebih tinggi dari target sebesar 1,59%.

Kendala yang Dihadapi

Seiring dengan ketidakpastian global, pertumbuhan ekonomi beberapa negara utama mengalami divergensi. Suku bunga acuan beberapa negara tetap dipertahankan pada level tinggi atau bahkan meningkat untuk menekan tingkat inflasi, yang pada akhirnya berdampak pada ketatnya kondisi likuiditas di industri perbankan. Perbankan di Indonesia sendiri masih terjaga ketahanannya tercermin dari tingkat permodalan bank yang cukup solid dan ditopang ketersediaan likuiditas yang memadai. Fungsi intermediasi perbankan masih cukup baik meski kredit dan DPK bank umum tumbuh melambat dari tahun sebelumnya.

In 2023, the Bank recorded the achievement of Third Party Funds (DPK) at 84.35% of the target of Rp11.85 trillion, growing by 5.51% compared to the position in 2022. The composition of low-cost funds to total deposits was around 44.67%, with current accounts reaching 101.01% of the target of Rp2.82 trillion, growing by 47.32% from the previous year, and savings reaching 111.41% of the target of Rp2.47 trillion, growing by 37.43% compared to the previous year.

On the credit side, the Bank recorded loan realization of Rp17.22 trillion, achieving 91.11% of the set target, and growing by 5.56% compared to the position in 2022.

The profit booked by the Bank in 2023 amounted to Rp156.53 billion, falling short of the predetermined target, which was influenced by the formation of Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) of Rp126 billion during 2023. This was affected by the recalculation of Probability of Default and Loss Given Default parameters in the CKPN calculation, as well as the formation of additional CKPN for certain debtors.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio reached 23.28%, which was lower than the target of 23.45%, but still considered very adequate and above the stipulated regulations. Meanwhile, ROA and ROE also did not meet the target, standing at 0.91% and 3.39%, respectively. The gross NPL ratio of 2.97% was still higher than the target of 2.76%, and the net NPL of 1.93% was also higher than the target of 1.59%.

Constraints Faced

Due to global uncertainty, the economic growth of several major countries experienced divergence. The benchmark interest rates of several countries were maintained at high levels or even increased to suppress inflation. This, in turn, had an impact on the tight liquidity conditions in the banking industry. Banking in Indonesia was still resilient, as reflected in the solid capitalization level of banks and supported by the availability of adequate liquidity. Despite the slow growth of credit and deposits from the previous year, the intermediation function of the banking system remained quite strong.

Kendala yang dihadapi Bank selama tahun 2023 dari sisi DPK adalah adanya pola penarikan DPK yang bersifat siklikal dari nasabah-nasabah korporasi untuk keperluan operasional, lalu kembali menyimpan dana setelah keperluannya terpenuhi, yang mengakibatkan penurunan simpanan. Untuk simpanan dalam mata uang USD terdampak peningkatan suku bunga acuan dari FED sehingga simpanan dalam mata uang USD menurun. Selain itu terdapat tawaran suku bunga simpanan yang lebih besar dari berbagai bank digital, dari yang ditawarkan Bank.

Dari sisi kredit, terdapat *unscheduled repayment* yang kebanyakan berasal dari *money market loan* dengan tingkat suku bunga relatif rendah. Bank memutuskan untuk tidak melanjutkan perjanjian kredit dengan beberapa nasabah yang memiliki fasilitas *money market loan* untuk menjaga NIM Bank dan menggantikan perjanjian kredit dengan tingkat suku bunga yang lebih *sustainable*. Selain itu beberapa *pipeline* nasabah korporasi menunda proyek yang rencananya akan dibiayai bank pada tahun 2023 ke tahun 2024 akibat volatilitas kondisi makroekonomi.

Penerapan Tata Kelola Bank

Bank terus menunjukkan konsistensinya dalam mewujudkan komitmen menerapkan Tata Kelola yang Baik (*Good Corporate Governance* atau GCG). Penerapan GCG pada Bank paling sedikit mencakup prinsip keterbukaan, akuntabilitas, tanggung jawab, independensi, dan kewajaran. Prinsip-prinsip tersebut diterapkan dalam operasional Bank sehari-hari dan bila diperlukan dilakukan penyesuaian kebijakan dan prosedur operasional untuk mematuhi peraturan yang berlaku dan pelaksanaan praktik yang baik dalam industri perbankan.

Bank berupaya untuk melakukan perbaikan secara terus menerus atas kualitas penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik dengan melakukan penilaian sendiri (*self assessment*) setiap semester. Hasil penilaian sendiri atas penerapan tata kelola Bank pada semester I maupun semester II tahun 2023 secara umum adalah Baik (Peringkat 2), dengan definisi mencerminkan bahwa manajemen Bank telah melakukan penerapan tata kelola yang baik.

Hal ini tercermin dari pemenuhan yang memadai atas prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola. Dalam hal terdapat kelemahan penerapan prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola, secara umum kelemahan tersebut kurang signifikan dan dapat diselesaikan dengan tindakan normal oleh manajemen Bank.

The constraints faced by the Bank during 2023 in terms of deposits were twofold. Firstly, there was a cyclical pattern of deposits withdrawal from corporate customers for operational purposes. Secondly, after their needs are met, the funds were returned, resulting in a decrease in deposits. USD deposits were affected by the increase in the benchmark interest rate from the FED, causing a decrease. In addition, there were offers of higher deposit interest rates from various digital banks than those offered by the Bank.

On the credit side, there were *unscheduled repayments*, mostly from *money market loans* with relatively low-interest rates. To maintain the Bank's NIM, the Bank decided to discontinue credit agreements with several customers who had *money market loan* facilities and replace them with credit agreements offering more sustainable interest rates. Additionally, some of the Bank's pipeline of corporate customers postponed projects planned to be financed by the Bank in 2023 to 2024 due to volatility in macroeconomic conditions.

Implementation of Bank Governance

The Bank continued to demonstrate its consistency in realizing its commitment to implementing Good Corporate Governance (GCG). The implementation of GCG at the Bank at least included the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness. These principles were applied in the Bank's day-to-day operations, and if necessary, adjustments were made to operational policies and procedures to comply with applicable regulations and good practices in the banking industry.

The Bank endeavored to continuously improve the quality of Good Corporate Governance implementation by conducting a self-assessment every semester. The results of the self-assessment of the Bank's governance implementation in the first and second semesters of 2023 generally indicated a Good rating (Rating 2), which reflected the Bank's management's successful implementation of good governance principles.

This was reflected in the adequate fulfillment of the Governance principles. In the event that there were weaknesses in the implementation of the principles of Governance, in general these weaknesses were less significant and could be resolved with normal actions by the Bank's management.

Selain itu Bank juga menerapkan tata kelola Teknologi Informasi (TI) yang merupakan bagian dari penerapan tata kelola Bank secara umum. Tata kelola TI diterapkan pada seluruh kegiatan yang berkaitan dengan penyelenggaraan TI antara lain manajemen risiko, ketahanan dan keamanan TI termasuk siber, pengelolaan data, penggunaan pihak penyedia jasa TI, penyediaan jasa TI oleh Bank, pengendalian intern, serta pengembangan dan perubahan TI.

Kinerja Komite di bawah Jajaran Direksi

Bank memiliki beberapa komite yang mendukung Direksi dalam pengelolaan Bank, yaitu Komite Manajemen Risiko, Komite Persetujuan Kredit, Komite Kebijakan Kredit, Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi, Komite Asset & Liabilities, dan Komite Sanksi.

Pada tahun 2023, komite-komite telah melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya dengan baik, menyelenggarakan rapat berkala untuk membahas perkembangan bisnis, tantangan internal yang dihadapi Bank hingga menghasilkan solusi terbaik untuk mendukung Bank dalam menanggapi kondisi perekonomian terkini dan regulasi yang berlaku. Oleh karena itu pada kesempatan ini Direksi menyampaikan apresiasi serta terima kasih kepada komite-komite untuk komitmen dan kerja keras yang sudah diberikan selama tahun 2023.

Perubahan Komposisi Anggota Direksi

Pada tahun 2023, terdapat beberapa perubahan pada komposisi Direksi Bank yaitu:

- Sehubungan dengan berakhirnya masa jabatan dari Bapak Ridwan Anwar Goenawan sebagai Direktur Operasional, melalui Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Di Luar Rapat dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia tanggal 06 Juni 2023 komposisi anggota Direksi menjadi sebagai berikut:
 - Sdr. Hwang Dae Geu - Direktur Utama;
 - Sdr. Tony Tanusaputra - Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank;
 - Sdr. Kim Seong Won - Direktur;
 - Sdr. Leonard Auly - Direktur.

Bank menyampaikan apresiasi yang mendalam atas dedikasi Bapak Ridwan Anwar Goenawan seorang bankir berpengalaman yang telah memberikan kontribusi berharga selama menjabat sebagai Direktur Operasional hingga akhir masa jabatannya di Bank.

In addition, the Bank also implemented Information Technology (IT) governance, which was part of the Bank's general governance implementation. IT governance was applied to all activities related to IT implementation consisting of risk management, IT resilience and security, including cyber, data management, use of IT service providers, provision of IT services by the Bank, internal control, and IT development and changes.

Performance of Committees under the Board of Directors

The Bank has several committees that support the Board of Directors in managing the Bank, namely the Risk Management Committee, Credit Approval Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Information Technology Steering Committee, Asset & Liabilities Committee, and Sanctions Committee.

In 2023, the committees carried out their duties and responsibilities well, organizing regular meetings to discuss business developments and internal challenges faced by the Bank, aiming to produce the best solutions to support the Bank in responding to the latest economic conditions and applicable regulations. Therefore, on this occasion, the Board of Directors would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to the committees for their commitment and hard work during 2023.

Changes in the Composition of the Board of Directors

In 2023, there were several changes in the composition of the Bank's Board of Directors, namely:

- In connection with the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Ridwan Anwar Goenawan as Director of Operations, through the Circular Resolution of the Shareholders Outside the Meeting and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dated June 6, 2023, the composition of the Board of Directors was as follows:
 - Mr. Hwang Dae Geu - President Director;
 - Mr. Tony Tanusaputra - Director in Charge of Compliance Function of the Bank;
 - Mr. Kim Seong Won - Director;
 - Mr. Leonard Auly - Director.

The Bank expresses its deep appreciation for the dedication of Mr. Ridwan Anwar Goenawan, an experienced banker who has made valuable contributions during his tenure as Operations Director until the end of his tenure at the Bank.

2. Pada Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Di Luar Rapat dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia tanggal 20 Juni 2023, diputuskan memberhentikan dengan hormat Sdr. Hwang Dae Geu sebagai Direktur Utama, dan mengangkat Sdr. Koo Hyunghoe sebagai Direktur, sehingga komposisi anggota Direksi menjadi sebagai berikut :
 - a. Sdr. Koo Hyunghoe - Direktur Utama;
 - b. Sdr. Tony Tanusaputra - Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank;
 - c. Sdr. Kim Seong Won - Direktur;
 - d. Sdr. Leonard Auly - Direktur.

3. Setelah tahun buku berakhir di 31 Desember 2023, terdapat pengangkatan Direktur Operasional melalui Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Di Luar Rapat Dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia tanggal 30 Januari 2024, sehingga jumlah Direksi menjadi 5 (lima) orang yang terdiri dari satu orang Direktur Utama, dan 4 orang Direktur sebagai berikut :
 - a. Sdr. Koo Hyunghoe - Direktur Utama;
 - b. Sdr. Tony Tanusaputra - Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank;
 - c. Sdr. Kim Seong Won - Direktur;
 - d. Sdr. Leonard Auly - Direktur;
 - e. Sdr. Lasmintono - Direktur.

Seluruh anggota Direksi berdomisili di wilayah kerja Kantor Pusat Bank.

Aktivitas Utama

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar, Bank melakukan usaha di bidang Bank Umum, sesuai dengan ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2023, Bank memiliki 35 jaringan kantor dan 35 unit ATM yang tersebar di provinsi DKI Jakarta, Banten, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, DI Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur, Bali, Sulawesi dan Sumatera. Jaringan kantor Bank terdiri dari Kantor Pusat, Kantor Cabang, dan Kantor Cabang Pembantu.

2. In the Circular Resolution of the Shareholders Outside the Meeting and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dated June 20, 2023, it was decided to respectfully dismiss Mr. Hwang Dae Geu as President Director and appoint Mr. Koo Hyunghoe as Director, so that the composition of the Board of Directors became as follows:
 - a. Mr. Koo Hyunghoe - President Director;
 - b. Mr. Tony Tanusaputra - Director in Charge of the Bank's Compliance Function;
 - c. Mr. Kim Seong Won - Director;
 - d. Mr. Leonard Auly - Director.

3. After the financial year ended on December 31, 2023, there was an appointment of the Director of Operations through the Circular Resolution of the Shareholders Outside the Meeting and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dated January 30, 2024, so that the number of Directors became 5 (five) people consisting of one President Director, and 4 Directors as follows:
 - a. Mr. Koo Hyunghoe - President Director;
 - b. Mr. Tony Tanusaputra - Director in Charge of the Bank's Compliance Function;
 - c. Mr. Kim Seong Won - Director;
 - d. Mr. Leonard Auly - Director;
 - e. Mr. Lasmintono - Director.

All members of the Board of Directors were domiciled in the working area of the Bank's Head Office.

Main Activities

In accordance with Article 3 of the Articles of Association, the Bank conducts business in the field of Commercial Bank, in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

As of the end of 2023, the Bank had 35 office networks and 35 ATM units spread across the provinces of DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, Sulawesi, and Sumatra. The Bank's office network consisted of Head Office, Branch Offices, and Sub-Branch Offices.

Perkembangan Perekonomian dan Prospek Usaha

Pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia di tahun 2023 mengalami sedikit perlambatan jika dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yaitu sebesar 5,05% sementara pada tahun 2022 sebesar 5,31%. Perlambatan yang relatif masih terjaga ini tentunya menunjukkan ekonomi Indonesia masih tetap solid dan tumbuh dengan terjaga dan positif, di tengah gejolak perekonomian dunia yang meningkat dan penuh tantangan. Ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2023 disumbang oleh industri manufaktur, perdagangan, transportasi dan infokom. Selain itu pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia juga ditopang oleh konsumsi rumah tangga yang juga mengalami perlambatan dikarenakan masyarakat kelas menengah atas mulai menggeser belanjanya ke investasi.

Pada tahun 2023 ketahanan perbankan dan stabilitas sistem keuangan tetap terjaga. Rasio Alat Likuid terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga (AL/DPK) tetap terjaga tinggi, yaitu 28,73% sehingga mendukung ketersediaan dana bagi perbankan untuk penyaluran kredit/pembiayaan bagi dunia usaha. Kredit perbankan pada Desember 2023 tumbuh 10,38% (yoy), pertumbuhan kredit tertinggi terjadi pada sektor ekonomi jasa sosial, pengangkutan, dan jasa dunia usaha. Risiko kredit masih terkendali, tercermin dari rasio kredit bermasalah (*Non-Performing Loan*, NPL) sebesar 2,19% (bruto) dan 0,75% (neto) pada Desember 2023. Ketahanan perbankan ini diperkirakan akan tetap berlanjut ditopang likuiditas yang tetap memadai, permodalan yang kuat, dan risiko kredit yang rendah.

Pada tahun 2024 ketidakpastian ekonomi global diperkirakan masih berlanjut sehingga pemerintah memproyeksikan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia yang lebih rasional dengan target pertumbuhan ekonomi 5,1 persen - 5,7 persen. Terbatasnya laju ekonomi ini disebabkan oleh melandainya sektor utama pendorong Produk Domestik Bruto baik konsumsi rumah tangga, investasi, maupun ekspor. Konsumsi masih menghadapi tantangan dari sisi tekanan inflasi yang berisiko menggerus daya beli masyarakat, investasi diprediksi terhambat karena pelaku usaha diperkirakan melakukan *wait and see*, sementara kinerja ekspor tertekan oleh normalisasi harga komoditas. Untuk Inflasi diproyeksikan terkendali ke sasaran 2,5±1%.

Manajemen Bank tetap optimis akan prospek usaha tahun 2024, dengan melakukan penyesuaian dan langkah-langkah antisipatif serta penetapan strategi bisnis, sehingga Bank diproyeksikan mampu untuk mencapai pertumbuhan positif dan tetap menjaga kinerjanya secara sehat. Untuk tahun 2024, Bank memproyeksikan pertumbuhan kredit di kisaran 13,21%, dan pertumbuhan Dana Pihak Ketiga di kisaran 19,97%.

Economic Development and Business Prospects

Indonesia's economic growth in 2023 experienced a slight slowdown compared to the previous year at 5.05% while in 2022 it was 5.31%. This relatively manageable slowdown certainly showed that the Indonesian economy was still solid and growing steadily and positively, amidst the increasing and challenging turmoil in the world economy. Indonesia's economy in 2023 was supported by the manufacturing industry, trade, transportation, and infocomm. In addition, Indonesia's economic growth was also supported by household consumption, which was also experiencing a slowdown due to the upper middle class starting to shift their spending to investment.

In 2023, banking resilience and financial system stability were maintained. The ratio of Liquid Tools to Third Party Funds (AL / DPK) was maintained high, at 28.73%, thus supporting the availability of funds for banks to distribute credit/financing to the business world. Bank credit in December 2023 grew 10.38% (yoy), the highest credit growth occurred in the economic sectors of social services, transportation, and business services. Credit risk was still under control, reflected in the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) of 2.19% (gross) and 0.75% (net) in December 2023. This banking resilience was expected to continue on the back of adequate liquidity, strong capitalization, and low credit risk.

In 2024, global economic uncertainty is expected to persist, leading the government to project a more rational economic growth for Indonesia with a target growth rate of 5.1 percent to 5.7 percent. The limited economic momentum is attributed to the sluggishness of key drivers of Gross Domestic Product, including household consumption, investment, and exports. Consumption still faces challenges from inflationary pressures that risk eroding purchasing power, while investment is predicted to be hindered as businesses adopt a wait-and-see approach. Meanwhile, export performance is constrained by the normalization of commodity prices. Inflation is projected to be controlled within the target range of 2.5±1%.

The Bank's management remains optimistic about the business prospects for 2024, by making adjustments and anticipatory steps as well as determining business strategies, so that the Bank is projected to be able to achieve positive growth and maintain its sound performance. For 2024, the Bank projected credit growth in the range of 13.21%, and Third Party Funds growth in the range of 19.97%.

Adapun langkah strategis yang akan dilakukan Bank pada tahun 2024 adalah:

1. Meningkatkan porsi pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi pada kredit ritel konsumsi;
2. Meningkatkan kredit kepada UMKM;
3. Tetap menumbuhkan porsi kredit korporasi dan komersial;
4. Mendukung pembiayaan pada kegiatan/sector ramah lingkungan secara bertahap;
5. Mendukung perjanjian bersama antara Bank Indonesia dan Bank Sentral Korea Selatan terkait transaksi perdagangan dan investasi dengan mata uang lokal masing-masing;
6. Meningkatkan peranan dan kontribusi kantor cabang pada pertumbuhan bisnis dan laba Bank;
7. Meningkatkan pendapatan selain bunga (non fee based income);
8. Melakukan investasi melalui penyertaan modal pada sebuah perusahaan multifinance bersama dengan partner yang memiliki reputasi baik;
9. Meluncurkan kembali Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR);
10. Penghimpunan dana pihak ketiga fokus ke dana murah melalui aktivitas cross-selling;
11. Meningkatkan brand awareness Bank Shinhan di masyarakat melalui produk dan layanan yang dimiliki dan dipasarkan oleh Bank;
12. Meningkatkan hubungan kerjasama dan melakukan pendekatan kepada nasabah-nasabah yang bergerak di bidang ekspor-impor untuk meningkatkan simpanan USD nasabah terkait pada Bank;
13. Mengoptimalkan produk dan layanan perbankan elektronik;
14. Mengelola kualitas aset dan memaksimalkan recovery kredit bermasalah;
15. Mengakomodasi rencana pengembangan usaha Bank dengan melakukan penyesuaian pada struktur organisasi Bank;
16. Pengembangan sistem teknologi informasi untuk mendukung layanan, aktivitas operasional, aktivitas transaksi;
17. Melanjutkan dan memperluas kerjasama dalam menyediakan fasilitas pinjaman.

The strategic steps that the Bank will take in 2024 are:

1. Increasing the share of higher growth in retail consumption loans;
2. Increasing credit to MSMEs;
3. Continuing to grow the portion of corporate and commercial loans;
4. Supporting financing in environmentally friendly activities/sectors gradually;
5. Supporting the joint agreement between Bank Indonesia and the South Korean Central Bank regarding trade and investment transactions in their respective local currencies;
6. Increasing the role and contribution of branch offices to the Bank's business and profit growth;
7. Increasing non fee-based income;
8. Investing through equity participation in a multifinance company together with a reputable partner;
9. Re-launching the Home Ownership Loan (KPR);
10. Third party fund collection focused on low-cost funds through cross-selling activities;
11. Increasing brand awareness of Shinhan Bank in the community through products and services owned and marketed by the Bank;
12. Improving cooperation relationship and approaching customers engaged in export-import business to increase related customers' USD deposits with the Bank;
13. Optimizing electronic banking products and services;
14. Managing asset quality and maximizing recovery of non-performing loans;
15. Accommodating the Bank's business development plan by aligning the Bank's organizational structure;
16. Developing information technology systems to support services, operational activities, transaction activities;
17. Continuing and expanding cooperation in providing loan facilities.

Apresiasi

Direksi menyampaikan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya kepada para nasabah dan mitra kerja Bank atas kepercayaan dan dukungan yang diberikan sehingga Bank dapat tetap bertumbuh dan menutup tahun 2023 dengan baik.

Direksi mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Dewan Komisaris atas dukungan, arahan, dan nasihat yang sangat bermanfaat bagi Bank, kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada seluruh karyawan atas kerja sama yang solid dan kontribusi yang diberikan kepada Bank dalam melayani seluruh nasabah.

Sekali lagi kami ingin mengakhiri laporan ini dengan menyampaikan terima kasih kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan, terutama kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia, atas semua dukungan dan kepercayaan yang kami terima.

Appreciation

The Board of Directors extends its deepest appreciation to the Bank's customers and partners for their trust and support, which have enabled the Bank to continue growing and conclude the year 2023 on a high note.

We also express our gratitude to the Board of Commissioners for their support, guidance, and invaluable advice, which have greatly benefited the Bank. Additionally, we thank all employees for their unwavering cooperation and significant contributions to the Bank's service to our customers.

Once again, we conclude this report by expressing our gratitude to all stakeholders, particularly to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, for their continuous support and trust in us.

Atas Nama Direksi

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Koo Hyunghoe

Direktur Utama

President Director

Expanding Together
For Bigger & Stronger Shinhan

03

Profil Perusahaan

Company Profile





INDENTITAS PERUSAHAAN

Company Identity

Nama Perusahaan
Company Name

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Nama Branding
Brand Name

Bank Shinhan

Status Bank
Bank Status

Bank Umum Devisa
Foreign Exchange
Commercial Bank



Jenis/Badan Hukum Pendirian
Type of Legal Entity

Perseroan Terbatas
Limited Liability Company

Tanggal Pendirian
Establishment Date

8 September 1967
September 8, 1967

Bidang Usaha
Business Field

Perbankan
Banking

Jumlah Karyawan
Number of Employees

686 karyawan
686 employees



Dasar Hukum Pendirian
Establishment Deed

Akta No. 6 dari wakil Notaris Julizar di Jakarta, tanggal 8 September 1967, yang kemudian diubah dengan Akta No. 10 tanggal 6 Juli 1968 dan Akta No. 4 tanggal 3 Oktober 1968 dari notaris yang sama. Akta tersebut telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. J.A.5/60/16 tanggal 28 April 1970 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 47 tambahan No. 173 tanggal 12 Juni 1970.

Notarial Deed No. 6 of Julizar, notary in Jakarta, dated September 8, 1967, which was then amended by Deed No. 10 dated July 6, 1968 and Deed No. 4 dated October 3, 1968 by the same notary. The Deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. J.A.5/60/16 dated April 28, 1970 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 47 Supplement No. 173, dated June 12, 1970.

Akta Badan Hukum Deed of Legal Entity

Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir diubah dengan Akta No. 03 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur yang telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02. Tahun 2021 tanggal 07 Juni 2021 dan telah dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar dan Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 dan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 tanggal 07 Juni 2021, dan terakhir pada Akta No. 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023 yang dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn. notaris di Jakarta Timur dan telah dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0130795 tanggal 22 Juni 2023.

Bank's Articles of Association have been amended several times and the latest amendment is based on Deed No. 03 dated June 7, 2021 made before Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta, which has received approval by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in the Letter of Decree No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02. Year 2021 dated June 07, 2021 and has been recorded in Acceptance of Notification Amendment of Articles of Association and Acceptance of Notification Amendment of Company Data by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 and No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 dated June 07, 2021, and the latest Deed is based on Deed No. 13 dated June 22, 2023 made in before Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta and has been recorded in Acceptance of Notification Amendment of Company Data by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0130795 dated June 22, 2023.



Modal Dasar Authorized Capital

Rp3.700.000.000.000

Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh Issued and Paid Up Capital

Rp944.278.000.000

Informasi Perubahan Nama Changes of Bank's Name

1968 - PT Central Sumatra Djawa Bank Ltd
1976 - PT Bank Metro Ekspres
1991 - PT Bank Metro Express
2015 - PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Alamat Kantor/Alamat Korespondensi Head Office/Correspondence

Kantor Pusat
International Financial Centre Tower 2,
Ground Floor, 30th-32nd floor,
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23,
Jakarta Selatan 12920

Telepon | Telephone : 021-29751500
Faksimili | Facsimile : 021-29880346
E-mail : shinhanid@shinhan.com

Data Jaringan Kantor Branch Network

1 Kantor Pusat | 1 Head Office
25 Kantor Cabang | 25 Branch Offices
9 Kantor Cabang Pembantu
9 Sub-Branch Offices

Website Perusahaan Company Website

www.shinhan.co.id

RIWAYAT SINGKAT PERUSAHAAN

Bank Shinhan Indonesia at a Glance



Riwayat Singkat Perusahaan

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (selanjutnya disebut "Bank"), didirikan dengan nama PT Bank Metro Express berdasarkan Akta No. 6 tanggal 8 September 1967 dari wakil Notaris Julizar di Jakarta yang kemudian diubah dengan Akta No. 10 tanggal 6 Juli 1968 dan Akta No. 4 tanggal 3 Oktober 1968 dari notaris yang sama. Akta tersebut telah disahkan Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. J.A.5/60/16 tanggal 28 April 1970 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 47 tambahan No. 17 tanggal 12 Juni 1970.

Bank memperoleh izin usaha sebagai bank umum dari Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia dengan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan No. D.15.6.2.23.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia at a Glance

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank"), formerly named PT Bank Metro Express, was established based on Deed No. 6 by notary public Julizar in Jakarta on September 8, 1967. It was later amended by Deed No. 10 on July 6, 1968, and Deed No. 4 on October 3, 1968, by the same notary. The deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. J.A.5/60/16 on April 28, 1970, and announced in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 47, additional No. 17, on June 12, 1970.

The Bank obtained a business license as a commercial bank from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia with Decision Letter No. D.15.6.2.23.

Kemudian, Bank melakukan penggantian nama menjadi PT Bank Metro Ekspres berdasarkan Akta Notaris Didi Sudjadi, S.H., No. 93 yang mendapatkan pengesahan Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia No. Y.A.5/508/6 tanggal 3 November 1976. Selanjutnya, Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha dengan PT Bank Umum Persatuan Tenaga Ekonomi yang berdomisili di Yogyakarta. Keputusan ini tertuang dalam Akta Notaris Ridwan Suselo, S.H., No. 234 di Jakarta tanggal 21 Desember 1976. Akta tersebut telah disahkan Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam keputusannya No. Y.A.5/138/7 tanggal 6 Juni 1978 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 56, tambahan No. 431, tanggal 14 Juli 1978.

Pada tanggal 25 Juli 1991, Bank kembali melakukan perubahan nama, dari yang sebelumnya PT Bank Metro Ekspres menjadi PT Bank Metro Express berdasarkan Akta Notaris Sinta Setiawaty Widjaja, S.H. No. 103 dengan pengesahan Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia No. C2-3885 HT.01.04.TH.91 tanggal 14 Agustus 1991. Bank ditunjuk sebagai Bank Persepsi berdasarkan surat Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. S-37/MK.03/1993 tanggal 6 Januari 1993, kemudian tanggal 22 Maret 1995, Bank Indonesia menunjuk Bank sebagai Bank Devisa dengan Surat Keputusan No. 27/155/KEP/DIR. Pada 31 Juli 1995 Bank ditunjuk sebagai Bank Devisa Persepsi Kas Negara sesuai dengan surat dari Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. S-466/MK.03/1995, dan pada 25 Februari 2003 Bank ditunjuk sebagai Bank Persepsi *On-Line* berdasarkan Surat Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. S-75/MK.02/2003.

Pada tanggal 30 November 2015, Bank mulai resmi beroperasi sebagai PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagaimana tertuang dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Di Luar Rapat Perseroan Terbatas PT Bank Metro Express (nama Bank sebelum berganti menjadi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia) nomor 31, dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur dan telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-0946955.AH.01.02.Tahun 2015 dan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 6/KDK.03/2016 tanggal 1 Maret 2016, tentang Penetapan Penggunaan Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Metro Express menjadi Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Furthermore, the Bank changed its name to PT Bank Metro Express based on Notarial Deed by Didi Sudjadi, S.H., No. 93, which received approval from the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. Y.A.5/508/6 on November 3, 1976. Subsequently, the Bank merged with PT Bank Umum Persatuan Tenaga Ekonomi, based in Yogyakarta, as stated in Notarial Deed by Ridwan Suselo, S.H., No. 234, in Jakarta on December 21, 1976. The deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision No. Y.A.5/138/7 on June 6, 1978, and announced in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 56, additional No. 431, on July 14, 1978.

On July 25 1991, the Bank once again changed its name, from PT Bank Metro Ekspres to PT Bank Metro Express, based on Notarial Deed by Sinta Setiawaty Widjaja, S.H., No. 103, with approval from the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. C2-3885 HT.01.04.TH.91 on August 14, 1991. The Bank was appointed as a Perception Bank according to the letter from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. S-37/MK.03/1993 on January 6, 1993. Then, on March 22, 1995, Bank Indonesia appointed the Bank as a Foreign Exchange Bank with Decision Letter No. 27/155/KEP/DIR. On July 31, 1995, the Bank was appointed as a State Cash Perception Foreign Exchange Bank according to the letter from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. S-466/MK.03/1995. On February 25, 2003, the Bank was appointed as an Online Perception Bank based on the letter from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. S-75/MK.02/2003.

On November 30 2015, the Bank officially began operating as PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as stated in the Deed of Decision Statement Outside the Limited Liability Company Meeting of PT Bank Metro Express (the Bank's name before changing to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia) number 31, made in the presence of Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta and has received approval through the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-0946955.AH.01.02.Year 2015 and Decision of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. 6/KDK.03/2016 dated March 1 2016, concerning the Determination of the Use of a Business License in the Name of PT Bank Metro Express to become a Business License in the Name of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Sebagai upaya meningkatkan pelayanan kepada masyarakat, Bank melakukan pemindahan alamat kantor pusat, yang sebelumnya beralamat di Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 19-20, Jakarta Pusat menjadi beralamat di International Financial Centre Tower 2, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan 12920 sesuai dengan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-17/PB.1/2016 tanggal 14 Maret 2016.

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2016, Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha dengan PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB) yang berdomisili di Surabaya sebagai salah satu langkah memperkuat posisi di Indonesia. Keputusan tersebut tertuang dalam Akta No. 1 tanggal 1 Desember 2016 yang dibuat dihadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur, dan telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Anggota Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. KEP-88/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016, tentang Pemberian Izin Penggabungan Usaha (*Merger*) PT Centratama Nasional Bank ke dalam PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Bank telah beberapa kali melakukan perubahan Anggaran Dasar dengan perubahan terakhir melalui Akta No. 03 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur yang telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2021 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 dan telah dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar dan Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 dan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 tanggal 7 Juni 2021, dan terakhir pada Akta No. 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023 yang dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn. notaris di Jakarta Timur dan telah dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0130795 tanggal 22 Juni 2023.

Berdasarkan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, kegiatan Bank Shinhan mencakup usaha di bidang perbankan serta optimalisasi pemanfaatan sumber daya untuk memberikan jasa terbaik dan memiliki kemampuan daya saing tinggi sehingga dapat meningkatkan nilai perusahaan berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip Perseroan Terbatas. Bank Shinhan dimiliki oleh Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd sebagai pemegang saham mayoritas.

Bank memiliki kantor pusat yang beralamat di International Financial Centre Tower 2, lantai 30-32, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Bank memiliki 1 Kantor Pusat, 25 Kantor Cabang, dan 9 Kantor Cabang Pembantu.

In an effort to improve service to the public, the Bank moved its headquarters from Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 19-20, Central Jakarta, to the International Financial Centre Tower 2, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23, South Jakarta 12920, according to the approval of the Financial Services Authority No. S-17/PB.1/2016 on March 14, 2016.

On December 6, 2016, the Bank merged with PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB), based in Surabaya, as a step to strengthen its position in Indonesia. This decision is stated in Deed No. 1 dated December 1, 2016, made before Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., M.Kn., a notary in East Jakarta, and received approval through the Decision of the Board Member of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-88/D.03/2016 on November 24, 2016, regarding the Approval of Merger of Business (*Merger*) PT Centratama Nasional Bank into PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

The Bank has made several amendments to its Articles of Association, with the latest amendment through Deed No. 03 dated June 7, 2021, made before Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., a notary in East Jakarta. The amendment received approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02.Year 2021 on June 7, 2021, and has been recorded in the Notification of Changes in Articles of Association and Notification of Changes in Company Data of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 and No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 on June 7, 2021. The latest Deed is based on Deed No. 13 dated June 22, 2023 made in before Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta and has been recorded in Acceptance of Notification Amendment of Company Data by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0130795 dated June 22, 2023.

According to Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the activities of Bank Shinhan include banking and the optimization of resources to provide the best services and have high competitiveness, thereby increasing the company's value based on the principles of Limited Liability Company. Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd is the majority shareholder of Bank Shinhan.

The Bank has its headquarters at International Financial Centre Tower 2, floors 30-32, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, South Jakarta. As of December 31, 2023, the Bank has 1 Head Office, 25 Branch Offices, and 9 Sub-Branch Offices.

VISI, MISI DAN BUDAYA PERUSAHAAN

Company's Vision, Mission and Core Value

Visi Vision

“Menjadi bank nomor 1 yang menciptakan masa depan yang baru dan dicintai oleh semua”

“To become the number 1 that creates a new future and is loved by all”

1



Untuk Pelanggan For Customer

Berupaya untuk menjadi bank Korea nomor 1 yang dicintai dan memberikan impian masa depan yang lebih baik bersama pelanggannya.

Strive to become Korea's beloved No. 1 Bank that shares a vision of a better future with its customers.

2



Untuk Pasar For the Market

Membuat tren baru perbankan dengan menembus batas industri perbankan saat ini melalui perubahan dan inovasi.

Set new banking trends by challenging the limits of the present banking industry through change and innovation.

3



Untuk Pegawai For Employees

Membuat sebuah lingkungan di mana karyawan dapat bekerja secara harmonis dan dengan rasa bangga sebagai bagian dari sebuah bank terkemuka di Korea.

Create an environment in which employees can work in harmony and with pride knowing that they are members of Korea's leading bank.

Misi Mission

Membangun dunia yang lebih baik melalui kekuatan Finansial.

Building a better world through financial strength.



Shinhan Bank

Methodology
Though the Power of Finance

CREATIVE FINANCE

Ultimate Goal
Bulding a Better World

Virtuous Cycle of Shared Prosperity

Metodologi
Methodology

Berinovasi dalam cara memberikan produk dan layanan juga mengelola aset pelanggan kami dalam pasar yang berubah dengan cepat.

Tujuan Utama
Ultimate Goal

Menumbuhkan nilai bagi pelanggan, bisnis, dan masyarakat yang menuju pada kemakmuran bersama.

Innovate the way we deliver products and services and manage our customers' assets in rapidly changing markets.

Grow value for customers, businesses and society leading to shared prosperity.

Nilai Inti Core Value

SHINHAN WAY 2.0

"Shinhan WAY" adalah sistem nilai dan prinsip panduan untuk semua pemikiran dan tindakan karyawan Shinhan.

"Shinhan WAY" is the value system and guiding principle for all Shinhan employees' thoughts and actions



Benar
Right

Kami menghargai untuk melakukan apa yang BENAR bagi nasabah kami dan untuk generasi mendatang.

We value doing what is RIGHT for our customers and for the future generations.



Cepat
Nimble

Kami menghargai menjadi CEPAT—mengekseskusi dengan fleksibilitas dan efisiensi, tidak pernah berhenti belajar dan terus bergerak maju.

We value being NIMBLE—executing with flexibility and efficiency, never stop learning and keep moving forward.



Berbeda
Different

Kami menghargai PERBEDAAN individu dan menghargai hasil yang BERBEDA.

We respect individual DIFFERENCES and value having DIFFERENTIATED outcomes.

JEJAK LANGKAH

Key Milestone



Shinhan Bank

1967

September | September

Berdirinya PT Central Sumatera Djawa Bank Ltd.

Establishment of PT Central Sumatera Djawa Bank Ltd.

1976

Juli | July

PT Central Sumatera Djawa Bank Ltd berubah nama menjadi PT Bank Metro Ekspres (BME).

PT Central Sumatra Djawa Bank Ltd changed its name to PT Bank Metro Ekspres (BME).

Desember | December

Bank melakukan *merger* dengan PT Bank Umum Persatuan Tenaga Ekonomi

Merger with PT Bank Umum Persatuan Tenaga Ekonomi

1991

Juli | July

PT Bank Metro Ekspres (BME) berubah nama menjadi PT Bank Metro Express.

PT Bank Metro Ekspres (BME) changed its name to PT Bank Metro Express.

1993

Januari | January

Penunjukan PT Bank Metro Express (BME) sebagai Bank Persepsi.

Appointment of PT Bank Metro Express (BME) as a Perception Bank.

1995

Maret | March

Penunjukan PT Bank Metro Express (BME) sebagai Bank Devisa.

Appointment of PT Bank Metro Express (BME) as a Foreign Exchange Bank.

2003

Februari | February

Penunjukan PT Bank Metro Express (BME) sebagai Bank Persepsi On-Line.

Appointment of PT Bank Metro Express (BME) as an On-Line Perception Bank.

2007

April | April

PT Bank Metro Express (BME) memulai proses M&A di Indonesia.

PT Bank Metro Express (BME) began the M&A process in Indonesia.

2015

Agustus | August

Mengakuisisi 40% saham BME

Acquired 40% shares of BME

November | November

Mengakuisisi 50% lebih saham BME dan Penambahan Modal sebesar Rp800 miliar dari Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd.

Acquired more than 50% shares of BME and capital injection of IDR800 billion from Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd.

Desember | December

Mengakuisisi 75% saham PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB)

Acquired 75% shares of PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB)

2016

Maret | March

BME berubah nama menjadi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (BSI), dan 4 Maret 2016 adalah tanggal berdirinya BSI

BME changed its name to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (BSI), and 4th March 2016 was the establishment date of BSI

Desember | December

Mengakuisisi 100% saham CNB dan menyelesaikan proses M&A

Acquired 100% of CNB shares and finalize the M&A process

2017

Mei | May

- Layanan ATM secara resmi beroperasi di beberapa cabang
- Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Pembantu Cibubur

- ATM services officially operated in several branches
- Opening of Cibubur Sub-Branch Office

Juli | July

Perubahan struktur pemegang saham dan penambahan modal.

Changes in shareholder structure and additional capital.

Agustus | August

Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Pembantu Cikarang

Opening of Cikarang Sub-Branch Office

Oktober | October

- Peluncuran produk KTA kepada nasabah korporasi.
- Peluncuran Internet & Mobile Banking kepada nasabah.

- Launching of KTA products to corporate customers
- Launching of Internet & Mobile Banking to customers

2018

Januari | January

Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Pembantu Panglima Sudirman Surabaya

Opening of Panglima Sudirman Sub-Branch Office in Surabaya

Februari | February

- Implementasi Program Gerbang Pembayaran Nasional Pembayaran Pajak.
- Peluncuran MPN Gen2 di layanan Internet & Mobile Banking.

- Implementation of the National Tax Payment Gateway Program.
- Launching of MPN Gen2 in Internet & Mobile Banking services.

Mei | May

Bergabung dengan jaringan Asia Payment Network (APN)

Join the Asia Payment Network (APN)

Juni | June

Bergabung dengan jaringan ATM Bersama

Join the ATM Bersama network

Desember | December

Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Gresik

Opening of Gresik Sub-Branch Office

2019

Juli | July

Relokasi Kantor Cabang Melawai ke Kantor Cabang Darmawangsa

Relocation of Melawai Branch Office to Darmawangsa Branch Office

Desember | December

- Pembukaan Kantor Kas Amartapura
- PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia mengafirmasi Peringkat Nasional Jangka Panjang BSI di 'AAA (idn)'; *Outlook Stabil*

- Opening of Amartapura Cash Office
- PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia affirms BSI's National Long-Term Rating at 'AAA(idn)'; *Stable Outlook*

2020

Januari | January

Relokasi Kantor Cabang Pembantu Rungkut ke Kantor Cabang Pembantu Jemursari

Relocation of Rungkut Sub-Branch Office to Jemursari Sub-Branch Office

Agustus | August

Tersedianya Fitur Pembukaan Rekening secara *Online* bagi nasabah baru melalui *Mobile Banking*

Availability of Online Accounts Opening feature for new customer via Mobile Banking

November | November

- Peningkatan status Kantor Cabang Pembantu menjadi Kantor Cabang : Wahid Hasyim dan Pinangia
- PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia mengafirmasi Peringkat Nasional Jangka Panjang BSI di 'AAA (idn)'; *Outlook Stabil*

- Upgrading status from Sub-Branch Office to Branch Office: Wahid Hasyim and Pinangia
- PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia affirms BSI's National Long-Term Rating at 'AAA(idn)'; *Stable Outlook*

Desember | December

- Peningkatan status Kantor Cabang Pembantu menjadi Kantor Cabang : Cikarang dan Jemursari
- Tersedianya fasilitas transaksi FX Cross Currency dan Interest Rate Swap

- Upgrading status from Sub-Branch Office to Branch Office: Cikarang and Jemursari
- Availability of FX Cross Currency and Interest Rate Swap Transaction Facilities

2021

April | April

Tersedianya *Network Remittance* mata uang KRW dan USD ke Korea Selatan dalam Internet dan *Mobile Banking*

Availability of Network Remittance in KRW and USD to South Korea in Internet and Mobile Banking

Juni | June

- Relokasi Kantor Cabang Karawang
- PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia mengafirmasi Peringkat Nasional Jangka Panjang BSI di 'AAA (idn)'; *Outlook Stabil*

- Relocation of Karawang Branch Office
- PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia affirms BSI's National Long-Term Rating at 'AAA(idn)'; *Stable Outlook*

November | November

Peluncuran produk My Car Loan

Launch of My Car Loan product

Desember | December

Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Tegal

Opening of Tegal Branch Office

2022

Juni | June

- Peluncuran Fitur Pembayaran QRIS dan BPJS Ketenagakerjaan melalui *Mobile Banking*
- Afiriasi Peringkat Nasional Jangka Panjang BSI di 'AAA (idn)'; *Stable Outlook* di Fitch Ratings

- Launch of the QRIS and The Workers Social Security Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) Features via Mobile Banking
- Afiriasi Peringkat Nasional Jangka Panjang BSI di 'AAA (idn)'; *Stable Outlook* di Fitch Ratings

Juli | July

Peluncuran fitur Dealer Financing Online melalui Internet Banking

Launching of the Online Dealer Financing feature via Internet Banking.

2023

Maret | March

Peluncuran fitur transfer BI-FAST

Launch of BI-Fast transfer feature

Mei | May

- Afiriasi Peringkat Nasional Jangka Panjang BSI di 'AAA (idn)'; *Stable Outlook* oleh Fitch Ratings
- Pembukaan Nostro Account USD dengan JP Morgan Chase New York

- Affirmation of BSI's National Long-Term Rating at 'AAA (idn)'; *Stable Outlook* at Fitch Ratings.
- Opening USD Nostro Account with JP Morgan Chase New York.

September | September

Peluncuran fitur pembukaan rekening tabungan *online* bagi Nasabah *existing*

Launch of online account opening for *existing* customer

Oktober | October

Peluncuran fitur Digital KTA.

Launch of Digital KTA feature.

Desember | December

- Peluncuran fitur pembukaan rekening *online* menggunakan verifikasi biometrik bagi Nasabah baru
- Relokasi Kantor Cabang Pembantu Tanah Abang ke Kantor Cabang Pembantu Tomang

- Launch of online account opening for new customer with biometric verification
- Relocation of Tanah Abang Sub-Branch Office to Tomang Sub-Branch Officer

KEGIATAN USAHA Business Activities

Riwayat Singkat Perusahaan

Segala kegiatan usaha Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2023 dijalankan sesuai dengan akta perubahan terakhir No. 03 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur yang telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2021 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 dan telah dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar dan Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH. 01.03-0356279 dan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 tanggal 7 Juni 2021, dan terakhir pada Akta No. 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023 yang dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn. notaris di Jakarta Timur dan telah dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0130795 tanggal 22 Juni 2023.

Maksud dan tujuan Bank ialah untuk melakukan usaha di bidang Bank Umum, di samping memanfaatkan sumber daya yang dimiliki guna menghasilkan jasa berkualitas dan berdaya saing tinggi, sehingga dapat meningkatkan nilai Bank dengan penerapan prinsip-prinsip tata kelola yang baik.

Dalam mencapai tujuannya, Bank melaksanakan kegiatan usaha sebagai berikut:

1. Bank Umum Swasta Devisa
Kelompok ini mencakup kegiatan bank yang dimiliki oleh swasta yang memperoleh surat penunjukan dari Bank Indonesia untuk dapat melakukan kegiatan usaha perbankan dalam valuta asing dan atau melakukan transaksi perbankan dengan pihak luar negeri;
2. Menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dalam bentuk simpanan berupa giro, deposito berjangka, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang disamakan dengan itu;
3. Memberikan kredit atau pinjaman;
4. Menerbitkan surat pengakuan hutang;
5. Membeli, menjual atau menjamin atas risiko sendiri maupun untuk kepentingan dan atas perintah nasabahnya atas benda-benda sebagai berikut:
 - a. Surat-surat wesel termasuk wesel yang diakseptasi oleh bank yang masa berlakunya tidak lebih lama daripada kebiasaan umum dalam perdagangan surat-surat wesel yang dimaksud;

Bank Shinhan Indonesia at a Glance

All Bank Shinhan Indonesia business activities in 2023 were carried out in accordance with the latest amendment deed No. 03 dated 7 June 2021 made in front of Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta who has obtained approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decree No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02.YEAR 2021 dated June 7, 2021, and had been recorded in the Receipt of Notification of Changes to the Articles of Association and Receipt of Notification of Changes to Company Data of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH. 01.03-0356279 and No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 dated June 7, 2021. The latest Deed is based on Deed No. 13 dated June 22, 2023 made in before Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta and has been recorded in Acceptance of Notification Amendment of Company Data by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0130795 dated June 22, 2023.

The Company aims to conduct business in the Commercial Bank sector, in addition to utilizing its resources to produce quality and highly competitive services, so as to increase the value of the Bank by implementing the principles of good governance.

In achieving its objectives, the Bank conducts business activities as follows:

1. Private Foreign Exchange Commercial Bank
This group includes the activities of private owned bank which obtains the appointment letter from Bank Indonesia to conduct banking business activities in foreign currencies and/ or conduct banking transactions with foreign parties;
2. Raising third-party funds in the form of current account, time deposit, certificate of time deposit, savings and/or other similar forms;
3. Distributing loans or lending;
4. Issuing promissory notes;
5. Buying, selling, or guaranteeing on its own risks or for the interest and at the behest of the customers on the following items:
 - a. Bills including bills of exchange accepted by the banks with the validity period no longer than the common practice in trading the bills of exchange;

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Surat pengakuan hutang dan kertas dagang lainnya yang masa berlakunya tidak lebih lama dari kebiasaan umum dalam perdagangan surat-surat yang dimaksud; c. Kertas perbendaharaan negara dan surat jaminan pemerintah; d. Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI); e. Obligasi-obligasi; f. Surat dagang berjangka waktu sampai dengan 1 (satu) tahun; g. Instrumen surat berharga lain yang berjangka waktu sampai dengan 1 (satu) tahun. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Promissory note and other commercial papers with the validity period no longer than the usual practice in trading those commercial papers; c. State treasury papers and government guarantee instruments; d. Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI); e. Bonds; f. Commercial papers with one-year term; Other securities instruments with a period up to one year. g. Funds transfer or remittance, either for internal purpose or customers purpose; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Memindahkan uang baik untuk kepentingan sendiri maupun untuk kepentingan nasabah; 7. Menempatkan dana pada, meminjamkan dana dari, atau meminjamkan dana kepada bank lain, baik dengan menggunakan surat, sarana telekomunikasi maupun dengan wesel unjuk, cek atau sarana lainnya; 8. Menerima pembayaran dari tagihan atas surat berharga dan melakukan perhitungan dengan atau antar pihak ketiga; 9. Menyediakan tempat untuk menyimpan barang dan surat berharga; 10. Melakukan kegiatan penitipan untuk kepentingan pihak lain berdasarkan surat kontrak; 11. Melakukan penempatan dana dari nasabah kepada nasabah lainnya dalam bentuk surat berharga yang tidak tercatat di bursa efek; 12. Membeli melalui pelelangan agunan baik semua maupun sebagian dalam hal debitur tidak memenuhi kewajibannya kepada Bank, dengan ketentuan agunan yang dibeli tersebut wajib dicairkan secepatnya; 13. Melakukan kegiatan anjak piutang, usaha kartu kredit, dan kegiatan wali amanat; 14. Melakukan kegiatan dalam valuta asing dengan memenuhi ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK); 15. Melakukan kegiatan penyertaan modal pada Bank atau perusahaan lain di bidang keuangan, seperti sewa guna usaha, modal ventura, perusahaan efek, asuransi serta lembaga kliring penyelesaian dan penyimpanan, dengan memenuhi ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK); 16. Bertindak sebagai pendiri dana pensiun dan pengurus dana pensiun sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan dana pensiun yang berlaku. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Funds transfer or remittance, either for internal purpose or customers purpose; 7. Funds placement to, borrowing from, or lending funds to other banks, either by using letters, telecommunication facilities, or by bearer bills of exchange, cheque, or by other means; 8. Receiving payments from bills of the securities and calculating with third parties; 9. Providing place for storing goods and securities; 10. Conducting custodial activities for the interest of other parties under a contract/ agreement; 11. Funds placement from a customer to another customer in the form of securities which are not registered in the stock exchange; 12. Purchasing collateral both in whole or in part through auctions in the event that the debtor does not fulfill his obligations to the Company provided that the collateral purchased must be disbursed as soon as possible; 13. Conducting the activities of factoring, credit card and trustee; 14. Conducting foreign exchange activities by fulfilling the provisions as stipulated by the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (OJK); 15. Conducting shares subscription to the Bank or other financial institutions/companies such as leasing, venture capital, securities company, insurance, as well as settlement and deposit clearing institution, by fulfilling the provisions as stipulated by the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (OJK); 16. Acting as the founder and management of pension funds according to the prevailing laws and regulations on the pension fund. |

Di samping kegiatan usaha utama sebagaimana dijelaskan di atas, Bank dapat melakukan kegiatan usaha pendukung/penunjang untuk mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan sumber daya dalam rangka mendukung/menunjang kegiatan usaha utama selama tidak bertentangan dengan kekuatan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

In addition to the main business activities above, the Bank may carry out business activities in order to optimize the utilization of its resources to support main business activities, as long as it complies with the prevailing laws and regulations.

PRODUK DAN LAYANAN

Products and Services

Shinhan selalu berupaya menyediakan produk dan jasa yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan nasabah dan mengikuti perkembangan kondisi terkini di lingkungan perbankan. Bagi Shinhan kepuasan nasabah adalah hal yang utama, sehingga Shinhan terus melakukan evaluasi untuk produk dan jasa Bank, agar dapat melakukan penyempurnaan.

Bank melakukan optimalisasi pemenuhan kebutuhan masyarakat melalui beragam produk dan jasa Bank, yaitu:

Produk Simpanan

1. Tabungan Shinhan
2. Tabungan Shinhan Plus
3. Tabungan Shinhan Prime
4. Tabungan Shinhan Junior
5. Tabungan Berjangka Shinhan
6. Tabungan Mapan (*Payroll*)
7. Tabungan SOL
8. Giro Shinhan
9. Giro Shinhan Prime
10. Deposito Berjangka
11. Deposito *Online*

Layanan

1. *Safe deposit box*
2. *Payroll*
3. Pembayaran Tagihan (*Bill Payment*)
4. *Virtual Account*
5. *Foreign Exchange*
6. Mobil Kas Keliling
7. Surat Referensi Pajak
8. Pembayaran Pajak

Shinhan always strives to provide products and services that meet the needs of its customers and keep up with the latest developments in the banking environment. Customer satisfaction is paramount for Shinhan, so the bank continues to evaluate its products and services to make improvements.

The bank optimizes meeting the needs of the community through various banking products and services, namely:

Deposit Products

1. Shinhan Saving
2. Shinhan Saving Plus
3. Shinhan Saving Prime
4. Shinhan Saving Junior
5. Shinhan Time Saving
6. Payroll Saving
7. SOL Saving
8. Shinhan Current Account
9. Shinhan Prime Current Account
10. Time Deposit
11. Online Deposit

Services

1. *Safe deposit box*
2. *Payroll*
3. Bill Payment
4. Virtual Account
5. Foreign Exchange
6. Mobile Cash Services
7. Tax Reference Letter
8. Tax Payment

Layanan (Internasional)

1. Trade Services
 - a. L/C (SKBDN)
 - b. Documentary Collection

2. Trade Finance
 - a. L/C Negotiation
 - b. L/C Forfeiting
 - c. L/C (SKBDN) Issuance
 - d. Demand Loan for SKBDN Payment
 - e. T/R (Trust Receipt) for L/C Payment
 - f. SBLC (Standby Letter of Credit) & Demand Guarantee
 - g. Local Bank Guarantee (BG)
 - h. Supply Chain Financing (Supplier Financing)

3. Remittance
 - a. Outward Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)
 - b. Incoming Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)

E-Banking

1. Mobile Banking
2. Internet Banking
3. ATM
4. Firm Banking (Host-to-Host Banking)

Produk Pinjaman

1. Kredit Korporasi
 - a. Pinjaman Rekening Koran (PRK)
 - b. Pinjaman Akseptasi (Demand Loan)
 - c. Pinjaman Korporasi (Modal Kerja)
 - d. Pinjaman Korporasi (Investasi)
 - e. Omnibus Trade Line (terdiri dari Letter of Credit sublimit Trust Receipt)
 - f. LC Negotiation/Forfeiting
 - g. Bank Garansi
 - h. Plain Vanilla Forward Line
 - i. Dealer Financing
 - j. AR Financing

2. Kredit Konsumsi
 - a. Pinjaman KTA
 - b. Pinjaman Channeling
 - c. Pinjaman Joint Financing
 - d. Kredit Pemilikan Mobil (KPM)/My Car Loan

Services (International)

1. Trade Services
 - a. L/C (SKBDN)
 - b. Documentary Collection

2. Trade Finance
 - a. L/C Negotiation
 - b. L/C Forfeiting
 - c. L/C (SKBDN) Issuance
 - d. Demand Loan for SKBDN Payment
 - e. T/R (Trust Receipt) for L/C Payment
 - f. SBLC (Standby Letter of Credit) & Demand Guarantee
 - g. Local Bank Guarantee (BG)
 - h. Supply Chain Financing (Supplier Financing)

3. Remittance
 - a. Outward Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)
 - b. Incoming Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)

E-banking

1. Mobile Banking
2. Internet Banking
3. ATM
4. Firm Banking (Host-to-Host Banking)

Loan Products

1. Corporate Loan
 - a. Current Account Loan (PRK)
 - b. Demand Loan
 - c. Working Capital Loan
 - d. Investment Loan
 - e. Omnibus Trade Line (consisting of Letter of Credit sublimit Trust Receipt)
 - f. LC Negotiation/Forfeiting
 - g. Bank Guarantee
 - h. Plain Vanilla Forward Line
 - i. Dealer Financing
 - j. AR Financing

2. Consumption Loan
 - a. Unsecured Loan
 - b. Channeling Loan
 - c. Joint Financing Loan
 - d. My Car Loan

Dalam menjalankan kegiatan usahanya, Bank juga menjalin kerja sama dengan beberapa mitra usaha, seperti:

In carrying out its business activities, the bank also collaborates with several business partners, such as:

Teknologi Informasi (IT) & E-Banking

Information Technology (IT) & E-Banking

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. PT Datindo Infonet Prima | 19. PT Argenta Parakrama Artha | 34. Pefindo |
| 2. PT SNET Indonesia | 20. PT Arthatech Selaras | 35. PT Artajasa (Jaringan ATM Bersama) |
| 3. PT NTT Indonesia | 21. PT. Steal Alien Indonesia | 36. PT Inovasi Informatika Indonesia |
| 4. PT Telkom | 22. PT Plana Networks Indonesia | 37. PT Wahyu Kartumasindo International |
| 5. PT Metalogic Infomitra | 23. PT Moonlay Technologies | 38. PT Swift Indonesia (SWIFT APAC) |
| 6. PT iForte Solusi Infotek | 24. PT Advance Intelligence Indonesia | 39. LG Uplus Corp |
| 7. PT Aplikanusa Lintasarta | 25. PT Infomedia Nusantara | 40. SK Broadband. Inc |
| 8. PT Mitracomm EkaSarana | 26. PT Asli Rancangan Indonesia (ASLI RI) | 41. PT Cyberindo Aditama (CBN) |
| 9. PT Hypernet Technology | 27. PT Prisma Teknologi Informatika | 42. PT WEB ARCHITEC TECHNOLOGY |
| 10. PT Jasuindo Tiga Perkasa | 28. PT. Privy Identitas Digital | 43. PT TELKOM SIGMA |
| 11. Techdata Global LTd | 29. PT. Pilar Utama Solusindo | 44. PT Artha Telekomindo |
| 12. PT HPE | 30. PT. Sinergi Solusi Sekawan | 45. PT Praweda Ciptakarsa Informatika |
| 13. PT System Tree Technology | 31. PT. Proxis Global Solusi | |
| 14. PT Prodata Sistem Teknologi | 32. PT Finnet Indonesia | |
| 15. PT Supra Primatama Nusantara | 33. PT Rintis Sejahtera | |
| 16. T Link Net Tbk | | |
| 17. PT NTT Indonesia Technology | | |
| 18. PT Intikom Berlian Mustika | | |

Bancassurance

Bancassurance

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. PT Equity Life Indonesia | 7. PT Asuransi Sinar Mas | 14. PT Asuransi Umum BCA |
| 2. PT Panin Dai-Ichi Life | 8. PT Asuransi Tokio Marine Indonesia | 15. PT Asuransi Mitra Pelindung Mustika |
| 3. PT Prudential Life Assurance Indonesia | 9. PT Asuransi Samsung Tugu | 16. PT Sunday Insurance Indonesia (d/h PT KSK Insurance Indonesia) |
| 4. PT Asuransi Jiwa Central Asia Raya | 10. PT Kookmin Best Insurance Indonesia | 17. PT Asuransi Dayin Mitra Tbk. |
| 5. PT Asuransi Jiwa Reliance Indonesia | 11. PT Asuransi Wahana Tata | 18. PT Asuransi Total Bersama |
| 6. PT Meritz Korindo Insurance | 12. PT Sampo Insurance Indonesia | |
| | 13. PT Asuransi Central Asia | |

Channeling

Channeling

1. Kredivo (PT Kredivo Finance Indonesia & PT Finacel Digital Indonesia)

Lainnya

Others

1. PT BPRS Harta Insan Karimah Parahyangan

Kerjasama Pemasaran KTA

Marketing Cooperation of Unsecured Loan

1. PT Pratama Abadi Industri
2. PT Pratama Abadi Industri JX
3. PT Wintextile
4. PT Changsin Indonesia
5. PT Yongjin Javasuka Garment
6. PT Hwaseung Indonesia
7. PT Sumber Masanda Jaya

Kerjasama Pemasaran KPM / My Car Loan

Marketing Cooperation of My Car Loan

1. 102 Jaringan Dealer Resmi Hyundai
102 Official Dealer Network of Hyundai Nasional
2. 37 Jaringan Dealer Resmi KIA
37 Official Dealer Network of KIA

TINGKAT SUKU BUNGA

Interest Rates

Tingkat Suku Bunga
Per 31 Desember 2023

Interest Rate
as of December 31, 2023

Nama Produk Product Name	Mata Uang Currency	Kondisi Condition	Suku Bunga Interest Rate
Giro Shinhan Shinhan Current Account	IDR	-	0,75%
Giro Shinhan Shinhan Current Account	USD	-	1,00%
Giro Shinhan Shinhan Current Account	EUR	-	0,05%
Giro Prime Prime Current Account	IDR	$n \leq 100$ juta/mio	0,75%
		100 juta/mio $< n \leq 1.000$ juta/mio	1,25%
		1.000 juta/mio $< n$	1,75%
Tabungan Shinhan Shinhan Saving	IDR	-	0,75%
Tabungan Shinhan Shinhan Saving	USD	-	1,00%
Tabungan Shinhan Junior Shinhan Saving Junior	IDR	-	0,75%
Tabungan Shinhan Plus Shinhan Saving Plus	IDR	-	0,75%
Tabungan Mapan Payroll Saving	IDR	-	0,75%
Tabungan Mapan Bebas Free Payroll Saving	IDR	-	0,25%
Tabungan Shinhan <i>Employee</i> Shinhan Employee Saving	IDR	-	0,75%
Tabungan Shinhan Prime Shinhan Prime Saving	IDR	$n \leq 100$ juta/mio	0,75%
		100 juta/mio $< n \leq 500$ juta/mio	1,00%
		500 juta/mio $< n$	1,25%
Tabungan Shinhan SOL Shinhan SOL Saving	IDR	$n \leq 10$ juta/mio	4,00%
		10 juta/mio $< n \leq 30$ juta/mio	3,50%
		10 juta/mio $< n \leq 30$ juta/mio	3,00%
		50 juta/mio $< n$	2,25%

Mata Uang Currency	Jenis Produk Types of Products	Jangka Waktu (Bulan) Time Period (Month)	Suku Bunga Interest Rate
IDR	Time Deposit	1	5,00%
		3	5,10%
		6	5,20%
		12	5,30%
USD	Time Deposit	1	3,35%
		3	3,45%
		6	3,55%
		12	3,65%
IDR	Installment Deposit	6	5,00%
		12	5,10%
		18	5,20%
		24	5,30%
USD	Installment Deposit	6	3,35%
		12	3,45%
		18	3,55%
		24	3,65%

Suku Bunga Dasar

Prime Lending Rate

Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit Prime Lending Rate

Berdasarkan Segmen Kredit | Based on Credit Segments

Corporate		Retail	Micro	Consumer	
IDR	USD			Housing	Non-Housing
7,64%	7,55%	8,02%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%

JARINGAN KANTOR

Office Network

Hingga 31 Desember 2023, Bank memiliki 35 jaringan kantor, yang terdiri dari 1 kantor pusat, 25 kantor cabang, dan 9 kantor cabang pembantu yang tersebar di berbagai wilayah Indonesia. Berikut rincian wilayah operasional Bank Shinhan.

As of December 31 2023, the Bank had a network of 35 offices, consisting of 1 head office, 25 branch offices and 9 sub-branch offices spread across regions in Indonesia. The following are details of Shinhan Bank's operational areas.

Kantor Pusat | Head Office

International Financial Centre Tower 2, 30th-32nd Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kavling 22-23, Jakarta Selatan 12920

Telp. 021-29751500
Fax. 021-29880346

DKI Jakarta | Greater Jakarta

KC Darmawangsa

Ruko Darmawangsa Square
Jl. Darmawangsa VI No. 47
Jakarta Selatan 12160
Telp. 021-2700426
Fax. 021-2700425

Kc Mangga Dua

Komp. Pertokoan Mangga Dua Mall Kav. 39
Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya
Jakarta Pusat 10730
Telp. 021-6122871
Fax. 021-62203740

Kc Wahid Hasyim

Tamansari Parama Office
Jl. K.H Wahid Hasyim No. 84-86
Jakarta Pusat 10340
Telp. 021-3102525
021-3102500
021-3102527
Fax. 021-3106144

KCP Kelapa Gading

Jl. Boulevard Raya Blok FX I/13-14
Jakarta Utara 14240
Telp. 021-4535823
021-4522978
Fax. 021-4535824

KCP Tomang

Ruko Jl. Tomang Raya No 10 Blok B
Jatipulo, Palmerah
Jakarta Barat 11430
Telp. 021-38789056
021-38789058
021-38789053
Fax. 021-38789069

KCP Tanjung Priok

Jl. Kramat Jaya No. 31
Jakarta Utara 14270
Telp. 021-4303673
Fax. 021-4303426

KCP Jembatan Lima

Jl. K.H. Moch Mansyur No. 73A
Jakarta Barat 11260
Telp. 021-63851948
021-63851947
Fax. 021-6314087

KCP Kebon Jeruk

Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya No. 20
Jakarta Barat 11620
Telp. 021-5866365
Fax. 021-5868981

Banten

KC Pinangsia

Ruko Pinangsia Blok A-32
Karawaci Office Park
Tangerang 15138
Telp. 021-50813021
021-50813022
021-50813023
Fax. 021-50813025

KCP Amartapura

Apartemen Amartapura Tower B Unit 1/F
Tangerang 15811
Telp. 021-55681929
021-29506683
021-22224306
Fax. 021-55680910

Jawa Barat | West Java

KC Cikarang

Ruko Thamrin Blok B No. 10
Jl. M.H. Thamrin, Lippo Cikarang,
Cikarang Selatan, Bekasi, 17530
Telp. 021-89913336
021-29611026
Fax 021-89913845

KC Karawang

Jl. Tuparev No. 94
Karawang 41312
Telp. 0267-8422257
Fax. 0267-8471427

KCP Cibubur

Ruko Cibubur Times Square Blok B1 No. 2
Jl. Alternatif Cibubur Jati Karya,
Bekasi 17435
Telp. 021-28672123
021-28672944
021-28672911
Fax. 021-28672410

KC Bandung

Jl. Cihampelas No. 29
Bandung 40171
Telp. 022-4209992
Fax. 022-4233617

Jawa Tengah | Central Java

KC Semarang

Kompl. Pertokoan Bangkong Plaza C1
Jl. MT. Haryono, Semarang 50242
Telp. 024-8442777
Fax. 024-8311677

KC Solo

Jl. Honggowongso No. 12A
Solo 57153
Telp. 0271-630980
0271-630981
0271-630982
Fax. 0271-634167

KC Tegal

Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 29
Tegal 52131
Telp. 0283-4538800
Fax. 0283-4536563

KC Purwokerto

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 25
Purwokerto 53141
Telp. 0281-642969
0281-642966
Fax. 0281-642965

KC Kudus

Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 11
Kudus 59317
Telp. 0291-446455
Fax 0291-446457

Jawa Timur | East Java

KC Bibis

Jl. Bibis No. 21-23
Surabaya 6016
Telp. 031-3550894
031-3550897
Fax. 031-99092723

KC Bukit Darmo

Jl. Bukit Darmo Golf Blok B2 No. 31
CBD Office Park 2
Surabaya 60226
Telp. 031-99142444
Fax. 031-99142578

KC Pucang Anom

Jl. Pucang Anom No. 60
Surabaya 60282
Telp. 031-5024390
031-5024391
Fax. 031-5024393

KC Gresik

Jl. RA. Kartini No. 106A
Gresik 61122
Telp. 031-39925163
031-39925462
031-39925565
Fax. 031-39925277

KC Jemursari

Ruko Raya Jemursari 76 Blok B No. 8-9
Surabaya 60237
Telp. 031-99850330
031-99852844
031-99852346
Fax. 031-99846054

KCP Panglima Sudirman

Intiland Tower Surabaya Lt. 1,
Suite 11
Jl. Panglima Sudirman 101-103
Surabaya 60271
Telp. 031-52403042
Fax. 031-52403064

KCP Sidoarjo

Jl. Soenandar Priyosudarmo RK B-22
Sidoarjo 61200
Telp. 031-8053070
031-8053069
Fax. 031-80530

KC Malang

Jl. KH Zainul Arifin No. 100
Malang 65118
Telp. 0341-352020
Fax. 0341-362804

KC Tulungagung

Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 118
Tulungagung 66212
Telp. 0355-336324
0355-336325
Fax. 0355-322307

KC Jember

Jl. Trunojoyo No. 58
Jember 68137
Telp. 0331-429590
Fax. 0331-482865

KC Madiun

Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 79
Madiun 63116
Telp. 0351-481668
0351-481669
Fax. 0351-481670

D.I. Yogyakarta

KC Yogyakarta

Jl. Hos Cokroaminoto No. 104
Yogyakarta 55244
Telp. 0274-619808
Fax. 0274-619708

Bali

KC Bali

Jl. Boulevard Sunset Road No. 18
Badung, Bali 80361
Telp. 0361-4754684
0361-4752176
0361-4754937
Fax. 0361-4726566

Sulawesi

KC Makassar

Jl. Wahidin Sudirohusodo No. 52
Makassar 90174
Telp. 0411-3624209
0411-3621048
Fax. 0411-3624562

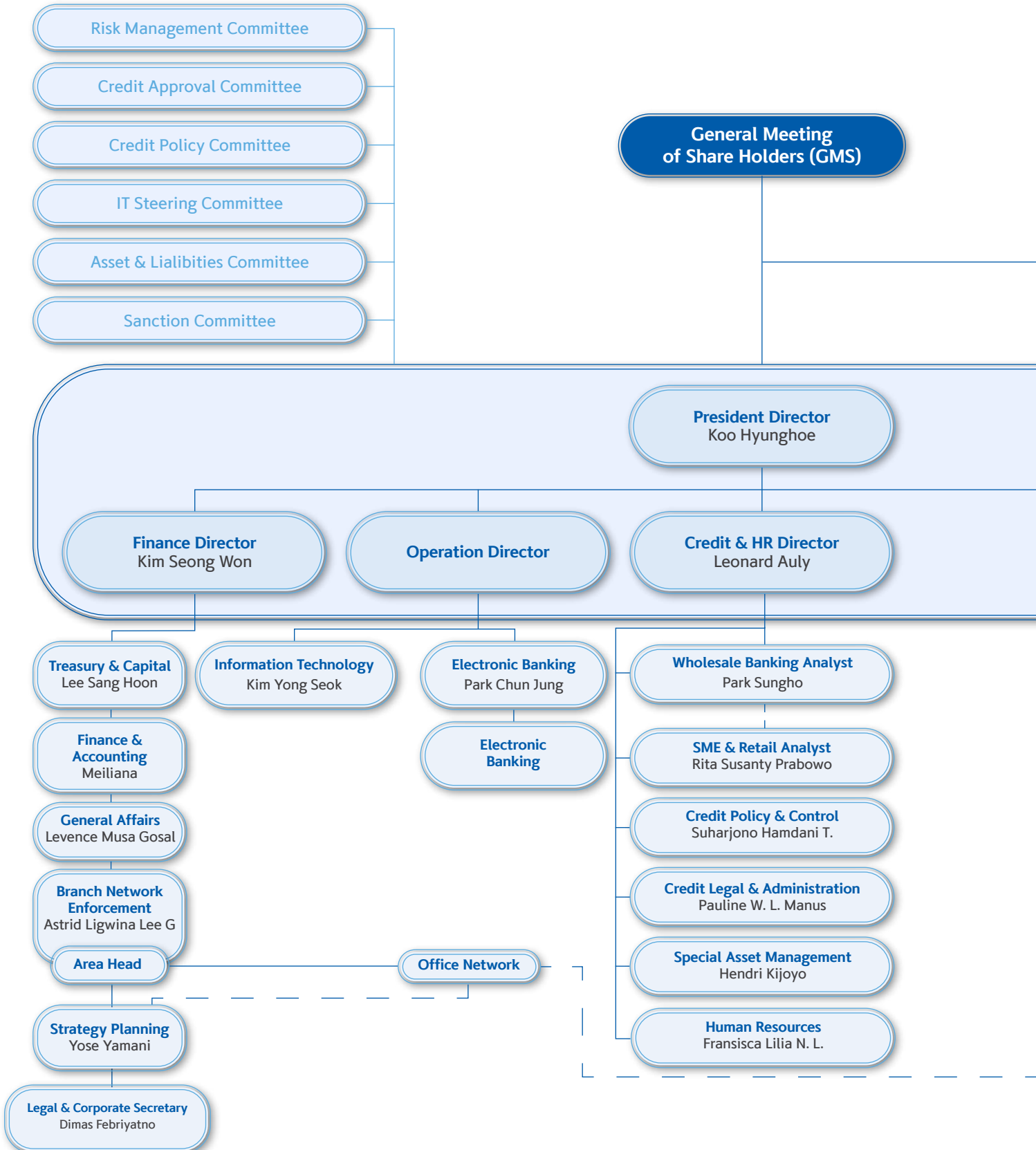
Sumatera

KC Medan

Kompleks The Crown Centre
blok A No. 10-11
Jl. S. Parman, Medan 20153
Telp. 061-42008431
061-42009326
061-42009817
Fax. 061-42007648

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI

Organizational Structure

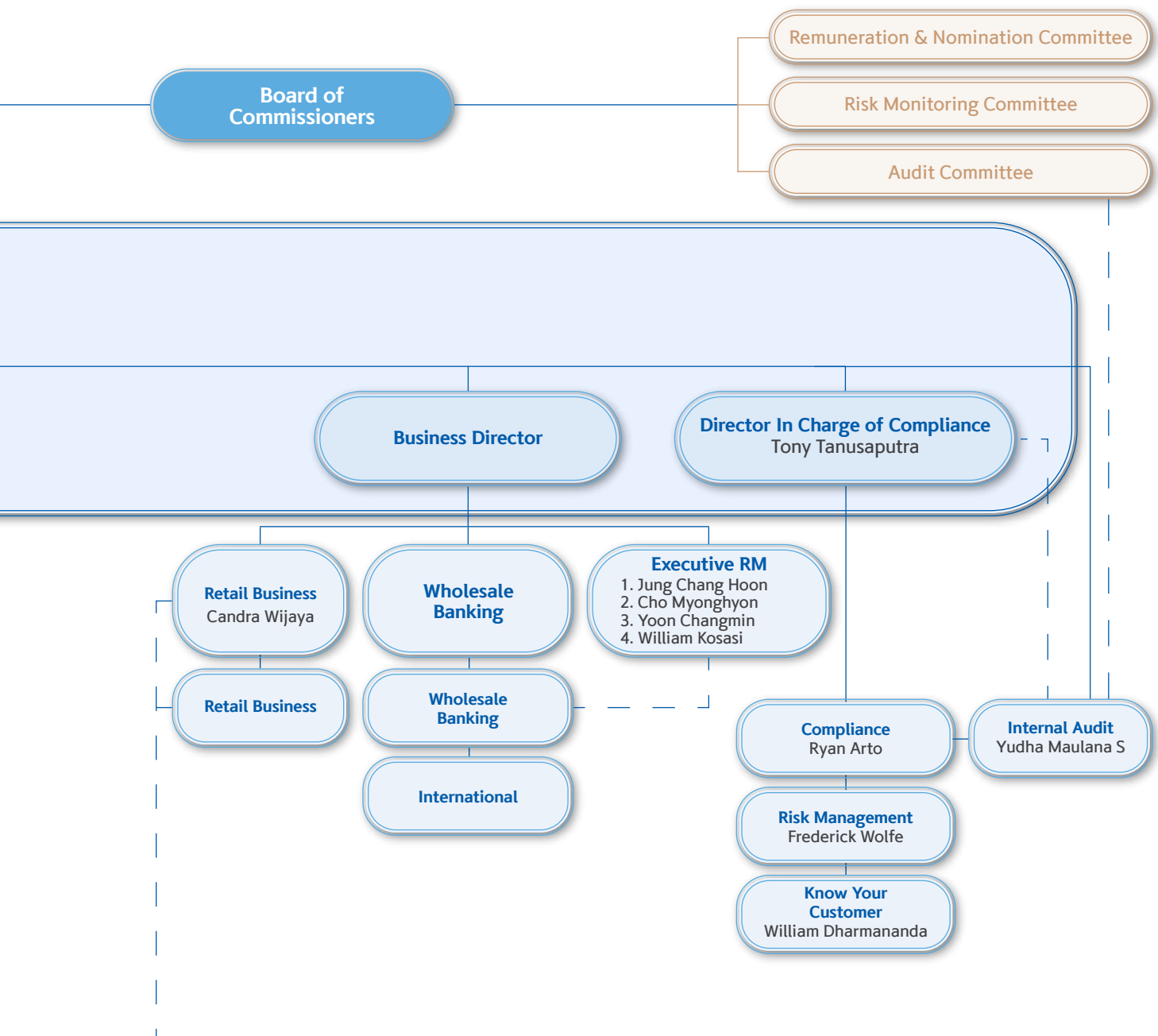


Dinamika bisnis sektor perbankan yang tak terlepas dari perkembangan pesat menjadi tantangan tersendiri bagi Bank. Salah satu upaya Bank agar dapat senantiasa beradaptasi mengikuti laju perubahan ialah dengan terus memperkuat struktur organisasi dan mendorong setiap pegawai untuk dapat menjalankan fungsi masing-masing dengan optimal.

The business dynamics of the banking sector which is inseparable from rapid developments posed a challenge for the Bank. One of the efforts by the Bank to consistently adapt to the pace of change was by continuously strengthening the organizational structure and encouraging each employee to perform their respective functions optimally.

Hingga 31 Desember 2023, struktur organisasi Bank telah ditetapkan melalui Surat Keputusan No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 tentang Struktur Organisasi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Berikut rincian struktur organisasi Bank di tahun 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the organizational structure of the Bank had been established through Decree No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 concerning the Organizational Structure of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia. The details of the Bank's organizational structure in the year 2023 are as follows.



PROFIL DEWAN KOMISARIS

Board of Commissioners Profile



Timoty E. Marnandus

Komisaris Utama
President Commissioner

Kewarganegaraan Nationality

Indonesia
Indonesian

Usia Age

77 tahun
77 years old

Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree

Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. KEP-90/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016 berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Komisaris Utama Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2016, dan terakhir diangkat kembali sebagai Komisaris Utama pada tahun 2023 untuk masa jabatan selama satu tahun.
After obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority Number KEP-90/D.03/2016 dated November 24, 2016, based on the Circular Resolution of the Shareholders Beyond and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as President Commissioner of Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2016, and was last reappointed as President Commissioner in 2023 for one year term.

Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background

Master of *Business Administration* dari University of Southern California, Los Angeles (1988)
Master of Business Administration from the University of Southern California, Los Angeles (1988)
Sarjana Ekonomi jurusan Akuntansi dari Universitas Indonesia (1972)
Bachelor of Economics majoring in Accounting from the University of Indonesia (1972)

Riwayat Jabatan Work Experience

- **Komisaris Utama di PT Bank Index Selindo (2010-2015)**
President Commissioner at PT Bank Index Selindo (2010-2015)
- **Senior Partner di BDO Tanubrata Accountants & Advisors (2009-2010)**
Senior Partner at BDO Tanubrata Accountants & Advisors (2009-2010)
- **Komisaris Utama di PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia (2008-2009)**
President Commissioner at PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia (2008-2009)
- **Komisaris Utama di PT Bank Haga dan PT Bank Hagakita (2000-2008)**
President Commissioner at PT Bank Haga and PT Bank Hagakita (2000-2008)
- **Komisaris di PT Fajar Surya Perkasa (1994-2001)**
Commissioner at PT Fajar Surya Perkasa (1994-2001)
- **Komisaris di PT Arta Karya Adhiguna (1993-2001)**
Commissioner at PT Arta Karya Adhiguna (1993-2001)
- **Dosen Program Pasca Sarjana Magister Akuntansi di Universitas Indonesia (1990-Sekarang)**
Lecturer in the Master of Accounting Postgraduate Program at the University of Indonesia (1990-Present)
- **Direktur Utama di PT Bank Haga (1989-2000)**
President Director at PT Bank Haga (1989-2000)
- **Komisaris PT Bank Hagakita (1989-2000)**
Commissioner of PT Bank Hagakita (1989-2000)
- **Komisaris di PT Penta Adi Samudera dan PT Reka Adi Samudera (1988-2001)**
Commissioner at PT Penta Adi Samudera and PT Reka Adi Samudera (1988-2001)
- **Dosen Program Master of Management (1988-2003)**
Lecturer in the Master of Management Program (1988-2003)
- **Dosen Fakultas Pasca Sarjana di Universitas Indonesia (1988-1994)**
Lecturer at the Postgraduate Faculty at the University of Indonesia (1988-1994)
- **Direktur dan Presiden Direktur di PT Bank Arta Pusara (1987-1989)**
Director and President Director at PT Bank Arta Pusara (1987-1989)
- **Trainer di PLKP (1982-1992)**
Trainer at PLKP (1982-1992)
- **Managing Director PT Bank Danamon (1976-1987)**
Managing Director of PT Bank Danamon (1976-1987)
- **Direktur PT Rope Mfg. Co. (1975-1976)**
Director of PT Rope Mfg. Co. (1975-1976)
- **Dosen di Program Ekstensi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia (1973-1998)**
Lecturer at the Extension Program of the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (1973-1998)
- **Consultant & Trainer Lembaga Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia (1972-2001)**
Consultant & Trainer at the Management Institute, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (1972-2001)
- **Controller di PT Kali Raya Sari (1972-1976)**
Controller at PT Kali Raya Sari (1972-1976)
- **Staf Pengajar Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia (1972-Sekarang)**
Teaching Staff, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (1972-Present)

Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position

Komisaris di PT Artha Karya Adiguna (2013-Sekarang)
Commissioner at PT Artha Karya Adiguna (2013-Present)

Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation	Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pengendali. Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and majority or controlling shareholder.
Kepemilikan Saham Share Ownership	Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank. Has no share ownership in the Bank.
Pelatihan Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment oleh GPS Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment by GPS Annual Refreshment AML oleh PT. Business First International Annual Refreshment AML by PT. Business First International

Ananda Barata

Komisaris Independen
Independent Commissioner



Kewarganegaraan Nationality	Indonesia Indonesian
Usia Age	63 tahun 63 years old
Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree	Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. KEP-136/D.03/2020 tanggal 15 September 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Komisaris Independen Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2020 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2023 untuk masa jabatan selama satu tahun. After obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority Number KEP-136/D.03/2020 dated September 15, 2020, based on the Circular Resolution of Shareholders Beyond and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as Independent Commissioner of Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2020, and was reappointed in 2023 for one year term.
Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background	Sarjana bidang Administrasi Bisnis dari The American University, Washington D.C. (1984) Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from The American University, Washington D.C. (1984)
Riwayat Jabatan Work Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Komite Audit Bank Shinhan Indonesia (2018-2020) Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee and Audit Committee of Bank Shinhan Indonesia (2018-2020) Asesor di Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi Perbankan (LSPP) (2012-Sekarang) Assessor at the Banking Professional Certification Institute (LSPP) (2012-Present) Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi PT Bank CIMB Niaga, Tbk (2013-2016) Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee and Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of PT Bank CIMB Niaga, Tbk (2013-2016). Komisaris Independen PT Bank CIMB Niaga, Tbk (2008-2013) Independent Commissioner of PT Bank CIMB Niaga, Tbk (2008-2013) Direktur Pengelola Aset Saham di PT Perusahaan Pengelolaan Aset (Persero) (2004-2007) Director of Stock Assets Management at PT Perusahaan Pengelolaan Aset (Persero) (2004-2007) Komisaris Independen dan Direktur Operasi & Teknologi Informasi di PT Bank Niaga (2003-2008) Independent Commissioner and Director of Operations & Information Technology at PT Bank Niaga (2003-2008) Anggota Tim Pengawas PT Bank Universal (2002) Member of the PT Bank Universal Supervisory Team (2002) Kepala Divisi Resolusi Bank & Divestasi di Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional (BPPN) (2000-2004) Head of Bank Resolution & Divestment Division at the National Banking Restructuring Agency (BPPN) (2000-2004) Co-leader Tim Merger di PT Bank Nusa Nasional (1998-2000) Co Merger Leader Team at PT Bank Nusa Nasional (1998-2000) Kepala Departemen Consumer Banking di PT Bank Nusa International (1997-1998) Head of Consumer Banking Department at PT Bank Nusa International (1997-1998) Relationship Manager di The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (1984-1996) Relationship Manager at The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (1984-1996)
Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position	Tidak memiliki rangkap jabatan pada bank, perusahaan, atau institusi lainnya. Has no concurrent position in other banks, companies, or institutions.
Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation	Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pengendali. Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and majority or controlling shareholder.
Kepemilikan Saham Bank Bank Share Ownership	Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank. Has no share ownership in the Bank.
Pelatihan Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment oleh GPS Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment by GPS Annual Refreshment AML oleh PT. Business First International Annual Refreshment AML by PT. Business First International



Kim Jihyung

Komisaris
Commissioner

Kewarganegaraan Nationality

Korea Selatan
South Korea

Usia Age

52 tahun
52 years old

Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree

Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. KEP-92/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016, berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Komisaris Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2016, dan terakhir diangkat kembali sebagai Komisaris pada tahun 2023 untuk masa jabatan selama satu tahun.
After obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-92/D.03/2016 dated November 24, 2016, based on the Circular Resolution of Shareholders Beyond and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as Commissioner of Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2016, and was reappointed as Commissioner in 2023 for one year term.

Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background

J.D. dari State University of New York - School of Law (2006)
J.D. degree from the State University of New York - School of Law (2006)
Sarjana Ekonomi dari Yonsei University, Seoul (1998)
Bachelor of Economics from Yonsei University, Seoul (1998).

Riwayat Jabatan Work Experience

- **Konsultan Internal Hukum di Samsung Life Insurance (2012-2013)**
Internal Legal Consultant at Samsung Life Insurance (2012-2013)
- **Deputy General Manager Departemen Bisnis Global di Shinhan Bank Korea (2011)**
Deputy General Manager Global Business Department at Shinhan Bank Korea (2011)
- **Manajer Senior di Korea Telecom (2006-2007)**
Senior Manager at Korea Telecom (2006-2007)
- **Summer Intern di Kantor Majelis Negara Bagian New York (2004)**
Summer Intern in New York State Assembly Office (2004)
- **Chief Section Director di Nara Credit Information (2000-2002)**
Chief Section Director at Nara Credit Information (2000-2002)
- **Konsultan Senior di Deloitte (1998-2000)**
Senior Consultant at Deloitte (1998-2000)

Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position

Merangkap sebagai *Deputy General Manager* Departemen Bisnis Global di Shinhan Korea (2013)
Served a Concurrent Position as Deputy General Manager of the Global Business Department at Shinhan Bank Korea (2013)

Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation

Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pengendali.
Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and majority or controlling shareholder.

Kepemilikan Saham Bank Bank Share Ownership

Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank.
Has no share ownership in the Bank.

Pelatihan Training

- **Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment** oleh GPS
Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment by GPS
- **Annual Refreshment AML** oleh PT. Business First International
Annual Refreshment AML by PT. Business First International

PROFIL DIREKSI

Board of Directors Profile



Koo Hyunghoe

Direktur Utama
President Director

Kewarganegaraan Nationality

Korea Selatan
South Korea

Usia Age

55 tahun
55 years old

Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree

Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor KEPR-47/D.03/2023 tanggal 12 Juni 2023, berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Direktur Utama Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2023.

After obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority with Approval Number KEPR-47/D.03/2023 dated June 12, 2023, based on the Circular Decision of Shareholders Beyond and In Lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as the President Director of Bank Shinhan Indonesia in the year 2023.

Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background

Sarjana di bidang Bahasa Inggris dan Literatur/Administrasi Bisnis dari Seogang University, Seoul (1993)
Bachelor's degree in English Language and Literature/Business Administration from Seogang University, Seoul (1993)

Riwayat Jabatan Working Experience

- Head of Global Business Division di Shinhan Bank Korea (2022-2023)
Head of Global Business Division at Shinhan Bank Korea (2022-2023)
- Head of Large Corporate Banking and Financial Institution Business Division di Shinhan Bank Korea (2021-2022)
Head of Large Corporate Banking and Financial Institution Business Division at Shinhan Bank Korea (2021-2022)
- General Manager and Relationship Manager of Gangnam Corporate Business Banking Centre di Shinhan Bank Korea (2020-2021)
General Manager and Relationship Manager of Gangnam Corporate Business Banking Centre at Shinhan Bank Korea (2020-2021)
- Direktur Utama Shinhan Bank Mexico (2016-2020)
President Director Shinhan Bank Mexico (2016-2020)
- General Manager Financial Planning Department, Yongdeungpo Financial Centre, Cabang Gangneung (2009-2016)
General Manager Financial Planning Department, Yongdeungpo Financial Center, Gangneung Branch (2009-2016)
- Deputy General Manager and Relationship Manager of Gangnam Corporate Business Banking Centre (2008-2009)
Deputy General Manager and Relationship Manager of Gangnam Corporate Business Banking Center (2008-2009)
- Deputy General Manager Bank Shinhan Cabang New York (2004-2008)
Deputy General Manager of Shinhan Bank New York Branch (2004-2008)
- Manager Strategic & Financial Planning Department di Shinhan Bank Korea (1999-2004)
Manager Strategic & Financial Planning Department at Shinhan Bank Korea (1999-2004)
- Associate di Shinhan Bank Korea (1993-1999)
Associate at Shinhan Bank Korea (1993-1999)

Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position

Tidak memiliki rangkap jabatan pada bank, perusahaan, atau institusi lainnya.
Has no concurrent positions in other banks, companies, or institutions.

Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation

Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pendandi.
Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners,

Kepemilikan Saham Share Ownership

Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank.
Has no share ownership in the Bank.

Pelatihan Training

Pada tahun 2023, mengikuti Pelatihan Manajemen Risiko oleh BSMR, Pelatihan Bahasa Indonesia oleh SIB, Good Corporate Governance and Risk Management Training oleh Perbanas, dan Annual Refreshment AML oleh PT. Business First International.

In 2023, he participated in Risk Management Training by BSMR, Indonesian Language Training by SIB, Good Corporate Governance and Risk Management Training by Perbanas, and Annual Refreshment AML by PT. Business First International.



Tony Tanusaputra

Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan
Director in Charge of Compliance

Kewarganegaraan Nationality	Indonesia Indonesian
Usia Age	62 tahun 62 years old
Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree	Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor KEP-94/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016, berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank Shinhan Indonesia sejak tahun 2015 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2023 untuk masa jabatan tiga tahun. After obtaining the approval of Financial Service Authority no KEP-94/D.03/2016 dated 24 November 2016, based on the Circular Resolution of The Shareholders Beyond and In Lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as Director in charge of Compliance of Bank Shinhan Indonesia since 2015 and re-appointed in 2023 for three-year term.
Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background	Magister Manajemen dari IBii di bidang Ekonomi (1999) Master of Management from IBii in Economics (1999) Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Jayabaya (1986) Bachelor of Economics from Jayabaya University (1986).
Riwayat Jabatan Working Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anggota pengurus Forum Komunikasi Direktur Kepatuhan Perbankan (FKDKP) Bidang Pendidikan (2018-Sekarang) Member of the management of the Communication Forum for Banking Compliance Directors (FKDKP) in the Education Sector (2018-Present) • Asesor Bidang Manajemen Risiko Level Eksekutif dan Bidang Kepatuhan (2015-sekarang) Executive Level Risk Management and Compliance Sector Assessor (2015-present) • Asesor Sistem Pembayaran dan Pengelolaan Uang Rupiah (SPPUR) Assessor for Payment Systems and Rupiah Money Management (SPPUR) • Tenaga Pengajar di Lembaga Perbankan (IBI/LPPI, dsb) Instructor at Banking Institutions (IBI/LPPI, etc.) • Pembicara di beberapa Seminar dan Pelatihan Perbankan Speaker at various Banking Seminars and Training sessions • Asesor dan pengajar Lembaga Sertifikasi Pendidikan Perbankan & IBI (2015) Assessor and instructor at the Banking & IBI Education Certification Institute (2015) • Anggota Ahli Senior Honoris IBI/LPPI (2002) Honorary Senior Expert Member IBI/LPPI (2002) • Wakil Ketua Forkamas Bank di Bank Indonesia (2001-2006) Vice Chairman of Forkamas Bank at Bank Indonesia (2001-2006) • Sekjen Marketing & Legal Club Perbanas (2000-2006) Secretary General of Marketing & Legal Club Perbanas (2000-2006) • Dosen tidak tetap di beberapa perguruan tinggi/universitas (1999) Non-permanent lecturer at several colleges/universities (1999) • Account Officer, Senior Account Officer, Branch Manager, Auditor, dan di berbagai bidang seperti kredit, operasional, manajemen risiko, dan kepatuhan dengan jabatan dari Officer hingga Direktur di berbagai bank devisa di Indonesia Account Officer, Senior Account Officer, Branch Manager, Auditor, and in various fields such as credit, operations, risk management, and compliance with positions from Officer to Director in various foreign exchange banks in Indonesia
Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position	Tidak memiliki rangkap jabatan pada bank, perusahaan, atau institusi lainnya. Has no dual roles in other banks, companies, or institutions.
Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation	Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pengendali. Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and majority or controlling shareholder.
Kepemilikan Saham Share Ownership	Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank. Has no share ownership in the Bank.

**Pelatihan
Training**

Pada tahun 2023, mengikuti:

In 2023, he attended the following trainings:

- *Coaching Clinic Onsite* Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi oleh Bank Indonesia
Coaching Clinic Onsite Integrated Commercial Bank Report by Bank Indonesia
- *Seminar Nasional Pembiayaan UMKM Melalui Multichannel* oleh Bank Indonesia
Seminar MSME National Financing Through Multichannel by Bank Indonesia
- *Webinar The Role of Governance, Risk, and Compliance in Supporting Financial Sector Performance* oleh FKDKP
Webinar The Role of Governance, Risk, and Compliance in Supporting Financial Sector Performance by FKDKP
- *Anti-Money Laundering in Digital Era: Lesson Learned from Selected Countries* oleh OJK
Anti-Money Laundering in Digital Era: Lesson Learned from Selected Countries by OJK
- *Webinar Sosialisasi POJK no. 8 Tahun 2023 tentang APU PPT dan PPPSPM di Sektor Jasa Keuangan* oleh OJK
Webinar Socialization of POJK no. 8 of 2023 regarding AML CTF and CPF in Financial Service Sector by OJK
- *Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment* oleh GPS
Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment by GPS
- *Annual Refreshment AML* oleh PT. Business First International
Annual Refreshment AML by PT. Business First International
- *Case Fraud Operasional & Strategi Antisipasi Fraud* oleh Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Operations Fraud Case & Fraud Anticipation Strategy by Bank Shinhan Indonesia
- *Refreshment Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko* oleh BARA
Risk Management Certification Refreshment by BARA
- *Sustainable Governance: Digital Transformation as a Game Changer, Ethical Culture as a Value Keeper* oleh OJK
Sustainable Governance: Digital Transformation as a Game Changer, Ethical Culture as a Value Keeper by OJK
- *Resertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Jenjang 7* oleh LSPP
Re-certification of Risk Management Level 7 by LSPP
- *Sosialisasi POJK tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum* oleh Perbanas
POJK Socialization regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks by Perbanas
- *Webinar "Peluang dan Tantangan Fintech P2P Lending di Era UU P2SK"* oleh OJK Institute
Webinar "Opportunities and Challenges of P2P Lending in the Era of UU P2SK" by OJK Institute
- *Diseminasi "Securing Hasil Tindak Pidana Lintas Batas Negara melalui Implementasi Regulasi mengenai Penundaan, Penghentian, dan Pemblokiran Transaksi"* oleh PPAK
Dissemination "Securing the Proceeds of Criminal Acts Across National Borders through Implementation of Regulations regarding Postponement, Termination and Blocking of Transactions" by PPAK
- *Anti-Money Laundering Trade Based APAC* oleh Thomson Reuters
Anti-Money Laundering Trade Based APAC by Thomson Reuters
- *Preventing Financial Crime: Global Edition* oleh Thomson Reuters
Preventing Financial Crime: Global Edition by Thomson Reuters
- *Sanctions (Global)* oleh Thomson Reuters
Sanctions (Global) by Thomson Reuters
- *Webinar "Mengenal Lebih Jauh Pengaturan UU P2SK Dalam Rangka Penguatan Sektor Perbankan"* oleh OJK Institute
Webinar "Understand Further the Regulations on the P2SK Law in the Context of Strengthening the Banking Sector" by OJK Institute
- *Webinar "Role of Financial Service Sector on Countering the Financing of Terrorism"* oleh OJK
Webinar "Role of Financial Service Sector on Countering the Financing of Terrorism" by OJK
- *Pelatihan Audit Internal ISO 27001:2022* oleh PT. Moonlay Technologies
Internal Audit ISO 27001:2022 Training by PT. Moonlay Technologies



Leonard Auly

Direktur Kredit & SDM
Credit & HR Director

Kewarganegaraan Nationality

Indonesia
Indonesia

Usia Age

56 tahun
56 years old

Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree

Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor KEP-16/D.03/2020 tanggal 23 Januari 2020, berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Direktur Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada 10 Februari 2020 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2023 untuk masa jabatan tiga tahun.
After obtaining the approval of Financial Service Authority no KEP-16/D.03/2020 dated January 23, 2020, based on the Circular Resolution of The Shareholders Beyond and In Lieu of An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as Director of Bank Shinhan Indonesia on 10th February 2020 and re-appointed in 2023 for three-year term.

Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background

Sarjana jurusan Teknik Elektro dari Universitas Trisakti
Bachelor's degree of Electrical Engineering from Trisakti University
Magister Bisnis Administrasi jurusan Keuangan dari Missouri State University (d/h. Southwest Missouri State University)
Master of Business Administration majoring in Finance from Missouri State University (formerly Southwest Missouri State University)

Riwayat Jabatan Working Experience

- Chief Financial Officer PT Central Cipta Murdaya Holding
Chief Financial Officer PT Central Cipta Murdaya Holding
- Direktur Kredit di PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Credit Director at PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
- Senior Credit Manager di PT Bank DBS Indonesia
Senior Credit Manager at PT Bank DBS Indonesia
- Senior Credit Approval di Citibank NA
Senior Credit Approval at Citibank NA
- Senior Risk Manager di PT Bank International Indonesia, Tbk
Senior Risk Manager at PT Bank International Indonesia, Tbk
- Senior Manager Risk Management Credit Review di Badan Penyelesaian Perbankan Nasional
Senior Manager Risk Management Credit Review at the National Banking Restructuring Agency
- Kepala Urusan di Divisi Corporate Banking di PT Bank Central Asia
Head of Affairs in the Corporate Banking Division at PT Bank Central Asia

Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position

Tidak memiliki rangkap jabatan pada bank, perusahaan, atau institusi lainnya.
Has no dual roles in other banks, companies, or institutions.

Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation

Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pengendali.
Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and majority or controlling shareholder.

Kepemilikan Saham Share Ownership

Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank.
Has no share ownership in the Bank.

Pelatihan Training

Pada tahun 2023, mengikuti:
In 2023, he attended the following trainings:

- Case Fraud Operasional & Strategi Antisipasi Fraud oleh Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Operations Fraud Case & Fraud Anticipation Strategy by Bank Shinhan Indonesia
- *Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment* oleh GPS
Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment oleh GPS
- *Annual Refreshment AML* oleh PT. *Business First International*
Annual Refreshment AML oleh PT. *Business First International*

Kim Seong Won

Direktur Keuangan
Finance Director



Kewarganegaraan Nationality

Korea Selatan
South Korea

Usia Age

46 tahun
46 years old

Dasar Penunjukan Appointment Decree

Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor KEP-1/D.03/2022 tanggal 3 Januari 2022, berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, beliau diangkat sebagai Direktur Keuangan Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2022 dan diangkat kembali pada tahun 2023 untuk masa jabatan tiga tahun.
After obtaining the approval of Financial Service Authority no KEP-1/D.03/2019 dated January 3, 2022, based on the Circular Resolution of The Shareholders Beyond and In Lieu of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he was appointed as Finance Director of Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2022 and re-appointed in 2023 for three-year term.

Riwayat Pendidikan Educational Background

Sarjana dari Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (2003)
Bachelor's degree from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (2003)
Magister Administrasi Manajemen dari Kenan-Flagler Business School di The University of North Carolina, Amerika Serikat (2014)
Master of Business Administration from Kenan-Flagler Business School in The University of North Carolina, USA (2014)

Riwayat Jabatan Work Experience

- *Business Executive Vice President* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (2019-2022)
Business Executive Vice President at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (2019-2022)
- *Vice President* di Shinhan Bank Cabang SIngapura (2017-2019)
Vice President at Shinhan Bank Singapore Branch (2017-2019)
- *Corporate Banking* di Shinhan Bank Co.,Ltd. (2003-2017)
Corporate Banking at Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd. (2003-2017)

Rangkap Jabatan Concurrent Position

Tidak memiliki rangkap jabatan pada bank, perusahaan, atau institusi lainnya.
Has no dual roles in other banks, companies, or institutions.

Hubungan Afiliasi Affiliation

Tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi apapun dengan anggota Direksi lain, Dewan Komisaris, maupun dengan pemegang saham utama atau pengendali.
Has no affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and majority or controlling shareholder.

Kepemilikan Saham Share Ownership

Tidak memiliki kepemilikan saham di Bank.
Has no share ownership in the Bank.

Pelatihan Training

Pada tahun 2023, mengikuti:
In 2023, he attended the following trainings:

- *Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment* oleh GPS
Executive Risk Management Certification Refreshment by GPS
- *Annual Refreshment AML* oleh PT. Business First International
Annual Refreshment AML oleh PT. Business First International

PROFIL PEJABAT EKSEKUTIF

Executive Officers Profile



Jung Chang Hoon
Executive Wholesale Banking RM

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Provinsi Kyungsang-Nam, Republik Korea pada tanggal 26 Desember 1975. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana dari Universitas Chungang, Korea Selatan pada tahun 2002. Memulai karir di Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., Seoul, sejak tahun 2007 dan telah menjabat di beberapa posisi strategis seperti *Sales Staff*, *Counter Officer*, *Relationship Manager*, *HRM*, dan *Operation Manager*. Selanjutnya sejak Januari 2020 resmi menjabat sebagai *Bisnis Executive Vice President* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dan saat ini menjabat sebagai *Executive Wholesale Banking RM*.

South Korean citizen, born in Kyungsang-Nam Province, Republic of Korea on December 26, 1975. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree from Chungang University, South Korea in 2002. Embarking his career at Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., Seoul since 2007 and has served in several strategic positions such as *Sales Staff*, *Counter Officer*, *Relationship Manager*, *HRM*, and *Operation Manager*. Furthermore, in January 2020, he officially served as *Business Executive Vice President* at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, and currently he serves as *Executive Wholesale Banking RM*.



Cho Myonghyon
Executive Wholesale Banking RM

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Seoul pada tanggal 10 Desember 1970. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi di Sungkyunkwan University pada tahun 1995. Memulai karir di Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., sejak tahun 1995 sebagai *Manager of Corporate Banking Branch*. Setelah itu, menjabat beberapa posisi strategis di beberapa departemen. Di awal tahun 2023 menjabat sebagai *Head of Global Business Department*, sebelum pindah ke PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai *Executive Wholesale Banking RM*.

South Korean citizen, born in Seoul on December 10, 1970. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Sungkyunkwan University in 1995. Started his career at Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd. in 1995 as *Manager of Corporate Banking Branch*. After that, he held several strategic positions in several departments. In early 2023, he served as *Head of Global Business Department*, before moving to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as *Executive Wholesale Banking RM*.



Yoon Changmin
Group Head of Wholesale Banking

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Busan pada tanggal 27 Agustus 1977. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Administrasi dan Manajemen di Korea University pada tahun 2001. Memulai karir di Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., sejak tahun 2004 hingga tahun 2019 di beberapa Departemen Bisnis. Setelah itu, menjabat posisi di Seoyeouido *Corporate Business Banking Center* selama 4 tahun, sebelum pindah ke PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2023 sebagai *Executive Wholesale Banking RM*.

South Korean citizen, born in Busan on August 27, 1977. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Administration and Management at Korea University in 2001. He started his career at Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd. from 2004 to 2019 in several Business Departments. After that, held a position at Seoyeouido *Corporate Business Banking Center* for 4 years, before moving to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2023 as *Executive Wholesale Banking RM*.



William Kosasi
Executive Wholesale Banking RM

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Medan pada tanggal 28 Oktober 1984. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi pada Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Indonesia pada tahun 2006. Memulai karir di PT. Bank Danamon Indonesia sebagai *Senior Relation Manager* hingga tahun 2014. Setelah itu berkarir di PT. UOB Indonesia hingga tahun 2016. Kemudian berkarir di Bank OCBC NISP sebagai *Commercial Banking Cluster Head* dari Oktober 2016 hingga November 2018. Bergabung dengan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia menjadi *Relation Manager* di *Account Representative Manager Lending* hingga terakhir diangkat menjadi *Executive Wholesale Banking RM* di Agustus 2023.

Indonesian citizen, born in Medan on October 28, 1984. Obtained a Bachelor of Economics degree from the Indonesian Institute of Business and Informatics in 2006. He started his career at PT Bank Danamon Indonesia as *Senior Relation Manager* until 2014. After that, he worked at PT UOB Indonesia until 2016. Then had a career at Bank OCBC NISP as *Commercial Banking Cluster Head* from October 2016 to November 2018. Joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as a *Relation Manager* in *Account Representative Manager Lending* until finally appointed as *Executive Wholesale Banking RM* in August 2023.



Candra Wijaya
Group Head of Retail Business

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 3 Maret 1980. Memperoleh gelar sarjananya pada tahun 2003 dari Universitas Bina Darma di Palembang, kemudian memperoleh gelar *Master of Business Administration (MBA) Jurusan Strategic Management* di Universitas Gadjah Mada dan lulus pada tahun 2019. Memulai karir di bidang perbankan sejak tahun 2003 di Bank Danamon Indonesia dengan posisi akhir sebagai *Early Warning Officer* sampai dengan tahun 2006. Melanjutkan karirnya selama 17 tahun di Bank Central Asia pada divisi *consumer banking* dan telah bertugas di kota Batam, Medan, Pekanbaru, Surabaya dengan posisi terakhir sebagai *Assistant Vice President* divisi *transaction banking* di Kantor Pusat Jakarta sampai dengan 2023. Selama karir di perbankan selalu fokus pada bidang retail dan *consumer banking*. Bergabung dengan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2023 sebagai *Group Head of Retail Business*.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on March 3, 1980. Obtained his undergraduate degree in 2003 from Bina Darma University in Palembang, then obtained a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree in Strategic Management at Gadjah Mada University and graduated in 2019. He started his career in banking in 2003 at Bank Danamon Indonesia with his final position as Early Warning Officer until 2006. Continued his career for 17 years at Bank Central Asia in the consumer banking division and has been assigned to the cities of Batam, Medan, Pekanbaru, Surabaya with his last position as Assistant Vice President of the transaction banking division at the Jakarta Head Office until 2023. During his career in banking, he has always focused on retail and consumer banking. Joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2023 as Group Head of Retail Business.



Park Sungho
Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Seoul pada tanggal 10 November 1978. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Administrasi dan Manajemen di Sungkyungwan University pada tahun 2002. Memulai karir di Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., sejak tahun 2002 hingga tahun 2015 sebagai *officer* di beberapa Departemen. Setelah itu, selama 6 tahun berkarir di *Corporate Credit Analysis & Assessment Department*, sebelum pindah ke PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2023 sebagai *Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst*.

South Korean citizen, born in Seoul on November 10, 1978. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Administration and Management at Sungkyungwan University in 2002. Started his career at Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd. from 2002 to 2015 as an officer in several departments. After that, He spent 6 years in Corporate Credit Analysis & Assessment Department, before moving to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2023 as Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst.



Park Chun Jung
Group Head of Electronic Banking

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Kota Nonsan pada tanggal 12 Juli 1980. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana dari University of Seoul, Korea Selatan pada tahun 2007, dan memperoleh gelar Pascasarjana di Korea University, Seoul, Korea Selatan pada tahun 2019. Memulai karir di Shinhan Bank Cabang Mapo pada tahun 2007 hingga tahun 2009. Selanjutnya pindah ke Cabang Seokchon Station di tahun 2010 hingga tahun 2013, dan posisi terakhir menjabat di *Retail Banking Department* hingga tahun 2021. Kemudian pindah ke PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2022 sebagai *Group Head of Electronic Banking*.

South Korean citizen, born in Nonsan City on July 12, 1980. Obtained a Bachelor's degree from the University of Seoul, South Korea in 2007, and obtained a Postgraduate degree from Korea University, Seoul, South Korea in 2019. He started his career at Shinhan Bank Mapo Branch in 2007 to 2009. Afterwards, he moved to Seokchon Station Branch in 2010 to 2013, and served in Retail Banking Department until 2021. He later moved to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2022 as Group Head of Electronic Banking.



Kim Yong Seok
Group Head of Information Technology

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Seoul pada tanggal 27 Februari 1976. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Manajemen Digital dari The Korea Cyber University pada tahun 2007. Dari tahun 2002 hingga 2012, beliau bekerja di beberapa *IT Department* di Shinhan Bank Korea. Posisi terakhirnya adalah di *Global Development Department* dari tahun 2012 hingga 2016. Setelah itu, beliau bekerja di *Digital Development Department* selama 6 tahun sebelum mengambil posisi sebagai *Group Head of Information Technology* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2023.

South Korean citizen, born in Seoul on February 27, 1976. Obtained a Bachelor's degree in Digital Management from The Korea Cyber University in 2007. From 2002 to 2012, he worked in several IT Departments at Shinhan Bank Korea. His most recent position was in the Global Development Department from 2012 to 2016. After that, he worked in the Digital Development Department for 6 years before taking up his position as Group Head of the Information Technology at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2023.



Yudha Maulana Sofyan
Head of Internal Audit Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Ciamis tanggal 15 Agustus 1980. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ilmu Komputer, Jurusan Ilmu Komputer pada Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta pada tahun 2005. Memulai karir di PT Aplikasi Perangkat Lunak Yogyakarta sejak 2005, sebagai Staf Program Implementor, dan pada akhir tahun 2005 berkarir di Bank Hagakita sebagai Internal Audit IT sampai dengan 2008. Kemudian menjabat sebagai *Supervisor Operasional* sampai dengan tahun 2010 di Rabobank International Indonesia, dilanjutkan sebagai *Supervisor Security Risk Management* sampai dengan tahun 2011. Sampai tahun 2012 berkarir di Bank Windu Kentjana sebagai Internal Audit IT. Pada tahun 2012 sampai tahun 2016 berkarir di beberapa *multifinance*. Kemudian memulai karir di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tahun 2016 dengan posisi saat ini adalah *Head of Internal Audit Department*.

Indonesian citizen, born in Ciamis on August 15, 1980. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science from Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta in 2005. Started his career at PT Software Application Yogyakarta in 2005 as Program Implementor Staff. In the end of 2005, he served as IT Internal Audit at Bank Hagakita until 2008. He then served as Operations Supervisor until 2010 at Rabobank International Indonesia, and later as Security Risk Management Supervisor until 2011. In 2012, he served as an IT Internal Auditor at Bank Windu Kentjana. From 2012 to 2016, he worked in several finance companies before joining PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2016 with his current position as Head of the Internal Audit Department.



Ryan Arto
Head of Compliance Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 28 April 1982. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer, Jurusan Komputer Akuntansi pada Universitas Bina Nusantara pada tahun 2004. Memulai karir tahun 2002, menjabat sebagai *Direct Sales* Citibank. Tahun 2004, menjabat sebagai *Telesales Supervisor* di Standard Chartered Bank. Tahun 2010 menjadi *Senior Auditor* di Divisi Internal Audit PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk. Tahun 2015 menjabat sebagai *General Manager* di beberapa perusahaan *multifinance*, sebelum bergabung pertama kali di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2016 dan saat ini menjabat sebagai *Head of Compliance Department*.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on April 28, 1982. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science, majoring in Computer Accounting at Bina Nusantara University in 2004. Started his career in 2002 as Direct Sales at Citibank. In 2004, he served as Telesales Supervisor at Standard Chartered Bank. In 2010, he became a Senior Auditor in the Internal Audit Division of PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk. In 2015, he served as General Manager in several multi finance companies before joining PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia for the first time in 2016 and currently serves as the Head of Compliance Department.



Frederick Wolfe
Head of Risk Management Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 31 Mei 1984. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi, Jurusan Manajemen pada Universitas Tarumanagara pada tahun 2006. Kemudian memperoleh gelar Master di Prasetya Mulya *Business School* pada tahun 2013. Memulai karir di Bank Panin sejak 2007, masuk dalam program ODP (*Office Development Program*) kemudian sebagai staf di unit *Credit Risk* pada Divisi Manajemen Risiko sampai dengan tahun 2010. Setelah itu berkarir di Bangkok Bank Jakarta *Branch* sebagai *Risk Management Officer* di tahun 2010 dan di tahun 2012 diangkat menjadi *Head of Risk Management*. Kemudian di tahun 2015 berkarir di Bank Hana Indonesia sebagai *Head of Risk Management*. Selanjutnya sejak Agustus 2022 menjabat sebagai *Head of Risk Management Department* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on May 31, 1984. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Economics majoring in Management from Tarumanagara University in 2006, and a Master's Degree from Prasetya Mulya *Business School* in 2013. Commencing his career at Panin Bank in 2007 through the ODP (*Office Development Program*), he served until 2010 as a member of the *Credit Risk* Unit in the Risk Management Division. In 2010, he served as the *Risk Management Officer* at the Bangkok Bank Jakarta Branch, and in 2012 he was promoted to the position of *Head of Risk Management*. Then, in 2015 he continued his career as the *Head of Risk Management* at Bank Hana Indonesia. Since August 2022, serves as the *Head of Risk Management Department* Bank at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.



William Dharmananda
Head of Know Your Customer Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 14 Juli 1987. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Program Studi Akuntansi, Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta pada tahun 2012. Memulai karir melalui Program Bakti BCA di PT Bank Central Asia, Tbk pada tahun 2005-2008. Melanjutkan karir beliau di beberapa bank dan perusahaan pembiayaan, antara lain di PT Bank Metro Express sebagai *Back Office* pada tahun 2008-2010, lalu di PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk untuk menjalankan fungsi sebagai *Operational Compliance* dan *KYC* di Cabang selama 2010-2012, dan berkarir di PT Aditama Finance sejak 2012 sampai 2017 dengan penugasan sebagai *Risk Credit* dan juga *Compliance Credit*. Akhirnya pada tahun 2017 bergabung ke PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai *Deputy General Manager of Compliance*, dan mulai bertugas sebagai *Head of Know Your Customer Department* pada tahun 2018. Telah mengikuti berbagai seminar, pelatihan dan sertifikasi di Bidang Perbankan, Perusahaan Pembiayaan, *Risk Management* dan Kepatuhan.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on July 14, 1987. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Economics majoring in Accounting at University of Mercu Buana, Jakarta in 2012. Commencing his career through the BCA Service Program at PT Bank Central Asia, Tbk. in 2005-2008. Continued working in several banks and financing company (*Leasing*), such as at PT Bank Metro Express as *Back Office* (2008-2010), at PT Bank Windu Kentjana International, Tbk as *Operational Compliance* and *KYC* in branch (2010- 2012), and at PT Aditama Finance as *Risk Credit* and *Compliance Credit* (2012- 2017). Finally in 2017, he joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (BSI) as *Compliance Deputy General Manager* and currently assigned as *Head of Know Your Customer Department*. He has attended several seminars, training, and certifications in Banking, Financing Company (*Leasing*), *Risk Management*, and *Compliance*.



Suharjono Hamdani Tjipta
Head of Credit Policy and
Control Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 06 Mei 1968. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi, Jurusan Manajemen pada Universitas Parahyangan pada tahun 1992 dan MBA dari Oregon State University pada tahun 1995. Memulai karir Perbankan di Bank Danamon Indonesia sejak 1996, sebagai *Manager* pada Divisi *Corporate Banking*. Di tahun 2004 berkarir di Bank International Indonesia (sekarang Maybank) sebagai *Commercial Head* Jakarta. Pada tahun 2006, berkarir di Citibank sebagai *Business Team Leader/AVP* sampai dengan 2019 dengan jabatan terakhir *Sales Head/SVP*. Tahun 2021 di J-Trust Bank sebagai Kepala Divisi *Special Asset Management*. Dan sejak Maret 2022 menjabat sebagai *Head of Credit Policy and Control Department* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on May 6, 1968. Obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Economics majoring in Management from Parahyangan University in 1992 and MBA from Oregon State University in 1995. Commencing his banking career at Bank Danamon Indonesia in 1996, as Manager in the Corporate Banking Division. In 2004 he worked at Bank International Indonesia (now Maybank) as Commercial Head Jakarta. In 2006, worked at Citibank as Business Team Leader/AVP until 2019 with last position as Sales Head/SVP. In 2021 at J-Trust Bank as Head of the Special Asset Management Division. Since March 2022, he served as Head of Credit Policy and Control Department at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.



Rita Susanty Prabowo
Head of SME & Retail Analyst
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Pekalongan pada tanggal 29 Desember 1969. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi pada tahun 1992 dari Universitas Atmajaya di Yogyakarta. Memulai karir di bidang perbankan sejak tahun 1993 di PT Bank Umum Nasional sebagai *Senior Account Officer* sampai dengan tahun 1998. Kemudian bekerja di BPPN sebagai *Loan Workout* hingga tahun 2004. Di tahun 2005 melanjutkan karir di PT Bank Huga sebagai *Senior Credit Reviewer*, kemudian tahun 2008 bergabung dengan PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia sampai dengan 2018 dengan posisi terakhir sebagai *Business Banking Credit Reviewer Division Head*. Berkarir di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai *Credit Analyst Staff* hingga menjabat sebagai *Credit Analysis Unit Head* di tahun 2022 dan terakhir diangkat menjadi *Head of SME & Retail Analyst Department* di tahun 2023.

Indonesian citizen, born in Pekalongan on December 29, 1969. Obtained his Bachelor of Economics degree in 1992 from Atmajaya University in Yogyakarta. He started his career in banking in 1993 at PT Bank Umum Nasional as Senior Account Officer until 1998. Then worked at IBRA as a Loan Workout until 2004. In 2005 continued his career at PT Bank Huga as Senior Credit Reviewer, then in 2008 joined PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia until 2018 with his last position as Business Banking Credit Reviewer Division Head. His career at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as Credit Analyst Staff until he was appointed as Credit Analysis Unit Head in 2022 and finally appointed as Head of SME & Retail Analyst Department in 2023.



Pauline Wilhelmina Lynda Manas
Head of Credit Legal & Administration
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta 20 September 1968. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Hukum dari Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Manado jurusan Hukum Perdata dan telah menyelesaikan Program Studi Notariat di Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya. Memulai karir di bidang perbankan sejak tahun 1996 sebagai *Legal Officer* di PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk selama 15 (lima belas) tahun. Kemudian melanjutkan karirnya sebagai *Legal Business Manager* di PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Banten, Tbk (sebelumnya bernama PT Bank Pundi Indonesia, Tbk). Sejak 2016 bergabung di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai *Head of Credit Legal & Administration Department* sampai dengan sekarang.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta September 20, 1968. Obtained a Bachelor of Laws degree from Sam Ratulangi University, Manado majoring in Civil Law and has completed the Notarial Study Program at the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, Surabaya. He started his career in banking in 1996 as a Legal Officer at PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk for 15 (fifteen) years. Then continued his career as Legal Business Manager at PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Banten, Tbk (previously named PT Bank Pundi Indonesia, Tbk). Since 2016 he joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as Head of Credit Legal & Administration Department until now.



Hendri Kijoyo
Head of Special Asset Management
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 4 Agustus 1984. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Teknik, Jurusan Teknik Elektro pada Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember pada tahun 2010. Memulai karir di PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. sejak Mei 2011 melalui ODP *Training Program* selama satu tahun, berlanjut di Divisi *Remedial and Recovery Middle* sampai dengan Januari 2014 dengan posisi *Small Remedial & Recovery Analyst*. Setelah itu masih terus berkarir di PT. Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. di *Business and Risk Division* sebagai *Corporate Credit Analyst* sampai dengan April 2016. Selanjutnya berkarir di PT. Bank Amar Indonesia di *Risk Division* sebagai *Credit Risk Division Head* sampai dengan September 2017. Kemudian berkarir di Bank Permata di *Special Asset Management Division* sebagai *Specialist Loan Workout Wholesale Banking* sampai dengan September 2021 dan melanjutkan di Divisi *Corporate Banking 1* sebagai *Corporate Credit Analyst* sampai dengan Oktober 2022. Selanjutnya sejak Oktober 2022 menjabat sebagai *Head of Special Asset Management Department* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on August 4, 1984. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from Sepuluh November Institute of Technology in 2010. Commencing his career at PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. in May 2011 through the ODP Training Program for one year, he then served as Small Remedial & Recovery Analyst in the Remedial and Recovery Middle Division until January 2014. After that, he worked as a Corporate Credit Analyst for PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in the Business and Risk Division until April 2016. He later served as Head of the Credit Risk Division of PT Bank Amar Indonesia's Risk Division until September 2017. He continued his career at Bank Permata in Special Asset Management Division as Specialist Loan Workout Wholesale Banking until September 2021 and continue in the Corporate Banking Division 1 as Corporate Credit Analyst until October 2022. Furthermore, since October 2022 he served as Head of Special Asset Management Department at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.



Septiandhi Mirza Aziz
Head of Operations Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 25 September 1978. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi, Jurusan Akuntansi pada Universitas Gunadarma Depok pada tahun 2000. Memulai karir di Bank Danamon Indonesia sejak 2002, sebagai staf pada Divisi *Operation* sampai dengan tahun 2012 dengan posisi *Supervisor Treasury Operation*. Setelah itu berkarir di Bank Mayora sebagai salah satu anggota tim Bank Devisa sampai menjabat sebagai *Central Operation Unit Head* di tahun 2014. Selanjutnya sejak Juli 2018 menjabat sebagai *Settlement Unit Head* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dan resmi menjabat sebagai *Head of Operations Department* sejak 26 November 2020.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on September 25, 1978. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Economics, majoring in Accounting from Gunadarma University Depok in 2000. Commencing his career at Bank Danamon Indonesia since 2002 as staff in the Operations Division, his last position in 2012 was Treasury Operations Supervisor. After that, he worked at Bank Mayora as a member of the Foreign Exchange Bank team until he served as the Central Operations Unit Head in 2014. In July 2018, he served as Settlement Unit Head at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia and officially served as Head of Operations Department on November 26, 2020.



Lee Sang Hoon
Head of Treasury and Capital Department

Warga Negara Korea Selatan, lahir di Kota Muju pada tanggal 4 Juli 1981. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Korea University, Seoul, Korea Selatan pada tahun 2008. Memulai karir di Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., sejak tahun 2008 hingga tahun 2013 sebagai *Officer* di beberapa Departemen. Setelah itu, menjabat posisi di *Sales & Trading Department* selama 9 tahun, sebelum pindah ke PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2022 sebagai *Head of Treasury and Capital Department*.

South Korean citizen, born in Muju City on July 4, 1981. Obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Korea University, Seoul, South Korea in 2008. Commencing his career at Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd., from 2008 to 2013 as an Officer in several departments. After that, he served in Sales & Trading Department for 9 years, before moving to PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2022 as Head of Treasury and Capital Department.



Meiliana
Head of Finance and Accounting
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Surabaya 18 Mei 1973. Lulus jurusan Akuntansi di Universitas Surabaya tahun 1996. Memulai karir tahun 1996, sebagai *Purchasing-Retail* di Papaya Fresh Gallery. Sejak 1997 bergabung dengan PT Centratama Nasional Bank, dengan posisi terakhir sebagai Kepala Satuan *Financial, Accounting* dan *Settlement* sebelum bergabung dengan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai *Head of Finance and Accounting Department* hingga saat ini.

Indonesian citizen, born in Surabaya on May 18, 1973. Graduated with Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from University of Surabaya in 1996. Commencing her career in 1996 as PurchasingRetail in Papaya Fresh Gallery. In 1997, she joined PT Centratama Nasional Bank, with the last position as Head of Financial, Accounting and Settlement before joining PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as Head of Finance and Accounting until now.



Yose Yamani
Head of Strategy Planning Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Bogor pada tanggal 9 Oktober 1976. Memperoleh gelar sarjananya pada tahun 2001 dari Universitas Padjadjaran di Bandung, kemudian melanjutkan studi pasca sarjana di Universitas Indonesia dan lulus pada tahun 2011. Telah berkarir selama lebih dari 19 tahun di bidang perbankan dengan menduduki berbagai posisi strategis di beberapa bank di Indonesia. Memulai karir di bidang perbankan sejak tahun 2001 di Bank BCA sebagai *Credit Policy Supervisor* sampai dengan tahun 2005. Tahun 2006 melanjutkan karirnya di Citibank N.A. sebagai *Portfolio Manager*, kemudian tahun 2008 bergabung dengan Bank Maybank Indonesia sebagai *Head of WB Portfolio Management* dan pada tahun 2010 melanjutkan karirnya di Bank ICBC Indonesia sebagai *Deputy Head of Credit Management*. Sebelum bergabung dengan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, pernah berkarir di Bank UOB Indonesia sebagai *WB Business Assurance Head* dan di Bank Ganesha dengan jabatan terakhir sebagai *Head of Risk Management and System & Procedure*. Bergabung dengan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di tahun 2020 sebagai Kepala Departemen *Credit Policy & Control* dan menjabat sebagai *Head of Strategy Planning Department* di tahun 2022.

Indonesian citizen, born in Bogor on October 9, 1976. Obtained his Bachelor's Degree in 2001 from Padjadjaran University in Bandung and his Master's Degree from the University of Indonesia in 2011. He has been working for more than 20 years in banking industry and has served several strategic positions in several banks in Indonesia. Commencing his career in banking in 2001 as Credit Policy Supervisor in BCA until 2005. In 2006, he was Portfolio Manager at Citibank N.A. In 2008, he joined Maybank Indonesia as Head of WB Portfolio Management and in 2010 he served at ICBC Bank Indonesia as Deputy Head of Credit Management. Prior to joining Bank Shinhan Indonesia, he had worked in UOB Bank Indonesia as WB Business Assurance Head and in Bank Ganesha with the last position as Head of Risk Management and System & Procedure. In January 2020, he joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as Head of Credit Policy & Control Department, and since 2022 he served as Head of Strategy Planning Department.



Levence Musa Gosal
Head of General Affair Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 11 Agustus 1973. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Gunadarma Jakarta pada tahun 1995 dan Sarjana Administrasi Umum dari STIE Kalbe pada tahun 2004. Memulai karir di dunia perbankan ketika bergabung dalam program *Management Trainee Banking Basic Operation* pada tahun 1995 di Bank Danamon Indonesia. Setelah menempati beberapa posisi sebagai Pimpinan Kantor Kas dan Kantor Cabang Pembantu pada periode 1997-2004, kemudian bergabung dengan Divisi *General Affair* Kantor Pusat dengan berbagai posisi mulai dari Kepala Departemen *General Affair* Kantor Wilayah Jakarta dan kemudian Divisi *Procurement* Kantor Pusat sampai dengan tahun 2013. Pada tahun 2013 bergabung dengan HSBC Co Ltd di *Global Procurement Unit* sampai dengan tahun 2015. Bergabung bersama Sampoerna *Financial Group* pada tahun 2015 sebagai *Procurement & General Affair Group Head* sampai dengan tahun 2017 dan kemudian pada tahun 2017 bergabung di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai *Head of General Affair Department*. Selama berkarir sebagai *General Affair* telah mengikuti beberapa pelatihan di AT Kearney Singapura, HSBC Global Hongkong dan Shinhan Global Seoul.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on August 11, 1973. Obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Gunadarma University Jakarta in 1995 and Bachelor's Degree in General Administration from STIE Kalbe in 2004. Started his career by joining Management Trainee for Banking Basic Operation program in 1995 at Bank Danamon Indonesia. After holding several positions such as Cash Office Manager and Sub-Branch Manager during 1997-2004, he joined Head Office General Affairs Division with various positions from the Head of General Affairs at Jakarta Regional Office to the Head of Procurement Division at Head Office until 2013. In 2013, he joined HSBC Co Ltd at Global Procurement Unit until 2015. He then joined Sampoerna Financial Group from 2015-2017 as Procurement & General Affairs Group Head before joining PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as Head of General Affair Department in 2017. During his career in General Affair, he has attended several training sessions at AT Kearney Singapore, HSBC Global Hong Kong, and Shinhan Global Seoul.



Astrid Ligwina Lee G
Head of Branch Network Enforcement
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 20 Juni 1970. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi Jurusan *Management* pada Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta pada tahun 1993. Memulai karier di PT Bank Internasional Indonesia sejak tahun 1993 sebagai *Assistant Account Officer*, sampai dengan tahun 2004 dengan posisi *Branch Manager* KC Bintaro. Setelah itu, di bulan Mei 2004 berkarier di PT Bank Mega sebagai *Branch Manager* KC Kemang, sampai menjabat sebagai *Area Branch Manager* Pluit sampai dengan tahun 2011. Selanjutnya sejak Desember 2011 di PT Maybank Indonesia menjabat sebagai *Area Branch Manager* Pluit. Pada Juni 2012 menjabat sebagai *Head Regional SME Lending* dengan cakupan wilayah Jakarta Utara, Jakarta Timur, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Jawa Barat dan Jawa Tengah, dan di tahun 2016 menjabat sebagai *Head of Maybank@Work*. Januari 2021 di PT Bank Ina Perdana sebagai *Head of Corporate Banking*, lalu Agustus hingga Januari 2022 sebagai *Head of Branch Banking*. Bergabung sejak Februari 2022 di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia menjabat sebagai *Head of Branch Network Enforcement Department*.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on June 20, 1970. Obtained a Bachelor of Economics degree in Management at Tarumanagara University, Jakarta in 1993. She started her career at PT Bank Internasional Indonesia since 1993 as Assistant Account Officer, until 2004 as the Branch Manager of KC Bintaro. Afterwards, in May 2004, she worked at PT Bank Mega as Branch Manager of KC Kemang, then as Pluit Area Branch Manager until 2011. Furthermore, since December 2011, she worked at PT Maybank Indonesia as Pluit Area Branch Manager. In June 2012, she served as Regional Head of SME Lending in charge of North Jakarta, East Jakarta, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Java and Central Java, and in 2016, she served as Head of Maybank@Work. In January 2021, she held a position at PT Bank Ina Perdana as Head of Corporate Banking, while in August to January 2022 as Head of Branch Banking. She joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia since February 2022 and served as Head of Branch Performance and Evaluation Department.



Dimas Febriyatno
Head of Legal & Corporate Secretary
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Jakarta pada tanggal 25 Februari 1986. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Hukum pada Universitas Trisakti pada tahun 2009 dan Magister Hukum Bisnis pada Universitas Gadjah Mada pada tahun 2012. Memulai karir di PT. Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk sejak Juni 2009 dengan berbagai posisi mulai dari *Legal Business*, *Legal Counsel* dan terakhir *Litigation Counsel*. Setelah itu berkarir di PT. Bank Permata, Tbk dari tahun 2014 di *Legal Litigation Team* sampai dengan Juni 2017. Kemudian berkarir di PT Central Omega Resources, Tbk hingga tahun 2020 sebagai *Head HR & Legal Corporate*. Lalu berkarir pada PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk sebagai *Head Litigation* di April 2020 hingga Juli 2023. Selanjutnya sejak Agustus 2023 menjabat sebagai *Head of Legal & Corporate Secretary Department* di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Selain itu aktif sebagai Advokat Peradi sejak 2018 dan anggota Assosiasi Pengurus dan Kurator Indonesia (AKPI) sejak 2022.

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on February 25, 1986. She obtained her Bachelor of Laws degree from Trisakti University in 2009 and Master of Business Law from Gadjah Mada University in 2012. She started her career at PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk since June 2009 with various positions starting from Legal Business, Legal Counsel and finally Litigation Counsel. After that, he worked at PT Bank Permata, Tbk from 2014 in the Legal Litigation Team until June 2017. Then had a career at PT Central Omega Resources, Tbk until 2020 as Head of HR & Legal Corporate. Then a career at PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk as Head Litigation in April 2020 until July 2023. Furthermore, since August 2023 he has served as Head of Legal & Corporate Secretary Department at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia. In addition, he has been active as an Advocate of Peradi since 2018 and a member of the Indonesian Association of Administrators and Curators (AKPI) since 2022.



Fransisca Lilia
Pjs. Head of Human Resources
Department

Warga Negara Indonesia, lahir di Kediri tahun 1974. Lulusan dari program studi jenjang Diploma III Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya, jurusan Sastra Inggris dari Universitas Widya Mandala tahun 1998 di Surabaya. Memulai karir di bidang personalia sejak tahun 1996 di PT Bank Arta Niaga Kencana sampai dengan tahun 2008. Kemudian berkarir di PT Bank Commonwealth sebagai *Manager Human Resources* hingga tahun 2017. Bergabung di PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sejak April 2017 dan terakhir diangkat menjadi Pjs. *Head of Human Resources Department* di tahun 2023.

Indonesian citizen, born in Kediri in 1974. Graduated from Diploma III study program of Faculty of Literature and Culture, majoring in English Literature from Widya Mandala University in 1998 in Surabaya. She started her career in personnel since 1996 at PT Bank Arta Niaga Kencana until 2008. Then had a career at PT Bank Commonwealth as Human Resources Manager until 2017. Joined PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia since April 2017 and was last appointed as Pjs. Head of Human Resources Department in 2023.

SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA (SDM)

Human Resources

Pada akhir tahun 2023, Bank memiliki jumlah karyawan sebanyak 686 orang. Jumlah ini mengalami penurunan sebesar 7,92% jika dibanding tahun 2022 yang berjumlah 745 orang. Jumlah karyawan di tahun 2023 tersebut terdiri dari 653 orang karyawan tetap dan 33 orang karyawan kontrak.

At the end of 2023, the Bank had a total of 686 employees. This number experienced a decrease of 7.92% compared to 2022, which had 745 employees. The workforce in 2023 consisted of 653 permanent employees and 33 contract employees.

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Jabatan (orang)

Composition based on Position (employee)

Level Jabatan Position	2023			2022		
	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total
Direksi Board of Directors	4	0	4	5	0	5
Manajer Managers	133	81	214	127	88	215
Staf Staffs	209	259	468	236	289	525
Non Staf Non-Staffs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jumlah Total	346	340	686	368	377	745

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Jenjang Pendidikan (orang)

Composition based on Education Level (employee)

Jenjang Pendidikan Education Level	2023			2022		
	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total
Strata 3 Doctor's Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strata 2 Master's Degree	20	9	29	24	13	37
Strata 1 Bachelor's Degree	257	255	512	264	283	547
Diploma III Diploma III	26	44	70	29	46	75
Diploma II Diploma II	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diploma I Diploma I	1	2	3	2	2	4
SMA dan sederajat Senior High School	42	30	72	48	33	81
SMP dan sederajat Junior High School	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jumlah Total	346	340	686	368	377	745

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Jenjang Usia (orang)

Composition based on Age (employee)

Jenjang Usia Age	2023			2022		
	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total
> 50 tahun > 50 years old	45	25	70	56	26	82
41 s.d. 50 tahun 41 to 50 years old	131	70	201	137	75	212
31 s.d. 40 tahun 31 to 40 years old	118	120	238	118	137	255
21 s.d. 30 tahun 21 to 30 years old	52	125	177	57	139	196
17 s.d. 20 tahun 17 to 20 years old	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jumlah Total	346	340	686	368	377	745

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Status Kepegawaian (orang)

Composition based on Employment Status (employee)

Status Kepegawaian Employment Status	2023			2022		
	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total
Pegawai Tetap Permanent Employees	310	339	653	329	374	703
Pegawai Kontrak Non-Permanent Employees	36	1	33	39	3	42
Jumlah Total	346	340	686	368	377	745

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Gender/Jenis Kelamin (orang)

Composition based on Gender (employee)

Jenis Kelamin Gender	2023		2022	
	Jumlah Total	Komposisi (%) Composition (%)	Jumlah Total	Komposisi (%) Composition (%)
Laki-laki Male	346	50,44%	368	49,40%
Perempuan Female	340	49,56%	377	50,60%
Jumlah Total	686	100,00%	745	100,00%

Pengembangan Kompetensi Karyawan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia mendorong perkembangan potensi karyawan dengan memberikan kesempatan untuk terlibat aktif dalam pengembangan kompetensi yang relevan dengan bidang tugas masing-masing jenjang organisasi dan pada seluruh unit. Pengembangan kompetensi dapat berupa pelatihan di kelas, kegiatan asosiasi profesi, *e-learning*, *on the job training*, hingga *project assignment*. Fasilitasi ini merupakan bentuk upaya Bank dalam membentuk Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) unggulan yang berdaya saing tinggi dan mampu beradaptasi di tengah dinamika bisnis perbankan.

Pada tahun 2023, Bank mengadakan dan/atau mengikutsertakan karyawan pada berbagai program pengembangan kompetensi sebagai berikut.

Employees Competency Development

Bank Shinhan Indonesia encourages the development of employee potential by providing opportunities to be actively involved in developing competencies relevant to the areas of work at each level of the organization and across all units. Competency development can take the form of classroom training, professional association activities, e-learning, on-the-job training, and project assignments. This facilitation is a form of the Bank's efforts to form superior Human Resources (HR) who are highly competitive and able to adapt amidst the dynamics of the banking business.

In 2023, the Bank held and/or involved employees in various competency development programs as follows.

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat/Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Januari January			
1	<i>E-Learning</i> Pemeriksaan Mandiri (<i>Self Inspection</i>) E-Learning Self-Inspection	119	2 Januari 2023 January 2, 2023
2	<i>E-Learning</i> Compliance E-Learning Compliance	8	21 Januari 2023 January 21, 2023
3	<i>Training</i> General Affairs General Affairs Training	3	21 Januari 2023 January 21, 2023
4	<i>E-Learning</i> AML E-Learning AML	5	24 Januari 2023 January 24, 2023
5	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Executive Level	21	25 Januari 2023 January 25, 2023
6	<i>Training</i> Sosialisasi Internal Audit Internal Audit Socialization Training	114	25 Januari 2023 January 25, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Februari February			
1	<i>E-Learning AML</i> E-Learning AML	9	1 Februari 2023 February 1, 2023
2	<i>E-Learning Compliance</i> E-Learning Compliance	6	1 Februari 2023 February 1, 2023
3	<i>Training Capacity Building</i> Perbankan Peserta Kliring – Perbankan Purwokerto Training Capacity Building for Purwokerto Clearing – Banking Participant	1	3 Februari 2023 February 3, 2023
4	<i>Training General Affairs</i> General Affairs Training	2	7 Februari 2023 February 7, 2023
5	Seminar Pengembangan dan Penguatan Sektor Keuangan (UU PPSK) Seminar on Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (PPSK Law)	10	8 Februari 2023 February 8, 2023
6	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Pelaksanas SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Executive Level	28	13 Februari 2023 February 13, 2023
7	<i>Training Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi (LBUT)</i> Integrated Commercial Bank Report Training (LBUT)	14	14 Februari 2023 February 14, 2023
8	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Supervisory Level	26	15 Februari 2023 February 15, 2023
9	<i>Training Trade Finance Product for Branch</i> Trade Finance Product for Branch Training	46	16 Februari 2023 February 16, 2023
10	<i>Training Refreshment Risk Management</i> Refreshment Risk Management Training	33	20 Februari 2023 February 20, 2023
11	<i>Training Risk Management Level 5</i> Level 5 Risk Management Training	1	20 Februari 2023 February 20, 2023
12	Pelatihan Berbasis SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Executive Level	11	24 Februari 2023 February 24, 2023
13	<i>Training Refreshment Sertifikasi Treasury Level Basic</i> Basic Level Treasury Certification Refreshment Training	1	27 Februari 2023 February 27, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Maret March			
1	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Executive Level	39	6 Maret 2023 March 6, 2023
2	<i>Training for trainer</i> Layanan EDC Cabang Training for trainers of Branch EDC Services	93	8 Maret 2023 March 8, 2023
3	<i>Training: Internal Control</i> COSO 2013 Training: Internal Control COSO 2013	1	13 Maret 2023 March 13, 2023
4	<i>Training Induction New Employee</i> Training Induction New Employee	22	13 Maret 2023 March 13, 2023
5	<i>Training Refreshment Risk Management</i> Risk Management Refreshment Training	31	13 Maret 2023 March 13, 2023
6	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	32	13 Maret 2023 March 13, 2023
7	<i>Training Refreshment</i> Sertifikasi Kepatuhan Perbankan Level Officer Banking Compliance Certification Refreshment Training at the Officer Level	32	13 Maret 2023 March 13, 2023
8	<i>Training Risk Management Certification</i> Level 1 Level 1 Risk Management Certification Training	2	14 Maret 2023 March 14, 2023
9	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Supervisory Level	17	20 Maret 2023 March 20, 2023
10	<i>Training Sosialisasi</i> AITHER AITHER Socialization Training	35	27 Maret 2023 March 27, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
April April			
1	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	24	3 April 2023 April 3, 2023
2	<i>Training Refreshment Risk Management Certification</i> Risk Management Certification Refreshment Training	2	5 April 2023 April 5, 2023
3	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Supervisor Level	24	5 April 2023 April 5, 2023
4	<i>Training Risk Management Certification Level 4</i> Level 4 Risk Management Certification Training	2	6 April 2023 April 6, 2023
5	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	3	10 April 2023 April 10, 2023
6	<i>Training Sosialisasi Monitoring Alih Daya dan Vendor</i> Outsourcing and Vendor Monitoring Socialization Training	15	11 April 2023 April 11, 2023
7	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Supervisory Level	6	12 April 2023 April 12, 2023
8	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) - Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Supervisory Level	24	13 April 2023 April 13, 2023
9	<i>Sosialisasi Shinhan Way Core Value</i> Socialization of Shinhan Way Core Value	180	13 April 2023 April 13, 2023
10	<i>Training: Introduction of Trade Finance and Trade Operation</i> <i>Training: Introduction of Trade Finance and Trade Operation</i> Flow Centralization	19	14 April 2023 April 14, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Mei May			
1	<i>Training Sosialisasi On The Spot Debitur</i> On the Spot Debtor Socialization Training	10	5 Mei 2023 May 5, 2023
2	<i>Training Trade Finance Sales for Branch</i> Training Trade Finance Sales for Branch	59	5 Mei 2023 May 5, 2023
3	<i>Training Sosialisasi Pemeriksaan Mandiri, Temuan Pemeriksaan Mandiri dan Pencairan Deposito Dipercepat</i> Training on Socialization of Self-Inspections, Self-Inspection Findings and Accelerated Disbursement of Deposits	387	8 Mei 2023 May 8, 2023
4	<i>Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 6 - Setelmen Transaksi Tresuri Level Penyelia</i> SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 6 - Treasury Transaction Settlement at the Supervisor Level	1	8 Mei 2023 May 8, 2023
5	<i>Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Pelaksana</i> SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Implementation Level Fund Transfer Management	7	8 Mei 2023 May 8, 2023
6	<i>E-Learning Security Awareness</i> E-Learning Security Awareness	654	8 Mei 2023 May 8, 2023
7	<i>Training Service Quality Management Batch 1</i> Training on Service Quality Management Batch 1	39	13 Mei 2023 May 13, 2023
8	<i>Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Penyelia</i> SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Supervisor Level	10	19 Mei 2023 May 19, 2023
9	<i>Training Service Quality Management Batch 2</i> Training on Service Quality Management Batch 2	22	20 Mei 2023 May 20, 2023
10	<i>Training Intermediate Credit Skills : Reinforcement Credit Skill</i> Training Intermediate Credit Skills : Reinforcement Credit Skill	25	22 Mei 2023 May 22, 2023
11	<i>Training Refreshment Risk Management</i> Training Refreshment Risk Management	2	26 Mei 2023 May 26, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat/Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Juni June			
1	<i>Training Capacity Building</i> Perbankan Peserta Kliring – Perbankan Malang Banking Capacity Building Training for Malang Clearing - Banking Participants	1	1 Juni 2023 June 1, 2023
2	<i>Training Capacity Building</i> Perbankan Peserta Teller – Perbankan Malang Banking Capacity Building Training for Malang Teller- Banking Participants	1	1 Juni 2023 June 1, 2023
3	<i>Training Capacity Building</i> Perbankan Forum Perkasan - Perbankan Jember SBanking Capacity Building Training for Jember Forum Perkasan - Banking	1	2 Juni 2023 June 2, 2023
4	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 – Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Executive Level	1	5 Juni 2023 June 5, 2023
5	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 7 – Setelmen Pembayaran Transaksi <i>Trade Finance</i> Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 7 - Trade Finance Transaction Payment Settlement at the Executive Level	1	5 Juni 2023 June 5, 2023
6	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 – Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Executive Level	5	7 Juni 2023 June 7, 2023
7	<i>E-Learning</i> KYC & AML KYC & AML E-Learning	112	7 Juni 2023 June 7, 2023
8	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 – Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	2	8 Juni 2023 June 8, 2023
9	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 6 – Setelmen Transaksi Tresuri Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 6 - Treasury Transaction Settlement at the Supervisor Level	1	8 Juni 2023 June 8 2023
10	<i>Training</i> Remittance Product <i>Training for Branch</i> Training on Remittance Product Training for Branch	10	9 Juni 2023 June 9, 2023
11	<i>Training</i> Kasir Teller Perbankan Jawa Barat Training of West Java Banking Teller	2	10 Juni 2023 June 10, 2023
12	<i>Service Quality Management Batch 3</i> Service Quality Management Batch 3	28	10 Juni 2023 June 10, 2023
13	Pelatihan Manajemen Risiko untuk Calon Komisaris Training on Risk Management for Commissioners' Candidate	1	13 Juni 2023 June 13, 2023
14	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 – Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Supervisory Level	4	15 Juni 2023 June 15, 2023
15	<i>Training</i> Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi Training on Competency Based Training	1	17 Juni 2023 June 17, 2023
16	<i>Training</i> Induction New Employee Batch 2 Training Induction New Employee Batch 2	27	19 Juni 2023 June 19, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
17	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 6 - Setelmen Transaksi Tresuri Level <i>Executive</i> SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 6 - Treasury Transaction Settlement at the Executive Level	1	22 Juni 2023 June 22, 2023
18	<i>E-learning Refreshment Compliance</i> E-learning Refreshment Compliance	118	23 Juni 2023 June 23, 2023
19	<i>Training</i> Digitalisasi Sistem Pembayaran Tunai & Non Tunai Training on Digitalization of Cash & Non-Cash Payment Systems	1	23 Juni 2023 June 23, 2023
20	<i>Training</i> Pengukuhan Duta Cinta Bangsa Paham (CBP) Rupiah Kasir/Teller Perbankan Bandung Inauguration Training for Duta Cinta Bangsa Paham (CBP) Rupiah Bandung Banking Cashier/Teller	1	23 Juni 2023 June 23, 2023
21	<i>Training</i> English Business Communication Level 3 Training on English Business Communication Level 3	16	26 Juni 2023 June 26, 2023
22	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	1	26 Juni 2023 June 26, 2023
23	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 7 - Setelmen Pembayaran Transaksi <i>Trade Finance</i> Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 7 - Trade Finance Transaction Payment Settlement at the Supervisor Level	2	26 Juni 2023 June 26, 2023
24	<i>Training</i> English Business Communication Level 5 Training on English Business Communication Level 5	14	27 Juni 2023 June 27, 2023
25	<i>Training</i> Korean Hangeul Korean Hangeul Training	8	27 Juni 2023 June 27, 2023
26	<i>Training</i> Bahasa Korea Level 2 Training on Korean Language Level 2	3	27 Juni 2023 June 27, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat/Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Juli July			
1	<i>E-Learning</i> KYC & AML KYC & AML E-learning	15	5 Juli 2023 July 5, 2023
2	<i>E-Learning Refreshment Compliance</i> Refreshment Compliance E-Learning	22	5 Juli 2023 July 5, 2023
3	<i>Training</i> Bahasa Korea Level 1 Training on Korean Language Level 1	11	7 Juli 2023 July 7, 2023
4	<i>Training</i> Bahasa Korea Level 3 Training Korean Language Level 3	6	7 Juli 2023 July 7, 2023
5	<i>Certification</i> SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) - Level Pelaksana SPPUR Certification Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	2	10 Juli 2023 July 10, 2023
6	<i>Training Refreshment Risk Management Certification</i> Training on Risk Management Certification Refreshment	41	10 Juli 2023 July 10, 2023
7	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 6 - Setelmen Transaksi Tresuri Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 6 - Treasury Transaction Settlement at the Supervisor Level	1	12 Juli 2023 July 12, 2023
8	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Supervisory Level	7	13 Juli 2023 July 13, 2023
9	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Supervisor Level	1	17 Juli 2023 July 17, 2023
10	Pelatihan <i>Certification</i> SPPUR Sub Bidang 7 - Setelmen Pembayaran Transaksi <i>Trade Finance</i> Level Penyelia SPPUR Certification Training Sub Sector 7 - Trade Finance Transaction Payment Settlement at the Supervisor Level	2	17 Juli 2023 July 17, 2023
11	<i>Training Refreshment</i> Ketentuan Layanan Setoran dan Penarikan Perbankan Refreshment Training on Terms of Banking Deposit and Withdrawal Services	1	21 Juli 2023 July 21, 2023
12	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 7 - Setelmen Pembayaran Transaksi <i>Trade Finance</i> Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 7 - Trade Finance Transaction Payment Settlement at the Executive Level	1	24 Juli 2023 July 24, 2023
13	<i>Training</i> Sosialisasi Digital KTA KTA Digital Socialization Training	103	27 Juli 2023 July 27, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Agustus August			
1	<i>E-Learning</i> KYC & AML KYC & AML E-learning	3	1 Agustus 2023 August 1, 2023
2	<i>Training</i> Bank Statement Analysis Bank Statement Analysis Training	99	2 Agustus 2023 August 2, 2023
3	<i>E-Learning Refreshment Compliance</i> Refreshment Compliance E-Learning	2	1 Agustus 2023 August 1, 2023
4	<i>Case Fraud Operasional & Strategi Antisipasi Fraud</i> Operational Fraud Cases & Fraud Anticipation Strategy	675	3 Agustus 2023 August 3, 2023
5	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 – Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 – Fund Transfer Management at the Executive Level	2	3 Agustus 2023 August 3, 2023
6	<i>Training</i> Sosialisasi Pertukaran Warkat Kredit Perbankan Karawang Karawang Banking Credit Paper Exchange Socialization Training	1	9 Agustus 2023 August 9, 2023
7	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 – Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 – Fund Transfer Management at the Supervisory Level	3	12 Agustus 2023 August 12, 2023
8	<i>Basic Credit Skills</i> Basic Credit Skills	20	14 Agustus 2023 August 14, 2023
9	<i>E-Learning Monthly</i> KYC August 2023 Monthly KYC August 2023 E-Learning	374	15 Agustus 2023 August 15, 2023
10	<i>Training</i> IRRBB IRRBB Training	36	16 Agustus 2023 August 16 2023
11	<i>Training</i> Labor Laws and Regulation for the Employee Training on Labor Laws and Regulations for the Employees	32	25 Agustus 2023 August 25, 2023
12	<i>Training Refreshment</i> Pengelolaan Uang Rupiah Perbankan Tegal Refreshment Training on Money Management for Tegal Banking	1	25 Agustus 2023 August 25, 2023
13	<i>Annual Training</i> AML – CFT Refreshment 2023 Annual Training AML – CFT Refreshment 2023	97	26 Agustus 2023 August 26, 2023
14	<i>Training</i> Standar Sortasi Uang, CBP Rupiah dan Capacity Building Perbankan Malang Training on Money Sorting Standards, CBP Rupiah and Malang Banking Capacity Building	1	26 Agustus 2023 August 6, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat/Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
September September			
1	<i>Training Capacity Building</i> Pengelolaan Uang Rupiah (CBPUR) Capacity Building Training on Rupiah Currency Management (CBPUR)	1	1 September 2023 September 1, 2023
2	<i>Training Labor Laws and Regulation for the Employee</i> Training on Labor Laws and Regulations for the Employees	42	1 September 2023 September 1, 2023
3	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Executive Level	3	4 September 2023 September 4, 2023
4	<i>Training Refreshment Risk Management Certification for Executive</i> Refreshment Training on Risk Management Certification for Executives	22	4 September 2023 September 4, 2023
5	<i>E-Learning Monthly KYC August 2023</i> Monthly KYC August 2023 E-Learning	42	4 September 2023 September 4, 2023
6	<i>Good Corporate Governance and Risk Management Training</i> Good Corporate Governance and Risk Management Training	1	5 September 2023 September 5, 2023
7	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Executive Level Bank Cash Management	1	6 September 2023 September 6, 2023
8	<i>Training Sosialisasi Panduan Operasional Transaksi Cabang</i> Training on Socialization of Branch Transaction Operational Guidelines	182	7 September 2023 September 7, 2023
9	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Supervisory Level	5	11 September 2023 September 11, 2023
10	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Executive Level	27	11 September 2023 September 11, 2023
11	<i>Training Induction New Employee Batch 3 - 2023</i> Training on New Employee Induction Batch 3 - 2023	26	14 September 2023 September 14, 2023
12	<i>Training of Trainers (TOT) Cinta Bangsa Paham (CBP) Rupiah Perbankan DIY</i> Training of Trainers (TOT) Cinta Bangsa Paham (CBP) Rupiah Banking DIY	1	15 September 2023 September 15, 2023
13	<i>Basic Credit Skills</i> Basic Credit Skills	29	19 September 2023 September 19, 2023
14	<i>Training Sosialisasi Penguatan Sektor Perbankan Wilayah Sumatera Bagian Utara pada Era Transformasi Digital Perbankan</i> Socialization Training on Strengthening the Banking Sector in the Northern Sumatra Region in the Era of Digital Banking Transformation	1	21 September 2023 September 21, 2023
15	<i>Training Simulasi Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Kliring</i> Clearing Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Simulation Training	1	23 September 2023 September 23, 2023
16	<i>E-Learning Monthly KYC September 2023</i> Monthly KYC September 2023 E-Learning	377	29 September 2023 September 29, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Oktober October			
1	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran - Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 Payment Transaction Processing - Executive Level	28	2 Oktober 2023 October 2, 2023
2	<i>E-Learning Monthly</i> KYC September 2023 Monthly KYC September 2023 E-Learning	32	2 Oktober 2023 October 2, 2023
3	<i>Training Sosialisasi</i> BI Fast dan Tabungan SOL pada <i>Mobile Banking</i> SOL Training on BI Fast and SOL Savings on Mobile Banking Socialization	98	4 Oktober 2023 October 4, 2023
4	<i>Training Capacity Building</i> dan <i>Refreshment</i> Sistem Pembayaran Non Tunai Perbankan DIY Capacity Building Training and Refreshment for DIY Banking Non-Cash Payment Systems	1	6 Oktober 2023 October 6, 2023
5	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Executive Level	24	9 Oktober 2023 October 9, 2023
6	<i>Leadership Training and Team Building</i> 2023 Leadership Training and Team Building 2023	37	14 Oktober 2023 October 14, 2023
7	<i>Basic Credit Skills</i> Basic Credit Skills	22	17 Oktober 2023 October 17, 2023
8	<i>Training Sosialisasi</i> Kebijakan, Prosedur Perkreditan Baru & Proses Penilaian Agunan Training on Policy Socialization, New Credit Procedures & Collateral Appraisal Process	143	17 Oktober 2023 October 17, 2023
9	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Supervisory Level	3	18 Oktober 2023 October 18, 2023
10	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Executive Level	25	19 Oktober 2023 October 19, 2023
11	Pelatihan Operasional SKNBI dan BI-Fast SKNBI and BI-Fast Operational Training	3	23 Oktober 2023 October 23, 2023
12	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Executive Level	25	23 Oktober 2023 October 23, 2023
13	<i>E-Learning Monthly</i> KYC Oktober 2023 Monthly KYC October 2023 E-Learning	390	24 Oktober 2023 October 24, 2023
14	<i>Training ASWIFTINDO</i> Member 2023 ASWIFTINDO Member Training 2023	1	25 Oktober 2023 October 25, 2023
15	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Supervisory Level	25	25 Oktober 2023 October 25, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat/Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
November November			
1	<i>E-Learning Monthly</i> KYC Oktober 2023 Monthly KYC October 2023 E-Learning	28	1 November 2023 November 1, 2023
2	<i>Training Trade Product</i> DHE SDA DHE SDA Product Trade Training	32	2 November 2023 November 2, 2023
3	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Executive Level	98	6 November 2023 November 6, 2023
4	<i>Training Socialization for Online Account Opening (EKYC)</i> Training on Socialization for Online Account Opening (EKYC)	1	7 November 2023 November 7, 2023
5	<i>Training Sosialisasi SOP Layanan VA</i> VA Service SOP Socialization Training	24	9 November 2023 November 9, 2023
6	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Supervisory Level	37	9 November 2023 November 9, 2023
7	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	22	9 November 2023 November 9, 2023
8	<i>Training Sosialisasi dan Edukasi SKBI</i> SKBI Socialization and Education Training	143	10 November 2023 November 10, 2023
9	<i>Training Sosialisasi dan Edukasi SKBI</i> SKBI Socialization and Education Training	3	10 November 2023 November 10, 2023
10	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Supervisory Level	25	13 November 2023 November 13, 2023
11	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Executive Level	3	13 November 2023 November 13, 2023
12	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing at the Supervisory Level	25	16 November 2023 November 16, 2023
13	<i>Training Capacity Building Kliring</i> Training Capacity Building Kliring	390	18 November 2023 November 18, 2023
14	<i>Training Analisis Kredit Kelapa Sawit</i> Palm Oil Credit Analysis Training	1	20 November 2023 November 20, 2023
15	<i>Training Analisis Kredit Multifinance</i> Multifinance Credit Analysis Training	1	21 November 2023 November 21, 2023
16	<i>E-Learning Monthly</i> KYC November 2023 Monthly KYC November 2023 E-Learning	1	22 November 2023 November 22, 2023
17	<i>Annual AML-CFT Refreshment Program 2023 for Executive</i> Annual AML-CFT Refreshment 2023 Program for Executives	25	23 November 2023 November 23, 2023

No.	Bulan/ Klasifikasi Program Diklat>Nama Program Diklat Month/Training Program Classification/Program Name	Jumlah Peserta Number of Participant	Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date
Desember December			
1	Konferensi Forum <i>Human Capital</i> Perbankan Indonesia Indonesian Banking Human Capital Forum Conference	1	1 Desember 2023 December 1, 2023
2	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 3 - Pengelolaan Uang Tunai Bank Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 3 - Bank Cash Management at the Supervisory Level	4	6 Desember 2023 December 6, 2023
3	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Executive Level	3	7 Desember 2023 December 7, 2023
4	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Supervisor Level	3	12 Desember 2023 December 12, 2023
5	<i>Training: Updated SWIFT System ISO 20022</i> Training: Updated SWIFT System ISO 20022	17	14 Desember 2023 December 14, 2023
6	<i>Certification</i> SPPUR Sub Bidang 4 - Pemrosesan Transaksi Pembayaran - Level Pelaksana SPPUR Certification Sub Sector 4 - Payment Transaction Processing - Executive Level	2	14 Desember 2023 December 14, 2023
7	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 1 - Pengelolaan Transfer Dana Level Penyelia SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 1 - Fund Transfer Management at the Supervisory Level	1	14 Desember 2023 December 14, 2023
8	Pelatihan Berbasis Kompetensi SPPUR Sub Bidang 5 - Penukaran Valuta Asing dan Pembawaan Uang Kertas Asing (UKA) Level Pelaksana SPPUR Competency-Based Training Sub Sector 5 - Foreign Currency Exchange and Carrying Foreign Banknotes (UKA) at the Executive Level	8	15 Desember 2023 December 15, 2023
9	<i>Training</i> SPPUR Sub Bidang 6 - Setelmen Transaksi Tresuri Level Penyelia SPPUR Training Sub Sector 6 - Treasury Transaction Settlement at the Supervisor Level	1	15 Desember 2023 December 15, 2023
10	<i>Training</i> SPPUR Sub Bidang 7 - Setelmen Pembayaran Transaksi <i>Trade Finance</i> - Level Penyelia SPPUR Training Sub Sector 7 - Trade Finance Transaction Payment Settlement - Supervisor Level	2	18 Desember 2023 December 18, 2023
11	<i>E-Learning</i> KYC Desember 2023 KYC December 2023 E-Learning	352	18 Desember 2023 December 18, 2023
12	<i>Training</i> Remittance Product Remittance Product Training	78	19 Desember 2023 December 19, 2023
13	<i>Training</i> Risk Management Jenjang 4 Training Risk Management Jenjang 4	21	19 Desember 2023 December 19, 2023
14	<i>Training</i> Induction New Employee Batch 4 Training on Induction of New Employee Batch 4	36	19 Desember 2023 December 19, 2023

TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

Information Technology (IT)

Sistem Teknologi Informasi

Teknologi informasi memiliki peran kunci dalam menjaga kelangsungan bisnis saat ini, dimana tuntutan atas layanan digital perbankan yang cepat, nyaman, dan aman serta mampu memenuhi permintaan nasabah menjadi salah satu dasar transformasi digitalisasi perbankan. Dengan demikian, keberadaan Teknologi Informasi (TI) yang berkualitas dan berkapasitas yang semakin berkembang menjadi salah satu hal yang wajib dimiliki bank untuk bersaing di era digital saat ini. Teknologi merupakan kunci utama yang memungkinkan Bank menyediakan produk dan jasa, mengukur dan menelusuri kinerja bisnis, serta mengambil keputusan-keputusan manajemen yang tepat untuk kelangsungan usaha.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia akan terus berupaya mengoptimalkan keunggulan infrastruktur dan produk-produk layanan berbasis teknologi informasi. Bank dengan gencar membentuk ekosistem bisnis berbasis digital teknologi, yang memungkinkan seluruh nasabah pelaku bisnis terkoneksi dengan para konsumennya di seluruh pelosok negeri, bahkan hingga ke berbagai manca negara. Bank telah mengubah kesulitan menjadi peluang mengembangkan usaha dan menjadikan kreativitas dalam mengoptimalkan ekosistem digital sebagai ajang unjuk ketangguhan dalam mengatasi seluruh tantangan berusaha.

Pengembangan TI Tahun 2023

Sebagai upaya meningkatkan pelayanan kepada nasabah, Bank Shinhan Indonesia terus beradaptasi dengan mengoptimalkan teknologi informasi yang dimiliki menyesuaikan perkembangan yang ada.

Berikut merupakan capaian Teknologi Informasi (TI) Bank yang telah diimplementasikan sepanjang tahun 2023.

1. BI-FAST

Pengembangan BI-FAST berupa infrastruktur sistem pembayaran untuk memfasilitasi pembayaran ritel secara, aman, efisien dan tersedia setiap saat (24/7).

2. MPN G3 (Tax)

Pengembangan lanjutan dari MPN G2 yang diselenggarakan oleh Kementerian Keuangan dalam rangka memperbarui kinerja dan keamanan sistem penerimaan negara secara elektronik.

IT System

Information technology plays a key role in maintaining business continuity today, where the demand for fast, convenient, and secure digital banking services that can meet customer demands is one of the foundations of banking digital transformation. Therefore, the presence of quality and evolving Information Technology (IT) is becoming a mandatory requirement for banks to compete in the current digital era. Technology is the primary key enabling banks to provide products and services, measure and track business performance, and make appropriate management decisions for business sustainability.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia will continue to optimize the advantages of IT infrastructure and technology-based service products. The bank vigorously forms a digital technology-based business ecosystem, allowing all business customers to connect with their consumers across the country and even across various foreign countries. The bank has turned challenges into opportunities to develop business and has made creativity in optimizing the digital ecosystem a showcase of resilience in overcoming all business challenges.

IT Development 2023

In an effort to improve service to customers, Bank Shinhan Indonesia continues to adapt by optimizing its information technology to suit existing developments.

The following are Information Technology (IT) achievements that have been implemented throughout 2023.

1. BI-FAST

Development of BI-FAST as a *payment system* infrastructure to support retail payments in real-time, secure, efficient, and always available (24/7).

2. MPN G3 (Tax)

Continuation of the development of the MPN G2 organized by the Ministry of Finance in order to update the performance and security of the state revenue system electronically.

3. **Single Customer View (SCV) Reporting**

Sistem pelaporan data penjamin simpanan berbasis nasabah untuk memberikan informasi menyeluruh tentang nasabah terkait simpanan dan pinjaman setiap nasabah pada Bank, serta nilai simpanan yang dijamin sesuai dengan ketentuan program penjaminan simpanan LPS.

4. **Mobile Banking (Digital KTA)**

Pengembangan pada sistem *Digital Banking* untuk pengecekan limit kredit dan pengajuan fasilitas pinjaman (KTA) melalui *Mobile Banking* dan/atau melalui situs *tax Bank*. Dengan solusi ini, dari sisi nasabah dapat diberikan kemudahan dalam pengajuan pinjaman secara *online*.

5. **Mobile Banking (Account Opening)**

Pembukaan rekening tabungan bagi nasabah *existing*. Pengembangan atas layanan digital pembukaan rekening secara *online* agar juga dapat memproses Nasabah *existing* yang belum memiliki rekening tabungan, dengan opsi verifikasi *face-to-face* maupun *non-face-to-face*.

6. **Mobile Banking (E-KYC)**

Pengembangan fitur *non face-to-face* E-KYC pada layanan pembukaan rekening yang telah tersedia saat ini bagi Nasabah baru. Pengembangan atas layanan digital pembukaan rekening secara *online* agar *user experience* dan proses pembukaan rekening menjadi lebih baik dan cepat (tambahan opsi untuk verifikasi biometrik: gabungan antara *Face Recognition and Liveness Detection*, agar pembukaan rekening dapat dilakukan *non-face-to-face*).

7. **Digital MCL**

Pengembangan pada aplikasi utama Bank berbasis website untuk mendukung transaksi online dalam pengajuan pembiayaan pembelian mobil. Nasabah akan mengakses website milik Hyundai untuk memilih mobil yang akan dibeli melalui pinjaman, dari data tersebut melalui API akan dikirimkan ke Pihak Bank yang bekerja sama, lalu Bank akan mengirimkan hasil simulasi angsuran, apabila ingin proses lebih lanjut, nasabah bisa memilih ingin mengajukan pinjaman ke pihak Bank.

3. **Single Customer View (SCV) Reporting**

A customer-based deposit insurance data reporting system that provides detailed information about customers' deposits and loans at the bank, as well as the value of guaranteed deposits in accordance with the provisions of the LPS deposit guarantee program.

4. **Mobile Banking (Digital KTA)**

Development of the *Digital Banking* system for checking credit limits and applying for loan without collateral (KTA) facilities through *Mobile Banking* and/or through the Bank's website. With this solution, it is easy for customers to apply for loans online.

5. **Mobile Banking (Account Opening)**

Opening a savings account for existing customers. The development of online account opening services enables the existing customers who do not have saving accounts, with *face-to-face* and *non-face-to-face* verification options.

6. **Mobile Banking (E-KYC)**

Development of *non-face-to-face* E-KYC features in account opening services that are currently available for new customers. Development of online account opening digital services to enhance the user experience and accelerate the account opening procedure (additional option for biometric verification: a combination of *Face Recognition and Liveness Detection*, so opening an account can be done *non-face-to-face*).

7. **Digital MCL**

Development of the primary website-based Bank application to support online vehicle loan application transactions. The customer will access Hyundai's website to select a car to purchase with a loan; from this data, it will be sent via API to the collaborating bank; the bank will then send the results of the installment simulation; if the customers want additional processing, they can apply for a loan with the Bank.

Program Pengembangan TI ke Depan

Berikut merupakan aplikasi Teknologi Informasi yang akan dikembangkan lebih lanjut untuk menunjang bisnis di Bank pada tahun 2024:

1. API Management

Pengembangan *API Management* untuk menyediakan portal web pengembangan API dan gerbang untuk jembatan penghubung agar dapat memudahkan integrasi dengan berbagai pihak penyedia layanan yang bekerja sama dengan Bank dan juga dikembangkan untuk jembatan penghubung integrasi dengan sesama sistem internal Bank dengan memperhatikan tingkat kinerja dan keamanannya.

2. Fitur Layanan API

Pengembangan lanjutan setelah Pengembangan Portal API. Pengembangan fitur layanan API dengan menggunakan SNAP yang ditetapkan oleh BI atas seperangkat protokol dan instruksi yang memfasilitasi interkoneksi antar aplikasi secara terbuka.

3. Mobile Banking (Pembukaan Rekening Tabungan bagi Nasabah Eksisting)

Pengembangan fitur pada *Mobile Banking SOL* untuk memberikan kemudahan bagi Nasabah *existing* yang belum memiliki rekening tabungan dan belum memiliki akses ke *Mobile Banking* untuk dapat menikmati kemudahan dalam membuka rekening tabungan dan keuntungan yang ditawarkan.

4. Mobile Banking (Pembukaan Tabungan Berjangka)

Pengembangan pada *Mobile Banking* agar nasabah *existing* dapat membuka Tabungan Berjangka secara *online*.

5. Mobile Banking (Top-up Card-base E-money)

Pengembangan pada *Mobile Banking* agar Nasabah dapat melakukan *tax* dengan metode pembacaan kartu NFC.

6. Supply Chain Financing

Pengembangan pada aplikasi utama Bank dan aplikasi *website* untuk mendukung transaksi *online* dalam pembiayaan modal kerja untuk pemilik usaha dengan cara membeli stok baru maupun jasa kepada *supplier* sehingga para pemilik usaha bisa menjalankan bisnisnya. Pembiayaan ini melibatkan pemasok, pembeli dan bank, yang menjadi perantara antara pemasok dan pembeli.

7. Dealer Financing – Sparepart

Pengembangan pada aplikasi utama Bank dan aplikasi *website* untuk mendukung transaksi *online* dalam pengajuan pembiayaan pembelian *sparepart* mobil.

Future IT Development Program

The following are Information Technology applications that will be further developed to support business at the Bank in 2024:

1. API Management

Development of *API Management* to provide an API development web portal and gateway for connecting bridges to ease the integration with various service providers who collaborate with the Bank, as well as a bridge for integration with other internal Bank systems, while paying attention to the level and performance and security.

2. API Service Features

Continuation of the *API Portal Development*. Development of *API service features* using SNAP established by BI for a set of protocols and instructions that facilitate open interconnection between applications.

3. Mobile Banking (Opening Savings Accounts for Existing Customers)

Feature development in *Mobile Banking SOL* to make it easier for existing customers who do not have a savings account and do not have access to *Mobile Banking* to be able to enjoy the convenience of opening a savings account and the benefits offered.

4. Mobile Banking (Opening Time Savings)

Development of *Mobile Banking* so that existing customers can open *Time Savings* online.

5. Mobile Banking (Top-up Card-based E-money)

Development of *Mobile Banking* so that customers can top up card-based e-money using the NFC card reading method.

6. Supply Chain Financing

Development of the main Bank application and *website* application to support online transactions in working capital financing for business owners by purchasing new stock or services from suppliers, so that business owners can run their business. This financing involves suppliers, buyers and banks, which act as intermediaries between suppliers and buyers.

7. Dealer Financing – Spare Parts

Development of the main Bank application and *website* application to support online transactions in applying for financing to purchase car spare parts.

KOMPOSISI PEMEGANG SAHAM

Shareholder Composition



Rincian Pemegang Saham

Detail Of Shareholders

No.	Nama Name	Jumlah Number of Shares	%
1	Shinhan Bank Co Ltd.	934.828	99
2	PT Metropanca Gemilang	5.000	0,53
3	PT STM Tunggal Jaya	4.450	0,47

Rincian Pemegang Saham dengan Kepemilikan Saham lebih dari 5%

Per 31 Desember 2023, tidak terdapat pemegang saham dengan jumlah kepemilikan saham lebih dari 5%, kecuali Shinhan Bank Co.Ltd.

Details of Shareholders with more than 5% Shares Ownership

As of December 31, 2023, there are no shareholders with more than 5% of shares ownership, except Shinhan Bank Co.Ltd.

Persentase Kepemilikan Saham Anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Hingga 31 Desember 2023, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi tidak memiliki saham PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Shares Ownership Percentage of Board of Commissioners

As of December 31, 2023, the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors do not hold any shares of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Informasi Pemegang Saham Utama/ Pengendali

Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd.

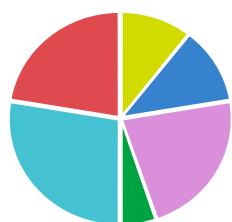
Bank Shinhan Indonesia merupakan salah satu perusahaan anak milik Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd. (SHB). SHB selaku induk perusahaan juga merupakan Pemegang Saham Pengendali Bank.

SHB merupakan bank pertama yang didirikan sekaligus bank umum komersial terbesar di Korea Selatan dengan ratusan jaringan kantor yang tersebar di Korea Selatan dan 20 negara di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, total aset SHB mencapai 626.449,6 triliun Won Korea, mengelola pinjaman sebesar 290,336.3 triliun Won Korea, simpanan sekitar 292,788.3 triliun Won Korea, serta berhasil mencatatkan pendapatan bersih sebesar 3.067,7 triliun Won Korea.

SHB melayani seluruh segmen pasar, yakni korporasi, komersial, ritel dan individual. Di tahun 2023, SHB berhasil meraih penghargaan *Korea's Best Bank for ESG and Korea's best bank for CSR dari Asiamoney Best Bank Awards 2023*

Loan Composition



Mortgage	21,1%
Personal etc.	23,3%
SME	44,8%
Large Corp.	10,6%
Cooperative	55,3%
Retail	44,7%

Shinhan Financial Group (SFG)

Shinhan *Financial Group* (SFG) merupakan kelompok usaha yang menaungi SHB. SHB sendiri memiliki peran penting dalam kelompok usaha ini, yakni selaku perusahaan ana yang memiliki kontribusi terbesar terhadap SFG. Bank merupakan perusahaan anak tidak langsung terhadap SFG melalui hubungan keuangan Bank sebagai perusahaan anak SHB.

Majority/Controlling Shareholder Information

Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd.

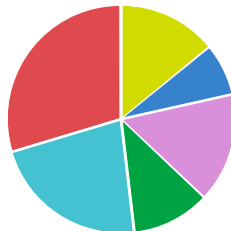
Bank Shinhan Indonesia is one of the subsidiaries of Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd. (SHB). SHB, as the parent company, also serves as the Controlling Shareholder of the Bank.

SHB is the first bank established in South Korea and the largest commercial bank in South Korea, boasting an extensive network of branches throughout South Korea and 20 countries worldwide, including Indonesia.

On December 31, 2023, SHB's total assets reached 626,449.6 trillion South Korean Won, managing loans amounting to 290,336.3 trillion South Korean Won, deposits of approximately 292,788.3 trillion South Korean Won, and achieved a net income of 3,067.7 trillion South Korean Won.

SHB serves all market segments, including corporate, commercial, retail, and individual. In 2023, SHB successfully won the Korea's Best Bank for ESG and Korea's Best Bank for CSR awards from the Asiamoney Best Bank Awards 2023.

Funding Composition

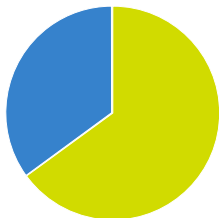


Time Savings	57,6%
Time Deposit	52,8%
Accumulative etc.	3,9%
Low-cost Deposits	43,3%
Demand	12,9%
Savings	30,5%

Shinhan Financial Group (SFG)

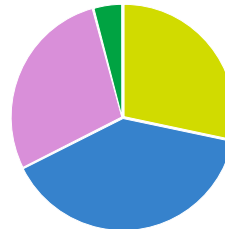
Shinhan *Financial Group* (SFG) is a business group that oversees SHB. SHB itself has an important role in this business group, namely as the company that has the largest contribution to SFG. The Bank is an indirect subsidiary of SFG through the Bank's financial relationship as a subsidiary of SHB.

Group



● Banks	65%
● Non-Banks	35%

Non-Bank



● Capital Market	28,3%
● Consumer Finance	39,3%
● Insurance	28,1%
● Others	4,3%

Ikhtisar Keuangan

Financial Overview

Laba Bersih Net Income	Jumlah Aset Konsolidasi Total Consolidated Assets	Return on Assets (ROA)	Return on Equity (ROE)
KRW 4.368 miliar billion	KRW 691,8 miliar billion	0,66%	8,61%

Pemegang Saham

Shareholders

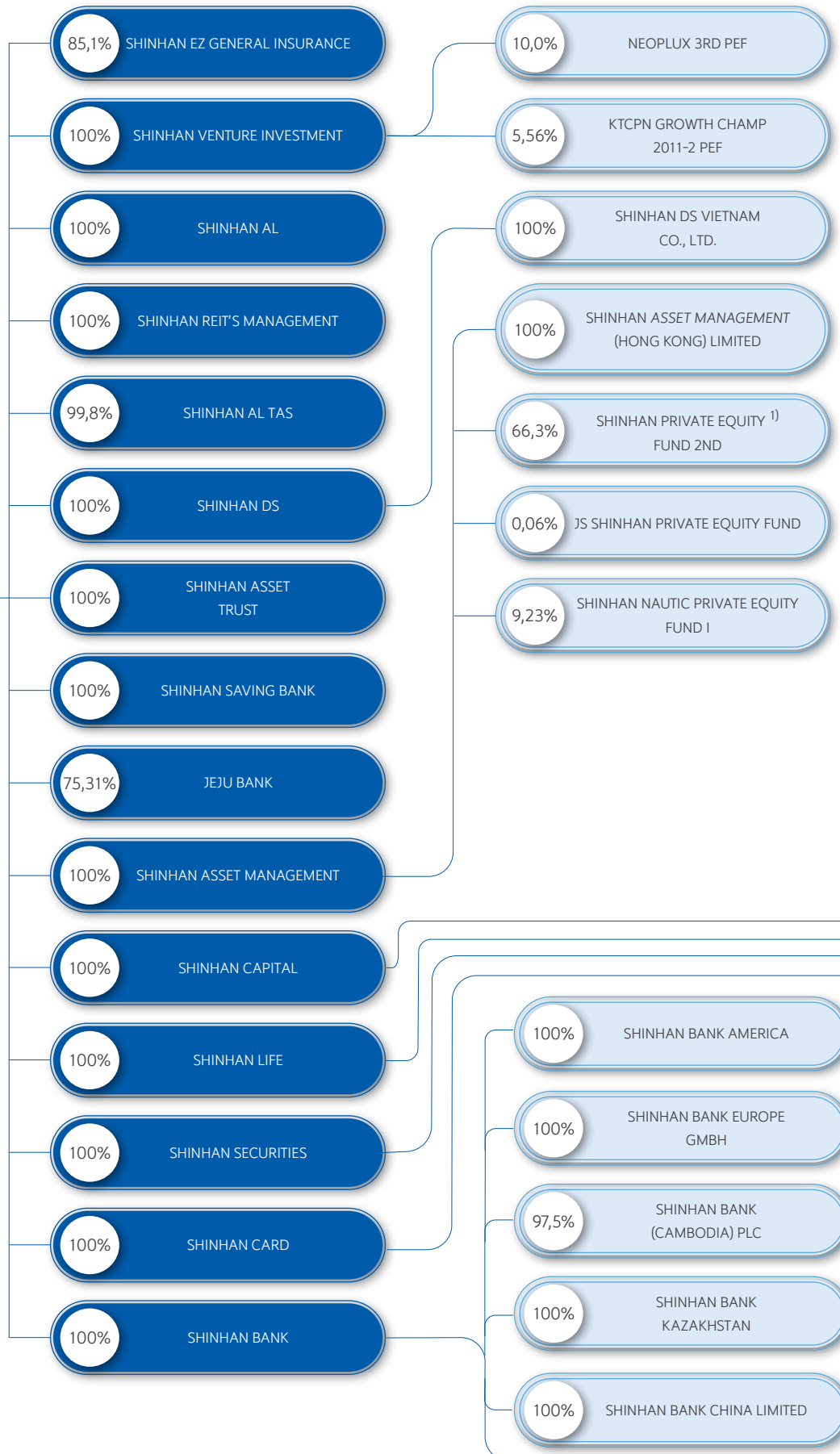
Per tanggal 31 Desember 2023

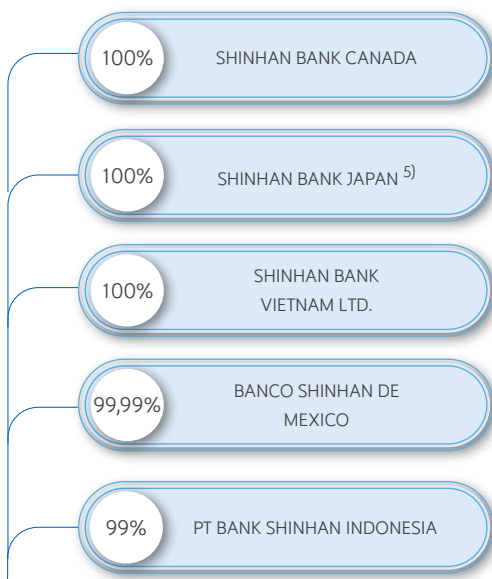
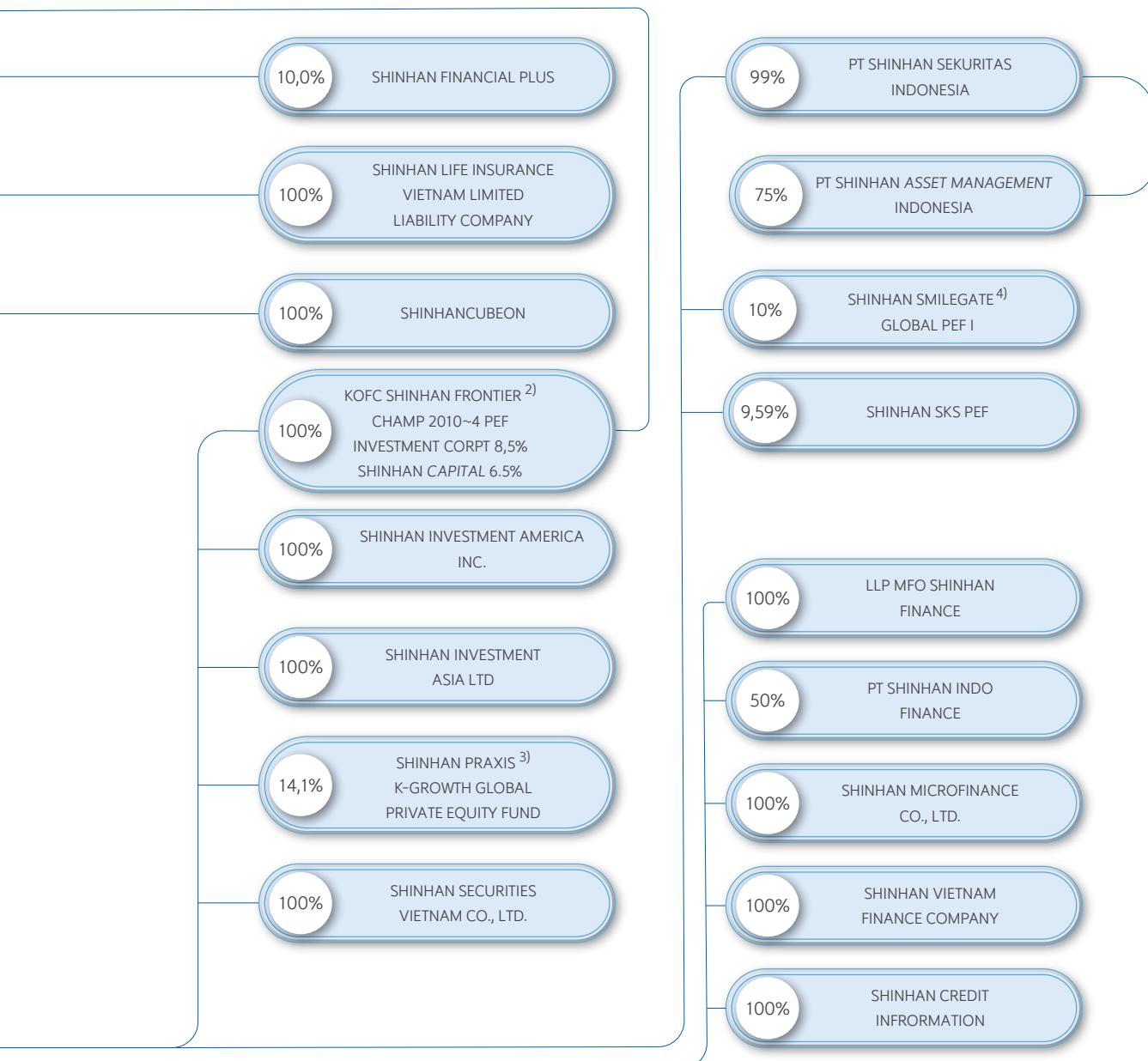
As of December 31, 2023

Pemegang Saham | Shareholders

1	National Pension Service	7,465%
2	SFG Employee Stock Ownership Association	5,198%
3	Centennial Investment Limited	3,947%
4	BNP Paribas SA	3,645%
5	Supreme, L. P.	3,625%
6	Mercury First LLC	3,409%
7	Citibank, N. A. (ADR Dept.)	3,138%
8	The Government of Singapore	1,837%
9	KT Corp.	2,121%
10	Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund	1,306%
11	Peoples Bank of China	1,601%
12	Natwest Tstee N Dpstry Srvcs Ltd Re St James's Pl Gbl Pl Gbl Eq Inc	1,004%
13	Others	62,243%

Shinhan Financial Group





- 1) Kami dan anak perusahaan kami saat ini memiliki saham sebesar 96,74% secara keseluruhan.
- 2) Kami dan anak perusahaan kami saat ini memiliki total saham sebesar 34,6%.
- 3) Kami dan anak perusahaan kami saat ini memiliki total saham sebesar 18,9%.
- 4) Kami dan anak perusahaan kami saat ini memiliki saham sebesar 14,21% secara agregat.
- 5) SBJ BANK memiliki saham sebesar 100% secara agregat.

- 1) We and our subsidiaries currently own 96.74% in the aggregate.
- 2) We and our subsidiaries currently own 34.6% in the aggregate.
- 3) We and our subsidiaries currently own 18.9% in the aggregate.
- 4) We and our subsidiaries currently own 14.21% in the aggregate.
- 5) SBJ BANK own 100% in the aggregate.

Expanding Together
For Bigger & Stronger Shinhan

04

Analisis dan Pembahasan Manajemen

Management and Discussion
Analysis





Shinhan Bank



Tinjauan Umum

General Overview

Analisis Perekonomian Global dan Nasional

Tahun 2023 ditandai dengan dinamika ekonomi global yang mengalami perlambatan disertai tingkat ketidakpastian yang tinggi. Faktor-faktor yang menghambat kinerja dan prospek ekonomi global di antaranya pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tidak merata, ketegangan geopolitik yang berimbas pada kenaikan harga komoditas, pengetatan suku bunga acuan dari Bank Sentral AS, dan berbagai masalah struktural lainnya.

IMF dalam World Economic Outlook (WEO) edisi Januari 2024 menyebutkan proyeksi pertumbuhan ekonomi global terkoreksi dari sebesar 3,5% di tahun 2022 menjadi 3,1% di tahun 2023. Konflik Israel-Hamas pada akhir kuartal IV menambah deretan panjang penyebab krisis pangan dan inflasi global yang tetap tinggi meski terkoreksi menjadi 6,8% dibandingkan angka pada tahun 2022 yang sebesar 8,7%.

Sebelumnya, konflik antara Rusia dan Ukraina telah lebih dulu membatasi pasokan dan menjadi faktor tingginya harga energi dan pangan global. Adapun di bidang perdagangan, ketegangan AS dan Tiongkok menyebabkan penurunan volume perdagangan global dan ekspor-impor antar negara tersebut. Kondisi tersebut diperparah dengan perubahan iklim yang berimbas pada terhambatnya pasokan energi dan pangan.

Merespon inflasi yang masih tinggi, Bank Sentral AS dan negara-negara ekonomi utama di dunia mengambil inisiatif untuk menerapkan kebijakan suku bunga tinggi dalam jangka waktu lama (higher for longer). Per Desember 2023, Bank Sentral AS menaikkan FFR hingga pada kisaran 5,25-5,50% sehingga mendorong penguatan dolar AS terhadap berbagai mata uang dunia, yang kemudian berimbas pada menurunnya volume perdagangan dunia. Meski demikian, AS masih mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi dari negara maju lainnya berkat kelonggaran kebijakan pasca pandemi yang lebih dulu diterapkan.

Di tengah kondisi perekonomian negara-negara ekonomi utama yang tertekan dan penuh ketidakpastian, negara-negara berkembang khususnya Emerging Market mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif, yakni berada di rata-rata 5,4% setelah sebelumnya hanya bertumbuh sebesar 4,5% di tahun 2022. Di antara negara Emerging Market yang bertumbuh sepanjang 2023 ialah Tiongkok yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebesar 5,2% dengan penerapan kebijakan stimulus yang diambil pemerintah, dan India dengan pertumbuhan sebesar 8,4% di kuartal IV 2023.

Global and National Economy Analysis

The year 2023 was marked by a slowdown in global economic dynamics accompanied by high levels of uncertainty. Factors hindering the performance and prospects of the global economy included uneven economic growth, geopolitical tensions leading to commodity price increases, tightening of benchmark interest rates by the US Federal Reserve, and various other structural issues.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) January 2024 edition, the projection for global economic growth was revised downwards from 3.5% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2023. The Israel-Palestine conflict at the end of the fourth quarter added to the long list of causes of the global food crisis and persistent high inflation, which, although corrected, remained at 6.8% compared to 8.7% in 2022.

Previously, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine had already restricted supplies and contributed to the high prices of global energy and food. In the field of trade, tensions between the US and China led to a decline in global trade volume and exports-imports between the two countries. These conditions were exacerbated by climate change, which affected the supply of energy and food.

In response to persistently high inflation, the US Federal Reserve and major world economies took initiatives to implement high-interest-rate policies for an extended period ("higher for longer"). As of December 2023, the US Federal Reserve raised the Federal Funds Rate (FFR) to a range of 5.25-5.50%, strengthening the US dollar against various world currencies, subsequently impacting the decline in global trade volume. Nevertheless, the US still recorded higher growth than other advanced economies due to the flexibility of post-pandemic policies that were implemented earlier.

Amidst the strained and highly uncertain economic conditions of major economies, particularly Emerging Markets, positive growth was recorded, averaging 5.4% after only growing by 4.5% in 2022. Among the Emerging Markets that grew in 2023 were China, which recorded growth of 5.2% through government stimulus policies, and India, with growth of 8.4% in the IV quarter of 2023.

Indonesia selaku salah satu negara Emerging Market turut menunjukkan ketahanan dan pertumbuhan positif di tengah volatilitas perekonomian dunia. Hal tersebut didorong oleh konsumsi masyarakat yang tinggi, peningkatan mobilitas publik, hingga pertumbuhan pada sektor manufaktur, perdagangan, pertanian, dan pertambangan. Selain itu, penyelenggaraan Pemilu 2024 dan kebijakan sektor perumahan yang digulirkan Pemerintah turut menjadi katalis pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional.

Data BPS menunjukkan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia di tahun 2023 mencapai 5,05%, atau lebih tinggi dibandingkan proyeksi Pemerintah yang berada di angka 5%. Seiring pertumbuhan tersebut, Inflasi tercatat sebesar 2,61% (yoy), atau turun signifikan dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar 5,51% (yoy) dengan tingkat IHK sebesar 116,56. Angka tersebut merupakan yang terendah sepanjang 2 (dua) dekade terakhir, yang didukung oleh inflasi inti dan inflasi volatile food yang terkendali sepanjang tahun 2023.

Pertumbuhan perekonomian Indonesia tidak terlepas dari peran Kementerian Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia (BI) melalui implementasi berbagai kebijakan pengendali inflasi dan daya beli masyarakat. Dalam rangka menjaga stabilitas nilai tukar, BI meningkatkan suku bunga acuan BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRR) sebanyak 2 (dua) kali hingga berada di angka 6,00% pada Desember 2023. Seiring implementasi kebijakan BI, neraca perdagangan Indonesia mencatatkan surplus yang mendorong peningkatan cadangan devisa Indonesia setara US\$146,38 miliar, hingga memperkuat nilai tukar rupiah yang ditutup pada Rp15.399/USD, atau meningkat 0,12% (yoy).

Analisis Industri

Fenomena suku bunga tinggi dalam jangka waktu panjang atau 'Higher for Longer' masih menjadi tantangan perekonomian dunia sepanjang tahun 2023. Meski demikian, industri perbankan Indonesia menunjukkan kinerja yang baik seiring pertumbuhan dari sisi fungsi intermediasi, modal, hingga posisi keuangan.

Data Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) per Desember 2023 menunjukkan bahwa fungsi intermediasi tumbuh secara optimal dengan pertumbuhan kredit tercatat 10,38% (yoy) atau double digit. Sementara tingkat permodalan dan likuiditas perbankan terus terjaga dengan rasio permodalan (KPMM) terjaga di angka 27,69%. Adapun likuiditas perbankan tercatat relatif memadai dengan rasio alat likuid (AL) terhadap non core deposit (NCD) atau AL/NCD berada di angka 127,08%, melampaui ambang batas sebesar 50. Lebih lanjut, rasio AL/DPK tercatat sebesar 28,73% pada Desember 2023 atau relatif meningkat di atas ambang batas sebesar 10%.

Indonesia, as one of the Emerging Markets, also demonstrated resilience and positive growth amidst global economic volatility. This was driven by high consumer consumption, increased public mobility, and growth in the manufacturing, trade, agriculture, and mining sectors. Additionally, the holding of the 2024 Elections and government policies in the housing sector served as catalysts for national economic growth.

Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows that Indonesia's economic growth in 2023 reached 5.05%, higher than the government's projection of 5%. Alongside this growth, inflation stood at 2.61% (yoy), significantly lower than the 5.51% (yoy) in 2022, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at 116.56. This figure is the lowest in the past two decades, supported by controlled core inflation and volatile food inflation throughout 2023.

Indonesia's economic growth cannot be separated from the roles of the Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia (BI) through the implementation of various inflation control and purchasing power policies. In order to maintain exchange rate stability, BI increased the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRR) twice to 6.00% in December 2023. Alongside BI's policy implementation, Indonesia's trade balance recorded a surplus, driving an increase in Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves equivalent to US\$146.38 billion, strengthening the exchange rate to Rp15,399/USD, or a 0.12% increase (yoy).

Industry Analysis

The phenomenon of high interest rates over the long term, known as 'Higher for Longer', remained a challenge for the global economy throughout 2023. Nevertheless, the banking industry in Indonesia showed good performance alongside growth in intermediary functions, capital, and financial position.

Data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) as of December 2023 indicated that intermediary functions grew optimally, with credit growth recorded at 10.38% (yoy) or double digits. Meanwhile, banking capitalization and liquidity levels continued to be maintained, with the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) standing at 27.69%. Banking liquidity was relatively adequate with the liquid asset (LA) to non-core deposit (NCD) ratio or LA/NCD reaching 127.08%, surpassing the threshold of 50. Furthermore, the LA/Deposit ratio stood at 28.73% in December 2023, relatively increasing above the threshold of 10%.

BI menjelaskan pertumbuhan kredit perbankan 2023 didorong oleh sisi permintaan yang meningkat terutama di sektor korporasi dan rumah tangga. Adapun dari sisi penggunaan, kredit bank didorong oleh pertumbuhan kredit investasi dan kredit modal kerja masing-masing sebesar 12,26% dan 10,05%.

Resiliensi industri perbankan Indonesia sepanjang tahun 2023 merupakan outcome dari sejumlah kebijakan yang diterapkan BI, seperti Kebijakan Insentif Likuiditas Makroprudensial (KLM) dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM). Adapun upaya yang dilakukan OJK ialah dengan menerbitkan POJK No. 18 tahun 2023 Tentang Penerbitan dan Persyaratan Efek Bersifat Utang dan Sukuk Berlandaskan Keberlanjutan, menjalin relasi dengan Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Abu Dhabi Global Market (FSRA-ADGM), menyusun RPOJK Pembiayaan Transaksi Margin, hingga meluncurkan Peta Jalan Pengembangan dan Penguatan Perasuransian Indonesia 2023-2027.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai bagian dari tren tersebut turut mencatatkan kinerja yang baik sepanjang tahun 2023. Sebagai bank yang memiliki 4 (empat) segmen usaha, yakni korporasi, ritel, komersial, dan individual, Bank turut berkontribusi dalam pencapaian pertumbuhan perbankan dalam negeri secara berkesinambungan.

The Central Bank (BI) explained that the growth in banking credit in 2023 was driven by increased demand, especially in the corporate and household sectors. From the usage side, bank credit was driven by the growth of investment credit and working capital credit, each at 12.26% and 10.05%, respectively.

The resilience of the Indonesian banking industry throughout 2023 was the outcome of several policies implemented by BI, such as the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy (KLM) and the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM). Efforts made by the OJK included issuing POJK No. 18 of 2023 regarding the Issuance and Requirements of Debt Securities and Sukuk Based on Sustainability, establishing relations with the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Abu Dhabi Global Market (FSRA-ADGM), drafting RPOJK Margin Transaction Financing, and launching the Roadmap for Development and Strengthening of Indonesian Insurance 2023-2027.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia, as part of this trend, also recorded good performance throughout 2023. As a bank with four business segments, that are corporate, retail, commercial, and individual, the bank contributed to the sustained growth of the domestic banking sector.

Tinjauan Kinerja per Segmen Usaha

Performance Review per Business Segment

Dalam menetapkan strategi bisnis, Bank menerapkan sejumlah penyesuaian dan langkah antisipatif guna mencapai kinerja terbaik dan mendorong pertumbuhan positif sepanjang tahun 2023. Menyesuaikan kondisi sektor perbankan yang kompetitif di tahun 2023, Bank juga menerapkan strategi yang adaptif guna mempertahankan dinamika bisnis dan mendorong pertumbuhan meski dihadapkan dengan berbagai kondisi.

Per 31 Desember 2023, Bank beroperasi sebagai bank umum yang terbagi menjadi 4 (empat) segmen usaha, yakni:

1. Segmen korporasi
Bank melayani pembiayaan secara bilateral kepada korporasi dengan sasaran perusahaan.
2. Segmen komersial
Bank menyediakan layanan pembiayaan, penghimpunan dana dan jasa kepada masyarakat.
3. Segmen ritel
Bank memfasilitasi kredit pada ritel di berbagai sektor.
4. Segmen individual
Bank memberikan layanan pembiayaan kepada nasabah perseorangan.

Untuk tahun 2023, Bank berfokus pada segmen Ritel Konsumsi yang sejalan dengan Rencana Bisnis Bank dan dengan mempertimbangkan peningkatan porsi ritel konsumsi terhadap total portofolio kredit Bank.

Bank menerapkan sejumlah langkah strategis untuk mengoptimalkan kinerja bisnis Bank, yakni:

1. Bank akan meningkatkan porsi pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi pada kredit ritel konsumsi yang pada gilirannya akan meningkatkan porsi portofolio kredit ritel konsumsi terhadap total portofolio kredit Bank.
2. Bank akan menumbuhkan porsi kredit korporasi dan komersial sesuai dengan pengalaman dan kemampuan Bank selama ini sebagai upaya menumbuhkan aset kredit secara keseluruhan.
3. Bank berupaya mendukung pembiayaan pada kegiatan sektor ramah lingkungan atau dikenal sebagai kategori kegiatan usaha berkelanjutan (KKUB) secara bertahap pada tahun 2023 sebesar 250 miliar, salah satunya adalah meningkatkan portofolio kredit korporasi kepada perusahaan Korea (Korean desk business) baik termasuk dalam Kategori Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan (KKUB) maupun tidak.
4. Meningkatkan peranan dan kontribusi kantor cabang pada pertumbuhan bisnis dan laba Bank dengan memberikan target bisnis secara spesifik kepada seluruh kantor cabang.

In establishing business strategies, the Bank implemented several adjustments and anticipatory steps to achieve optimal performance and drive positive growth throughout 2023. Adapting to the competitive banking sector conditions in 2023, the Bank also adopted adaptive strategies to maintain business dynamics and foster growth despite various challenges.

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank operated as a commercial bank divided into 4 (four) business segments, namely:

1. Corporate Segment
The Bank provides bilateral financing to corporations targeting companies.
2. Commercial Segment
The Bank offers financing services, fund raising, and services to the public.
3. Retail Segment
The Bank facilitates credit for retail customers across various sectors.
4. Individual Segment
The Bank provides financing services to individual customers.

For the year 2023, the Bank focuses on the Retail Consumer segment in line with the Bank's Business Plan and considering the increase in the proportion of consumer retail to the total credit portfolio of the Bank.

The Bank implements several strategic steps to optimize the business performance, namely:

1. The Bank will increase the proportion of higher growth in consumer retail credit, which in turn will increase the proportion of consumer retail credit portfolio to the total credit portfolio of the Bank.
2. The Bank will grow the proportion of corporate and commercial credit in line with the Bank's experience and capabilities to grow overall credit assets.
3. The Bank seeks to support financing in environmentally friendly sectors, or known as sustainable business activity categories (KKUB), gradually in 2023 amounting to 250 billion, one of which is to increase the corporate credit portfolio to Korean companies (Korean desk business), whether included in the Sustainable Business Activity Category (KKUB) or not.
4. Enhancing the role and contribution of branch offices in business growth and Bank profits by giving specific business targets to all branch offices.

5. Meningkatkan pendapatan selain bunga (fee based income) melalui transaksi terutama transaksi valuta asing, remittance, dan penerbitan L/C.
 6. Penghimpunan Dana pihak ketiga yang difokuskan ke dana murah melalui aktivitas cross-selling.
 7. Meningkatkan brand awareness Bank Shinhan di masyarakat melalui produk dan layanan yang dimiliki dan dipasarkan oleh Bank.
 8. Mengoptimalkan layanan perbankan elektronik melalui penawaran produk dan jasa yang menarik dan kompetitif dan pengembangan produk dan jasa berbasis perbankan elektronik secara berkesinambungan.
 9. Mengakomodasi rencana pengembangan usaha Bank dengan melakukan penyesuaian pada struktur organisasi Bank.
 10. Pengembangan sistem teknologi informasi untuk mendukung layanan, aktivitas operasional, aktivitas transaksi serta untuk meningkatkan performa infrastruktur sistem teknologi bank.
 11. Persiapan dalam mendukung beberapa pengembangan sistem pembayaran nasional yang akan diberlakukan mulai tahun 2023 dan sistem pelaporan yang dikembangkan oleh Otoritas perbankan di Indonesia.
 12. Melanjutkan dan memperluas kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga dalam rangka menyediakan fasilitas pinjaman kepada masyarakat.
 13. Dalam rangka memperkuat peran jaringan kantor, dengan:
 - a. Melakukan penggabungan kantor dan diikuti penutupan kantor.
 - b. Melakukan relokasi kantor.
 - c. Revitalisasi beberapa gedung kantor berikut peningkatan fasilitasnya.
 - d. Tidak merencanakan pembukaan kantor pada tahun 2023.
5. Increasing non-interest income (fee-based income) through transactions, especially foreign exchange transactions, remittance, and L/C issuance.
 6. Third-party fund raising focused on cheap funds through cross-selling activities.
 7. Increasing Bank Shinhan's brand awareness in the community through products and services owned and marketed by the Bank.
 8. Optimizing electronic banking services through attractive and competitive product and service offerings and continuous development of electronic banking-based products and services.
 9. Accommodating the Bank's business development plans by aligning the Bank's organizational structure.
 10. Developing information technology systems to support services, operational activities, transaction activities, and to improve the performance of the bank's technology infrastructure.
 11. Preparation to support several developments of national payment systems to be implemented starting in 2023 and reporting systems developed by banking authorities in Indonesia.
 12. Continuing and expanding cooperation with third parties to provide loan facilities to the public.
 13. In order to strengthen the role of the branch network, with:
 - a. Merge offices followed by office closures.
 - b. Office relocation.
 - c. Revitalization of several office buildings including upgrading their facilities.
 - d. Not planning to open offices in 2023.

Pendapatan

Selama tahun 2023, kondisi perekonomian global dan nasional dihadapkan dengan berbagai tantangan, seperti inflasi yang masih tinggi, pengetatan kebijakan moneter di berbagai negara, ketegangan geopolitik global, hingga kondisi iklim yang tak menentu. Faktor-faktor tersebut berimbas pada berbagai sektor bisnis secara global maupun di dalam negeri, termasuk sektor Perbankan dan Bank sendiri sebagai bagian dari tren tersebut.

Pendapatan Bunga

Di tahun 2023, Bank membukukan pendapatan bunga sebesar Rp1.462,69 miliar, meningkat Rp514,27 miliar atau 54,22% dibandingkan dengan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp948,42 miliar. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh peningkatan sisi pembiayaan terutama kredit ritel konsumsi yang memiliki yield lebih besar.

Pendapatan Bunga Bersih

Bank membukukan pendapatan bunga bersih sebesar Rp607,62 miliar, meningkat Rp75,59 miliar atau 14,21% dibanding tahun sebelumnya sebesar Rp532,03 miliar. Hal ini sejalan dengan program peningkatan dana pihak ketiga terutama yang berasal dari dana murah.

Profitabilitas

Sektor perbankan dalam negeri sepanjang tahun 2023 tercatat kuat dan kompetitif meski dihadapkan dengan berbagai ketidakpastian. Menyikapi tren tersebut, Bank senantiasa mengupayakan kinerja yang maksimal guna mencapai pertumbuhan positif dan mengoptimalkan bisnis secara berkesinambungan.

Pada tahun 2023, Bank memperoleh laba sebesar Rp156,53 miliar, atau mengalami penurunan dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang membukukan Rp159,45 miliar. Dengan pencapaian tersebut, Bank akan terus menjalankan pengendalian strategis terhadap pengeluaran biaya umum dan biaya tenaga kerja dalam rangka mendorong peningkatan laba.

Income

During 2023, the global and national economies faced various challenges, such as persistently high inflation, tightening monetary policies in several countries, global geopolitical tensions, and uncertain climate conditions. These factors had repercussions on various business sectors globally and domestically, including the Banking sector and the Bank itself, as part of these trends.

Interest Income

In 2023, the Bank recorded interest income of Rp1,462.69 billion, an increase of Rp514.27 billion or 54.22% compared to 2022, which was Rp948.42 billion. This increase was attributed to the expansion of financing activities, especially in consumer retail loans, which yielded higher returns.

Net Interest Income

The Bank recorded net interest income of Rp607.62 billion, an increase of Rp75.59 billion or 14.21% compared to the previous year's Rp532.03 billion. This growth aligns with the third-party funding enhancement program, particularly from low-cost funds.

Profitability

Throughout 2023, the domestic banking sector remained robust and competitive despite facing various uncertainties. Responding to these trends, the Bank consistently strived for maximum performance to achieve positive growth and optimize business sustainability.

In 2023, the Bank achieved a profit of Rp156.53 billion, experiencing a decrease compared to 2022, which recorded a profit of Rp159.45 billion. With this achievement, the Bank will continue to implement strategic control over general expenses and labor costs to drive profit growth.

Tinjauan Kinerja Keuangan 2023

Financial Performance Review 2023

Analisis dan pembahasan tinjauan kinerja keuangan Bank dalam Laporan Tahunan mengacu pada Laporan Keuangan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, yang telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik dengan opini wajar dalam semua hal yang material. Penyajian dan pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Bank disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK) di Indonesia, yang mencakup Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan-Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK-IAI).

The analysis and discussion of the Bank's financial performance in the Annual Report refer to the Financial Statements of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, which had been audited by the Public Accounting Firm with an unqualified opinion on all material aspects. The presentation and disclosure of the Bank's Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS), which included the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) and the Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board-Indonesian Institute of Accountants (FASB-IAI).

Laporan Posisi Keuangan

Statement of Financial Position

Uraian Description	2023	2022	Kenaikan (Penurunan) Increase (Decrease)	
			Nominal Nominal	Persentase (%) Percentage (%)
Aset Asset	23.342.421	22.693.047	649.374	2,86
Liabilitas Liability	18.378.347	17.880.620	497.727	2,78
Ekuitas Equity	4.964.074	4.812.427	151.647	3,15

Aset

Pada tahun 2023, Bank membukukan jumlah aset sebesar Rp23,24 triliun, mengalami peningkatan Rp0,65 triliun atau 2,86% dibandingkan dengan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp22,69 triliun. Peningkatan tersebut sebagian besar didorong oleh peningkatan portofolio pinjaman dan dana pihak ketiga.

Asset

In 2023, the Bank recorded total assets of Rp23.24 trillion, experiencing an increase of Rp0.65 trillion or 2.86% compared to 2022, which amounted to Rp22.69 trillion. This increase was mainly driven by the expansion of the loan portfolio and third-party funds.

Penanaman Dana

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Bank berfokus pada pertumbuhan pinjaman yang diberikan sebagai bisnis utama. Mengacu pada laporan keuangan audited, Pinjaman yang diberikan hingga 31 Desember 2023 sebesar Rp17,22 triliun, naik Rp906 triliun atau sekitar 5,56% dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp16,31 triliun. Kenaikan ini disebabkan peningkatan kredit korporasi dan kredit konsumsi KTA, Channeling dan MyCAR.

Fund Investment

Throughout 2023, the Bank focused on the growth of loans provided as its main business. Referring to the audited financial report, Loans provided until December 31, 2023 amounted to Rp17.22 trillion, increasing Rp906 trillion or about 5.56% compared to 2022 which amounted to Rp16.31 trillion. This increase was due to the increase in corporate loans and consumer loans such as personal loans (KTA), channeling, and MyCAR loans.

Dana Pihak Ketiga dan Sumber Pendanaan Lain

Per 31 Desember 2023, Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) Bank mencapai Rp11,85 triliun, meningkat Rp618,64 miliar atau 5,51% dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp11,23 triliun. Adapun rincian pertumbuhan DPK yang dicapai sebesar Rp508,56 miliar dari nasabah individu dan Rp109,78 miliar dari nasabah korporasi.

Ekuitas

Terdapat perubahan jumlah ekuitas Bank di tahun 2023, yakni sebesar Rp4,96 triliun, mengalami peningkatan dibanding tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp4,81 triliun. Peningkatan tersebut didorong oleh peningkatan dari laba tahun lalu.

Pendapatan, Beban, Laba (Rugi), Penghasilan Komprehensif Lainnya, dan Total Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif

Uraian Description	2023	2022	Kenaikan (Penurunan) Increase (Decrease)	
			Nominal Nominal	Persentase (%) Percentage (%)
Pendapatan Bunga Interest Incomes	1.462.688	948.420	514.268	54,22
Beban Bunga Interest Expenses	855.069	(416.388)	1.271.457	305,35
Pendapatan Bunga - Bersih Interest Incomes - Net	607.618	532.032	75.586	14,21
Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya Other Operating Revenues	130.811	99.689	31.122	31,22
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai Allowance for Impairment Losses	(127.339)	(82.502)	(44.837)	54,35
Beban Operasional Lainnya Other Operating Expenses	403.887	347.180	56.707	16,33
Laba (Rugi) Operasional Operating Profit (Loss)	207.203	202.038	5.165	2,56
Laba (Rugi) Sebelum Pajak Profit (Loss) Before Tax	208.147	210.622	(2.475)	(1,18)
Beban Pajak (Bersih) Tax Expenses - Net	(51.616)	(51.177)	(439)	0,86
Laba (Rugi) Bersih Net Profit (Loss)	156.531	159.446	(2.915)	(1,83)
Jumlah Penghasilan (Rugi) Komprehensif Lain Tahun Berjalan Setelah Pajak Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year After Tax	(4.884)	(33.333)	28.449	(85,35)
Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif Lain Tahun Berjalan Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year	151.647	126.113	25.534	20,25

*) Per posisi 31 Desember 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki entitas anak, dengan demikian Laporan Keuangan Bank tidak menyajikan Laba (Rugi) Bersih Tahun Berjalan serta Jumlah Laba (Rugi) Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan Konsolidasi Entitas Induk yang diatribusikan baik kepada pemilik entitas pengendali maupun kepentingan non-pengendali.

Third Party Funds and Other Sources

As of December 31, 2023, the third-party funds (DPK) of the Bank reached Rp11.85 trillion, increasing by Rp618.64 billion or 5.51% compared to 2022, which amounted to Rp11.23 trillion. The breakdown of DPK growth achieved includes Rp508.56 billion from individual customers and Rp109.78 billion from corporate customers.

Equity

There was a change in the Bank's equity amount in 2023, amounting to Rp4.96 trillion, experiencing an increase compared to 2022 which amounted to Rp4.81 trillion. The increase was driven by the improvement in last year's profit.

Income, Expenses, Profit (Loss), Other Comprehensive Income, and Total Comprehensive Profit (Loss)

*) As of 31st December 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has no subsidiaries, therefore the Bank's Financial Statements do not present Net Profit (Loss) for the Year and Total Comprehensive Profit (Loss) for the Year Consolidated by the Parent Entity attributable to both owners of the controlling entity and non-controlling interests.

Pendapatan Bunga

Di tahun 2023, Bank mencatatkan pendapatan bunga sebesar Rp1.463 miliar, naik Rp514,27 miliar atau 54,22% dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp948,42 miliar. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh peningkatan pada kredit korporasi dan kredit ritel konsumsi.

Beban Bunga

Beban bunga Bank tahun 2023 ialah sebesar Rp855,07 miliar atau lebih tinggi Rp438,68 miliar atau 105,36% dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp416,39 miliar. Peningkatan tersebut disebabkan oleh dana pihak ketiga masih didominasi oleh deposito.

Laba Bersih

Adapun laba tahun berjalan tercatat sebesar Rp156,53 miliar, menurun Rp2,92 miliar atau 1,83% dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp159,45 miliar. Penurunan ini didorong oleh peningkatan CKPN

Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Tahun Berjalan

ementara penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan pada 2023 mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp28,4 miliar dibandingkan dengan tahun 2022 karena terdapat penurunan pada kerugian yang belum direalisasikan atas Obligasi.

Laba Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan

Laba komprehensif tahun berjalan mencapai Rp151,65 miliar di tahun 2023, naik Rp 25,53 miliar atau setara 20,25% dibandingkan tahun 2022, yakni sebesar Rp126,11 miliar. Kenaikan ini didorong oleh kenaikan pendapatan bunga bersih dan pendapatan operasional lainnya yang berasal dari pendapatan selisih kurs serta penerimaan kembali kredit hapus buku.

Interest Income

In 2023, the bank recorded interest income of Rp1,463 billion, an increase of Rp514.27 billion or 54.22% compared to 2022, which was Rp948.42 billion. This increase was due to the growth in corporate loans and consumer retail loans.

Interest Expense

The bank's interest expense in 2023 amounted to Rp855.07 billion, which is higher by Rp438.68 billion or 105.36% compared to 2022, which was Rp416.39 billion. This increase was attributed to third-party funds still being predominantly comprised of deposits.

Net Profit

The current-year net profit was recorded at Rp156.53 billion, a decrease of Rp2.92 billion or 1.83% compared to 2022, which was Rp159.45 billion. This decline was driven by an increase in CKPN (Allowance for Impairment Losses)

Other Comprehensive Income for the Current Year

Meanwhile, other comprehensive income for the current year in 2023 experienced an increase of Rp28.4 billion compared to 2022 due to a decrease in unrealized losses on bonds.

Comprehensive Income for the Year

Comprehensive income for the Year reached Rp151.65 billion in 2023, an increase of Rp25.53 billion or equivalent to 20.25% compared to 2022, which was Rp126.11 billion. This increase was driven by the rise in net interest income and other operating income originating from exchange rate differences and the reacquisition of written-off loans.

Arus Kas

Cashflow

Arus Kas	2023	2022	Cash Flow
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi	(720.117)	885.710	Cash Flow from Operating Activities
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi	(197.348)	(119.638)	Cash Flow from Investing Activities
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan	442.862	1.596.790	Cash Flows from Financing Activities
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Neto Kas dan Setara Kas	(474.603)	2.362.862	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun	3.847.918	1.409.409	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of The Year
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun	3.359.922	3.847.918	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year
Pengungkapan Tambahan			Supplemental Disclosure
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas			Cash and cash equivalents consist of:
Kas	58.707	48.285	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255	786.023	Current account with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	355.614	313.004	Current account with other bank
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain-jangka waktu jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	1.207.592	1.076.044	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - maturing within three months or less from acquisition date

Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun pada tahun 2023 adalah sebesar Rp3,36 triliun, turun Rp488 miliar atau 12,68% dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang sebesar Rp3,85 triliun.

The year-end Cash and Cash Equivalents for 2023 amounted to Rp3.36 trillion, decreasing by Rp488 billion or 12.68% compared to 2022, which was Rp3.85 trillion.

dalam jutaan Rupiah | in millions of Rupiah

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi	2023	2022	Cash Flow from Operating Activities
Penerimaan pendapatan bunga, provisi & komisi	1.493.420	954.941	Acceptances receivables
Pembayaran beban bunga	(836.421)	(389.622)	Interest expense paid
Pembayaran beban karyawan	(188.674)	(161.199)	Employee expense paid
Pendapatan (beban) operasional lainnya	(163.723)	(145.270)	General and administrative expense
Pendapatan (beban) non-operasional	49.583	322.870	Other operating income (expense)
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan badan	(16)	1.371	Non-operating income (expense)
Arus kas operasi sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi	(47.875)	(128.493)	Income tax paid
Tagihan akseptasi	306.293	454.599	Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities
Efek-efek	18.933	27.863	Acceptances receivables
Tagihan derivatif	(81.361)	(63.044)	Securities
Kredit	14.372	(78.896)	Derivative receivables
Aset lain-lain	(1.008.159)	(2.722.476)	Loans
Kenaikan (penurunan) dalam liabilitas operasi:	-	-	Other assets
Kenaikan (penurunan) dalam liabilitas operasi:	7.695	8.501	Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:
Liabilitas segera	618.639	2.999.912	Liability payable immediately
Simpanan	(579.334)	57.136	Deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	(18.933)	(27.863)	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas akseptasi	(16.088)	80.353	Acceptance payable
Liabilitas derivatif	13.131	14.112	Derivative liabilities
Utang pajak dan liabilitas lain-lain	(720.117)	(885.710)	Taxes payable and other liabilities
Kas Neto Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Operasi	(474.603)	2.362.862	Net Cash Obtained from Operating Activities

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Investasi	2023	2022	Cash Flow from Investing Activities
(Pelepasan) perolehan efek-efek untuk tujuan investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo			(Deliverance) purchase of investment in securities – held to maturity
Penerimaan efek-efek untuk tujuan investasi	(265.000)	(248.000)	Interest expense paid
Pembelian aset tetap	90.000	153.550	Employee expense paid
Pembelian aset tak berwujud	(33.485)	(37.575)	General and administrative expense
Hasil penjualan aset yang diambil alih	8.121	1.929	Other operating income (expense)
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	3.016	10.458	Non-operating income (expense)
Kas Neto Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(197.348)	(119.638)	Income tax paid
Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Pendanaan			Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities
Pembayaran pinjaman jangka pendek	(1.717.575)	(3.075.231)	Acceptances receivables
Penerimaan pinjaman	2.171.338	4.682.370	Securities
Pembayaran utang sewa	(10.901)	(10.349)	Derivative receivables
Kas Neto Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Pendanaan	442.862	1.596.790	Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Neto Kas dan Setara Kas	(474.603)	2.362.862	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents
Kas dan Setara Kas Awal Tahun	3.847.918	1.409.409	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of The Year
Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Valuta Asing	(13.393)	75.646	Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Change
Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir Tahun	3.359.922	3.847.918	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year
Pengungkapan Tambahan			Supplemental Disclosure
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Neto Kas dan Setara Kas			Other assets
Kas	58.707	48.285	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255	786.023	Current Account with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	355.614	313.004	Current Account with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain-jangka waktu jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	1.207.592	1.076.044	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - maturing within three months or less from acquisition date
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	830.754	1.624.562	Securities purchased under resale agreement
Jumlah	3.359.922	3.847.918	Total

Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Bank telah mengimplementasikan transparansi Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit (SBDK) kepada publik melalui publikasi situs web dan Laporan Tahunan. Implementasi tersebut mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 37/POJK.03/2020 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 09/SEOJK.03/2021 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank Umum Konvensional.

Dengan adanya publikasi SBDK, praktik tata kelola Bank dapat terus dioptimalkan selain mendorong terciptanya persaingan sehat dalam industri perbankan. Perhitungan SBDK didasarkan pada 3 (tiga) komponen berikut.

1. Harga Pokok Dana untuk Kredit (HPDK)
2. Biaya overhead yang dikeluarkan Bank dalam proses pemberian kredit
3. Marjin keuntungan (profit margin) yang ditetapkan untuk aktivitas perkreditan.

Prime Lending Rate

Throughout 2023, the Bank had implemented transparency of the Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) to the public through website publication and Annual Reports. This implementation referred to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 37/POJK.03/2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 09/SEOJK.03/2021 concerning Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports.

With the publication of SBDK, the Bank's governance practices can be continuously optimized while also promoting healthy competition within the banking industry. The calculation of SBDK is based on the following 3 (three) components:

1. Cost of Funds for Loans (HPDK)
2. Overhead costs incurred by the Bank in the loan granting process
3. Profit margin established for loan activities.

Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit* Prime Lending Rate*	2023	2022
Kredit Korporasi Corporate Loan	8,52%	7,48%
Kredit Ritel Retail Loan	8,69%	7,51%
Kredit Mikro Micro Loan	8,72%	7,93%
Kredit Konsumsi Consumption Loan		
KPR* Housing Loan*	8,75%	7,85%
Non KPR** Non Housing Loan**	8,42%	7,28%

Catatan:
*Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit (SBDK) digunakan sebagai dasar penetapan suku bunga kredit yang akan dikenakan oleh Bank kepada nasabah.
**Kredit konsumsi - Non KPR tidak termasuk penyaluran dana melalui kartu kredit dan kredit tanpa agunan.

Note:
* The Prime Lending Rate is used as the basis for determining the loan interest rate that the Bank will charge to customers.
** Consumer credit - Non housing loan does not include financing through credit cards and unsecured loans (loan without collateral).

Analisis Kualitas Aset Produktif dan Rasio Keuangan yang Relevan

Analysis of the Quality of Productive Assets and Relevant Financial Ratios

Rasio Kinerja Performance Ratio	2023	2022
Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio	23,28%	26,14%
Aset produktif bermasalah dan aset non produktif bermasalah terhadap total aset produktif dan aset non produktif Non-performing earning assets and non-performing of non productive assets to total earning assets and non productive assets	2,89%	2,11%
Aset produktif bermasalah terhadap total aset produktif Non-performing earning assets to total earning assets	2,33%	2,48%
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) aset keuangan terhadap aset produktif Allowance for Impairment Losses of financial assets to earning assets	1,63%	1,58%
NPL gross	2,97%	3,37%
NPL net	1,93%	1,91%
Return on Asset (ROA)	0,91%	1,03%
Return on Equity (ROE)	3,39%	3,50%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2,22%	2,23%
Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO) Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO)	87,73%	81,70%
Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	145,13%	140,24%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – Individu Micro Loan	117,34%	124,06%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) – Individu Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) - Individual	384,99%	538,89%

Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum

KPMM Bank di tahun 2023 ialah sebesar 23,28%, mengalami penurunan sebesar 2,86% dibanding tahun 2022 yang mencapai 26,14%. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kenaikan aset di tahun 2023 yang menyebabkan kenaikan aset tertimbang menurut risiko kredit dan pasar meningkat.

Rasio Kredit Bermasalah

Pada tahun 2023, rasio NPL bruto tercatat masih terjaga, yakni sebesar 2,97%. Di sisi lain, rasio NPL neto berada di angka 1,93%.

Rasio Pengembalian atas Aset dan Ekuitas

Pada 2023, rasio pengembalian atas aset dan ekuitas masing-masing tercatat sebesar 0,91% dan 3,39% atau mengalami penurunan dari tahun sebelumnya yang sebesar 0,12% dan 0,11%. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh penurunan laba sebelum pajak sebesar Rp2,4 miliar dan penurunan laba bersih sebesar Rp2,9 miliar di tahun 2023.

Marjin Bunga Bersih

Per 31 Desember 2023, rasio NIM Bank tercatat relatif sama dari angka 2,23% di tahun 2022 menjadi 2,22% di tahun 2023. Hal ini dikarenakan kenaikan pendapatan bunga bersih sejalan dengan naiknya rata-rata aset produktif tahun 2023.

Beban Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional

Rasio BOPO Bank di tahun 2023 ialah sebesar 87,73% atau lebih tinggi dari tahun 2022 yang sebesar 81,70%. Hal ini terutama disebabkan peningkatan biaya CKPN di tahun 2023.

Rasio Kredit terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga Rasio LDR

Bank di tahun 2023 tercatat meningkat dari 140,24% di tahun 2022 menjadi sebesar 145,13%.

Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank's Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (KPMM) in 2023 was 23.28%, experiencing a decrease of 2.86% compared to 2022, which reached 26.14%. This was due to the increase in assets in 2023, leading to an increase in risk-weighted assets due to credit and market risks.

Non-Performing Loan Ratio

In 2023, the gross NPL ratio remained stable at 2.97%. On the other hand, the net NPL ratio stood at 1.93%.

Return on Assets and Equity Ratio

In 2023, the return on assets and equity ratios were recorded at 0.91% and 3.39% respectively, experiencing a decrease from the previous year's 0.12% and 0.11%. This was due to a decrease in profit before tax by Rp2.4 billion and a decrease in net profit by Rp2.9 billion in 2023.

Net Interest Margin

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank's Net Interest Margin (NIM) remained relatively stable, from 2.23% in 2022 to 2.22% in 2023. This was because the increase in net interest income was in line with the increase in average productive assets in 2023.

Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio

The Bank's Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) ratio in 2023 was 87.73%, higher than 2022's 81.70%. This was mainly due to the increase in CKPN expenses in 2023.

Loan to Deposit Ratio

The Bank's Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) in 2023 increased from 140.24% in 2022 to 145.13%.

Struktur Permodalan Bank

Bank Capital Structure

Mengacu pada Akta No. 15 tanggal 21 Juli 2017 yang dibuat oleh Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur, para pemegang saham sepakat untuk melaksanakan peningkatan modal dasar dari Rp800 miliar menjadi Rp3,7 Triliun dan modal disetor Bank dari Rp490,087 miliar menjadi Rp944,278 miliar, Akta tersebut telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0015084.AH.01.02.Tahun 2017 pada tanggal 24 Juli 2017. Adapun struktur permodalan Bank tahun 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

Referring to Deed No. 15 dated July 21, 2017, drafted by Notary Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., a notary in East Jakarta, the shareholders agreed to increase the authorized capital from Rp800 billion to Rp3.7 trillion and the paid-up capital of the Bank from Rp490.087 billion to Rp944.278 billion. This deed was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decree No. AHU-0015084.AH.01.02.Year 2017 dated July 24, 2017. The capital structure of the Bank in 2023 is as follows:

dalam jutaan Rupiah | in millions of Rupiah

Deskripsi Description	2023	2022
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor Issued and paid-up capital	944.278	944.278
Tambahan modal disetor Additional paid-in capital	3.026.001	3.026.001
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain Unrealized loss from financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12.903)	(9.047)
Keuntungan pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbalan pasca kerja Gain on re-measurement of post-employment benefits obligation	31.364	32.392
Saldo laba Retained earnings		
Ditentukan penggunaannya Appropriated	20.600	20.600
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya Unappropriated	954.734	798.203
Jumlah Ekuitas Total Equity	4.964.074	4.812.427

Informasi dan Fakta Material yang Terjadi setelah Tanggal Laporan Akuntan

Material Information and Facts Occurring After the Date of the Audited Financial Report

Berikut disampaikan informasi dan fakta material yang terjadi antara akhir periode pelaporan 31 Desember 2023 hingga tanggal laporan akuntan diterbitkan.

1. Pengangkatan Anggota Direksi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Berdasarkan Keputusan Anggota Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor KEPR-166/D.03/2023 tanggal 22 Desember 2023 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan Sdr. Lasmintono sebagai Calon Direktur Operasional PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, maka pada tanggal 30 Januari 2024 Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah mengangkat Sdr. Lasmintono sebagai Direktur Operasional. (efektif menjabat sebagai Direktur Operasional pada tanggal 30 Januari 2024)

Susunan Direksi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia per 31 Desember 2023 :

1. Direktur Utama: Koo Hyunghoe
2. Direktur: Kim Seong Won
3. Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan: Tony Tanusaputra
4. Direktur: Leonard Auly

Susunan Direksi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia setelah Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Nomor: No. 002/BSI-KSPS/I/2024 tanggal 30 Januari 2024 :

1. Direktur Utama: Koo Hyunghoe
2. Direktur: Kim Seong Won
3. Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan: Tony Tanusaputra
4. Direktur: Leonard Auly
5. Direktur: Lasmintono

Here is the information and material facts that occurred between the end of the reporting period on December 31, 2023, and the date the accountant's report was issued.

1. Appointment of Members of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Based on the Decision of the Members of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority Number KEPR-166/D.03/2023 dated December 22, 2023, concerning the Assessment Results of the Fit and Proper Test of Mr. Lasmintono as a Candidate for Director of Operations of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, then on January 30, 2024, the Circular Resolution of The Shareholders Beyond and In Lieu of An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia appointed Mr. Lasmintono as Director of Operations. (effective as Director of Operations on January 30, 2024)

Composition of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as of December 31, 2023:

1. President Director: Koo Hyunghoe
2. Director: Kim Seong Won
3. Director in Charge of Compliance Functions: Tony Tanusaputra
4. Director: Leonard Auly

Composition of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia after the Circular Resolution of The Shareholders Beyond and In Lieu of An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Number: No. 002/BSI-KSPS/I/2024 dated January 30, 2024:

1. President Director: Koo Hyunghoe
2. Director: Kim Seong Won
3. Director in Charge of Compliance Functions: Tony Tanusaputra
4. Director: Leonard Auly
5. Director: Lasmintono

Aspek Pemasaran atas Produk Bank

Marketing Aspects of the Bank's Products

Bank merupakan bagian dari bank umum komersial yang menyediakan layanan pembiayaan, penghimpunan dana dan jasa kepada masyarakat. Aktivitas pembiayaan Bank terbagi menjadi sejumlah segmen dan jenis yang secara umum terdiri dari pembiayaan untuk tujuan produktif dan konsumsi.

Bank melayani pembiayaan secara bilateral kepada korporasi dengan sasaran Perusahaan, seperti perusahaan manufaktur besar, perusahaan swasta lokal, Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN), hingga perusahaan besar asal Korea Selatan. Selain itu, Bank aktif pada pembiayaan bersama atau kredit sindikasi bersama bank di dalam dan luar negeri untuk memenuhi kebutuhan debitur besar yang ada di Indonesia maupun pembiayaan komersial perusahaan/individu skala usaha menengah.

Sementara pada pembiayaan untuk kebutuhan konsumsi, Bank menyalurkan Kredit Tanpa Agunan (KTA), kerja sama channeling dengan perusahaan pembiayaan dalam menyalurkan Kredit Kendaraan Bermotor (KKB) dan pembiayaan lainnya. Adapun pada segmen penghimpunan Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) tidak membatasi pada segmen tertentu.

Bank melakukan riset pasar dan pengembangan berbagai produk simpanan yang menyesuaikan kebutuhan dan minat masyarakat secara berkesinambungan. Berbagai produk dipromosikan dalam program kampanye berupa produk bundling. Untuk mendukung program tersebut, Bank mempersiapkan tenaga pemasaran khusus funding yang bertempat di sejumlah kota/daerah.

Bank telah mengimplementasikan strategi untuk memperkenalkan jasa layanan bank, seperti pengiriman uang baik ke bank lokal di tanah air maupun bank di luar negeri dengan nilai tukar dan biaya yang bersaing, penerbitan LC dan SKBDN, penyediaan valuta asing dengan nilai tukar yang kompetitif.

Dari segi produk, Bank juga telah mengembangkan berbagai macam produk berbasis teknologi. Salah satu produk Bank yang memanfaatkan kemajuan teknologi ialah internet banking dan SOL atau layanan mobile banking. Layanan tersebut merupakan bentuk komitmen Bank untuk memberikan kemudahan akses terhadap berbagai produk dan jasa Bank dengan fasilitas dan tarif yang menarik bagi seluruh kalangan masyarakat.

The Bank is part of commercial banks that provides financing, fund raising, and services to the public. The Bank's financing activities are divided into several segments and types, generally consisting of financing for productive and consumption purposes.

The Bank provides bilateral financing to corporations targeting Companies, such as large manufacturing companies, local private companies, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), to large companies from South Korea. In addition, the Bank is active in joint financing or syndicated loans with banks both domestically and internationally to meet the needs of large debtors in Indonesia as well as commercial financing for medium-scale enterprises/individuals.

Meanwhile, for consumer financing, the Bank disburses Unsecured Loans (KTA), channels cooperation with financing companies in distributing Motor Vehicle Loans (KKB), and other financing. As for the Third Party Funds (DPK) collection segment, the Bank does not limit it to specific segments.

The Bank conducts market research and develops various deposit products that continuously adapt to the needs and interests of the community. Various products are promoted in campaign programs in the form of bundled products. To support these programs, the Bank prepares special marketing personnel for funding located in several cities/regions.

The Bank has implemented strategies to introduce banking services, such as money transfers to local banks domestically and banks abroad with competitive exchange rates and fees, issuance of LCs and SKBDNs, provision of foreign exchange with competitive exchange rates.

In terms of products, the Bank has also developed various technology-based products. One of the Bank's products that utilizes technological advancements is internet banking and SOL or mobile banking services. These services are a form of the Bank's commitment to provide easy access to various Bank products and services with attractive facilities and rates for all segments of society.

Eksposur Risiko dan Permodalan

Risk Exposure and Capital

Ketentuan Eksternal yang Menjadi Dasar Penetapan Manajemen Risiko

Bank mengimplementasikan Manajemen Risiko dengan mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (SEOJK) No. 34 / SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum. Manajemen Risiko yang diterapkan oleh Bank meliputi pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris, kecukupan kebijakan dan prosedur Manajemen Risiko serta penetapan limit risiko, kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko, serta sistem informasi manajemen risiko dan sistem pengendalian intern yang menyeluruh.

External Provisions which are The Basis for Implementing Risk Management

The Bank implements Risk Management in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 18/POJK.03/2016 and the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter (SEOJK) No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. The Risk Management implemented by the Bank includes active supervision by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, adequacy of Risk Management policies and procedures, and establishment of risk limits, adequacy of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control processes, as well as comprehensive risk management information systems and internal control systems.

1. Umum - Ukuran Utama (Key Metrics) (KM1)

1. General - Key Figures

No.	Deskripsi Description	a	b	c	d
		31 Desember 2023	30 September 2023	30 Juni 2023	31 Maret 2023
	Modal yang Tersedia (nilai) Available Capital (value)				
1	Modal Inti Utama (CET1) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	4.791.825	4.626.769	4.597.055	4.608.958
2	Modal Inti (Tier 1) Tier 1 Capital	4.791.825	4.626.769	4.597.055	4.608.958
3	Total Modal Total Capital	4.993.245	4.819.924	4.796.903	4.799.802
	Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (Nilai) Risk-Weighted Assets (Value)				
4	Total Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) Total Risk-Weighted Assets (TRWA)	21.076.742	20.020.352	18.707.769	19.027.320
	Rasio Modal berbasis Risiko dalam bentuk persentase dari ATMR Risk-based Capital Ratio as a percentage of TRWA				
5	Rasio CET1 (%) Risk-based Capital Ratio as a percentage of TRWA	22,74%	23,11%	24,57%	24,22%
6	Rasio Tier 1 (%) Tier 1 Ratio (%)	22,74%	23,11%	24,57%	24,22%
7	Rasio Total Modal (%) Total Capital Ratio (%)	23,69%	24,08%	25,64%	25,23%
	Tambahan CET1 yang berfungsi sebagai buffer dalam bentuk persentase dari ATMR Additional CET1 as a buffer as a percentage of TRWA				
8	Capital conservation buffer (2.5% dari ATMR) (%)	-	-	-	-
9	Countercyclical Buffer (0 - 2.5% dari ATMR) (%)	-	-	-	-
10	Capital Surcharge untuk Bank Sistemik (1% - 2.5%) (%)	-	-	-	-
11	Total CET1 sebagai buffer (Baris 8 + Baris 9 + Baris 10) Total CET1 as a buffer (Line 8 + Line 9 + Line 10)	-	-	-	-
12	Komponen CET1 untuk buffer Components of CET1 for the buffer	14,02%	14,48%	16,04%	15,63%
	Rasio pengungkit sesuai Basel III Leverage Ratio as per Basel III				
13	Total Eksposur Total Exposure	25.347.002	25.408.740	24.371.598	24.299.952
14	Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan GWM (jika ada) Value of the Leverage Ratio, including the impact of adjustments for temporary exemptions on deposits placed with Bank Indonesia to comply with GWM provisions (if any)	18,90%	18,21%	18,86%	18,97%

No.	Deskripsi Description	a	b	c	d
		31 Desember 2023	30 September 2023	30 Juni 2023	31 Maret 2023
14a	<p>Nilai Rasio pengungkit sesuai dengan Basel III dengan adanya Model Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian sesuai PSAK 71 secara Penuh. (%) (baris 2a / baris13)</p> <p>Value of the Leverage Ratio according to Basel III with the inclusion of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model as per PSAK 71 in full. (%) (line 2a / line 13)</p>	-	-	-	-
14b	<p>Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, tidak termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan GWM (jika ada)</p> <p>Value of the Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of adjustments for temporary exemptions on deposits placed with Bank Indonesia to comply with GWM provisions (if any)</p>	18,90%	18,21%	18,86%	18,97%
14c	<p>Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan GWM (jika ada), yang telah memasukkan nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) secara gross</p> <p>Value of the Leverage Ratio, including the impact of adjustments for temporary exemptions on deposits placed with Bank Indonesia to comply with GWM provisions (if any), which has incorporated the average value of the gross outstanding amount of Securities Financing Transactions (SFT) assets</p>	18,90%	18,21%	18,86%	18,97%
14d	<p>Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, tidak termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan GWM (jika ada), yang telah memasukkan nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross</p> <p>Value of the Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of adjustments for temporary exemptions on deposits placed with Bank Indonesia to comply with GWM provisions (if any), which has incorporated the average value of the gross outstanding amount of Securities Financing Transactions (SFT) assets</p>	18,90%	18,21%	18,86%	18,97%
Rasio Kecukupan Likuiditas (LCR) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total Aset Likuid Berkualitas Tinggi (HQLA) Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	3.058.771	4.274.063	4.625.009	4.100.540
16	Total Arus Kas Keluar Bersih (net cash outflow) Total Net Cash Outflow	794.516	933.180	1.018.505	624.034
17	LCR (%)	384,99%	458,01%	454,10%	657,10%
Rasio Pendanaan Stabil Bersih (NSFR) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total Pendanaan Stabil yang Tersedia (ASF) Available Stable Funding (ASF)	14.708.246	15.318.113	16.312.302	15.033.918
19	Total Pendanaan Stabil yang Diperlukan (RSF) Required Stable Funding (RSF)	12.534.068	12.178.757	11.796.648	12.593.381
20	NSFR (%)	117,35%	125,78%	138,28%	119,38%

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Rasio CAR :

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR):

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebesar 23.69% cenderung sedikit menurun sebesar 0.38% dari posisi 30 September 2023. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya kenaikan pada ATMR Kredit sebesar Rp. 626.449 juta dan ATMR Pasar sebesar Rp. 429.941 juta.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as of December 31, 2023, stands at 23.69%, slightly decreasing by 0.38% from the position on September 30, 2023. This is due to the increase in Risk-Weighted Assets (ATMR) for Loans amounting to Rp. 626,449 million and Market ATMR amounting to Rp. 429,941 million.

Rasio Total Modal PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia berdasarkan historikal data selalu berada di atas ketentuan OJK yaitu paling rendah sebesar 8%.

The Total Capital Ratio of PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia based on historical data has always been above the OJK requirement, which is a minimum of 8%.

Rasio Pengungkit:

Leverage Ratio:

Rasio pengungkit PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada 31 Desember 2023 adalah 18,90% cenderung sedikit meningkat sebesar 0,69% dari posisi 30 September 2023. Adapun peningkatan tersebut disebabkan adanya kenaikan dari Modal Inti sebesar Rp. 165.057 juta dan penurunan dari total exposure sebesar Rp. 61.738 juta.

The Leverage Ratio of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia on December 31, 2023, is 18.90%, slightly increasing by 0.69% from the position on September 30, 2023. The increase is attributed to the increase in Core Capital by Rp. 165,057 million and the decrease in total exposure by Rp. 61,738 million.

Rasio pengungkit tersebut masih berada diatas ketentuan OJK yaitu paling rendah sebesar 3%.

The leverage ratio is still above the OJK requirement, which is a minimum of 3%.

LCR:

Rasio LCR Posisi 31 Desember 2023 sebesar 384,99% cenderung menurun sebesar 73,03% jika dibandingkan dari posisi 30 September 2023. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya penurunan Total Aset Likuid Berkualitas Tinggi (HQLA) sebesar Rp. 1.215.292 dan Total Arus Kas Keluar Bersih (net cash outflow) sebesar Rp. 138.664 juta

The LCR ratio as of December 31, 2023, is 384.99%, decreasing by 73.03% compared to the position on September 30, 2023. This is due to the decrease in Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) by Rp. 1,215,292 and Total Net Cash Outflow by Rp. 138,664 million.

Rasio LCR tersebut masih berada diatas ketentuan OJK yaitu paling rendah sebesar 100%.

The LCR ratio is still above the OJK requirement, which is a minimum of 100%.

NSFR:

Nilai NSFR PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Posisi 31 Desember 2023 sebesar 117,35% cenderung menurun sebesar 8,43% dari posisi 30 September 2023. Penurunan tersebut berasal dari Total ASF atas Pendanaan lainnya yang berasal dari nasabah korporasi sebesar Rp. 971.586 juta.

The NSFR value of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia as of December 31, 2023, is 117.35%, decreasing by 8.43% from the position on September 30, 2023. This decrease is due to the Total ASF on Other Funding from corporate customers amounting to Rp. 971,586 million.

Namun demikian, rasio tersebut masih berada diatas ketentuan OJK yaitu paling rendah sebesar 100%.

However, the ratio is still above the OJK requirement, which is a minimum of 100%.

2. Umum - Perbedaan antara Cakupan Konsolidasi dan Mapping pada Laporan Keuangan sesuai Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dengan Kategori Risiko dengan Ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Kategori Risiko (LI1)

2. General - Difference between Consolidation Scope and Mapping in Financial Statements according to Financial Accounting Standards with Risk Categories in accordance with Financial Services Authority Risk Categories (LI1)

	a	b	c
	Nilai tercatat sebagaimana tercantum dalam publikasi laporan keuangan The carrying amount as stated in the financial statements publication	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan prinsip kehati-hatian Carrying amount based on the principle of prudence	Nilai tercatat masing-masing risiko The carrying amount of each risk Sesuai kerangka risiko kredit According to the credit risk framework
Kas Cash	58.707	58.707	42.759
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Placement with Bank Indonesia	2.114.847	2.114.847	1.298.806
Penempatan pada bank lain Placement with other Banks	355.614	355.614	71.485
Tagihan spot dan derivatif/forward Spot and Derivative/Forward Billings	95.422	95.422	16.008
Surat berharga yang dimiliki Securities Owned	2.175.640	2.175.640	2.175.640
Surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (repo) Securities sold with agreements to repurchase (repo)	-	-	-
Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (reverse repo) Bills for securities purchased with agreements to resell (reverse repo)	830.754	830.754	830.754
Tagihan akseptasi Acceptance bills	52.050	52.050	0
Kredit yang diberikan Loans Granted	17.220.313	17.220.313	8.972.434
Pembiayaan syariah ¹⁾ Sharia Financing ¹⁾	-	-	-
Penyertaan modal Capital Participation	-	-	-
Aset keuangan lainnya Other financial assets	129.914	129.914	90.575
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan -/- Provision for impairment loss on financial assets -/-	(357.201)	(357.201)	(260.920)
Aset tidak berwujud Intangible assets	105.645	105.645	105.645
Akumulasi amortisasi aset tidak berwujud -/- Accumulated amortization of intangible assets -/-	(70.247)	(70.247)	(70.247)
Aset tetap dan inventaris Fixed assets and inventory	340.812	340.812	340.812
Akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan inventaris -/- Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and inventory -/-	(209.561)	(209.561)	(209.561)
Aset non produktif Non-productive assets	351.027	351.027	351.027
Aset lainnya Other assets	148.685	148.685	148.685
Total aset Total assets	23.342.421	23.342.421	13.903.901

	d	e	f	g
	Sesuai kerangka counterparty credit risk According to the counterparty credit risk framework	Sesuai kerangka sekuritisasi According to the securitization framework	Sesuai kerangka risiko pasar According to the market risk framework	Tidak mengacu pada persyaratan permodalan atau berdasarkan pengurangan modal Not subject to capital requirements or based on capital reductions
	-	-	15.948	-
	-	-	816.041	-
	-	-	284.129	-
	-	-	79.414	-
	-	-	0	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	52.050	-
	-	-	8.247.879	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	39.339	-
	-	-	(96.281)	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	9.438.520	-

	a	b	c	
	Nilai tercatat sebagaimana tercantum dalam publikasi laporan keuangan The carrying amount as stated in the financial statements publication	Nilai tercatat berdasarkan prinsip kehati-hatian Carrying amount based on the principle of prudence	Nilai tercatat masing-masing risiko The carrying amount of each risk	
			Sesuai kerangka risiko kredit According to the credit risk framework	
Kewajiban Liabilities				
Giro Demand deposits	2.823.493	2.823.493	-	
Tabungan Savings	2.470.263	2.470.263	-	
Deposito Deposits	6.558.106	6.558.106	-	
Uang Elektronik Electronic Money	-	-	-	
Liabilitas kepada Bank Indonesia Liabilities to Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	
Liabilitas kepada bank lain Liabilities to other banks	103.150	103.150	-	
Liabilitas spot dan derivatif/forward Spot and derivative/forward liabilities	92.508	92.508	-	
Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (repo) Liabilities for securities sold with agreements to repurchase (repo)	-	-	-	
Liabilitas akseptasi Acceptance liabilities	52.050	52.050	-	
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan Issued securities	-	-	-	
Pinjaman/Pembiayaan yang diterima Loans/Financing Received	6.004.830	6.004.830	-	
Setoran jaminan Security Deposits	771	771	-	
Liabilitas antarkantor 2) Interbank liabilities	-	-	-	
Liabilitas lainnya Other liabilities	273.176	273.176	-	
Kepentingan minoritas (minority interest) Minority interest	-	-	-	
Total liabilitas Total liabilities	18.378.347	18.378.347	-	

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Bank tidak memiliki anak usaha sehingga nilai tercatat sesuai dengan nilai tercatat secara individual. Bank tidak memiliki ekposur sekritisasi

The bank does not have any subsidiaries, therefore the carrying amount is in line with individual carrying amounts. The bank does not have any securitization exposure.

	d	e	f	g
	Sesuai kerangka counterparty credit risk According to the counterparty credit risk framework	Sesuai kerangka sekuritisasi According to the securitization framework	Sesuai kerangka risiko pasar According to the market risk framework	Tidak mengacu pada persyaratan permodalan atau berdasarkan pengurangan modal Not subject to capital requirements or based on capital reductions
	-	-	1.012.236	1.811.257
	-	-	1.190.574	1.279.689
	-	-	1.006.702	5.551.404
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	103.150
	-	-	92.508	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	52.050	0,24
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	6.004.831	(1)
	-	-	-	771
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	44.610	228.566
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	9.403.511	8.974.836

3. Umum- Perbedaan Utama antara Nilai Tercatat sesuai Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dengan Nilai Eksposur sesuai dengan Ketentuan OJK (LI2)

3. General - Main Differences between Carrying Amount per Financial Accounting Standards and Exposure Value per Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulations (LI2)

	a	b	c	d	e
	Total	Item sesuai: Item as per:			
		Kerangka risiko kredit Credit risk framework	Kerangka sekuritisasi Securitization framework	Kerangka Counterparty credit risk Counterparty credit risk	Kerangka risiko pasar Market risk framework
Nilai tercatat aset sesuai dengan cakupan konsolidasi ketentuan kehati-hatian (sebagaimana dilaporkan pada tabel LI1) Carrying amount of assets according to the consolidation coverage of prudential regulations (as reported in table LI1)	23.342.421	13.903.901	-	-	9.438.520
Nilai tercatat liabilitas sesuai dengan cakupan konsolidasi ketentuan kehati-hatian (sebagaimana dilaporkan pada tabel LI1) Carrying amount of liabilities according to the consolidation coverage of prudential regulations (as reported in table LI1)	9.403.511	-	-	-	9.403.511
Total nilai bersih sesuai dengan cakupan konsolidasi ketentuan kehati-hatian Total net worth according to the consolidation coverage of prudential regulations	-	-	-	-	-
Nilai rekening administratif Administrative account value	5.653.324	1.863.542	-	-	-
Perbedaan valuasi Valuation difference					
Perbedaan karena netting rules, selain dari yang termasuk pada baris 2. Difference due to netting rules, other than those included in line 2.	-	-	-	-	-
Perbedaan provisi Provision difference	-	-	-	-	-
Perbedaan karena adanya prudential filters Difference due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
Nilai eksposur yang dipertimbangkan, sesuai dengan cakupan konsolidasi ketentuan kehati-hatian Exposure value considered, according to the consolidation coverage of prudential regulations	-	-	-	-	-
Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis					
Total nilai bersih total merujuk pada ketentuan standar akuntansi keuangan sedangkan nilai eksposur kerangka risiko kredit, <i>counterparty credit risk</i> dan risiko pasar merujuk pada pedoman perhitungan ATMR untuk risiko kredit dan pedoman ATMR bank umum dengan memperhitungkan risiko pasar. Total net worth refers to the financial accounting standards while exposure value for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, and market risk frameworks refer to the calculation guidelines of ATMR for credit risk and the general ATMR guidelines for banks, taking into account market risk.					

4. Umum - Penjelasan mengenai Perbedaan antara Nilai Eksposur sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dengan Ketentuan OJK (LIA)

4. General - Explanation regarding the Difference between Exposure Value according to Financial Accounting Standards and Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulations (LIA)

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Bank tidak memiliki anak usaha sehingga nilai tercatat sebagaimana tercantum dalam publikasi laporan keuangan sesuai dengan nilai tercatat sesuai prinsip kehati-hatian Bank tidak memiliki ekposur sekuritisasi. Total nilai bersih pada kolom a sesuai dengan ketentuan standar akuntansi keuangan, sedangkan nilai ekposur kerangka risiko kredit, *counterparty credit risk* dan risiko pasar merujuk pada ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan mengenai pedoman perhitungan aset tertimbang menurut risiko untuk risiko kredit dengan menggunakan pendekatan standar dan pedoman penggunaan metode standar dalam perhitungan kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum bank umum dengan memperhitungkan risiko pasar.

The bank doesn't have subsidiaries, so the recorded value in financial statement publications aligns with the principle of prudence. The bank doesn't have securitization exposure. Total net worth in column A complies with financial accounting standards, while the exposure value for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, and market risk frameworks refers to the Financial Services Authority's guidelines on the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk using the standard approach, and the guidelines on the use of the standard method in calculating minimum capital requirements for commercial banks, taking into account market risk.

5. Komposisi Permodalan (CC1)

5. Capital Composition (CC1)

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1 "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1")
CET 1: Instrumen dan Tambahan Modal Disetor CET 1: Instruments and Additional Paid-in Capital		
1 Saham biasa (termasuk stock surplus) Common Shares (including stock surplus)	944.278	-
2 Laba ditahan Retained Earnings	798.203	-
3 Akumulasi penghasilan komprehensif lain (dan cadangan lain) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (and Other Reserves)	20.600	-
4 Modal yang termasuk phase out dari CET1 Capital that is phased out from CET1	N/A	-
5 Kepentingan Non Pengendali yang dapat diperhitungkan Non-controlling interests that can be included	-	-
6 CET1 sebelum regulatory adjustment CET1 before regulatory adjustments	N/A	-
CET 1: Faktor Pengurang (Regulatory Adjustment) CET1: Regulatory Adjustment Factors		
7 Selisih kurang jumlah penyesuaian nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan dalam trading book The difference less the amount of fair value adjustments for financial instruments in the trading book	-	-
8 Goodwill	-	-
9 Aset tidak berwujud lainnya (selain Mortgage-Servicing Rights) Other intangible assets (excluding Mortgage-Servicing Rights)	(29.639)	-
10 Aset pajak tangguhan yang berasal dari future profitability Deferred tax assets from future profitability	N/A	-
11 Cash-flow hedge reserve	N/A	-
12 Shortfall on provisions to expected losses	N/A	-
13 Keuntungan penjualan aset dalam transaksi sekuritisasi Gain on sale of assets in securitization transactions	-	-

	Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1) "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1)"
14	Peningkatan/ penurunan nilai wajar atas kewajiban keuangan (DVA) Increase/Decrease in fair value of financial liabilities (DVA)	-	-
15	Aset pensiun manfaat pasti Defined benefit pension assets	N/A	-
16	Investasi pada saham sendiri (jika belum di net dalam modal di Laporan Posisi Keuangan) Investment in own shares (if not already netted in equity in the Statement of Financial Position)	N/A	-
17	Kepemilikan silang pada instrumen CET 1 pada entitas lain Cross-holding of CET 1 instruments in other entities	-	-
18	Investasi pada modal bank, entitas keuangan dan asuransi diluar cakupan konsolidasi secara ketentuan, net posisi short yang diperkenankan, dimana Bank tidak memiliki lebih dari 10% modal saham yang diterbitkan (jumlah di atas batasan 10%) Investment in bank capital, financial entities, and insurance outside the scope of consolidation per regulation, net short position allowed, where the Bank does not hold more than 10% of issued share capital (amount exceeding the 10% limit).	N/A	-
19	Investasi signifikan pada saham biasa Bank, entitas keuangan dan asuransi diluar cakupan konsolidasi secara ketentuan, net posisi short yang diperkenankan (jumlah di atas batasan 10%) Significant investment in ordinary shares of banks, financial entities, and insurance outside the scope of consolidation per regulation, net short position allowed (amount exceeding the 10% limit).	N/A	-
20	Mortgage servicing rights	-	-
21	Aset pajak tangguhan yang berasal dari perbedaan temporer (jumlah di atas batasan 10%, net dari kewajiban pajak) Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount exceeding the 10% limit, net of tax liabilities).	N/A	-
22	Jumlah melebihi batasan 15% dari: The amount exceeds the 15% limit of:	N/A	-
23	Investasi signifikan pada saham biasa financials Significant investment in equity securities of financials	N/A	-
24	<i>mortgage servicing rights</i>	N/A	-
25	pajak tangguhan dari perbedaan temporer Deferred tax from temporary differences	N/A	-
26	Penyesuaian berdasarkan ketentuan spesifik nasional Adjustments based on specific national provisions	-	-
26a.	Selisih PPKA dan CKPN Difference between PPKA dan CKPN	(7.305)	-
26b.	PPKA non produktif Non-performing PPKA	(107.065)	-

Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1 "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1")
26c. Aset Pajak Tangguhan Deferred tax assets	-	-
26d. Penyertaan Equity investments	-	-
26e. Kekurangan modal pada perusahaan anak asuransi Deficiency in capital in subsidiary insurance company	-	-
26f. Eksposur sekuritisasi Securitization exposure	-	-
26g. Lainnya Other	-	-
27 Penyesuaian pada CET 1 akibat AT 1 dan Tier 2 lebih kecil daripada faktor pengurangnya The adjustments to CET 1 due to AT 1 and Tier 2 are smaller than the deductions.	-	-
28 Jumlah pengurang (regulatory adjustment) terhadap CET 1 The total deductions (regulatory adjustments) from CET 1.	N/A	-
29 Jumlah CET 1 setelah faktor pengurang The total CET 1 after deductions from regulatory adjustments.	N/A	-
Modal Inti Tambahan (AT 1): Instrumen Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT 1): Instruments		
30 Instrumen AT 1 yang diterbitkan oleh Bank (termasuk stock surplus) AT 1 instruments issued by the Bank (including stock surplus)	-	-
31 Yang diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas berdasarkan standar akuntansi Those classified as equity under accounting standards	-	-
32 Yang diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas berdasarkan standar akuntansi Those classified as liabilities under accounting standards	-	-
33 Modal yang termasuk phase out dari AT 1 Capital included in the phase out of AT 1	N/A	-
34 Instrumen AT 1 yang diterbitkan oleh Entitas Anak yang diakui dalam perhitungan KPMM secara konsolidasi Instruments AT 1 issued by Subsidiaries recognized in the calculation of KPMM on a consolidated basis	-	-
35 Instrumen yang diterbitkan Entitas Anak yang termasuk phase out Instruments issued by Subsidiaries that are included in the phase-out	N/A	-
36 Jumlah AT 1 sebelum regulatory adjustment The total amount of AT 1 before regulatory adjustment.		
Modal Inti Tambahan: Faktor Pengurang (Regulatory Adjustment) Additional Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustment Factors		
37 Investasi pada instrumen AT 1 sendiri Investment in own AT1 instruments.	N/A	-
38 Kepemilikan silang pada instrumen AT 1 pada entitas lain Cross-Holding of Additional Tier 1 Instruments in Other Entities	-	-

Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1) "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1")
39 Investasi pada modal bank, entitas keuangan dan asuransi diluar cakupan konsolidasi secara ketentuan, net posisi short yang diperkenankan, dimana Bank tidak memiliki lebih dari 10% modal saham yang diterbitkan (jumlah di atas batasan 10%) Investment in bank capital, financial entities, and insurance outside the scope of consolidation, subject to net short position permitted, where the Bank does not hold more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount exceeding 10% limit)	N/A	-
40 Investasi signifikan pada modal Bank, entitas keuangan dan asuransi di luar cakupan konsolidasi secara ketentuan (net posisi short yang diperkenankan) Significant investment in the capital of banks, financial entities, and insurance outside the scope of consolidation, subject to regulations (permissible net short position)	N/A	-
41 Penyesuaian berdasarkan ketentuan spesifik nasional Adjustments based on specific national regulations	N/A	-
41a. Penempatan dana pada instrumen AT 1 pada Bank lain Placement of funds in AT 1 instruments in other banks	-	-
42 Penyesuaian pada AT 1 akibat Tier 2 lebih kecil daripada faktor pengurangnya Adjustment to AT 1 due to Tier 2 being smaller than the deduction factor	-	-
43 Jumlah faktor pengurang (regulatory adjustment) terhadap AT 1 The total deduction factors (regulatory adjustments) to AT 1	N/A	-
44 Jumlah AT 1 setelah faktor pengurang The total AT 1 after deduction factors	N/A	-
45 Jumlah Modal Inti (Tier 1) (CET 1 + AT 1) The total Core Tier 1 Capital (CET 1 + AT 1)	N/A	-
Modal Pelengkap (Tier 2): Instrumen dan cadangan Supplementary Capital (Tier 2): Instruments and reserves		
46 Instrumen Tier 2 yang diterbitkan oleh Bank (termasuk stock surplus) Tier 2 instruments issued by the Bank (including stock surplus)	-	-
47 Modal yang termasuk phase out dari Tier 2 Capital included in Tier 2 that is phased out	N/A	-
48 Instrumen Tier 2 yang diterbitkan oleh Entitas Anak yang diakui dalam perhitungan KPMM secara konsolidasi Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiary entities recognized in the consolidated KPMM calculation	-	-
49 Modal yang diterbitkan Entitas Anak yang termasuk phase out The capital issued by subsidiary entities that is phased out	N/A	-
50 Cadangan umum PPKA atas aset produktif yang wajib dihitung dengan jumlah paling tinggi sebesar 1,25% dari ATMR untuk Risiko Kredit The general provision for credit risk on productive assets, which must be calculated at the highest amount of 1.25% of ATMR for Credit Risk	201.420	-

Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1) "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1)"
51 Jumlah Modal Pelengkap (Tier 2) sebelum faktor pengurang The total amount of Supplementary Capital (Tier 2) before regulatory adjustments	N/A	-
Modal Pelengkap (Tier 2): Faktor Pengurang (Regulatory Adjustment) The deductions (regulatory adjustments) from Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)		
52 Investasi pada instrumen Tier 2 sendiri Investments in Tier 2 instruments by the bank itself	N/A	-
53 Kepemilikan silang pada instrumen Tier 2 pada entitas lain Cross-ownership of Tier 2 instruments in other entities	-	-
54 Investasi pada kewajiban TLAC modal bank, entitas keuangan dan asuransi diluar cakupan konsolidasi secara ketentuan, net posisi short yang diperkenankan, dimana Bank tidak memiliki lebih dari 10% modal saham yang diterbitkan; nilai sebelumnya ditetapkan dengan threshold 5% namun tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria (untuk bank Sistemik) Investments in TLAC (Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity) obligations of banks, financial entities, and insurance entities outside the scope of consolidation are subject to net short position restrictions, where the Bank does not hold more than 10% of the issued share capital. The previous threshold was set at 5%, but it no longer meets the criteria (for Systemically Important Banks).	N/A	-
Investasi pada kewajiban TLAC lainnya dari entitas perbankan, keuangan, dan asuransi yang berada di luar lingkup konsolidasi peraturan dan, yang mana bank tidak memiliki lebih dari 10% dari saham biasa entitas yang dikeluarkan: jumlah yang sebelumnya ditunjuk untuk batas 5% tetapi yang tidak lagi memenuhi syarat (hanya untuk Bank Sistemik) Investments in other TLAC obligations from banking, financial, and insurance entities outside the regulatory consolidation scope, where the bank does not hold more than 10% of the entity's issued common shares: previously designated for a 5% limit but no longer meeting the criteria (only for Systemically Important Banks).	N/A	-
55 Investasi signifikan pada modal atau instrumen TLAC Bank, entitas keuangan dan asuransi di luar cakupan konsolidasi secara ketentuan (net posisi short yang diperkenankan) Significant investments in the capital or TLAC instruments of banks, financial entities, and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (subject to permissible net short positions)	N/A	-
56 Penyesuaian berdasarkan ketentuan spesifik nasional Adjustments based on specific national regulations.	-	-
56a. Sinking fund	-	-
56b. Penempatan dana pada instrumen Tier 2 pada Bank lain Placement of funds in Tier 2 instruments in other banks.	-	-

	Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1 "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1"
57	Jumlah faktor pengurang (regulatory adjustment) Modal Pelengkap The total number of regulatory adjustment factors for Supplementary Capital.	N/A	-
58	Jumlah Modal Pelengkap (Tier 2) setelah regulatory adjustment The total amount of Supplementary Capital (Tier 2) after regulatory adjustment.	N/A	-
59	Total Modal (Modal Inti + Modal Pelengkap) Total Capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	4.993.245	-
60	Total Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	21.076.742	-
Rasio Kecukupan Pemenuhan Modal Minimum (KPM) dan Tambahan Modal (Capital Buffer) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Capital Buffer Ratio			
61	Rasio CET 1 (persentase terhadap ATMR) CET 1 Ratio (as a percentage of ATMR)	22,74%	-
62	Rasio Modal Inti Tier 1 (persentase terhadap ATMR) Tier 1 Core Capital Ratio (as a percentage of ATMR)	22,74%	-
63	Rasio Total Modal (persentase terhadap ATMR) Total Capital Ratio (as a percentage of ATMR)	23,69%	-
64	Buffer (persentase terhadap ATMR) Buffer (as a percentage of ATMR)	14,02%	-
65	Capital Conservation Buffer	-	-
66	Countercyclical Buffer	-	-
67	Higher loss absorbency requirement	-	-
68	Untuk bank umum konvensional: CET 1 yang tersedia untuk memenuhi Buffer (persentase terhadap ATMR) Untuk kantor cabang dari Bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri: Bagian Dana Usaha yang ditempatkan dalam CEMA (diungkapkan sebagai persentase dari ATMR) yang tersedia untuk memenuhi Buffer. For conventional commercial banks: Available CET 1 to meet the Buffer (as a percentage of ATMR) For branches of foreign banks: Business Fund portion placed in CEMA (expressed as a percentage of ATMR) available to meet the Buffer	9,67%	-
National minimal (jika berbeda dari Basel 3) National minimum (if different from Basel 3)			
69	Rasio terendah CET 1 nasional (jika berbeda dengan Basel 3) National minimum CET 1 ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	-
70	Rasio terendah Tier 1 nasional (jika berbeda dengan Basel 3) National minimum Tier 1 ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	-
71	Rasio terendah total modal nasional (jika berbeda dengan Basel 3) National minimum total capital ratio (if different from Basel 3)	N/A	-
Jumlah di bawah batasan pengurangan (sebelum pembobotan risiko) Amount below the deduction threshold (before risk weighting)			
72	Investasi non-signifikan pada modal atau kewajiban TLAC lainnya pada entitas keuangan lain Non-significant investments in other TLAC capital or liabilities in other financial entities	N/A	-

	Komponen (Bahasa Indonesia) Components	Jumlah (Dalam Jutaan Rupiah) Amount (In Millions Rupiah)	No. Ref. yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi 1) "Reference No. originating from Consolidated Balance Sheet 1)"
73	Investasi signifikan pada saham biasa entitas keuangan Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	N/A	-
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net dari kewajiban pajak) Mortgage servicing rights (net of tax liabilities)	N/A	-
75	Aset pajak tangguhan yang berasal dari perbedaan temporer (net dari kewajiban pajak) Deferred tax assets from temporary differences (net of tax liabilities)	N/A	-
	Cap yang dikenakan untuk provisi pada Tier 2 The provision cap imposed on Tier 2		
76	Provisi yang dapat diakui sebagai Tier 2 sesuai dengan eksposur berdasarkan pendekatan standar (sebelum dikenakan cap) The provisions eligible for recognition as Tier 2, in accordance with exposure based on standard approach (prior to the application of the cap).	N/A	-
77	Cap atas provisi yang diakui sebagai Tier 2 berdasarkan pendekatan standar The cap on provisions recognized as Tier 2 under the standard approach.	N/A	-
78	Provisi yang dapat diakui sebagai Tier 2 sesuai dengan eksposur berdasarkan pendekatan IRB (sebelum dikenakan cap) The provisions eligible for recognition as Tier 2 according to exposure under the IRB approach (prior to the application of the cap).	N/A	-
79	Cap atas provisi yang diakui sebagai Tier 2 berdasarkan pendekatan IRB The cap on provisions recognized as Tier 2 under the IRB approach.	N/A	-
Instrumen Modal yang termasuk phase out (hanya berlaku antara 1 Jan 2018 s.d. 1 Jan 2022) Instruments of capital subject to phase-out (only applicable between January 1, 2018, and January 1, 2022).			
80	Cap pada CET 1 yang termasuk phase out The cap on CET 1 including phase-out.	N/A	-
81	Jumlah yang dikecualikan dari CET 1 karena adanya cap (kelebihan di atas cap setelah redemptions dan maturities) The amount excluded from CET 1 due to the cap (excess above the cap after redemptions and maturities).	N/A	-
82	Cap pada AT 1 yang termasuk phase out The cap on AT 1 including phase-out.	N/A	-
83	Jumlah yang dikecualikan dari AT 1 karena adanya cap (kelebihan di atas cap setelah redemptions dan maturities) The amount excluded from AT1 due to the cap (excess above the cap after redemptions and maturities).	N/A	-
84	Cap pada Tier 2 yang termasuk phase out The cap on Tier 2 including phase-out.	N/A	-
85	Jumlah yang dikecualikan dari Tier 2 karena adanya cap (kelebihan di atas cap setelah redemptions dan maturities) The amount excluded from Tier 2 due to the cap (excess above the cap after redemptions and maturities).	N/A	-

6. Permodalan – Rekonsiliasi Permodalan (CC2)

6. Capital – Capital Reconciliation (CC2)

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

No	Pos-pos Items	Neraca Publikasi Published Balance Sheet	Neraca Konsolidasi dengan cakupan konsolidasi berdasarkan ketentuan kehati-hatian Consolidated Balance Sheet with consolidation scope based on prudential regulations
		Posisi Desember 2023 Position as of December 2023	Posisi Desember 2023 Position as of December 2023
ASET ASSETS			
1	Kas Cash	58.707	-
2	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Placement with Bank Indonesia	2.114.847	-
3	Penempatan pada Bank Lain Placement with Other Banks	359.048	-
4	Tagihan spot dan derivatif/ forward Spot and derivative/forward liabilities	100.068	-
5	Surat Berharga yang dimiliki Securities Held	2.175.640	-
6	Surat Berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (repo) Securities Sold with Agreements to Repurchase (Repo)	-	-
7	Tagihan atas surat berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (reverse repo) Liabilities from Securities Purchased with Agreements to Resell (Reverse Repo)	830.339	-
8	Tagihan Akseptasi Acceptance Liabilities	52.050	-
9	Kredit yang diberikan Loans Granted	17.210.554	-
10	Pembiayaan syariah Sharia Financing	-	-
11	Penyertaan Modal Equity Participation	-	-
12	Aset Keuangan Lainnya Other Financial Assets	130.329	-
13	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan Provisions for Impairment Losses on Financial Assets	-	-
a	Surat berharga yang dimiliki Held Securities	103	-
b	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan syariah Loans Granted and Islamic Financing	352.345	-
c	Lainnya Others	3.075	-
14	Aset tidak berwujud Intangible Assets	99.886	-
	Akumulasi amortisasi aset tidak berwujud -/- Accumulated Amortization of Intangible Assets	70.247	-
15	Aset tetap dan inventaris Fixed Assets and Inventory	334.790	-
	Akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap dan inventaris -/- Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets and Inventory	200.635	-

No	Pos-pos Items	Neraca Publikasi Published Balance Sheet	Neraca Konsolidasi dengan cakupan konsolidasi berdasarkan ketentuan kehati-hatian Consolidated Balance Sheet with consolidation scope based on prudential regulations
		Posisi Desember 2023 Position as of December 2023	Posisi Desember 2023 Position as of December 2023
16	Aset Non Produktif Non-Productive Assets	-	-
a	Properti terbengkalai Abandoned Property	5.109	-
b	Agunan yang diambil alih Reposessed Collateral	346.712	-
c	Rekening tunda Suspense Account	-	-
d	Aset antar kantor Inter-Office Assets	-	-
17	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	155.599	-
	TOTAL ASET TOTAL ASSETS	23.347.273	-
	LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	-	-
	LIABILITAS LIABILITIES	-	-
1	Giro Checking Accounts	2.817.595	-
2	Tabungan Savings Accounts	2.470.167	-
3	Deposito Deposits	6.558.106	-
4	Uang Elektronik Electronic Money	-	-
5	Liabilitas kepada Bank Indonesia Liabilities to Bank Indonesia	-	-
6	Liabilitas kepada Bank Lain Liabilities to Other Banks	103.150	-
7	Liabilitas spot dan derivatif/forward Spot and derivative/forward liabilities	97.155	-
8	Liabilitas atas surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (repo) Liabilities from Securities Sold with Agreements to Repurchase (Repo)	-	-
9	Liabilitas akseptasi Acceptance Liabilities	52.050	-
10	Surat berharga yang diterbitkan Issued Securities	-	-
11	Pinjaman/pembiayaan yang diterima Loans/Financing Received	6.004.830	-
12	Setoran jaminan Security Deposits	771	-
13	Liabilitas antar kantor Inter-Office Liabilities	-	-
14	Liabilitas lainnya Other Liabilities	275.223	-
	TOTAL LIABILITAS TOTAL LIABILITIES	18.379.046	-
	EKUITAS EQUITY	-	-
15	Modal disetor Paid-in Capital	944.278	-
a	Modal dasar Authorized Capital	3.700.000	-
b	Modal yang belum disetor -/ Unpaid Capital	2.755.722	-
c	Saham yang dibeli kembali (treasury stock) Repurchased Shares (Treasury Stock)	-	-

No	Pos-pos Items	Neraca Publikasi Published Balance Sheet	Neraca Konsolidasi dengan cakupan konsolidasi berdasarkan ketentuan kehati-hatian Consolidated Balance Sheet with consolidation scope based on prudential regulations
		Posisi Desember 2023 Position as of December 2023	Posisi Desember 2023 Position as of December 2023
16	Tambahan modal disetor Additional Paid-in Capital	3.026.001	-
a	Agio Premium on Capital	3.026.001	-
b	Disagio Discount on Capital	-	-
c	Dana setoran modal Capital Contribution Fund	-	-
d	lainnya Others	-	-
17	Penghasilan Komprehensif lain Other Comprehensive Income	18.401	-
a	keuntungan Profit	32.765	-
b	kerugian -/ Loss	14.365	-
18	Cadangan Reserves	20.600	-
a	Cadangan Umum General Reserve	20.600	-
b	Cadangan tujuan Specific Reserve	-	-
19	Laba/Rugi Income/Expense	958.946	-
a	Tahun - Tahun lalu Year - Previous Years	798.203	-
b	Tahun berjalan Current Year	160.743	-
c	Dividen yang dibayarkan -/ Dividends Paid	-	-
TOTAL EKUITAS TOTAL EQUITY		4.968.226	-
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		23.347.273	-

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Laporan Keuangan Posisi 31 Desember 2023 disajikan secara individual. Bank tidak memiliki anak perusahaan sehingga tidak memiliki laporan keuangan Konsolidasi.
The Financial Position Statement as of December 31, 2023 is presented on an individual basis. The Bank does not have any subsidiaries, thus it does not have Consolidated Financial Statements.

7. Permodalan – Fitur Utama Instrumen Permodalan dan Instrumen TLAC –Eligible (CCA)

7. Capital – Key Features of Capital Instruments and TLAC-Eligible Instruments (CCA)

	Indonesia	Informasi Kuantitatif/Kualitatif Quantitative/Qualitative Information	Pedoman Pengisian Guidelines for Completion
1	Penerbit Issuer	N/A	Diisi dengan penerbit dari instrumen. Filled in with the issuer of the instrument.
2	Nomor identifikasi Identification Number	N/A	Diisi dengan nomor unik identifikasi atas penerbitan instrumen tersebut (misalnya no. yang tercatat di bursa, ISIN, dll) Filled in with the unique identification number of the issuance of the instrument (for example, the number recorded in the exchange, ISIN, etc).
3	Hukum yang digunakan Applicable Law	N/A	Diisi dengan hukum yang digunakan, misalnya: hukum Indonesia
3a	Sarana yang memungkinkan kewajiban pelaksanaan pada Bagian 13 dari Lembar Istilah TLAC tercapai (untuk instrumen TLAC sah lainnya yang diatur oleh hukum asing) The means by which the obligation of compliance under Part 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other eligible TLAC instruments governed by foreign law).	N/A	Ketentuan OJK tidak mengadopsi TLAC.
	Perlakuan Instrumen berdasarkan ketentuan KPMM Treatment of Instruments based on KPMM provisions	N/A	
4	Pada saat masa transisi During the transition period	N/A	Ketentuan OJK mengenai KPMM tidak mengadopsi masa transisi
5	setelah masa transisi After the transition period	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: CET 1, AT 1, Tier 2, atau Tidak Eligible
6	Apakah instrumen eligible untuk Individu/Konsolidasi atau Konsolidasi dan Individu Are the instruments eligible for Individual/Consolidated or Consolidated and Individual?	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Individu; Konsolidasi; atau Konsolidasi dan Individu
7	Jenis Instrumen Type of Instrument	N/A	Diisi dengan jenis instrumen dengan pilihan: Saham Biasa, Saham Preferen, Surat berharga subordinasi, Pinjaman Subordinasi, Surat berharga, atau pinjaman lainnya
8	Jumlah yang diakui dalam perhitungan KPMM The amount recognized in KPMM calculations	N/A	Diisi dalam Jutaan Rupiah
9	Nilai par dari instrumen Par value of the instrument	N/A	Diisi dalam Jutaan Rupiah
10	Klasifikasi sesuai standar akuntansi keuangan Classification according to financial accounting standards	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Ekuitas; Liabilitas –Biaya perolehan amortisasi; Liabilitas – Opsi Nilai Wajar; Non-Pengendali
11	Tanggal penerbitan Issue Date	N/A	Diisi: dd/mm/yyyy
12	Tidak ada jatuh tempo (perpetual) atau dengan jatuh tempo No maturity date (perpetual) or with maturity date	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Perpetual atau Dengan Jatuh Tempo
13	Tanggal jatuh tempo Maturity Date	N/A	Untuk instrumen dengan jatuh tempo, diisi tanggal jatuh tempo: dd/mm/yyyy. Untuk instrumen perpetual diisi: Tidak ada tanggal jatuh tempo
14	Eksekusi call option atas persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Execution of call option upon approval of the Financial Services Authority	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Ya; Tidak

	Indonesia	Informasi Kuantitatif/Kualitatif Quantitative/Qualitative Information	Pedoman Pengisian Guidelines for Completion
15	Tanggal call option, jumlah penarikan dan persyaratan call option lainnya (bila ada) Call option date, withdrawal amount, and other call option requirements (if any)	N/A	Diisi dengan tanggal call option (dd/mm/yyyy), persyaratan Call Option lainnya dan jumlah penarikan (dalam jutaan rupiah)
16	Subsequent call option	N/A	Diisi bila ada fitur jumlah subsequent call option (berapa kali Call Option dapat dilakukan).
	Kupon / dividen Coupon/Dividend	N/A	
17	Dividen/ kupon dengan bunga tetap atau floating Fixed or Floating Dividend/Coupon	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed: bila kupon atau dividen adalah fixed selama jangka waktu instrumen; Floating: bila kupon atau dividen adalah floating selama jangka waktu instrumen; Fixed to floating: bila kupon/dividen saat ini adalah fixed, namun bisa berubah menjadi floating di masa mendatang; atau Floating to fixed: bila kupon/dividen saat ini adalah floating, namun bisa berubah menjadi fixed di masa mendatang
18	Tingkat dari coupon rate atau index lain yang menjadi acuan The rate of the coupon rate or other reference index	N/A	Diisi dengan tingkat dari kupon atau index yang menjadi acuan dari tingkat kupon atau dividen.
19	Ada atau tidaknya dividend stopper The presence or absence of a dividend stopper	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Ya atau Tidak
20	Fully discretionary; partial atau mandatory	N/A	Apakah Bank memiliki hak penuh atau partial untuk membatalkan kupon atau dividen, atau tidak dapat membatalkan kupon/dividen. Diisi dengan pilihan: Fully discretionary, Partially Discretionary, atau Mandatory
21	Apakah terdapat fitur step up atau insentif lain Whether there are step-up features or other incentives	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Ya atau Tidak
22	Non-kumulatif atau kumulatif Non-cumulative or Cumulative	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Non-kumulatif atau kumulatif
23	Dapat dikonversi atau tidak dapat dikonversi Convertible or Non-convertible	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: dapat dikonversi atau tidak dapat dikonversi
24	Jika dapat dikonversi, sebutkan trigger point-nya If convertible, specify the trigger point	N/A	Diisi dengan kondisi (trigger point) kapan instrumen dikonversi, termasuk point of non-viability.
25	Jika dapat dikonversi, apakah seluruh atau sebagian If convertible, is it entire or partial conversion	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan untuk setiap trigger point apakah instrumen akan: (i) pasti dikonversi secara penuh; (ii) kemungkinan dikonversi secara penuh atau sebagian; atau (iii) pasti dikonversi sebagian.
26	Jika dapat dikonversi, bagaimana rate konversinya If convertible, what is the conversion rate	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan rate konversi atas instrumen.
27	Jika dapat dikonversi; apakah mandatory atau optional If convertible; is it mandatory or optional	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Mandatory, Optional, atau N/A
28	Jika dapat dikonversi, sebutkan jenis instrumen konversinya If convertible, specify the type of conversion instrument	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: CET 1, AT 1, Tier 2, atau N/A
29	Jika dapat dikonversi, sebutkan issuer of instrument it converts into If convertible, specify the issuer of the instrument it converts into	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan issuer of instrument it converts into
30	Fitur write-down Write-down feature	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Ya atau Tidak

	Indonesia	Informasi Kuantitatif/Kualitatif Quantitative/Qualitative Information	Pedoman Pengisian Guidelines for Completion
31	Jika terjadi write-down, sebutkan trigger-nya If a write-down occurs, specify the trigger	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan kondisi atau trigger point fitur write-down, termasuk point of non-viability.
32	Jika terjadi write-down, apakah penuh atau sebagian If a write-down occurs, is it full or partial	N/A	Untuk setiap trigger point untuk fitur write down, jelaskan apakah instrumen akan di write down: (i) akan selalu di write down penuh; (ii) kemungkinan di write down sebagian; (iii) akan selalu di write down sebagian.
33	Jika terjadi write down; permanen atau temporer If a write-down occurs; permanent or temporary	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Permanen atau Temporer
34	Jika terjadi write down temporer, jelaskan mekanisme write-up If a temporary write-down occurs, explain the write-up mechanism	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan mekanisme write-up.
34a	Tipe subordinasi Type of subordination.	N/A	Diisi dengan tipe subordinasi
35	Hierarki instrumen pada saat likuidasi Instrument hierarchy upon liquidation.	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan hirarki instrumen pada saat likuidasi.
36	Apakah terdapat fitur yang non-compliant Are there any non-compliant features?	N/A	Diisi dengan pilihan: Ya atau Tidak
37	Jika Ya, jelaskan fitur yang non-compliant If yes, please explain the non-compliant features.	N/A	Diisi dengan penjelasan fitur yang non-compliant.

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Bank Shinhan Indonesia saat ini belum menerbitkan Surat Berharga untuk permodalan
Shinhan Indonesia Bank currently has not issued securities for capitalization.

Instructions

Setiap instrumen permodalan yang diterbitkan Bank harus diungkapkan dalam Pengungkapan Rincian Fitur Instrumen Permodalan.
Every capital instrument issued by the Bank must be disclosed in the Disclosure of Detailed Features of Capital Instruments.

Pengungkapan tersebut menggunakan format yang disediakan oleh Basel, dan merupakan standar minimum. Bank dapat menambahkan fitur-fitur penting lain dalam hal berdasarkan penilaian Bank atau pengawas Bank fitur tersebut penting untuk diungkapkan.
The disclosure uses the format provided by Basel, and is the minimum standard. The Bank may add other important features based on the Bank's assessment or Banking supervisory authorities' assessment of the importance of those features to be disclosed.

Bank diminta untuk mengkinikan pengungkapan tersebut bila terdapat perubahan fitur dari instrumen permodalan, misalnya bila terdapat penerbitan instrumen baru, pembayaran, penarikan atau konversi atau write down, atau perubahan lain yang material dari instrumen permodalan yang ada.

The Bank is required to update the disclosure if there are changes to the features of the capital instrument, such as the issuance of new instruments, payments, withdrawals or conversions, or write-downs, or other material changes to existing capital instruments.

Penjelasan definisi pos-pos dalam Pengungkapan Rincian Fitur Instrumen Permodalan dapat dilihat pada disclosure requirements yang dikeluarkan oleh Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Explanations of the definitions of items in the Disclosure of Detailed Features of Capital Instruments can be found in the disclosure requirements issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

8. Permodalan - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Mengenai Struktur Permodalan dan Kecukupan Permodalan

8. Capital - Qualitative Disclosure on Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

ANALISA KUALITATIF
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Sumber permodalan di Bank Shinhan Indonesia seperti yang tercantum dalam RBB terdiri dari modal disetor dari pemegang saham dan laba operasional. Pada tahun 2023 ini, Bank tidak memiliki rencana untuk melakukan perubahan pemegang saham sehingga struktur permodalan masih sebagai berikut :

The capital sources at Bank Shinhan Indonesia as stated in the RBB consist of paid-in capital from shareholders and operational profits. In 2023, the Bank does not have plans to change its shareholders, so the capital structure remains as follows:

*)dalam jutaan rupiah

Modal	Jumlah Saham*)	Total Nominal*)
Modal Dasar	3.700.000	3.700.000
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor	944.278	944.278

Adapun komposisi kepemilikan saham-saham tersebut diatas adalah :

The composition of ownership of these shares is as follows:

*)dalam jutaan rupiah

Modal	Jumlah Saham*)	Total Nominal*)	Presentase Kepemilikan
Shinhan Bank Co.Ltd.,	934.828	934.828	99,00%
PT. Metropanca Gemilang	5,000	5,000	0,53%
PT. STM Tunggal Jaya	4,450	4,450	0,47%

Modal Bank Shinhan Indonesia posisi Des-2023 sebesar Rp. 4.993.245 Juta, meningkat 4,09% jika dibandingkan dengan posisi semester sebelumnya dimana secara komposisi didominasi oleh modal inti (Tier 1) sebesar Rp. 4.791.825 Juta (95,97%) dimana komponen terbesar dari cadangan tambahan modal dan terdapat modal pelengkap (Tier 2) sebesar Rp. 201.420 Juta (4,03%).

The capital of Bank Shinhan Indonesia as of December 2023 amounted to Rp. 4,993,245 billion, representing a 4.09% increase compared to the previous semester. The composition is predominantly dominated by core capital (Tier 1) amounting to Rp. 4,791,825 billion (95.97%), with the largest component being additional capital reserves. There is also supplementary capital (Tier 2) amounting to Rp. 201,420 billion (4.03%).

9. Pendekatan Manajemen Risiko Bank (T-OVA)

9. Bank Risk Management Approach (T-OVA)

Analisa Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.18/POJK.03/2016, terdapat 8 risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank antara lain: Risiko Kredit, Risiko Pasar, Risiko Likuiditas, Risiko Operasional, Risiko Strategi, Risiko Hukum, Risiko Kepatuhan dan Risiko Reputasi.

Dalam menetapkan Tingkat Risiko yang akan Diambil (Risk Appetite) dan Toleransi Risiko (Risk Tolerance) berdasarkan Strategi dan tujuan Bisnis Bank serta kemampuan Bank dalam mengambil Risiko (Risk Bearing Capacity) sesuai dengan Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) yang telah ditetapkan.

In accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016, there are 8 risks faced by the Bank, namely: Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Strategic Risk, Legal Risk, Compliance Risk, and Reputation Risk.

In determining the Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance based on the Bank's Strategy and Business objectives as well as the Bank's capacity to assume Risk (Risk Bearing Capacity) in accordance with the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) that has been established.

Direksi dalam melaksanakan wewenang dan tanggungjawabnya dalam mengelola risiko dibantu oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko yang beranggotakan Mayoritas Direksi dan Pejabat Eksekutif terkait.

Dewan Komisaris dalam memantau dan mengawasi terhadap pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggungjawab Direksi serta memberikan nasihat kepada Direksi dibantu oleh Komite Pemantau Risiko yang beranggotakan sebagai berikut: 1 Komisaris Independen, 1 orang Pihak Independent yang memiliki keahlian dibidang keuangan dan 1 orang Independent yang memiliki keahlian dibidang manajemen risiko

Risk Management Department bertanggungjawab langsung kepada direktur yang membawahi fungsi Manajemen Risiko dan Kepatuhan. Risk Management Departemen harus independen terhadap Satuan Kerja Operasional (Risk Talking Unit) dan terhadap satuan kerja yang melaksanakan fungsi pengendalian intern Bank dilakukan oleh Internal Audit Department.

Compliance Department bertugas memastikan kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang - undangan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Peraturan Perundang - Undangan lain. Compliance Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya independen terhadap satuan kerja operasional.

The Board of Directors, in carrying out its authority and responsibilities in managing risks, is assisted by the Risk Management Committee, which consists of a Majority of Directors and related Executive Officers.

The Board of Commissioners, in monitoring and overseeing the implementation of tasks and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and providing advice to the Directors, is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee, which comprises the following members: 1 Independent Commissioner, 1 Independent Party with expertise in finance, and 1 Independent Party with expertise in risk management.

The Risk Management Department reports directly to the director overseeing the Risk Management and Compliance functions. The Risk Management Department must operate independently from the Operational Risk Talking Unit and from units responsible for the Bank's internal control functions conducted by the Internal Audit Department.

The Compliance Department is tasked with ensuring compliance with financial regulations issued by the Financial Services Authority and other relevant regulations. The Compliance Department operates independently from operational units in carrying out its duties.

Dalam memantau risiko yang timbul dari aktivitas operasional Bank Risk Management Department berdasarkan profil risiko Bank dan ketentuan risk appetite dan risk tolerance yang telah ditetapkan Bank.

Hasil dari identifikasi Risk Management Department melalui profil risiko Bank dan ketentuan risk appetite dan risk tolerance disampaikan kepada Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Satuan Kerja Operasional (Risk Talking Unit)

In monitoring risks arising from the Bank's operational activities, the Risk Management Department relies on the Bank's risk profile and the established risk appetite and risk tolerance criteria.

The results of the Risk Management Department's risk identification through the Bank's risk profile and the established risk appetite and risk tolerance criteria are communicated to the Risk Management Committee and the Operational Risk Talking Unit.

Pengukuran risiko berdasarkan Laporan Profil Risiko Bank yang terdiri dari 8 risiko seperti yang tercantum dalam Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017

Risk measurement is based on the Bank's Risk Profile Report, which consists of 8 risks as outlined in Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017.

Hasil Laporan Profil Risiko disampaikan Risk Management Department kepada Direksi melalui Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Kepada Komisaris melalui rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko untuk memberikan rekomendasi kepada direksi atas risiko yang timbul dari aktivitas operasional Bank.

The Risk Management Department communicates the results of the Risk Profile Report to the Board of Directors through the Risk Management Committee and to the Commissioners through the Risk Monitoring Committee meetings, providing recommendations to the Board of Directors on risks arising from the Bank's operational activities.

Dalam melakukan stress testing untuk exposure yang mengandung risiko tertentu, Bank menggunakan data historis atau serangkaian parameter dan asumsi yang disusun oleh bank sendiri dan asumsi yang diminta oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. Stress Testing yang dilakukan bank meliputi stress test kredit, likuiditas dan pasar.

In conducting stress testing for exposures containing specific risks, the Bank utilizes historical data or a series of parameters and assumptions developed internally by the bank, as well as assumptions requested by the Financial Services Authority. The stress testing conducted by the bank includes credit, liquidity, and market stress tests.

Bank belum terdapat transaksi yang dilakukan hedging, hedging akan dilakukan bank jika terdapat kebutuhan pendanaan dan disesuaikan dengan kondisi likuiditas bank dan pasar.

The Bank has not engaged in hedging transactions yet. Hedging will be conducted by the bank if there is a funding need and will be adjusted according to the bank's liquidity and market conditions.

10. Rasio Pengungkit - Laporan Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Pengungkit dan Laporan Perhitungan Rasio Pengungkit

10. Leverage Ratio - Report on Leverage Ratio Compliance and Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

No	Keterangan Description	Tahun 2023 Year 2023			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
1	Total aset di neraca pada laporan keuangan publikasi (nilai gross sebelum dikurangi CKPN). Total assets on the balance sheet in the published financial statements (gross value before deduction of CKPN).	23.208.549	23.240.136	23.853.578	23.702.795
2	Penyesuaian untuk nilai penyertaan pada bank, lembaga keuangan, perusahaan asuransi, dan/atau entitas lain yang berdasarkan standar akuntansi keuangan harus dikonsolidasikan namun diluar cakupan konsolidasi berdasarkan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. Adjustment for the value of investments in banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, and/or other entities that, according to financial accounting standards, must be consolidated but are outside the scope of consolidation according to the Financial Services Authority regulations.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Penyesuaian untuk nilai kumpulan aset keuangan atau aset syariah yang mendasari yang telah dialihkan dalam sekuritisasi aset yang memenuhi persyaratan jual putus sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan OJK mengenai Prinsip Kehati-hatian dalam Aktivitas Sekuritisasi Aset bagi Bank Umum. Dalam hal aset keuangan yang mendasari dimaksud telah dikurangkan dari total aset pada laporan posisi keuangan maka baris ini adalah 0 (nol). Adjustment for the value of financial asset pools or underlying Shariah assets that have been transferred in asset securitization transactions meeting the criteria for sale, as regulated in the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations on Prudential Principles in Asset Securitization Activities for Commercial Banks. If the financial assets underlying have been deducted from the total assets in the financial position statement, then this line item is 0 (zero).	-	-	-	-
4	Penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada). Adjustment for the temporary exemption from placing demand deposits with Bank Indonesia to meet the minimum mandatory demand deposit requirement (if any).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Penyesuaian untuk aset fidusia yang diakui sebagai komponen laporan posisi keuangan berdasarkan standar akuntansi keuangan namun dikeluarkan dari perhitungan total eksposur dalam Rasio Pengungkit. Adjustment for trust assets recognized as components of the financial position statement based on accounting standards but excluded from the calculation of total exposure in the Leverage Ratio.	-	-	-	-
6	Penyesuaian untuk nilai pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan secara reguler dengan menggunakan metode akuntansi tanggal perdagangan. Adjustment for the value of purchases or sales of financial assets regularly traded using the trade date accounting method.	-	-	-	-
7	Penyesuaian untuk nilai transaksi cash pooling yang memenuhi persyaratan sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ini. Adjustment for the value of cash pooling transactions that meet the requirements as regulated by this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-	-	-	-
8	Penyesuaian untuk nilai eksposur transaksi derivatif. Adjustment for the value of derivative transaction exposures.	(63.125)	(49.565)	164.163	175.304

No	Keterangan Description	Tahun 2023 Year 2023			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
9	Penyesuaian untuk nilai eksposur Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) sebagai contoh transaksi reverse repo. Adjustment for the value of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) exposures, such as reverse repo transactions.	-	-	-	-
10	Penyesuaian untuk nilai eksposur Transaksi Rekening Administratif (TRA) yang telah dikalikan dengan Faktor Konversi Kredit (FKK). Adjustment for the value of Administrative Account Transactions (TRA) exposure that has been multiplied by the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF).	1.470.022	1.433.360	1.665.163	1.854.064
11	Penyesuaian penilaian prudensial berupa faktor pengurang modal dan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN). Adjustments for prudential valuation consist of capital reduction factors and Impairment Loss Reserve (CKPN).	(315.493)	(252.333)	(274.164)	(385.161)
12	Penyesuaian lainnya. Other adjustments.	-	-	-	-
13	Total Eksposur dalam Perhitungan Rasio Leverage Total Exposure in Leverage Ratio Calculation	24.299.953	24.371.598	25.408.740	25.347.002

Analisa Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Berdasarkan Unaudited Laporan Keuangan, Laporan Perhitungan Rasio Pengungkit posisi 31 Desember 2023 Bank Shinhan Indonesia memiliki rasio leverage sebesar 18.90%, masih berada diatas ketetapan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yaitu paling rendah 3%.
Based on the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Calculation Report of Leverage Ratio as of December 31, 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has a leverage ratio of 18.90%, which remains above the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan requirement of a minimum of 3%.

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

Keterangan Description	Tahun 2023 Year 2023				
	Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV	
Eksposur Aset dalam Laporan Posisi Keuangan (Neraca) Asset Exposure in the Financial Position Statement (Balance Sheet)					
1	Eksposur Aset dalam Laporan Posisi Keuangan termasuk aset jaminan, namun tidak termasuk eksposur transaksi derivatif dan eksposur SFT. (Nilai gross sebelum dikurangi CKPN) Asset Exposure in the Financial Position Statement includes collateral assets but excludes derivative transactions and SFT exposure. (Gross value before deduction of CKPN)	23.118.550	23.155.184	23.730.496	23.602.727
2	Nilai penambahan kembali untuk agunan derivatif yang diserahkan kepada pihak lawan yang mengakibatkan penurunan total eksposur aset dalam neraca karena adanya penerapan standar akuntansi keuangan. The value of re-collateralization for derivative collateral provided to counterparties resulting in a decrease in total asset exposure on the balance sheet due to the application of financial accounting standards.	-	-	-	-
3	(Pengurangan atas piutang terkait cash variation margin yang diberikan dalam transaksi derivatif). (The reduction in receivables related to cash variation margin provided in derivative transactions.)	-	-	-	-
4	(Penyesuaian untuk nilai tercatat surat berharga yang diterima dalam eksposur SFT yang diakui sebagai aset). (Adjustment for the carrying amount of securities received in Securities Financing Transactions (SFT) recognized as assets).	-	-	-	-
5	(Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) atas aset tersebut sesuai standar akuntansi keuangan). (Provision for Impairment Loss (CKPN) on those assets in accordance with financial accounting standards).	(283.967)	(220.159)	(244.703)	(355.523)

Keterangan Description	Tahun 2023 Year 2023			
	Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
6 (Aset yang telah diperhitungkan sebagai faktor pengurang Modal Inti sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yang mengatur mengenai kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum bank umum). (Assets accounted for as a deduction factor from Core Capital as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation governing the minimum capital adequacy requirement for commercial banks).	(31.526)	(32.174)	(29.462)	(29.639)
7 Total Eksposur Aset dalam Laporan Posisi Keuangan (Penjumlahan dari baris 1 sampai dengan baris 6) (Assets accounted for as a deduction factor from Core Capital as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation governing the minimum capital adequacy requirement for commercial banks).	22.803.057	22.902.851	23.456.331	23.217.565
Eksposur Transaksi Derivatif Exposure to Derivative Transactions				
8 Nilai Replacement Cost (RC) untuk seluruh transaksi derivatif baik dalam hal terdapat variation margin yang memenuhi syarat ataupun terdapat perjanjian saling hapus yang memenuhi persyaratan tertentu. The Replacement Cost (RC) value for all derivative transactions, whether there is eligible variation margin or there are bilateral netting agreements that meet certain criteria.	373	1.424	167.648	139.986
9 Nilai penambahan yang merupakan Potential Futures Exposures (PFE) untuk seluruh transaksi derivatif. The additional value, which represents the Potential Future Exposures (PFE) for all derivative transactions.	26.500	33.963	119.597	135.386
10 (Pengecualian atas eksposur transaksi derivatif yang diselesaikan melalui central clearing counterparty (CCP)) Exception for derivative transaction exposures settled through a central clearing counterparty (CCP).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11 Penyesuaian untuk nilai nosional efektif dari derivatif kredit Adjustment for the effective notional value of credit derivatives.	-	-	-	-
12 (Penyesuaian untuk nilai nosional efektif yang dilakukan saling hapus dan pengurangan add-on untuk transaksi penjualan derivatif kredit) (Adjustment for the effective notional value resulting from netting and reduction of add-ons for credit derivatives sales transactions)	-	-	-	-
13 Total Eksposur Transaksi Derivatif (Penjumlahan baris 8 sampai dengan baris 12) Total Derivative Transaction Exposure (Sum of rows 8 to 12)	26.873	35.387	287.245	275.372
Eksposur Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure				
14 Nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross. The gross carrying amount of SFT assets.	-	-	-	0
15 (Nilai bersih antara liabilitas kas dan tagihan kas) (The net amount between cash liabilities and cash receivables)	-	-	-	0
16 Risiko Kredit akibat kegagalan pihak lawan terkait aset SFT yang mengacu perhitungan Current Exposure sebagaimana diatur dalam Lampiran I Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ini. Credit risk due to counterparty failure related to SFT assets, based on the calculation of Current Exposure as stipulated in Annex I of this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-	-	-	0
17 Eksposur sebagai agen SFT Exposure as an agent in SFTs.	-	-	-	0
18 Total Eksposur SFT (Penjumlahan baris 14 sampai dengan baris 17) Total SFT Exposure (Sum of rows 14 to 17)	-	-	-	-

Keterangan Description	Tahun 2023 Year 2023				
	Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV	
Eksposur Transaksi Rekening Administratif (TRA)					
Exposure from Administrative Account Transactions (TRA)					
19	Nilai seluruh kewajiban komitmen atau kewajiban kontijensi. Nilai gross sebelum dikurangi CKPN The total value of all committed liabilities or contingent liabilities. Gross value before deducting CKPN	6.989.620	8.899.982	8.017.150	8.317.108
20	(Penyesuaian terhadap hasil perkalian antara nilai kewajiban komitmen atau kewajiban kontijensi dan Faktor Konversi Kredit (FKK) kemudian dikurangi CKPN) (Adjustment for the result of multiplying the value of committed liabilities or contingent liabilities by the Credit Conversion Factor (FKK), then subtracting CKPN)	(5.514.456)	(7.462.096)	(6.346.891)	(6.453.237)
21	(Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) atas TRA tersebut sesuai standar akuntansi yang berlaku). (Reserve for Loss on Impairment (CKPN) for those TRA in accordance with applicable accounting standards)	(5.141)	(4.526)	(5.095)	(9.801)
22	Total Eksposur Transaksi Rekening Administratif (TRA) (Penjumlahan dari baris 19 sampai dengan baris 21) Total Exposure of Administrative Account Transactions (TRA) (Sum of rows 19 to 21)	1.470.023	1.433.360	1.665.164	1.854.065
Modal dan Total Ekposur					
Capital and Total Exposure					
23	Modal Inti (Tier 1) Tier 1 Capital	4.608.959	4.597.055	4.626.769	4.791.825
24	Total Ekposur (Penjumlahan baris 7, 13, 18, dan 22) Total Exposure (Summation of rows 7, 13, 18, and 22)	24.299.953	24.371.598	25.408.740	25.347.002
Rasio Pengungkit (Leverage)					
Leverage Ratio					
25	Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada) The Leverage Ratio value, including the impact of the adjustment for the temporary exemption on placements at Bank Indonesia for meeting the minimum reserve requirement for demand deposits (if any).	18,97%	18,86%	18,21%	18,90%
25a	Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, tidak termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada) The Leverage Ratio value, excluding the impact of the adjustment for the temporary exemption on placements at Bank Indonesia for meeting the minimum reserve requirement for demand deposits (if any).	18,97%	18,86%	18,21%	18,90%
26	Nilai Minimum Rasio Pengungkit The Minimum Leverage Ratio value	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
27	Bantalan terhadap nilai Rasio Leverage The Cushion against the Leverage Ratio value	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pengungkapan Nilai Rata-Rata					
Disclosure of Average Value					
28	Nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross, setelah penyesuaian untuk transaksi akuntansi penjualan (sale accounting transaction) yang dihitung secara bersih (nett) dengan liabilitas kas dalam SFT dan tagihan kas dalam SFT The average value of the gross carrying amount of SFT assets, after adjustment for netting of sale accounting transactions with cash liabilities in SFT and cash receivables in SFT.	-	-	-	0
29	Nilai akhir triwulan laporan dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross, setelah penyesuaian untuk transaksi akuntansi penjualan (sale accounting transaction) yang dihitung secara bersih (nett) dengan liabilitas kas dalam SFT dan tagihan kas dalam SFT The end-of-quarter value in the report of the gross carrying amount of SFT assets, after adjustment for netting of sale accounting transactions with cash liabilities in SFT and cash receivables in SFT.	-	-	-	0

Keterangan Description	Tahun 2023 Year 2023			
	Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
30 Total Eksposur, termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada), yang telah memasukkan nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross sebagaimana dimaksud dalam baris 28 Total exposure, including the impact of adjustments for the temporary exemption on placements with Bank Indonesia to meet the minimum mandatory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying amount of SFT assets as referred to in line 28.	24.299.952	24.371.598	25.408.740	25.347.002
30a Total Eksposur, tidak termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada), yang telah memasukkan nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross sebagaimana dimaksud dalam baris 28 Total exposure, excluding the impact of adjustments for the temporary exemption on placements with Bank Indonesia to meet the minimum mandatory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying amount of SFT assets as referred to in line 28.	24.299.952	24.371.598	25.408.740	25.347.002
31 Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada), yang telah memasukkan nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross sebagaimana dimaksud dalam baris 28 Leverage ratio value, including the impact of adjustments for the temporary exemption on placements with Bank Indonesia to meet the minimum mandatory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying amount of SFT assets as referred to in line 28.	18,97%	18,86%	18,21%	18,90%
31a Nilai Rasio Pengungkit, tidak termasuk dampak dari penyesuaian terhadap pengecualian sementara atas penempatan giro pada Bank Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan giro wajib minimum (jika ada), yang telah memasukkan nilai rata-rata dari nilai tercatat aset SFT secara gross sebagaimana dimaksud dalam baris 28 Leverage ratio value, excluding the impact of adjustments for the temporary exemption on placements with Bank Indonesia to meet the minimum mandatory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying amount of SFT assets as referred to in line 28.	18,97%	18,86%	18,21%	18,90%

Analisis Kualitatif

Qualitative Analysis

Berdasarkan Unaudited Laporan Keuangan, Laporan Perhitungan Rasio Pengungkit posisi 31 Desember 2023 Bank Shinhan Indonesia memiliki rasio leverage sebesar 18.90%, masih berada diatas ketetapan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yaitu paling rendah 3%.
Based on the Unaudited Financial Statements, the Leverage Ratio calculation report as of December 31, 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has a leverage ratio of 18.90%, still above the minimum requirement set by the Financial Services Authority, which is at least 3%.

11. Pengungkapan Informasi Kualitatif Terkait Risiko Kredit Secara Umum (CRA)

11. Disclosure of Qualitative Information Regarding Credit Risk in General (CRA)

Analisa Analysis

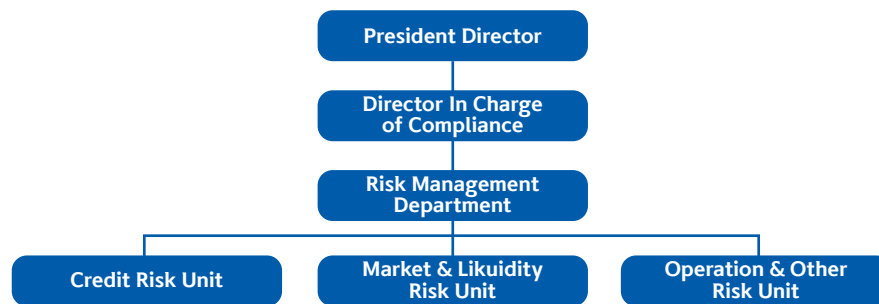
1. Bagaimana Model Bisnis tercermin dalam komponen profil risiko kredit bank
1. How business model is reflected in the components of the bank's credit risk profile.

Model bisnis bank menyeimbangkan antara proporsi kredit korporasi dengan kredit ritel
The bank's business model balances the proportion of corporate lending with retail lending.

2. Kriteria dan pendekatan yang digunakan untuk menetapkan kebijakan manajemen risiko kredit dan menetapkan limit kredit
2. The criteria and approach used to establish credit risk management policies and set credit limits.

Dalam melakukan monitoring exposure kredit berdasarkan risk appetite dan risk tolerance yang telah ditetapkan bank.
In monitoring credit exposure based on the risk appetite and risk tolerance set by the bank.

3. Struktur dan Organisasi Manajemen Risiko Kredit serta fungsi kontrol
3. Structure and Organization of Credit Risk Management as well as Control Functions



Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya bertindak secara independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan kredit maupun bisnis. Selain itu, bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Kredit.

The Risk Management Department operates independently, as evidenced by its lack of involvement in credit activities or business. Additionally, it is tasked with providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and frameworks related to Credit Risk Management implementation.

4. Hubungan antara fungsi manajemen Risiko Kredit, pengendalian risiko, kepatuhan dan audit internal
4. The relationship between the Credit Risk Management function, risk control, compliance, and internal audit

- Risk Management Department (RMD) melakukan pemantauan secara berkala (Bank wide) terhadap perkembangan outstanding dan ratio-ratio terkait risiko kredit serta secara individual terutama debitur-debitur besar yang dapat berpengaruh signifikan terhadap performa keuangan Bank.
- Compliance Department yang telah melakukan proses review terhadap risiko yang ditimbulkan dari aktivitas bisnis dan kecukupan Kebijakan, Pedoman dan Prosedur Internal yang dimiliki Bank untuk memastikan kesesuaiannya terhadap peraturan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
- The Risk Management Department (RMD) conducts regular monitoring (bank-wide) of the development of outstanding loans and related credit risk ratios, as well as individual assessments, particularly for significant borrowers that could have a significant impact on the bank's financial performance.
- The Compliance Department conducts reviews of the risks arising from business activities and the adequacy of the Bank's Policies, Guidelines, and Internal Procedures to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

- Internal Audit Department secara berkala melakukan pemeriksaan pada bidang Operasional, Kredit dan IT baik di Kantor Pusat dan Kantor Cabang Bank untuk memastikan bahwa Bank telah melakukan prosedur sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku baik peraturan internal maupun eksternal bank.

- Dalam mengimplementasikan proses Pengendalian Intern, Bank melalui Departemen masing-masing selalu menindaklanjuti temuan atas hasil pemeriksaan kredit sesuai target penyelesaiannya, hal ini telah dilakukan Credit Policy Department, Credit Analyst Department, Retail Business Group Department dan Departemen lainnya.

- The Internal Audit Department periodically conducts examinations in the areas of Operations, Credit, and IT, both at the Head Office and Bank Branches, to ensure that the Bank has followed procedures in accordance with applicable regulations, both internal and external.

- In implementing the Internal Control process, the Bank through its respective Departments always follows up on findings from credit examination results according to their resolution targets. This has been carried out by the Credit Policy Department, Credit Analyst Department, Retail Business Group Department, and other relevant Departments.

5. Cakupan dan informasi utama dari pelaporan tentang eksposur Risiko Kredit dan Fungsi Manajemen Risiko Kredit kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris

5. The coverage and key information of reporting on Credit Risk Exposure and the Credit Risk Management Function to the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners

Dalam melaporkan exposure Risiko Kredit kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris melalui Komite yang telah dibentuk Bank yaitu Komite Pemantau Risiko yang berada dibawah Dewan Komisaris dan Komite Manajemen Risiko yang berada dibawah Direksi

In reporting credit risk exposure to the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners through the established Committees, namely the Risk Monitoring Committee under the Board of Commissioners and the Risk Management Committee under the Board of Directors

12. Kualitas Kredit atas Aset (CR1)

12.1 Bank secara Individu

12. Credit Quality of Assets (CR1)

12.1 Bank Individually

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

		Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value		CKPN CKPN	CKPN CKPN		CKPN (Pendekatan IRB) CKPN (IRB Approach)	Nilai Bersih (a+b+c) Net Value (a+b+c)
		Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Overdue Loans	Tagihan yang Belum Jatuh Tempo Loans Not Yet Due		Stage 2 dan Stage 3 Stage 2 and Stage 3	Stage 1 Stage 1		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1	Kredit Credit	1.040.164	16.170.390	352.345	315.213	37.132	-	17.562.899
2	Surat Berharga Securities	-	2.175.640	103	-	103	-	2.175.743
3	Transaksi Rekening Administratif Administrative A c c o u n t Transactions	4	7.508.867	9.801	0,01	9.801	-	7.518.672
	Total	1.040.168	25.854.897	362.249	315.213	47.036	-	27.257.314

12.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Entitas Anak

12.2 Consolidation of Bank with Subsidiaries

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

		Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value		CKPN CKPN	CKPN CKPN		CKPN (Pendekatan IRB) CKPN (IRB Approach)	Nilai Bersih (a+b+c) Net Value (a+b+c)
		Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Overdue Loans	Tagihan yang Belum Jatuh Tempo Loans Not Yet Due		Stage 2 dan Stage 3 Stage 2 and Stage 3	Stage 1 Stage 1		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1	Kredit Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Surat Berharga Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Transaksi Rekening Administratif Administrative A c c o u n t Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

12.3 Pengungkapan Tambahan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki anak perusahaan dalam hal ini laporan posisi Desember 2023 ini disajikan secara individu.

12.3 Additional Disclosures

Shinhan Indonesia Bank does not have any subsidiaries; therefore, this December 2023 position report is presented on a standalone basis.

13. Mutasi Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang Telah Jatuh Tempo (CR2)**13. Movement of Matured Credits and Securities (CR2)****13.1 Bank secara Individu****13.1 Individual Bank**(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

	a
1 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang Telah Jatuh Tempo pada periode pelaporan terakhir Matured Credits and Securities in the Last Reporting Period	16.170.390
2 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang Telah Jatuh Tempo sejak periode pelaporan terakhir Matured Credits and Securities Since the Last Reporting Period	529.047
3 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang kembali menjadi tagihan yang belum jatuh Tempo Credits and Securities Reverting to Outstanding Debts	511.117
4 Nilai hapus buku Book value	26.468
5 Perubahan lain Other Changes	(1.630)
6 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang telah Jatuh Tempo pada Akhir Periode Pelaporan (1+2-3-4+5) Credits and Securities Matured at the End of the Reporting Period (1+2-3-4+5)	16.160.223

13.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Entitas Anak**13.2 Consolidated Bank with Subsidiaries**(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

	a
1 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang Telah Jatuh Tempo pada periode pelaporan terakhir Matured Credits and Securities in the Last Reporting Period	-
2 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang Telah Jatuh Tempo sejak periode pelaporan terakhir Matured Credits and Securities Since the Last Reporting Period	-
3 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang kembali menjadi tagihan yang belum jatuh Tempo Credits and Securities Reverted to Outstanding Debts	-
4 Nilai hapus buku Book value	-
5 Perubahan lain Other Changes	-
6 Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang telah Jatuh Tempo pada Akhir Periode Pelaporan (1+2-3-4+5) Credits and Securities Matured at the End of the Reporting Period (1+2-3-4+5)	-

13.3 Pengungkapan Tambahan**12.3 Additional Disclosures**

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki anak perusahaan dalam hal ini laporan posisi Desember 2023 ini disajikan secara individu.

Shinhan Indonesia Bank does not have any subsidiaries; therefore, this December 2023 position report is presented on a standalone basis.

14. a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah - Bank secara Individual

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023							Total
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah Net Receivables by Region							
		Sumatera Sumatra	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Debts to the Government	-	4.606.318	-	-	-	-	4.606.318	
2	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Debts to Public Sector Entities	-	618.425	-	-	-	-	618.425	
3	Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Debts to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Tagihan Kepada Bank Debts to Banks	-	891.809	-	-	9.428	-	901.238	
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Loans	-	27.371	-	-	-	-	27.371	
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Real Estate Loans	-	5.300	-	-	-	-	5.300	
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retiree Loans	-	1.747	-	9.632	-	-	11.379	
8	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Debts to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	6.712	1.528.328	-	12.503	17.822	-	1.565.365	
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Debts to Corporations	91.313	16.391.435	-	49.025	66.189	-	16.597.963	
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Debts	-	286.278	-	20.268	25.516	-	332.063	
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	-	740.564	-	-	-	-	740.564	
TOTAL		98.025	25.097.575	-	91.428	118.956	-	25.405.984	

14. a. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region - Individual Bank(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2022 position as of December 31, 2022							
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah Net Receivables by Region							
	Sumatera Sumatera	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara	Total
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	-	4.758.208	-	-	-	-	4.758.208
	-	1.270.833	-	-	-	-	1.270.833
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1.545.040	-	-	-	-	1.545.040
	-	37.869	-	1.048	1.123	-	40.040
	-	8.467	-	-	-	-	8.467
	-	1.672	-	10.170	-	374	12.216
	6.232	626.234	-	1.654	5.478	2.808	642.406
	88.918	13.941.768	-	52.460	52.510	34.643	14.170.299
	-	238.094	-	41.206	-	21.227	300.527
	-	711.634	-	-	-	-	711.634
	95.150	23.139.819	-	106.539	59.111	59.052	23.459.671

14. b. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah – Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Perusahaan Anak

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023							Total
		Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah Net Receivables by Region							
		Sumatera Sumatra	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Debts to the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Debts to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Debts to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Tagihan Kepada Bank Debts to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Real Estate Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Debts to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Debts to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**14. b. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region -
Consolidated Bank with Subsidiaries**(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2022 position as of December 31, 2022							
Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah Net Receivables by Region							
	Sumatera Sumatera	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara	Total
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi – Bank secara Individual

No.	Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sectors	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Debts to the Government	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Debts to Public Sector Entities	Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Debts to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Tagihan Kepada Bank Debts to Banks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023				
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-	-	-	-
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-
3	Industri pengolahan Manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	-
4	Pengadaan Listrik, Gas, Uap/Air Panas dan Udara Dingin Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water Supply, and Air Conditioning Supply	-	22.637	-	-
5	Pengelolaan Air, Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Pengelolaan dan Daur Ulang Sampah Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Waste Management, and Recycling	-	-	-	-
6	Konstruksi Construction	-	238.064	-	-
7	Perdagangan besar dan eceran; Reparasi dan Perawatan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	-	-	-	-
8	Pengangkutan dan Pergudangan Transportation and Warehousing	-	284.344	-	-
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Food Services	-	-	-	-
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	-	-	-	-
11	Aktivitas Keuangan dan Asuransi Financial and Insurance Activities	4.606.318	73.379	-	901.238
12	Real Estat Real Estate	-	-	-	-
13	Aktivitas Profesi, Ilmiah, dan Teknis Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-
14	Aktivitas Penyewaan dan Sewa Guna Usaha Tanpa Hak Opsi, Ketenagakerjaan, Agen Perjalanan, dan Penunjang Usaha Lainnya Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment Activities, Travel Agency Activities, and Other Business Support Activities	-	-	-	-
15	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-
16	Pendidikan Education	-	-	-	-
17	Aktivitas Kesehatan Manusia dan Aktivitas Sosial Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-
18	Kesenian, Hiburan, dan Rekreasi Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-	-
19	Aktivitas Jasa Lainnya Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-
20	Aktivitas Rumah Tangga sebagai Pemberi Kerja Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-
21	Aktivitas Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Activities of International Organizations and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies	-	-	-	-
22	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Non-Business Sector	-	-	-	-
23	Lainnya Other	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	4.606.318	618.425	-	901.238

15. a. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector - Individual Bank

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Loans	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Real Estate Loans	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retiree Loans	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Debts to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Debts to Corporations	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Debts	Aset Lainnya Other Assets
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	-	-	-	81	1.214.941	232	-
	-	-	-	-	161.170	19.285	-
	-	-	-	147.103	10.445.407	123.803	-
	-	-	-	-	500.514	-	-
	-	-	-	81	-	-	-
	-	-	-	12.610	134.866	6.300	-
	-	-	-	27.743	1.563.521	120.104	-
	-	-	-	2.138	71.136	-	-
	-	5.300	-	6.832	134.429	-	-
	-	-	-	-	125.570	15.000	-
	-	-	-	404.943	1.960.766	15.545	-
	-	-	-	5.408	104.411	9.860	-
	-	-	-	-	23.680	14.785	-
	-	-	-	-	92.428	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
	-	-	-	133	6.719	4.286	-
	-	-	-	-	43.190	-	-
	-	-	-	100	-	929	-
	27.371	-	11.379	958.164	15.217	1.933	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	740.564
	27.371	5.300	11.379	1.565.365	16.597.963	332.063	740.564

Posisi 31 Desember 2022 Position as of December 31, 2022					
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-	308.050	-	-
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-
3	Industri pengolahan Manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	-
4	Pengadaan Listrik, Gas, Uap/Air Panas dan Udara Dingin Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water Supply, and Air Conditioning Supply	-	163.819	-	-
5	Pengelolaan Air, Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Pengelolaan dan Daur Ulang Sampah Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Waste Management, and Recycling	-	-	-	-
6	Konstruksi Construction	-	432.531	-	-
7	Perdagangan besar dan eceran; Reparasi dan Perawatan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	-	-	-	-
8	Pengangkutan dan Pergudangan Transportation and Warehousing	-	232.523	-	-
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Food Services	-	-	-	-
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	-	-	-	-
11	Aktivitas Keuangan dan Asuransi Financial and Insurance Activities	4.758.208	133.910	-	1.545.040
12	Real Estate Real Estate	-	-	-	-
13	Aktivitas Profesi, Ilmiah, dan Teknis Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-
14	Aktivitas Penyewaan dan Sewa Guna Usaha Tanpa Hak Opsi, Ketenagakerjaan, Agen Perjalanan, dan Penunjang Usaha Lainnya Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment Activities, Travel Agency Activities, and Other Business Support Activities	-	-	-	-
15	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-
16	Pendidikan Education	-	-	-	-
17	Aktivitas Kesehatan Manusia dan Aktivitas Sosial Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-
18	Kesenian, Hiburan, dan Rekreasi Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-	-
19	Aktivitas Jasa Lainnya Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-
20	Aktivitas Rumah Tangga sebagai Pemberi Kerja Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-
21	Aktivitas Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Activities of International Organizations and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies	-	-	-	-
22	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Non-Business Sector	-	-	-	-
23	Lainnya Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		4.758.208	1.270.833	-	1.545.040

-	-	-	749	1.022.752	471	-
-	-	-	-	153.822	19.285	-
-	-	-	2.829	7.241.798	119.063	-
-	-	-	-	513.922	-	-
-	-	-	167	-	-	-
-	-	-	1.741	156.619	6.300	-
-	-	-	8.318	1.622.450	57.536	-
-	-	-	497	130.489	-	-
-	8.467	-	306	276.539	-	-
-	-	-	20	136.301	15.000	-
-	-	-	137.943	2.460.408	16.316	-
-	-	-	460	263.553	19.400	-
-	-	-	-	29.188	13.583	-
-	-	-	144	29.324	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	47	-	-	-
-	-	-	299	5.484	4.286	-
-	-	-	-	108.883	-	-
-	-	-	163	641	929	-
40.040	-	12.216	488.724	18.125	28.358	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	711.634
40.040	8.467	12.216	642.406	14.170.299	300.527	711.634

15. b. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi – Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Perusahaan Anak

No.	Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sectors	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Debts to the Government	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Debts to Public Sector Entities	Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Debts to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Tagihan Kepada Bank Debts to Banks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023					
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	
3	Industri pengolahan Manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	-	
4	Pengadaan Listrik, Gas, Uap/Air Panas dan Udara Dingin Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water Supply, and Air Conditioning Supply	-	-	-	-	
5	Pengelolaan Air, Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Pengelolaan dan Daur Ulang Sampah Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Waste Management, and Recycling	-	-	-	-	
6	Konstruksi Construction	-	-	-	-	
7	Perdagangan besar dan eceran; Reparasi dan Perawatan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	
8	Pengangkutan dan Pergudangan Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-	
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Food Services	-	-	-	-	
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	
11	Aktivitas Keuangan dan Asuransi Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-	
12	Real Estat Real Estate	-	-	-	-	
13	Aktivitas Profesi, Ilmiah, dan Teknis Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	
14	Aktivitas Penyewaan dan Sewa Guna Usaha Tanpa Hak Opsi, Ketenagakerjaan, Agen Perjalanan, dan Penunjang Usaha Lainnya Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment Activities, Travel Agency Activities, and Other Business Support Activities	-	-	-	-	
15	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	
16	Pendidikan Education	-	-	-	-	
17	Aktivitas Kesehatan Manusia dan Aktivitas Sosial Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	
18	Kesenian, Hiburan, dan Rekreasi Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-	-	
19	Aktivitas Jasa Lainnya Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	
20	Aktivitas Rumah Tangga sebagai Pemberi Kerja Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	
21	Aktivitas Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Activities of International Organizations and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies	-	-	-	-	
22	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Non-Business Sector	-	-	-	-	
23	Lainnya Other	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	

Posisi 31 Desember 2022 Position as of December 31, 2022					
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-	-	-	-
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-
3	Industri pengolahan Manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	-
4	Pengadaan Listrik, Gas, Uap/Air Panas dan Udara Dingin Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water Supply, and Air Conditioning Supply	-	-	-	-
5	Pengelolaan Air, Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Pengelolaan dan Daur Ulang Sampah Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Waste Management, and Recycling	-	-	-	-
6	Konstruksi Construction	-	-	-	-
7	Perdagangan besar dan eceran; Reparasi dan Perawatan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	-	-	-	-
8	Pengangkutan dan Pergudangan Transportation and Warehousing	-	-	-	-
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Food Services	-	-	-	-
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	-	-	-	-
11	Aktivitas Keuangan dan Asuransi Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	-
12	Real Estate Real Estate	-	-	-	-
13	Aktivitas Profesi, Ilmiah, dan Teknis Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-
14	Aktivitas Penyewaan dan Sewa Guna Usaha Tanpa Hak Opsi, Ketenagakerjaan, Agen Perjalanan, dan Penunjang Usaha Lainnya Rental and Leasing Activities without Option Rights, Employment Activities, Travel Agency Activities, and Other Business Support Activities	-	-	-	-
15	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-
16	Pendidikan Education	-	-	-	-
17	Aktivitas Kesehatan Manusia dan Aktivitas Sosial Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-
18	Kesenian, Hiburan, dan Rekreasi Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-	-
19	Aktivitas Jasa Lainnya Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-
20	Aktivitas Rumah Tangga sebagai Pemberi Kerja Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-
21	Aktivitas Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Activities of International Organizations and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies	-	-	-	-
22	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Non-Business Sector	-	-	-	-
23	Lainnya Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

16. a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak - Bank secara Individual

16. a. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Remaining Contract Term - Individual Bank

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023					
		Tagihan bersih berdasarkan sisa jangka waktu kontrak Net receivables based on remaining contract term					
		< 1 tahun < 1 year	> 1 thn s.d. 3 thn > 1 year up to 3 years	> 3 thn s.d. 5 thn > 3 year up to 5 years	> 5 thn > 5 year	Non Kontraktual Non-Contractual	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Debts to the Government	2.948.732	1.050.489	350.753	256.344	-	4.606.318
2	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Debts to Public Sector Entities	98.038	117.855	-	402.532	-	618.425
3	Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Debts to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Tagihan Kepada Bank Debts to Banks	15.323	4.620	881.295	-	-	901.238
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Loans	176	1.851	5.195	20.149	-	27.371
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Real Estate Loans	-	-	5.300	-	-	5.300
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retiree Loans	7	248	692	10.433	-	11.379
8	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Debts to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	868.379	395.158	145.732	156.096	-	1.565.365
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Debts to Corporations	9.575.037	2.053.179	1.216.383	3.753.363	-	16.597.963
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Debts	238.105	20.487	25.708	47.762	-	332.063
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	-	-	-	-	740.564	740.564
TOTAL		13.743.796	3.643.888	2.631.058	4.646.679	740.564	25.405.984

16. b. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak - Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Perusahaan Anak

16. b. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Remaining Contract Term - Consolidated Bank with Subsidiaries

No.	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023					
		Tagihan bersih berdasarkan sisa jangka waktu kontrak Net receivables based on remaining contract term					
		< 1 tahun < 1 year	> 1 thn s.d. 3 thn > 1 year up to 3 years	> 3 thn s.d. 5 thn > 3 year up to 5 years	> 5 thn > 5 year	Non Kontraktual Non-Contractual	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Debts to the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Debts to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Debts to Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Tagihan Kepada Bank Debts to Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Commercial Real Estate Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Employee/Retiree Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Debts to Micro, Small Businesses, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Debts to Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Aset Lainnya Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-

17. a. Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak – Bank secara Individual

No.	Keterangan Description	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023							Total
		Wilayah Region							
		Sumatera Sumatra	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Tagihan Receivables	98.025	25.097.575	-	91.428	118.956	-	25.405.984	
2	Tagihan yang mengalami peningkatan dan pemburukan risiko kredit (Stage 2 dan Stage 3) Receivables with increased and deteriorated credit risk (Stage 2 and Stage 3)	-	4.275.463	-	34.093	77.829	-	4.387.385	
	a. Belum jatuh tempo not yet due	-	3.361.148	-	13.043	18.209	-	3.392.399	
	b. Telah jatuh tempo past due	-	914.315	-	21.050	59.620	-	994.986	
3	CKPN - Stage 1	262	36.585	-	219	67	-	37.132	
4	CKPN - Stage 2	-	132.497	-	42	-	-	132.539	
5	CKPN - Stage 3	-	167.152	-	6.005	6.517	-	179.674	
6	Tagihan yang dihapus buku Receivables written off	-	5.914	-	20.431	-	123,71	26.468	

17. b. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Wilayah – Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Perusahaan Anak

No.	Keterangan Description	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of December 31, 2023							Total
		Wilayah Region							
		Sumatera Sumatra	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Tagihan Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Tagihan yang mengalami peningkatan dan pemburukan risiko kredit (Stage 2 dan Stage 3) Receivables with increased and deteriorated credit risk (Stage 2 and Stage 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	a. Belum jatuh tempo not yet due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	b. Telah jatuh tempo past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	CKPN - Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	CKPN - Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	CKPN - Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Tagihan yang dihapus buku Receivables written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

17. a. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Remaining Contract Term - Individual Bank

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2022 position as of December 31, 2022							
Wilayah Region							
	Sumatera Sumatera	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara	Total
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	95.150	23.139.819	-	106.539	59.111	59.052	23.459.670
	42.998	4.497.156	-	64.227	52.510	40.038	4.696.929
	42.998	4.033.070	-	23.020	52.510	18.811	4.170.409
	-	464.086	-	41.206	-	21.227	526.520
	120	22.087	-	169	15	106	22.497
	85	42.524	-	123	1.868	214	44.814
	-	195.533	-	19.549	-	5.192	220.274
	-	10.518	-	-	-	-	10.518

17. b. Disclosure of Receivables and Allowances by Region - Consolidated Bank with Subsidiaries

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2022 position as of December 31, 2022							
Wilayah Region							
	Sumatera Sumatera	Jawa Java	Kalimantan Kalimantan	Sulawesi Sulawesi	Bali Bali	Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara	Total
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

18. a. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi – Bank secara Individual

No.	Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector	Tagihan Receivables	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Impaired Receivables	
			Belum Jatuh Tempo Not yet due	Telah jatuh tempo Past due
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Posisi 31 Desember 2023				
As of December 31, 2023				
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	1.215.254	184.764	232
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Quarrying	180.455	161.170	19.285
3	Industri pengolahan Manufacturing	10.716.313	991.697	507.992
4	Pengadaan Listrik, Gas, Uap/Air Panas dan Udara Dingin Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Air Conditioning Supply	523.151	-	-
5	Pengelolaan Air, Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Pengelolaan dan Daur Ulang Sampah Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	81	-	-
6	Konstruksi Construction	391.840	258.092	6.300
7	Perdagangan besar dan eceran; Reparasi dan Perawatan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1.711.368	340.203	236.376
8	Pengangkutan dan Pergudangan Transportation and Storage	357.617	1.797	45.677
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Food Service Activities	146.560	31.591	-
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	140.570	5.466	15.000
11	Aktivitas Keuangan dan Asuransi Financial and Insurance Activities	7.962.188	1.333.126	15.545
12	Real Estate Real Estate Activities	119.678	74.124	113.435
13	Aktivitas Profesi, Ilmiah, dan Teknis Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	38.465	-	14.785
14	Aktivitas Penyewaan dan Sewa Guna Usaha Tanpa Hak Opsi, Ketenagakerjaan, Agen Perjalanan, dan Penunjang Usaha Lainnya Rental and Leasing Activities; Employment, Travel Agency, and Business Support Services	92.428	-	-
15	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Public Administration, Defense, and Social Security	-	-	-
16	Pendidikan Education	29	-	-
17	Aktivitas Kesehatan Manusia dan Aktivitas Sosial Human Health and Social Work Activities	11.138	-	4.286
18	Kesenian, Hiburan, dan Rekreasi Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43.190	-	-
19	Aktivitas Jasa Lainnya Other Service Activities	1.029	-	929
20	Aktivitas Rumah Tangga sebagai Pemberi Kerja Activities of Households as Employers	1.014.064	10.370	15.143
21	Aktivitas Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Activities of International Organizations and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies	-	-	-
22	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Not a Business Field	-	-	-
23	Lainnya Others	740.564	-	-
Total		25.405.984	3.392.399	994.986

18. a. Disclosure of Receivables and Provisions by Economic Sector - Individual Bank

(dalam jutaan rupiah)
(in millions rupiah)

	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (CKPN) - Stage 1 Allowance for Impairment Losses (AIL) - Stage 1	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (CKPN) - Stage 2 Allowance for Impairment Losses (AIL) - Stage 2	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (CKPN) - Stage 3 Allowance for Impairment Losses (AIL) - Stage 3	Tagihan yang dihapus buku Written-off Receivables
	(6)	(7)		(8)
	3.384	15	145	-
	-	3.308	4.772	-
	22.352	63.669	66.208	-
	1.711	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-
	385	49.779	1.532	-
	4.062	4.418	60.672	2
	91	7.659	-	-
	344	244	-	-
	408	19	2.897	-
	3.292	5.736	15.545	-
	115	18	21.874	-
	64	-	3.722	-
	256	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	0,14	-	-	-
	43	-	790	-
	150	-	-	-
	0,49	-	211	-
	475	674	1.306	26.466
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	37.132	135.539	179.674	26.468

18. b. Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi – Bank secara Individual

No.	Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector	Tagihan Receivables	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Impaired Receivables	
			Belum Jatuh Tempo Not yet due	Telah jatuh tempo Past due
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Posisi 31 Desember 2023				
As of December 31, 2023				
1	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-	-	-
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-
3	Industri pengolahan Manufacturing	-	-	-
4	Pengadaan Listrik, Gas, Uap/Air Panas dan Udara Dingin Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Air Conditioning Supply	-	-	-
5	Pengelolaan Air, Pengelolaan Air Limbah, Pengelolaan dan Daur Ulang Sampah Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	-	-	-
6	Konstruksi Construction	-	-	-
7	Perdagangan besar dan eceran; Reparasi dan Perawatan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	-	-	-
8	Pengangkutan dan Pergudangan Transportation and Storage	-	-	-
9	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-	-	-
10	Informasi dan Komunikasi Information and Communication	-	-	-
11	Aktivitas Keuangan dan Asuransi Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-
12	Real Estate Real Estate Activities	-	-	-
13	Aktivitas Profesi, Ilmiah, dan Teknis Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	-	-	-
14	Aktivitas Penyewaan dan Sewa Guna Usaha Tanpa Hak Opsi, Ketenagakerjaan, Agen Perjalanan, dan Penunjang Usaha Lainnya Rental and Leasing Activities; Employment, Travel Agency, and Business Support Services	-	-	-
15	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Public Administration, Defense, and Social Security	-	-	-
16	Pendidikan Education	-	-	-
17	Aktivitas Kesehatan Manusia dan Aktivitas Sosial Human Health and Social Work Activities	-	-	-
18	Kesenian, Hiburan, dan Rekreasi Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	-	-	-
19	Aktivitas Jasa Lainnya Other Service Activities	-	-	-
20	Aktivitas Rumah Tangga sebagai Pemberi Kerja Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-
21	Aktivitas Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya Activities of International Organizations and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies	-	-	-
22	Bukan Lapangan Usaha Not a Business Field	-	-	-
23	Lainnya Others	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

19. Pengungkapan Tagihan Berdasarkan Hari Tunggakan

19.1 Bank secara individu

No.		Posisi 31 Desember 2023 As of December 31, 2023			
		Tagihan berdasarkan Hari Tunggakan Receivables Based on Days Past Due			
		>90 hari sd 120 hari 90 to 120 days	>120 hari sd 180 hari 120 to 180 days	>180 hari Over 180 days	Total
a	b	c	d	e	f
1	kredit yang termasuk dalam tagihan yang telah jatuh tempo The credit included in the overdue bills	51.620	224	459.273	511.117
2	Surat berharga yang termasuk dalam tagihan yang telah jatuh tempo The securities included in the overdue bills	-	-	-	-
Total		51.620	224	459.273	511.117

19. Disclosure of Receivables by Days Past Due

19.1 Individual Banks

20. Pengungkapan Aset Performing dan Non Performing

20.1 Bank secara Individu

		Performing (Kualitas L dan DPK) Performing (Quality L and DPK)	
		Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value	CKPN
		a	b
1	Surat Berharga Securities	2.175.640	103
2	Kredit Credit		
	a. Korporasi a. Corporate	16.019.950	167.760
	b. Ritel b. Retail	679.488	5.531
3	Transaksi Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Transactions	7.508.871	9.801

20.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan entitas anak

		Performing (Kualitas L dan DPK) Performing (Quality L and DPK)	
		Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value	CKPN
		a	b
1	Surat Berharga Securities	-	-
2	Kredit Credit		
	a. Korporasi a. Corporate	-	-
	b. Ritel b. Retail	-	-
3	Transaksi Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Transactions	-	-

19.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan entitas anak

19.2 Consolidated Banks with Subsidiary Entities

No.	Jenis Eksposur Types of Exposure	Posisi 31 Desember 2023 As of December 31, 2023			
		Tagihan berdasarkan Hari Tunggakan Receivables Based on Days Past Due			
		>90 hari sd 120 hari 90 to 120 days	>120 hari sd 180 hari 120 to 180 days	>180 hari Over 180 days	Total
a	b	c	d	e	f
1	kredit yang termasuk dalam tagihan yang telah jatuh tempo The credit included in the overdue bills	-	-	-	-
2	Surat berharga yang termasuk dalam tagihan yang telah jatuh tempo The securities included in the overdue bills	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

20. Disclosure of Performing and Non-Performing Assets

20.1 Individual Bank

	Non Performing (Kualitas KL, D, M) Non-Performing (Quality KL, D, M)					
	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Bills Experiencing Decrease in Value		Tagihan yang Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Bills Not Experiencing Decrease in Value			
	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value	CKPN	Memiliki Tunggakan >90 Hari Having Arrears >90 Days		Memiliki Tunggakan <90 Hari Having Arrears <90 Days	
Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value			CKPN	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value	CKPN	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	300.952	117.121	-	-	-	-
	210.165	61.932	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

20.2 Bank Consolidated with Subsidiary Entities

	Non Performing (Kualitas KL, D, M) Non-Performing (Quality KL, D, M)					
	Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Bills Experiencing Decrease in Value		Tagihan yang Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Bills Not Experiencing Decrease in Value			
	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value	CKPN	Memiliki Tunggakan >90 Hari Having Arrears >90 Days		Memiliki Tunggakan <90 Hari Having Arrears <90 Days	
Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value			CKPN	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Recorded Gross Value	CKPN	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

21. Pengungkapan Aset Restrukturisasi Performing dan Non-Performing

21.1 Bank secara Individu

		Performing (Kualitas L dan DPK) (TPF and L Quality)		Performing (Kualitas KL, D dan M) (KL, D, and M Quality)	
		Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses
		a	b	a	b
1	Surat Berharga Securities	2.175.640	103	-	-
2	Kredit Credit				
	a. Korporasi Corporate	16.019.950	167.760	300.952	117.121
	b. Ritel Retail	679.488	5.531	210.165	61.932
3	Transaksi Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Transaction	7.508.871	9.801	-	-

21. Bank Consolidated with Subsidiary Entities

21.1 Bank Only

21.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Entitas Anak

21.1. Bank Only

		Performing (Kualitas L dan DPK) (TPF and L Quality)		Performing (Kualitas KL, D dan M) (KL, D, and M Quality)	
		Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses
		a	b	a	b
1	Surat Berharga Securities	-	-	-	-
2	Kredit Credit				
	a. Korporasi Corporate	-	-	-	-
	b. Ritel Retail	-	-	-	-
3	Transaksi Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Transaction	-	-	-	-

22. Pengungkapan Kualitatif terkait Teknik MRK (CRC)

22. Qualitative Disclosure on the CRM (CRC) Technique

Analisa Analysis

1. Fitur Utama dari kebijakan dan proses terkait evaluasi dan manajemen agunan Key Features of Policies and Processes Related to Evaluation and Management of Collateral

Perubahan kebijakan, ketentuan mengenai agunan yang ditempatkan di Korea yang sebelumnya dianggap sebagai agunan regular menjadi agunan irregular, Perubahan RCVR agunan tunai yang sebelumnya sebesar 95% menjadi 100%, penambahan CG dari mother company yang berasal dari Korea Selatan sebagai ketersediaan jaminan yang dapat dimasukkan ke dalam perhitungan CKPN Individual. Changes in policy, provisions regarding collateral placed in Korea previously considered as regular collateral now categorized as irregular collateral, Increase in cash collateral RCVR from 95% to 100%, Addition of CG from the mother company originating from South Korea as eligible collateral to be included in the calculation of Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses
	a	b	a	b	a	b
	2.175.640	103	-	-	-	-
	12.408.519	35.796	3.611.278	131.601	301.104	117.485
	414.650	1.337	264.357	3.938	210.645	62.189
	7.508.867	9.801	4	-	-	-

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses	Nilai Tercatat Bruto Gross Book Value	CKPN Allowance for Impairment Losses
	a	b	a	b	a	b
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analisa Analysis

2. Informasi terkait konsentrasi risiko pasar atau risiko kredit atas instrumen yang digunakan sebagai teknik MRK, yang mencakup jenis dan pihak pemberi agunan, garansi, dan/atau jaminan atau asuransi kredit
Information related to market risk concentration or credit risk on instruments used as MRK techniques, including types and providers of collateral, guarantees, and/or credit insurance.

Dalam penetapan konsentrasi risiko pasar atau risiko kredit instrumen yang digunakan untuk penetapan teknik MRK menggunakan agunan yang diberikan oleh debitur.
In assessing market risk concentration or credit risk of instruments used for MRK techniques, collateral provided by the debtor is taken into account.

23. Teknik MRK (CR3)

23.1 Bank secara Individu

		Tagihan yang tidak dijamin dengan teknik MRK	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan teknik MRK	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan Agunan	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan Garansi, Penjaminan dan/atau Asuransi Kredit	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan Derivatif Kredit
		Unsecured Receivables by CRM	Secured Receivables by CRM	Secured Receivables by Collateral	Receivables secured by Guarantees, Sureties, and/or Credit Insurance	Receivables Secured by Credit Derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Kredit Credit	16.563.947	-	-	-	-
2	Surat Berharga Securities	2.175.743	-	-	-	-
3	Total Total	18.739.690	-	-	-	-
4	Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Credits and Securities	332.063	-	-	-	-

23. CRM Technique (CR3)

23.1. Bank Only

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

24. Ekspose Risiko Kredit dan Dampak Teknik MRK (CR4)

24.1 Bank secara Individu

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Tagihan Bersih Sebelum Penerapan FKK dan Teknik MRK Net Receivables Before Application of FKK and CRM Techniques		
	Laporan Posisi Keuangan Statement of Financial Position	TRA	
	a	b	
1	Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Receivables on Sovereigns	4.606.318	-
2	Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Receivables on Public Sector Entities	532.907	85.518
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga International Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Receivables on Banks	897.238	4.000
	Tagihan kepada Perusahaan Efek dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lain Receivables from Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions	-	-
5	Tagihan berupa Covered Bond Covered Bond Receivables	-	-
6	Tagihan kepada Korporasi - Ekspose Korporasi Umum Receivables On Corporates - General Corporate Exposure	14.950.736	1.647.227
	Tagihan kepada Perusahaan Efek dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lain Receivables from Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions	-	-

24. Credit Risk Exposure and Impact of CRM Techniques

24.1 Bank Only

23.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Entitas Anak

23.2. Banks on a Consolidated Basis with Subsidiaries

		Tagihan yang tidak dijamin dengan teknik MRK	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan teknik MRK	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan Agunan	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan Garansi, Penjaminan dan/atau Asuransi Kredit	Tagihan yang dijamin dengan Derivatif Kredit
		Unsecured Receivables by CRM	Secured Receivables by CRM	Secured Receivables by Collateral	Receivables secured by Guarantees, Sureties, and/or Credit Insurance	Receivables Secured by Credit Derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Kredit Credit	-	-	-	-	-
2	Surat Berharga Securities	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total Total	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kredit dan Surat Berharga yang telah Jatuh Tempo Matured Credits and Securities	-	-	-	-	-

23.3 Pengungkapan Tambahan

23.3. Additional Disclosures

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki anak perusahaan dalam hal ini laporan posisi 31 Desember 2023 ini disajikan secara individu

Shinhan Bank Indonesia has no subsidiaries; therefore, this balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, is presented on an individual basis.

Tagihan Bersih Setelah Penerapan FKK dan Teknik MRK		ATMR dan Rata-Rata Bobot Risiko	
Net Receivables After Application of FKK and CRM Techniques		RWA and Weighted Average Risk	
Laporan Posisi Keuangan	TRA	ATMR	Rata-Rata Bobot Risiko (e/(c+d))
Statement of Financial Position			Weighted Average Risk (e/(c+d))
c	d	e	f
266.453	42.759	309.212	1
-		-	-
338.903	1.600	340.503	1
		-	-
		-	-
14.868.214	1.647.227	16.515.441	1
		-	-

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Tagihan Bersih Sebelum Penerapan FKK dan Teknik MRK Net Receivables Before Application of FKK and CRM Techniques	
	Laporan Posisi Keuangan Statement of Financial Position	TRA
	a	b
Eksposur Pembiayaan Khusus Eksposur Pembiayaan Khusus	11.379	-
7 Tagihan berupa Surat Berharga/Piutang Subordinasi, ekuitas dan Instrumen Modal Lainnya Receivables in the form of Subordinated Securities/Debt, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments	-	-
8 Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Receivables on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	1.438.245	127.120
9 Kredit Beragun Properti Loans Secured by Property	1.043	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Rumah Tinggal yang Pembayaranannya Tidak Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	26.328	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Rumah Tinggal yang Pembayaranannya Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial yang Pembayaranannya tidak Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial yang Pembayaranannya Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	5.300	-
Kredit Pengadaan Tanah, Pen Kredit Pengadaan Tanah, Pengolahan Tanah, dan Konstruksi Loans golahan Tanah, dan Konstruksi	-	-
10 Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past Due Receivables	332.063	-
11 Aset Lainnya Other assets	740.564	-
12 Total	23.542.119	1.863.865

Tagihan Bersih Setelah Penerapan FKK dan Teknik MRK Net Receivables After Application of FKK and CRM Techniques		ATMR dan Rata-Rata Bobot Risiko RWA and Weighted Average Risk	
Laporan Posisi Keuangan Statement of Financial Position	TRA	ATMR	Rata-Rata Bobot Risiko (e/(c+d)) Weighted Average Risk (e/(c+d))
c	d	e	f
5.689		5.689	1
		-	-
1.077.349	95.340	1.172.690	1
782		782	1
10.506		10.506	1
		-	-
		-	-
4.770		4.770	1
		-	-
388.926		388.926	1
855.213		855.213	1
17.816.805	1.786.926	19.603.731	1

24.2 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Entitas Anak

23.3. Additional Disclosures

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	Tagihan Bersih Sebelum Penerapan FKK dan Teknik MRK Net Receivables Before Application of FKK and CRM Techniques	
	Laporan Posisi Keuangan Statement of Financial Position	TRA
	a	b
1 Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Receivables on Sovereigns	-	-
2 Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Receivables on Public Sector Entities	-	-
3 Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga International Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-
4 Tagihan kepada Bank Receivables on Banks	-	-
Tagihan kepada Perusahaan Efek dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lain Receivables On Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions	-	-
5 Tagihan berupa Covered Bond Covered Bond Receivables	-	-
6 Tagihan kepada Korporasi - Eksposur Korporasi Umum Receivables On Corporates - General Corporate Exposure	-	-
Tagihan kepada Perusahaan Efek dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lain Receivables from Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions	-	-
Eksposur Pembiayaan Khusus Eksposur Pembiayaan Khusus	-	-
7 Tagihan berupa Surat Berharga/Piutang Subordinasi, ekuitas dan Instrumen Modal Lainnya Receivables in the form of Subordinated Securities/Debt, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments	-	-
8 Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Receivables on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-
9 Kredit Beragun Properti Loans Secured by Property	-	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Rumah Tinggal yang Pembayaranannya Tidak Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Rumah Tinggal yang Pembayaranannya Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial yang Pembayaranannya tidak Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-
Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial yang Pembayaranannya Bergantung Secara Material pada Arus Kas Properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-
Kredit Pengadaan Tanah, Pengolahan Tanah, dan Konstruksi Land Acquisition, Land Development, and Construction Loans	-	-
10 Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past Due Receivables	-	-
11 Aset Lainnya Other assets	-	-
12 Total Total	-	-

24.3 Pengungkapan Tambahan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki anak perusahaan dalam hal ini laporan posisi 31 Desember 2023 ini disajikan secara individu.

24.3. Additional Disclosures

Shinhan Bank Indonesia has no subsidiaries; therefore, this balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, is presented on an individual basis.

25. Eksposur Berdasarkan Kelas Aset dan Bobot (CR5)

25. Exposure by Asset Class and Weight (CR5)

25.1 Bank secara Individu

25.1. Bank Only

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%			20%				50%	
1 Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Receivables on Sovereigns	4.606.318			-				-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	20%				50%				
2 Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Receivables on Public Sector Entities	-				618.425				
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%	20%			30%			50%	
3 Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-			-			-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	20%	30%	40%		50%			75%	
4 Tagihan kepada Bank Receivables on Banks	359.048		24.013		518.177			-	
Tagihan kepada perusahaan efek dan lembaga jasa keuangan lain Receivables from Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions									
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	10%	15%	20%		25%			35%	
5 Tagihan berupa Covered Bond Covered Bond Receivables	-	-	-		-			-	

			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
			-			-			-			-

	100%				150%				Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
	-				-				-			309.212

			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
			-			-			-			-

			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
			-			-			-			340.503

			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
			-			-			-			-

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	20%	50%	65%	75%	80%
6 Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Umum Receivables from General Corporates	-	-	-	-	-
Tagihan kepada perusahaan efek dan lembaga jasa keuangan lain Receivables from Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Ekspose Pembiaya Khusus Special Financing Exposure	-	11.379	-	-	-

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	100%	150%	250%
7 Tagihan berupa Surat Berharga/ Piutang Subordinasi, Ekuitas dan Instrumen Modal Lainnya Receivables in the form of Subordinated Securities/Debt, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	45%	75%	85%
8 Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Receivables from Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio Businesses	-	1.563.586	-

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
9 Kredit Beragunan Properti Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit Beragunan Properti Rumah Tinggal yang pembayarannya tidak bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanpa pendekatan pembagian kredit Without credit segmentation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	12.066	1.771	2.734	-	-	-	-

		85%		100%		130%		150%		Lainnya		Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
		-		16.515.441		-		-		-		16.515.441
		-		-		-		-		-		-
		-		-		-		-		-		5.689
				400%						Lainnya		Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
				-				-		-		-
				100%						Lainnya		Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
				-				-		-		1.172.690
	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Lainnya	Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.288
	-	-	-	1.043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782
	-	-	9.757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.506

dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit Beragunan Properti Rumah Tinggal yang pembayarannya bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit Beragunan Properti komersial yang pembayarannya tidak bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanpa pendekatan pembagian kredit Without credit segmentation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit Beragunan Properti komersial yang pembayarannya bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit Pengadaan Tanah, Pengolahan tanah, dan konstruksi Land Acquisition, Land Development, and Construction Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	50%				100%				
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10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past Due Receivables	16.101				186.137			
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Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%				20%			100%	
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11	Aset Lainnya Other assets	-				-			-
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26. Eksposur Berdasarkan Kelas Aset dan Bobot (CR5)

26.1 Bank secara Konsolidasi dengan Entitas Anak

26. Exposure by Asset Class and Weight (CR5)

26.1. Banks on a Consolidated Basis with Subsidiaries

Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%			20%				50%	
1 Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Receivables on Sovereigns	-			-				-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	20%				50%				
2 Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Receivables on Public Sector Entities	-				-				
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%	20%			30%			50%	
3 Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-			-			-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	20%	30%	40%		50%			75%	
4 Tagihan kepada Bank Receivables on Banks	-	-	-		-			-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	10%	15%	20%		25%			35%	
5 Tagihan berupa Covered Bond Covered Bond Receivables	-	-	-		-			-	

			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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	100%					150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
--	------	--	--	--	--	------	--	--	---------	--	--	---

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			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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			100%			150%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	20%	50%		65%		75%		80%	
6 Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Umum Receivables from General Corporates	-	-		-		-		-	
Tagihan kepada perusahaan efek dan lembaga jasa keuangan lain Receivables from Securities Companies and Other Financial Institutions	-	-		-		-		-	
Ekspose Pembiaya Khusus Special Financing Exposure	-	-		-		-		-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	100%			150%				250%	
7 Tagihan berupa Surat Berharga/ Piutang Subordinasi, Ekuitas dan Instrumen Modal Lainnya Receivables in the form of Subordinated Securities/Debt, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments	-			-				-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	45%			75%				85%	
8 Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Receivables from Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio Businesses	-			-				-	
Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
9 Kredit Beragunan Properti Property-Backed Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kredit Beragunan Properti Rumah Tinggal yang pembayarannya tidak bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanpa pendekatan pembagian kredit Without credit segmentation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		85%		100%		130%		150%		Lainnya		Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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				400%				Lainnya				Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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				100%				Lainnya				Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Lainnya	Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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	dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kredit Beragunan Properti Rumah Tinggal yang pembayarannya bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Residential Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kredit Beragunan Properti komersial yang pembayarannya tidak bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tanpa pendekatan pembagian kredit Without credit segmentation approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	dengan menggunakan pendekatan pembagian kredit (dijamin) with credit segmentation (secured) approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kredit Beragunan Properti komersial yang pembayarannya bergantung secara material pada arus kas properti Commercial Property-Backed Loans with Payments Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kredit Pengadaan Tanah, Pengolahan tanah, dan kontruksi Land Acquisition, Land Development, and Construction Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	50%				100%			
10	Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past Due Receivables	-				-			
	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Categories	0%				20%		100%	
11	Aset Lainnya Other assets	-				-		-	

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		150%					Lainnya					Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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			150%			1250%			Lainnya			Tagihan Bersih Setelah FKK dan Teknik MRK
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27. Pengungkapan kualitatif mengenai counterparty credit risk (CCRA)

27. Qualitative Disclosure Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (CCRA)

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Dalam kerjasama Bank Shinhan Indonesia dengan Counterparty berdasarkan money market line dalam pemberian pinjaman antar bank. Money Market Line Bank selalu dilakukan review secara berkala.
In the collaboration between Shinhan Bank Indonesia and Counterparty based on the money market line in interbank lending, the Money Market Line of the Bank is regularly reviewed.

28. Analisa Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR 1)

28. Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure (CCR 1)

			a	b	c	d	e	f
			Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha digunakan untuk perhitungan regulatory EAD Alpha is used for calculating regulatory EAD.	Tagihan Bersih Net Receivables	ATMR
1	SA-CCR derivatives) (for SA-CCR derivatif) (untuk		99.990	81.921		1,4	254.676	254.676
2	Internal Method Model (for derivatives and SFTs)	Model (for and Metode Internal Model (untuk derivatif dan SFT)					N/A	N/A
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	Pendekatan sederhana untuk mitigasi risiko kredit (untuk SFT)					N/A	N/A
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	Pendekatan komprehensif untuk mitigasi risiko kredit (untuk SFT)					-	-
5	VaR for SFTs	VaR untuk SFT					N/A	N/A
6	Total	Total						254.676

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Pada Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Tagihan Bersih Risiko Kredit akibat kegagalan pihak lawan berdasarkan pendekatan standar sesuai SEOJK No. 48/SEOJK.03/2017 yang berasal dari adanya tagihan bersih transaksi derivatif dengan variabel yang mendasari berupa suku bunga sebesar Rp. 181.003 juta dan tagihan bersih transaksi derivatif dengan variabel yang mendasari berupa nilai tukar sebesar Rp. 73.672 juta.

As of December 31, 2023, the Net Credit Risk Exposure due to counterparty default based on the standard approach according to SEOJK No. 48/SEOJK.03/2017, originating from net receivables of derivative transactions with underlying interest rate variables amounting to Rp. 181,003 million and net receivables of derivative transactions with underlying exchange rate variables amounting to Rp. 73,672 million.

29. Capital Charge untuk Credit Valuation Adjustment (CCR2)

29. Capital Charge for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CCR2)

		a	b
		Tagihan bersih Net Receivables	ATMR
	Total portfolios berdasarkan Advanced CVA capital charge	N/A	N/A
1	(i) komponen VaR (termasuk 3x multiplier)		N/A
2	(ii) komponen Stressed VaR (termasuk 3x multiplier)		N/A
3	Semua Portfolio sesuai Standardised CVA Capital Charge	254.676	254.676
4	Total sesuai CVA Capital Charge	254.676	254.676

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Peningkatan CVA sejalan dengan kenaikan Eksposur dari Transaksi Derivative yang dihitung dengan Pendekatan Standar
The increase in CVA is consistent with the rise in Exposure from Derivative Transactions calculated using the Standard Approach.

30. Eksposur CCR berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Bobot Risiko (CCR3)

30. CCR Exposure by Portfolio Category and Risk Weight (CCR3)

No.	Bobot Risiko Risk Weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya	Total Tagihan Bersih
1	Tagihan kepada Pemerintah dan Bank Sentral Receivables from Government and Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Receivables from Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Receivables from Multilateral Development Banks and International Organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Tagihan kepada Bank Lain Receivables from Other Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tagihan kepada perusahaan sekuritas Receivables from Securities Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tagihan kepada Korporasi Receivables from Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254.676	254.676
7	Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil, dan Portofolio Ritel Receivables from Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Aset lainnya Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254.676	254.676

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Peningkatan Tagihan Bersih disebabkan kenaikan dari Kategori Portofolio Tagihan Kepada Korporasi yang tidak memiliki peringkat (bobot 100%).

The increase in Net Receivables is due to the rise in the Portfolio Category of Receivables from Corporates without ratings (risk weight 100%).

31. Tagihan Bersih Derivatif Kredit (CCR 6)

31. Net Derivative Credit Receivables (CCR 6)

	a	b
	Proteksi yang dibeli (Protection bought)	Proteksi yang dijual (Protection sold)
Nilai Notional Notional Value		
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-
Total return swaps	-	-
Credit options	-	-
Derivatif kredit lainnya	3.121.486	3.122.131
Total Nilai Notional Total Notional Value	3.121.486	3.122.131
Nilai wajar Fair Value		
Nilai wajar positif (aset) Positive Fair Value (Assets)	73.431	26.559
Nilai wajar negatif (kewajiban) Negative Fair Value (Liabilities)	25.564	71.576

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Pada 31 Desember 2023 Tagihan Bersih Derivatif Kredit (CCR) sebesar Rp.254.676 juta.

As of December 31, 2023, Net Derivative Credit Receivables (CCR) amount to Rp. 254,676 million.

32. Pengungkapan kualitatif mengenai eksposur sekuritisasi (SECA)

32. Qualitative Disclosure Regarding Securitization Exposure (SECA)

Pengungkapan Kualitatif Qualitative Disclosure

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki eksposur sekuritisasi
Shinhan Bank Indonesia does not have any securitization exposure.

33. Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book (SEC1)

33. Securitization Exposure in Banking Book (SEC1)

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k
		Bank sebagai originator Bank as Originator			Bank sebagai sponsor Bank as Sponsor			Bank sebagai investor Bank as Investor		
		Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total	Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total	Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – antara lain Retail (total) – including	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kredit perumahan Housing Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kartu kredit Credit Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Eksposur ritel lainnya Other Retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Re-sekuritisasi Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Non-retail (total) – antara lain Non-retail (total) – including	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kredit korporasi Corporate Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kredit komersil Commercial Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sewa dan piutang and Leases Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Non-retail lainnya Other Non-retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Re-sekuritisasi Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book
Shinhan Bank Indonesia does not have any Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book.

34. Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Trading Book

34. Securitization Exposure in Trading Book

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k
		Bank sebagai originator			Bank sebagai sponsor			Bank sebagai investor		
		Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total	Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total	Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – antara lain Retail (total) – including	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kredit perumahan Housing Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kartu kredit Credit Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		a	b	c	e	f	g	i	j	k
		Bank sebagai originator			Bank sebagai sponsor			Bank sebagai investor		
		Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total	Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total	Tradisional Traditional	Sintetis Synthetic	Sub-total
4	Eksposur ritel lainnya Other Retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Re-sekuritisasi Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Non-retail (total) – antara lain Non-retail (total) – including	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kredit korporasi Corporate Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Kredit komersil Commercial Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sewa dan piutang Leases and Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Non-retail lainnya Other Non-retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Re-sekuritisasi Re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book
Shinhan Bank Indonesia does not have any Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book.

35. Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book dan terkait Persyaratan Modalnya - Bank yang bertindak Sebagai Originator atau Sponsor (SEC3)

35. Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book dan terkait Persyaratan Modalnya - Bank yang bertindak Sebagai Originator atau Sponsor (SEC3)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Nilai eksposur (berdasarkan Bobot Risiko) Exposure Value (based on Risk Weight)					Nilai eksposur (berdasarkan regulatory approach) Exposure Value (based on regulatory approach)		
		≤20% Bobot Risiko	>20% to 50% Bobot Risiko	>50% to 100% Bobot Risiko	>100% to <1250% Bobot Risiko	1250% Bobot Risiko	IRB RBA (termasuk IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA
1	Total eksposur Total Exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Sekuritisasi tradisional Traditional Securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dimana underlying sekuritisasi Where the securitization underlying is located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ritel retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	non-ritel non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Dimana re-sekuritisasi Where the securitization underlying is located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Senior Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Non-senior Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sekuritisasi sintetis Synthetic Securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dimana underlying sekuritisasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	ritel retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	non-ritel non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Dimana re-sekuritisasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Senior Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Non-senior Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book
Shinhan Bank Indonesia does not have any Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book.

	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
		ATMR (berdasarkan regulatory approach) ATMR (based on regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap Capital charge after cap			
	1250%	IRB RBA (termasuk IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (termasuk IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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36. Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book dan Persyaratan Modalnya – Bank Bertindak Sebagai Investor (SEC 4)

36. Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book dan Persyaratan Modalnya – Bank Bertindak Sebagai Investor (SEC 4)

		Nilai ekposur (berdasarkan Bobot Risiko)						Exposure Values (berdasarkan regulatory approach)		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
		≤20% Bobot Risiko	>20% to 50% Bobot Risiko	>50% to 100% Bobot Risiko	>100% to <1250% Bobot Risiko	1250% Bobot Risiko	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%
1	Total ekposur Total Exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Sekuritisasi tradisional Traditional Securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Dimana underlying sekuritisasi Where the securitization underlying is located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	ritel Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	non-retail Non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Dimana re-sekuritisasi Where the re- securitization is located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Sekuritisasi sintesis Synthetic Securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Dimana underlying sekuritisasi Where the synthetic securitization underlying is located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	ritel Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	non-retail Non-retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Dimana re-sekuritisasi Where the re- securitization is located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Non-senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Analisis Kualitatif

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki Eksposur Sekuritisasi pada Banking Book
Shinhan Bank Indonesia does not have any Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book.

	i	j	k	l	m	n	po
	ATMR (berdasarkan regulatory approach)					Capital charge after cap	
	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA	IRB SFA	1250%SA/SSFA
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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37. Risiko Kredit – Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

Lampiran B SEOJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 Tanggal 07 Oktober 2021 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Kredit Dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar Bagi Bank Umum

37. Credit Risk – General Qualitative Disclosure

Attachment B of SEOJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 dated October 7, 2021, entitled “Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using Standard Approach for Commercial Banks.”

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO KREDIT

Nama Bank : PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Bank Name

Laporan Tahun : Desember 2023
Year of the Report : December 2023

ANALISIS KUALITATIF Qualitative Analysis

1. Penjelasan peraturan, kebijakan, dan/atau pedoman terkait manajemen risiko untuk risiko Kredit.
Explanation of regulations, policies, and/or guidelines related to credit risk management.

Berdasarkan:
 1. POJK No.17/POJK.03/2023 perihal Penerapan Tatakelola Bagi Bank Umum.
 2. POJK No.18/POJK.03/2016 dan SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 Tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum.
 3. POJK No.4/POJK.03/2016 dan SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 Tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum.
 4. SEOJK No.24/SEOJK.03/2021 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Kredit Dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar Bagi Bank Umum.
 5. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Versi 2.0 Tanggal 27 Januari 2023
 6. SOP Manajemen Risiko Versi 3.0 Tanggal 30 Januari 2023
 7. Kebijakan dan Prosedur Perkreditan Bank versi 8.9 Tanggal 6 November 2023

Based on:

 1. Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2023 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks.
 2. Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 and Circular Letter No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 on the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.
 3. Regulation No. 4/POJK.03/2016 and Circular Letter No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning the Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks.
 4. Circular Letter No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 regarding the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using the Standardized Approach for Commercial Banks.
 5. Risk Management Policy Version 2.0 dated January 27, 2023.
 6. Risk Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Version 3.0 dated January 30, 2023.
 7. Bank Credit Policy and Procedures Version 8.9 dated November 6, 2023.

2. Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Kredit.
Explanation of the structure and organization regarding the management and control functions related to Credit Risk.

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO



LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO KREDIT

Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya bertindak secara independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan kredit maupun bisnis. Selain itu, bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Kredit. The Risk Management Department operates independently in carrying out its duties, as reflected in its non-involvement in credit activities or business. Additionally, it is tasked with providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and frameworks related to Credit Risk Management implementation.

3

Penjelasan sistem pengukuran untuk Risiko Kredit (mencakup sistem dan data yang digunakan) untuk menghitung Risiko Kredit, beberapa diantaranya:

- Menggunakan metode standar Basel III reform untuk menghitung perkiraan beban modal untuk Risiko Kredit.
- Untuk penilaian risiko kredit dilakukan dengan menggunakan sistem yang tersedia di core banking yaitu Early warning system. Hal ini dilakukan untuk melakukan penilaian terhadap rating debitur dalam kategori Normal, Observation, Precaution, Early Warning dan Problematic
- Melengkapi Loan Review Report yang dilakukan untuk mengetahui potensi risiko kredit secara individual terhadap debitur dengan kriteria tertentu seperti terhadap 25 dari 50 Debitur Inti, Debitur baru dengan plafond diatas USD 10 juta atau ekuivalennya atau kriteria lain yang ditentukan manajemen.
- Melakukan pemantauan perkembangan data terkait risiko kredit secara Bank Wide baik secara harian maupun bulanan seperti ratio NPL, Analisa Tren jumlah pinjaman debitur, Tunggakan, CKPN, Penetapan harga berdasarkan risiko.
- Berkaitan dengan berlakunya POJK 17 tahun 2023 perihal Penerapan Tatakelola Bagi Bank Umum, dalam penilaian profil risiko kredit, Bank melakukan penilaian terhadap country Risk, Transfer Risk serta Climate Risk dimana Bank telah terlebih dahulu menyesuaikan Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko dan SOP Manajemen Risiko dengan ketentuan tersebut.

Explanation of the measurement system for Credit Risk (including the systems and data used) to calculate Credit Risk, some of which are:

- Utilizing the Basel III reform standard method to calculate the estimated capital charge for Credit Risk.
- For credit risk assessment, the bank employs the Early Warning System available in the core banking system. This is done to evaluate the borrower's rating in categories such as Normal, Observation, Precaution, Early Warning, and Problematic.
- Compiling Loan Review Reports to assess the individual credit risk potential against specific criteria, such as for 25 out of 50 Core Borrowers, new borrowers with a ceiling above USD 10 million or its equivalent, or other criteria determined by management.
- Monitoring the development of credit risk-related data Bank Wide on a daily and monthly basis, such as NPL ratio, Analysis of Borrower Loan Trends, Arrears, CKPN, Pricing determination based on risk.
- In line with the enactment of POJK 17 of 2023 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks, in the assessment of credit risk profiles, the bank evaluates Country Risk, Transfer Risk, and Climate Risk, where the Bank has first adjusted its Risk Management Policy and Risk Management SOP in accordance with these provisions.

Dalam menghitung perkiraan beban modal untuk Risiko Kredit Bank menggunakan pendekatan standar Basel III Reform untuk menghitung risiko kredit termasuk akibat kegagalan Debitur yang dipengaruhi kegagalan pihak lawan (counterparty credit risk) dan akibat kegagalan penyelesaian (settlement risk). Pada perhitungan beban modal risiko kredit dengan menggunakan metode standar Basel III Reform dihitung berdasarkan jenis kategori portofolio dan bobot risiko selanjutnya disebut ATMR Risiko Kredit pendekatan standar. Bobot Risiko ditetapkan berdasarkan kategori sesuai dengan POJK.

Selain itu Bank sudah melakukan simulasi stress test khususnya untuk debitur restrukturisasi dimana skenario stress test yang digunakan adalah adanya penurunan kualitas debitur restrukturisasi.

In calculating the estimated capital charge for Credit Risk, the Bank uses the standard approach of Basel III Reform to assess credit risk, including the impact of Debtor default influenced by counterparty credit risk and settlement risk. In calculating the capital charge for credit risk using the standard approach of Basel III Reform, it is calculated based on the type of portfolio category and the risk weights are subsequently referred to as ATMR Standard Credit Risk. Risk weights are determined based on categories as stipulated by POJK.

Additionally, the Bank has conducted stress test simulations, particularly for restructured debtors, where the stress test scenario used involves a deterioration in the quality of restructured debtors.

Jumlah debitur yang direstrukturisasi karena terdampak Covid-19 secara langsung maupun tidak langsung pada posisi Des-23 adalah sebagai berikut:

The number of debtors restructured due to the direct or indirect impacts of Covid-19 as of December 23 is as follows:

Kolektabilitas Collectability	Semester II – 2023	Semester I – 2023	+/-
1	515.426	1.036.008	(520.579)
2	385.821	307.984	77.837
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	140.806	155.616	(14.808)
Total	1.042.055	1.499.607	(457.552)

Penjelasan ruang lingkup dan cakupan utama dari kerangka laporan untuk risiko kredit untuk pejabat eksekutif dan direksi Bank.

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO KREDIT

4	<p>Penjelasan ruang lingkup dan cakupan utama dari kerangka laporan untuk risiko kredit untuk pejabat eksekutif dan direksi Bank.</p> <p>Ruang Lingkup dan Cakupan Utama dari kerangka Laporan untuk Risiko Kredit meliputi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dalam memantau risiko yang timbul dari adanya aktivitas kredit Bank. 2. Kecukupan Kebijakan dan prosedur Manajemen Risiko Kredit serta penetapan Limit Risiko Kredit yang tercakup dan merupakan bagian dari SOP Manajemen Risiko serta Pedoman Kebijakan Perkreditan yang diimplementasikan Bank. 3. Adequacy proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian Risiko serta sistem informasi Manajemen Risiko Kredit dan 4. Sistem pengendalian intern yang menyeluruh untuk Risiko Kredit. <p>The scope and primary coverage of the framework of the Credit Risk Report include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active oversight by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in monitoring the risks arising from the Bank's credit activities. 2. Adequacy of Credit Risk Management policies and procedures, as well as the establishment of Credit Risk Limits, which are covered and constitute part of the Risk Management SOP and Credit Policy Guidelines implemented by the Bank. 3. Adequacy of the processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks, as well as the Credit Risk Management information system. 4. Comprehensive internal control systems for Credit Risk.
5	<p>Penjelasan mitigasi risiko dan transfer risiko yang digunakan dalam manajemen Risiko kredit. Hal tersebut mencakup mitigasi dengan penerbitan kebijakan Perkreditan yang meliputi prinsip-prinsip kegiatan kredit, organisasi kredit, ruang lingkup kredit, batasan dan jenis-jenis kredit, fungsi-fungsi Departemen yang merupakan bagian dari proses end to end kredit. Kebijakan ini juga mencakup kriteria suku bunga dan biaya, ketentuan agunan kredit termasuk prosedur penilaian dan pelaporannya.</p> <p>Explanation of risk mitigation and risk transfer used in credit risk management. This includes mitigation through the issuance of Credit Policies covering credit activity principles, credit organization, credit scope, credit limits and types, and departmental functions as part of the end-to-end credit process. This policy also encompasses interest rate and cost criteria, credit collateral provisions including assessment procedures and reporting.</p>

38. Pengungkapan Risiko Pasar Menggunakan Metode Standar

38. Market Risk Disclosure Using Standard Method

No.	Jenis Risiko Type of Risk	Posisi 31 Desember 2023			
		Individual		Konsolidasian Consolidated	
		Beban Modal Capital Charge	ATMR	Beban Modal Capital Charge	ATMR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Risiko Suku Bunga Interest Rate Risk	-	-	-	-
	a. Risiko Spesifik a. Specific Risk	-	-	-	-
	b. Risiko Umum b. General Risk	-	-	-	-
2	Risiko Nilai Tukar Foreign Exchange Risk	50.762	634.528	-	-
3	Risiko Ekuitas *) Equity Risk *)	-	-	-	-
4	Risiko Komoditas *) Commodity Risk *)	-	-	-	-
5	Risiko Option Option Risk	-	-	-	-
	Total	50.762	634.528	-	-

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO KREDIT

Mitigasi risiko yang dilakukan dalam meminimalisasi kerugian yang timbul dari kegiatan perkreditan bank dengan cara sebagai berikut:

1. Membuat kebijakan dan Prosedur dalam mengatur kegiatan perkreditan Bank.
2. Menetapkan tingkat Risiko yang akan diambil (risk appetite) dan toleransi Risiko (risk tolerance) yang sejalan dengan sasaran strategis dan strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan.
3. Melaksanakan kaji ulang independen dan evaluasi yang dilakukan secara berkala terhadap kebijakan dan prosedur oleh Risk Management Department, Compliance Department dan Internal Audit Department atas kegiatan perkreditan Bank.
4. Menerapkan 4 eyes principles yaitu checker, maker dan approval dalam setiap transaksi yang dilakukan.
5. Melindungi agunan/jaminan dan aset – aset yang dikuasai Bank dengan Asuransi.
6. Memberikan pelatihan – pelatihan kepada karyawan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keahliannya dalam bidang perkreditan, termasuk terhadap Produk Baru Bank yang akan dipasarkan kepada front liner dan marketing.
7. Memberikan edukasi secara berkala terkait bidang perkreditan kepada seluruh karyawan Bank.
8. Memberikan edukasi secara berkala melalui notifikasi Goldwing System kepada karyawan terkait ketentuan baru internal maupun dari pihak regulator terkait perkreditan.
9. Senantiasa memberikan informasi – informasi terkait peraturan – peraturan yang berlaku kepada seluruh karyawan terkait perkreditan.

Risk mitigation measures undertaken to minimize losses arising from bank lending activities are as follows:

1. Establishing policies and procedures to regulate the bank's lending activities.
2. Setting the level of risk to be taken (risk appetite) and risk tolerance aligned with strategic objectives and overall business strategy.
3. Conducting independent reviews and periodic evaluations of policies and procedures by the Risk Management Department, Compliance Department, and Internal Audit Department regarding bank lending activities.
4. Implementing the "four eyes principles," involving checker, maker, and approval in every transaction conducted.
5. Protecting collateral and assets owned by the bank with insurance.
6. Providing training to employees to enhance their knowledge and skills in lending, including new bank products marketed to front liners and marketing staff.
7. Offering periodic education on lending-related topics to all bank employees.
8. Providing regular education through Goldwing System notifications to employees regarding new internal policies or regulations related to lending.
9. Continuously providing information on applicable regulations to all employees involved in lending.

Posisi 31 Desember 2022				
Individual		Konsolidasian Consolidated		
Beban Modal Capital Charge	ATMR	Beban Modal Capital Charge	ATMR	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
21.243	265.542	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	
21.243	265.542	-	-	

39. Risiko Pasar - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

SEOJK No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Pasar Bagi Bank Umum Tanggal 07 Desember 2022

39. Market Risk - General Qualitative Disclosure

SEOJK No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 Concerning the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk for Commercial Banks dated December 7, 2022

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO PASAR

Nama Bank : PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Bank Name
Laporan Tahun : Desember 2023
Report Year : December 2023

ANALISIS KUALITATIF
Qualitative Analysis

- 1 Penjelasan peraturan, kebijakan, dan/atau pedoman terkait manajemen risiko untuk risiko Pasar.
Explanation of regulations, policies, and/or guidelines related to risk management for Market Risk.
- Berdasarkan:
Based on:
- POJK No.18/POJK.03/2016 dan SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 Tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum.
POJK No.18/POJK.03/2016 and SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 Concerning the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.
 - POJK No.4/POJK.03/2016 dan SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 Tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum.
POJK No.4/POJK.03/2016 and SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 Concerning the Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks.
 - POJK No.27 Tahun 2022 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 11/POJK.03/2016 Tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum.
POJK No.27/2022 Concerning the Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 Concerning the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio for Commercial Banks.
 - SEOJK No.23/SEOJK.03/2022 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Pasar Bagi Bank Umum.
SEOJK No.23/SEOJK.03/2022 Concerning the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk for Commercial Banks.
 - SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 Tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dan Pengukuran Risiko Pendekatan Standar Untuk Risiko Suku Bunga Dalam Banking Book (Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book) Bagi Bank Umum Tanggal 21 Agustus 2018.
SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 Concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Measurement of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks dated August 21, 2018.
 - SEOJK No.48/SEOJK.03/2017 Tentang Pedoman Perhitungan Tagihan Bersih Transaksi Derivatif Dalam Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Kredit dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Standar Tanggal 15 September 2017.
SEOJK No.48/SEOJK.03/2017 Concerning Guidelines for Calculating Net Derivative Transaction in Calculating Risk-Weighted Assets Using the Standard Approach dated September 15, 2017.
 - Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Versi 2.0 Tanggal 27 Januari 2023.
Risk Management Policy Version 2.0 dated January 27, 2023.
 - SOP Manajemen Risiko Versi 3.0 Tanggal 30 Januari 2023.
Risk Management Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Version 3.0 dated January 30, 2023.
- 2 Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Kredit.
Explanation of the structure and organization of management and control functions related to Credit Risk.

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT



Bank telah memiliki Struktur Organisasi berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 tanggal 5 Jun 2023 perihal Struktur Organisasi dimana Treasury & Capital Department yang bertugas mengelola risiko pasar dan likuiditas Bank dan memastikan aktivitas bisnis Bank berjalan dengan lancar.
The Bank has established an Organizational Structure based on the Board of Directors' Decree No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 dated June 5, 2023, regarding the Organizational Structure where the Treasury & Capital Department is responsible for managing the Bank's market and liquidity risks and ensuring the Bank's business activities run smoothly.

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO PASAR

Selain itu, bank juga telah membentuk Unit kerja Market & Liquidity Risk yang berada dibawah Risk Management Department yang bertugas melakukan monitoring atas risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas yang ditimbulkan dari kegiatan bisnis bank terutama yang berada di Treasury & Capital Department. Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya selalu independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan operasional maupun bisnis.

Bank telah membentuk Komite ALCO yang membantu Direksi dalam mengelola Asset dan Liability secara terpadu, serta dalam membantu menentukan lending dan funding rate yang baik untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional bank.

Dalam rangka memantau atas risiko Pasar, Dewan Komisaris dibantu oleh:

- 1) Komite Pemantau Risiko sesuai dengan SK Direksi No. 013/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Okt 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Kembali Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko Bank.
- 2) Komite Audit berdasarkan SK Direksi No. 012/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Okt 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Kembali Anggota Komite Audit.

The Bank has also established the Market & Liquidity Risk Working Unit under the Risk Management Department, tasked with monitoring market and liquidity risks arising from the Bank's business activities, especially those within the Treasury & Capital Department. The Risk Management Department operates independently, as reflected in its non-involvement in operational or business activities.

Additionally, the Bank has formed the ALCO Committee to assist the Board of Directors in managing assets and liabilities comprehensively, determining lending and funding rates to support the Bank's operational activities.

To monitor market risk, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by:

The Risk Monitoring Committee, according to Board of Directors Decree No. 013/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023, regarding the Reappointment of Members of the Bank's Risk Monitoring Committee.

The Audit Committee, based on Board of Directors Decree No. 012/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023, regarding the Reappointment of Members of the Audit Committee.

Dalam rangka memantau atas risiko Pasar, Direksi dibantu oleh:

1. Komite Manajemen Risiko sesuai SK No. 004/BSI – SKDIR/VIII/2022 tanggal 16 Agt 2022.
2. Komite ALCO (Asset Liability Committee) SK No. 051/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2017 tanggal 24 Agt 2017

For market risk monitoring, the Board of Directors is supported by:

1. The Risk Management Committee, in accordance with Decree No. 004/BSI – SKDIR/VIII/2022 dated August 16, 2022.
2. The ALCO Committee (Asset Liability Committee) based on Decree No. 051/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2017 dated August 24, 2017.

3	<p>Bagaimana Pengelolaan Portofolio Trading Book dan Banking Book, serta metodologi valuasi yang digunakan How to Manage Trading Book and Banking Book Portfolios, as well as the valuation methodology used</p> <p>Sejauh ini Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak mempunyai portofolio Trading Book, melainkan Bank memiliki portofolio Banking Book yaitu kategori AFS dan HTM. Sedangkan untuk risiko nilai tukar, Treasury & Capital Department dalam upaya memitigasi risiko tersebut hanya melayani kebutuhan nasabah sehingga setiap open posisi senantiasa diupayakan untuk selalu posisi square. Hal ini tercermin dari trend Posisi Devisa Neto dari aktivitas treasuri yang cenderung rendah.</p> <p>Sedangkan Risk Management Department berperan dalam melakukan pengukuran dan pemantauan secara berkala melalui Mark to Market atas Transaksi Derivatif dan surat berharga, rasio PDN, rasio PLNB dan rasio lainnya.</p> <p>Dalam melakukan valuasi atas transaksi Banking Book dengan Mark to Market dilakukan setiap harinya atas transaksi surat berharga dan transaksi derivatif Forward dan derivatif Interest Rate Swap berdasarkan pergerakan harga dan suku bunga yang ada di pasar sesuai data posisi akhir hari.</p> <p>So far, Bank Shinhan Indonesia does not have a Trading Book portfolio; instead, the Bank holds a Banking Book portfolio consisting of AFS (Available-for-Sale) and HTM (Hold-to-Maturity) categories. As for exchange rate risk, the Treasury & Capital Department strives to mitigate this risk by primarily serving customer needs, ensuring that every open position is always squared. This is reflected in the trend of the Net Foreign Exchange Position of treasury activities, which tends to be low.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Risk Management Department plays a role in regularly measuring and monitoring through Mark to Market for Derivative Transactions and securities, as well as PDN (Net Open Position) ratios, PLNB (Net Open Foreign Exchange Position) ratios, and other ratios.</p> <p>Valuation of Banking Book transactions using Mark to Market is conducted daily for securities transactions and Forward and Interest Rate Swap derivative transactions based on price and interest rate movements in the market according to end-of-day position data</p>
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LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO PASAR

Selain itu Bank juga melakukan perhitungan Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book (IRRBB) setiap triwulan sebagaimana yang tercantum dalam SEOJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dan Pengukuran Risiko Pendekatan Standar Untuk Risiko Suku Bunga Dalam Banking Book Bagi Bank Umum yang pengukurannya menggunakan 2 metode yaitu Pengukuran berdasarkan perubahan pada nilai ekonomis dari ekuitas (EVE) dan Pengukuran berdasarkan perubahan pada pendapatan bunga bersih (NII). Kecukupan sistem pengendalian intern telah dilakukan secara efektif terlihat dari pengelolaan terhadap suku bunga dan nilai tuker yang dilakukan oleh Internal Audit Department

Additionally, the Bank also calculates Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book (IRRBB) quarterly, as stipulated in SEOJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management and Measurement of Standard Approach Risks for Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book for Commercial Banks. The measurement is conducted using two methods: Measurement based on changes in the economic value of equity (EVE) and Measurement based on changes in net interest income (NII). The adequacy of the internal control system has been effectively carried out, as evidenced by the management of interest rates and exchange rates conducted by the Internal Audit Department

Kecukupan kaji ulang oleh satuan kerja yang independen dilakukan dengan cukup efektif dan memadai ditandai adanya peran Risk Management Department dan Compliance Department yang telah melakukan proses review terhadap kecukupan Kebijakan, Pedoman dan Prosedur Internal yang dimiliki Bank untuk memastikan kesesuaiannya terhadap peraturan dan perundang – undangan yang berlaku serta Internal Audit Department telah melakukan pemeriksaan pada bidang Operasional, Kredit dan IT baik di Kantor Pusat dan Kantor Cabang Bank untuk memastikan bahwa Bank telah melakukan prosedur sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku baik peraturan internal maupun eksternal bank.

4	<p>Portofolio trading book dan banking book yang diperhitungkan dalam KPMM</p> <p>Bank tidak memiliki posisi eksposur yang masuk dalam kategori trading book, sehingga yang diperhitungkan adalah risiko nilai tukar. Dengan demikian, mempertimbangkan eksposur Bank tersebut, dalam pemilihan metode perhitungan KPMM pada 31 Desember 2023 sudah menggunakan Basel III Reform sesuai SEOJK No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Pasar Bagi Bank Umum dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Standar yang Disederhanakan (Simplified Standardized Approach).</p>
5	<p>Langkah - Langkah dan rencana dalam mengantisipasi risiko pasar atas transaksi valuta asing baik karena perubahan kurs maupun fluktuasi suku bunga.</p> <p>The measures and plans to anticipate market risk in foreign exchange transactions due to changes in exchange rates and interest rate fluctuations are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank melakukan MTM pada portofolio yang berdampak terhadap perubahan suku bunga dan kurs secara harian. 2. Bank telah memiliki prosedur dalam pemberian special rate sesuai Surat Edaran No. 003/BSI-SEDIR/V/2023 semua persetujuan suku bunga disetujui oleh Pimpinan Cabang dan diketahui oleh Treasury & Capital Department dan Operational Department, E-approval tersebut dibuat oleh Customer Service (CS). 3. Penetapan suku bunga bank sudah menyesuaikan dengan trend pasar yang ada dan bank telah melakukan transparansi terkait suku bunga yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS). 4. Departemen Treasury senantiasa berupaya melakukan lidung nilai atas setiap transaksi - transaksinya. 5. Melakukan monitoring terhadap kecukupan permodalan bank dalam meminimalisir risiko yang terjadi akibat perubahan suku bunga dan kurs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bank conducts Mark-to-Market (MTM) on portfolios impacted by changes in interest rates and exchange rates on a daily basis. 2. The Bank has established procedures for granting special rates in accordance with Circular No. 003/BSI-SEDIR/V/2023. All interest rate approvals are endorsed by Branch Managers and acknowledged by the Treasury & Capital Department and Operational Department. E-approvals are facilitated by Customer Service (CS). 3. The determination of bank interest rates is aligned with market trends, and the bank ensures transparency regarding the interest rates set by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). 4. The Treasury Department continuously hedges against each transaction. 5. Monitoring the adequacy of bank capital to minimize risks resulting from changes in interest rates and exchange rates."

40.1 Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book – Laporan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Untuk IRRBB

40.1. Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book – Report on the Implementation of Risk Management for IRRBB

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

- 1 Dalam rangka mengukur IRRBB, Bank menggunakan 2 (dua) metode yang saling melengkapi, yaitu:
 - a) Pengukuran berdasarkan perubahan pada EVE yaitu metode yang mengukur dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap nilai ekonomis dari ekuitas Bank.
 - b) Pengukuran berdasarkan perubahan pada NII adalah metode yang mengukur dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap rentabilitas (earnings) Bank.

In order to measure IRRBB, the Bank employs 2 (two) complementary methods:

- a) Measurement based on changes in EVE, which is a method that assesses the impact of interest rate changes on the economic value of the Bank's equity.
- b) Measurement based on changes in NII is a method that assesses the impact of interest rate changes on the Bank's earnings.

- 2 Strategi yang dilakukan terhadap IRRBB adalah dengan melakukan identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko IRRBB. Identifikasi dan pengukuran dilakukan dengan pembuatan dan analisa laporan IRRBB secara Triwulan yang dilaporkan melalui Komite Manajemen Risiko dan atau ALCO. Komite melakukan evaluasi / monitoring dan memberikan masukan dan atau keputusan berupa langkah strategik dalam mitigasi risiko. Hal tersebut tercermin dalam strategi repricing gap berupa penentuan suku bunga deposito, penentuan strategi jangka waktu penempatan deposito, dan keputusan terkait pemberian suku bunga kredit, dll, sehingga dapat meminimalisir terhadap dampak negative terhadap Net Interest Income (NII) dan Economic Value of Equity (EVE).

The strategy employed for IRRBB involves identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling IRRBB risks. Identification and measurement are carried out through the creation and analysis of quarterly IRRBB reports reported through the Risk Management Committee and/or ALCO. The Committee evaluates/monitors and provides input and/or decisions in the form of strategic steps in risk mitigation. This is reflected in the repricing gap strategy, which includes determining deposit interest rates, determining deposit placement time strategies, and decisions related to lending interest rates, etc., in order to minimize negative impacts on Net Interest Income (NII) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE).

- 3 Perhitungan IRRBB Bank dilakukan setiap Triwulan, dan dilaporkan secara berkala melalui Laporan Profil Risiko. The bank's IRRBB calculation is conducted quarterly and reported periodically through the Risk Profile Report.

Pertama kali dilakukan oleh Bank yaitu dengan melakukan pengelompokan atas kategori posisi Trading Book dan Banking Book yang sensitive terhadap suku bunga (interest rate-sensitive) yang terdapat pada laporan neraca dan Laporan Komitmen Kontijensi (off balance sheet) yang masuk dalam kategori amenable, less amenable, dan not amenable, dimana penetapannya dilakukan berdasarkan kemungkinan untuk standarisasi (feasibility for standardization), terkait hal tersebut maka bank menetapkan menggunakan pendekatan standar (amenable to standardization) dikarenakan semua arus kas yang dimiliki bank berdasarkan jangka waktu kontraktual dalam penyesuaian suku bunganya.

The initial step taken by the bank involves categorizing positions in the Trading Book and Banking Book that are sensitive to interest rates, as observed in the balance sheet and Off-Balance Sheet Commitments report. These are classified into categories of amenable, less amenable, and not amenable, based on the feasibility for standardization. In this regard, the bank opts for a standardized approach (amenable to standardization) due to all cash flows being based on contractual timeframes for interest rate adjustments.

Seluruh arus kas nasional yang mengalami penyesuaian suku bunga (national repricing cash flow) dialokasikan ke dalam 19 skala waktu. Setelah itu, Arus kas nasional yang mengalami penyesuaian suku bunga (national repricing cash flow) yang telah dilakukan saling hapus pada setiap skala waktu dikalikan dengan faktor diskonto berdasarkan suku bunga untuk IDR menggunakan Jibor dan USD menggunakan SOFR periode laporan. Seluruh perubahan nilai EVE (Δ EVE) untuk setiap mata uang berasal dari pengurangan nilai EVE dari Skenario Shock Suku Bunga (berdasarkan SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018) dengan nilai EVE pada term structure bunga saat ini.

All national repricing cash flows are allocated into 19 time buckets. Subsequently, the national repricing cash flows that have been adjusted are netted out at each time bucket and multiplied by the discount factor based on the interest rate for IDR using Jibor and USD using SOFR for the reporting period. The entire change in Economic Value of Equity (Δ EVE) for each currency originates from subtracting the EVE value from the Interest Rate Shock Scenario (based on SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018) from the EVE value at the current interest rate term structure.

Untuk perhitungan NII (Δ NII) dilakukan dengan cara arus kas nasional yang mengalami penyesuaian suku bunga (national repricing cash flow) dialokasikan ke dalam 12 skala waktu. Setelah itu, Arus kas nasional yang mengalami penyesuaian suku bunga (national repricing cash flow) yang telah dilakukan saling hapus pada setiap skala waktu dikalikan dengan Midpoint skala waktu setelah itu dikalikan dengan Skenario Shock Suku Bunga (berdasarkan SEOJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018).

- 4 Dalam pengukuran Δ EVE, Bank menggunakan 6 skenario shock sesuai pendekatan standar yaitu parallel shock up, parallel shock down, steepener shock, flattener shock, short rate shock up, dan short rate shock down, sedangkan dalam pengukuran terhadap Δ NII menggunakan 2 skenario yaitu parallel shock up, dan parallel shock down.

In measuring Δ EVE, the Bank utilizes 6 standard shock scenarios, namely parallel shock up, parallel shock down, steepener shock, flattener shock, short rate shock up, and short rate shock down. Meanwhile, in measuring Δ NII, 2 scenarios are used, namely parallel shock up and parallel shock down.

- 5 Dalam perhitungan Δ EVE dan Δ NII, Bank menggunakan metode perhitungan sesuai standar SEOJK IRRBB. In calculating Δ EVE and Δ NII, the Bank employs calculation methods in accordance with the SEOJK IRRBB standard.

- 6 Saat ini, Bank belum melakukan lindung nilai (hedging) terhadap IRRBB. Currently, the Bank has not yet implemented hedging against IRRBB.

- 7 a) Dalam menghitung diskonto arus kas dalam metode EVE, margin komersial dan spread components lainnya telah diperhitungkan dalam arus kas hingga jatuh tempo. a) In calculating the cash flow discount in the EVE method, commercial margins and other spread components have been accounted for in the cash flow until maturity.

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

b) NMD (Non-Maturity Deposits) mencakup produk Giro dan Tabungan dimana Bank menggunakan perhitungan secara behavioral nasabah dengan data historis selama 2 tahun untuk masing-masing mata uang yang dibagi berdasarkan jenis NMD menjadi Ritel Transaksional, Ritel Non-Transaksional dan Wholesale dengan caps yang telah ditentukan regulator untuk menentukan persentase Core dan Non-Core NMD. Untuk Core NMD diletakan sesuai dengan Time Bucket berdasarkan jenis yang telah disebutkan, sedangkan Non-Core NMD ditempatkan pada time bucket "Overnight".

b) NMD (Non-Maturity Deposits) includes checking and savings account products, where the bank uses behavioral customer calculations with historical data for 2 years for each currency, divided by NMD type into Retail Transactional, Retail Non-Transactional, and Wholesale, with caps determined by the regulator to determine the percentage of Core and Non-Core NMD. Core NMD is placed according to Time Bucket based on the mentioned types, while Non-Core NMD is placed in the "Overnight" time bucket.

c) Untuk pinjaman yang pelunasan dipercepat Bank telah memperhitungkan biaya ekonomis atas pelunasan dipercepat tersebut yang dibebankan kepada debitur tanpa batas nominal dan untuk deposito yang memiliki suku bunga fix penyesuaian suku bunganya dilakukan hingga jatuh tempo kontraktual deposito tersebut. Jika ada nasabah yang melakukan pelunasan dipercepat akan dikenakan penalty sesuai ketetapan Bank. Nasabah yang memiliki Deposito pada Bank yang mengalami jatuh tempo sebagian besar sudah Automatic Roll Over (ARO).

c) For loans with early repayment, the Bank has considered the economic cost of such early repayment, which is charged to the debtor without a nominal limit. For fixed-rate deposits, interest rate adjustments are made until the contractual maturity of the deposit. If a customer requests early repayment, a penalty will be imposed according to the Bank's regulations. Customers with deposits at the Bank that mature mostly undergo Automatic Roll Over (ARO).

d) Bank tidak memiliki instrument Option, sehingga tidak menghitung opsi perilaku (behaviour options).

d) The Bank does not have Option instruments, thus it does not calculate behavioral options.

e) Bank belum menggunakan metodologi agregasi antar mata uang dan korelasi suku bunga antar mata uang. User

e) Bank belum menggunakan metodologi agregasi antar mata uang dan korelasi suku bunga antar mata uang.

8 Dari hasil analisa tersebut pada posisi 31 Desember 2023 Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut)::
From the analysis results as of December 31, 2023, the Maximum Negative Value (absolute)::

Keterangan Information	IDR	USD
Δ EVE	20.10% High	5.95% Low
Δ NII	14.97% Moderate	4.92% Low

Untuk Δ EVE IDR berada di posisi "High" (>20%) artinya kemungkinan kerugian yang dihadapi Bank dari IRRBB tergolong sangat tinggi selama periode waktu tertentu yang menandakan struktur aset dan liabilitas lebih sensitif terhadap perubahan suku bunga, hal ini tercermin dari perhitungan EVE yang minimal dampaknya terhadap modal;

For IDR Δ EVE, it is in the "High" position (>20%), meaning that the potential losses faced by the Bank from IRRBB are considered very high during a certain period, indicating that the asset and liability structure are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. This is reflected in the EVE calculation, where the minimal impact is on the capital.

Untuk Δ EVE USD berada di posisi "Low" (<11%) artinya kemungkinan kerugian yang dihadapi Bank dari IRRBB tergolong sangat rendah selama periode waktu tertentu yang menandakan struktur aset dan liabilitas tidak sensitif terhadap perubahan suku bunga, hal ini tercermin dari perhitungan EVE yang sangat minimal dampaknya terhadap modal;

For USD Δ EVE, it is in the "Low" position (<11%), indicating that the potential losses faced by the Bank from IRRBB are very low over a certain period, indicating that the asset and liability structure are not sensitive to changes in interest rates. This is reflected in the EVE calculation, which has a minimal impact on capital.

Untuk Δ NII IDR berada di posisi "Moderate" (13%<x<15%) artinya kemungkinan kerugian yang dihadapi Bank dari IRRBB tergolong cukup tinggi selama periode waktu 12 bulan yang menandakan adanya perubahan pada pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga yang cukup sensitif terhadap perubahan suku bunga.

For IDR Δ NII, it is in the "Moderate" position (13%<x<15%), indicating that the potential losses faced by the Bank from IRRBB are quite high over a period of 12 months, indicating changes in interest income and interest expenses that are quite sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Untuk Δ NII USD berada di posisi "Low" (>11%) artinya kemungkinan kerugian yang dihadapi Bank dari IRRBB tergolong sangat rendah selama periode waktu 12 bulan yang menandakan adanya perubahan pada pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga yang kurang sensitif terhadap perubahan suku bunga.

For USD Δ NII, it is in the "Low" position (>11%), indicating that the potential losses faced by the Bank from IRRBB are very low over a period of 12 months, suggesting that changes in interest income and interest expenses are less sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Direksi dan Departemen terkait selalu melakukan pengawasan terhadap perubahan suku bunga sesuai dengan yang berlaku dipasaran. Dalam pemberian suku bunga bank menetapkannya melalui rapat ALCO yang diadakan secara berkala sesuai dengan kebutuhan bank.

The Board of Directors and relevant departments consistently oversee interest rate changes in line with market conditions. The bank determines interest rates through regular ALCO meetings held as needed.

Analisis Kuantitatif

Analisis Kualitatif Qualitative Analysis

Berdasarkan analisa NMD (Non Maturity Deposit) terlihat simpanan stabil yang dimiliki bank posisi 31 Desember 2023 dari data LCR (liquidity coverage ratio) ada pada Retail/Non-transaksional sebesar 100% dengan jangka waktu Rata-rata penyesuaian suku bunga (repricing maturity) selama 1 bulan dan jangka waktu penyesuaian suku bunga (repricing maturity) terlama yang diterapkan untuk NMD selama 2 tahun dengan data sebagai berikut:

Based on the analysis of Non-Maturity Deposits (NMD), the bank's stable deposits as of December 31, 2023, from LCR (liquidity coverage ratio) data, stand at 100% for Retail/Non-Transactional deposits. The average repricing maturity period for these deposits is 1 month, while the longest repricing maturity period applied to NMD is 2 years. Here are the details:

Keterangan Information	Total Simpanan Stabil Total Stabil Deposits	Rata-rata jangka penyesuaian suku bunga Average interest rate adjustment period	Jangka waktu terlama Longest term
Retail/Transaksional	-	-	-
Retail/Non-Transaksional	3.033	1 Bulan	100%
Wholesale	-	-	-

40.2 Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB

40.2. Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB

40.2.1 Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB EVE Rupiah

40.2.1. Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB EVE Rupiah

No	Mata Uang Valas Foreign Currency	Tahun 2023			
		Δ EVE			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
1	Parallel up	(618.615)	(587.998)	(637.581)	(735.927)
2	Parallel down	(840.638)	(816.260)	(906.091)	(1.003.882)
3	Steepener	(674.399)	(648.153)	(711.481)	(805.831)
4	Flattener	(758.566)	(726.623)	(796.526)	(901.218)
5	Short rate up	(687.599)	(653.395)	(709.479)	(814.880)
6	Short rate down	(723.482)	(699.764)	(772.981)	(865.773)
	Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut)	840.638	816.260	906.091	1.003.882
	Modal Tier 1 (untuk Δ EVE)	4.608.959	4.597.055	4.819.924	4.993.245
	Nilai Maksimum dibagi Modal Tier 1 (untuk Δ EVE) Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for Δ EVE)	18,24%	17,76%	18,80%	20,10%

40.2.2 Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB NII Rupiah

40.2.2. Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB NII Rupiah

No	Mata Uang IDR IDR Currency	Tahun 2023			
		Δ NII			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
1	Parallel up	(45.597,06)	(65.380,78)	(127.064,61)	(91.917,53)
2	Parallel down	45.597,06	65.380,78	127.064,61	91.917,53
	Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (Absolute)	45.597,06	65.380,78	127.064,61	91.917,53
	Projected Income (untuk Δ NII)) Projected Income (for Δ NII)	146.575,00	301.161,00	456.517,00	613.942,62
	Nilai Maksimum dibagi projected Income (untuk Δ NII) Maximum Value divided by projected Income (for Δ NII)	31,11%	21,71%	27,83%	14,97%

40.2.3 Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB EVE Valas

40.2.3. Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB EVE Valas

No	Mata Uang Valas Foreign Currency	Tahun 2023			
		Δ EVE			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
1	Parallel up	(186.587)	(69.859)	(188.415)	(225.109)
2	Parallel down	(238.851)	(107.958)	(263.396)	(297.258)
3	Steeper	(202.778)	(83.945)	(214.958)	(249.121)
4	Flattener	(219.405)	(90.877)	(231.313)	(268.181)
5	Short rate up	(202.799)	(78.660)	(207.315)	(245.215)
6	Short rate down	(213.598)	(92.144)	(230.928)	(264.311)
	Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	238.851	107.958	263.396	297.258
	Modal Tier 1 (untuk Δ EVE) Tier 1 Capital (for Δ EVE)	4.608.960	4.597.055	4.819.924	4.993.245
	Nilai Maksimum dibagi Modal Tier 1 (untuk Δ EVE) Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for Δ EVE)	5,18%	2,35%	5,46%	5,95%

40.2.4 Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB NII Valas

40.2.4. Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book - Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB NII Valas

No	Mata Uang Valas	Tahun 2023			
		Δ NII			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
1	Parallel up	(24.399)	22.646	(2.028)	(30.220)
2	Parallel down	24.399	-22.646	2.028	30.220
	Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (absolute)	24.399	22.646	2.028	30.220

No	Mata Uang Valas	Tahun 2023			
		Δ NII			
		Triwulan I Quarter I	Triwulan II Quarter II	Triwulan III Quarter III	Triwulan IV Quarter IV
	Projected Income (untuk Δ NII) Projected Income (for Δ NII)	146.575	301.161	456.517	613.943
	Nilai Maksimum dibagi projected Income (untuk Δ NII) Maximum Value divided by projected Income (for Δ NII)	16,65%	7,52%	0,44%	4,92%

41. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

41. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

No	Komponen Component	Posisi 30 September 2023 Position on September 30, 2023		Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position on December 31, 2023	
		Nilai Outstanding atau Nilai Pasar Outstanding Amount or Market Value	Nilai setelah Haircut atau Run off rate atau inflow rate Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Nilai Outstanding atau Nilai Pasar Outstanding Amount or Market Value	Nilai setelah Haircut atau Run off rate atau inflow rate Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSET (HQLA)					
1	Total High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA)		4.274.063		3.058.771
ARUS KAS KELUAR (CASH OUTFLOW)					
2	Simpanan nasabah perorangan dan Pendanaan yang berasal dari nasabah Usaha Mikro dan Usaha Kecil, terdiri dari: Deposits from individual customers and funding from Micro and Small Business customers consist of:				
	a. Simpanan/Pendanaan stabil a. Stable deposits/funding	79.624	3.981	87.886	4.394
	b. Simpanan/Pendanaan kurang stabil b. Less stable deposits/funding	3.549.343	354.935	3.462.842	346.284
3	Pendanaan yang berasal dari nasabah korporasi, terdiri dari: Funding originating from corporate clients, consisting of:				
	a. Simpanan operasional a. Operational Deposits	1.633.719	360.506	2.173.222	494.725
	b. Simpanan non operasional dan/atau kewajiban lainnya yang bersifat non-operasional b. Non-operational deposits and/or other non-operational liabilities	5.124.098	2.015.253	4.283.492	1.678.959
4	Pendanaan dengan agunan (secured funding) Funding with collateral (secured funding)		-		
5	Arus kas keluar lainnya (additional requirement), terdiri dari :				
	a. arus kas keluar atas transaksi derivatif a. Cash outflow from derivative transactions	209.897	209.897	90.463	90.463
	b. arus kas keluar atas peningkatan kebutuhan likuiditas b. cash outflow due to increased liquidity needs	-	-	-	-

No	Komponen Component	Posisi 30 September 2023 Position on September 30, 2023		Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position on December 31, 2023	
		Nilai Outstanding atau Nilai Pasar Outstanding Amount or Market Value	Nilai setelah Haircut atau Run off rate atau inflow rate Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Nilai Outstanding atau Nilai Pasar Outstanding Amount or Market Value	Nilai setelah Haircut atau Run off rate atau inflow rate Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
	c. arus kas keluar atas kehilangan pendanaan c. cash outflow due to loss of funding	-	-	-	-
	d. arus kas keluar atas penarikan komitmen fasilitas kredit dan fasilitas likuiditas d. Cash outflow due to the withdrawal of credit and liquidity facility commitments	1.936.549	192.879	2.345.870	230.187
	e. arus kas keluar atas kewajiban kontraktual lainnya terkait penyaluran dana e. Cash outflow due to other contractual obligations related to fund disbursement	242.482	242.482	10.526	10.526
	f. arus kas keluar atas kewajiban kontijensi pendanaan lainnya	943.305	28.809	1.009.211	30.899
	g. arus kas keluar kontraktual lainnya	323.978	323.978	291.626	291.626
	TOTAL ARUS KELUAR (CASH OUTFLOW)		3.732.720		3.178.064
	ARUS KAS MASUK (CASH INFLOW)				
6	Pinjaman dengan secured lending Secured lending loans	-	-	-	-
7	Tagihan berasal dari pihak lawan (counterparty) Bills receivable from counterparties	-	3.008.943	-	2.683.520

41. NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (NSFR)

42. NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (NSFR)

Komponen ASF ASF Component	Posisi 30 September 2023 Position as of 30th December 2022					Total Nilai Tertimbang Total Weighted Value
	Nilai Tercatat Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu (Dalam Juta Rupiah) Carrying Value by Residual Maturity (in IDR million)					
	Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value		
1	Modal: Capital:	5.142.537	-	-	-	5.142.537
2	Modal sesuai POJK KPMM Regulatory Capital as per POJK CAR	5.142.537	-	-	-	5.142.537
3	Instrumen modal lainnya Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Simpanan yang berasal dari nasabah perorangan dan Pendanaan yang berasal dari nasabah usaha mikro dan usaha kecil Deposits originating from individual customers and Funding from micro and small business customers:	670.489	2.729.135	251.267	1.189	3.291.021
5	Simpanan dan Pendanaan stabil Stable Deposits and Funding	79.124	1.487	-	-	76.581
6	Simpanan dan Pendanaan kurang stabil Less Stable Deposits and Funding	591.365	2.727.648	251.267	1.189	3.214.440

No	Komponen Component	Posisi 30 September 2023 Position on September 30, 2023		Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position on December 31, 2023	
		Nilai Outstanding atau Nilai Pasar Outstanding Amount or Market Value	Nilai setelah Haircut atau Run off rate atau inflow rate Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate	Nilai Outstanding atau Nilai Pasar Outstanding Amount or Market Value	Nilai setelah Haircut atau Run off rate atau inflow rate Value after Haircut or Run-off Rate or Inflow Rate
8	Arus kas masuk lainnya		256.551	-	142.774
	TOTAL ARUS KAS MASUK TOTAL CASH INFLOWS		3.265.494	-	2.826.294
			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
	TOTAL HQLA		4.274.063		3.058.771
	TOTAL ARUS KAS KELUAR BERSIH (NET CASH OUTFLOWS) TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		933.180		794.516
	LCR (%)		458,01%		384,99%

Analisis Kualitatif

Rasio LCR Posisi 31 Desember 2023 sebesar 384,99% cenderung menurun sebesar 73,03% jika dibandingkan dari posisi 30 September 2023. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya penurunan Total Aset Likuid Berkualitas Tinggi (HQLA) sebesar Rp. 1.215.292 dan Total Arus Kas Keluar Bersih (net cash outflow) sebesar Rp. 138.664 juta

Rasio LCR tersebut masih berada diatas ketentuan OJK yaitu paling rendah sebesar 100%.

The LCR ratio as of December 31, 2023, is 384.99%, showing a decrease of 73.03% compared to the position on September 30, 2023. This decrease is attributed to the decline in High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) totaling Rp. 1,215,292 and the Total Net Cash Outflow amounting to Rp. 138,664 million.

Despite the decrease, the LCR ratio remains above the OJK requirement of at least 100%.

Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of September 30, 2023					
Nilai Tercatat Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu (Dalam Juta Rupiah) Carrying Value by Residual Maturity (in IDR million)					Total Nilai Tertimbang Total Weighted Value
Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
5.151.619	-	-	-	-	5.151.619
5.151.619	-	-	-	-	5.151.619
-	-	-	-	-	-
652.958	2.514.406	454.961	1.946		3.266.330
85.823	-	-	-		81.532
567.135	2.514.406	454.961	1.946		3.184.798

Komponen ASF ASF Component	Posisi 30 September 2023 Position as of 30th December 2022					Total Nilai Tertimbang Total Weighted Value
	Nilai Tercatat Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu (Dalam Juta Rupiah) Carrying Value by Residual Maturity (in IDR million)					
	Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value		
7	Pendanaan yang berasal dari nasabah korporasi: Funding Originating from corporate customers:	4.700.276	4.221.780	2.869.436	2.781.900	6.862.246
8	Simpanan operasional Operational deposits	1.760.581	-	-	-	880.291
9	Pendanaan lainnya yang berasal dari nasabah korporasi Other funding originating from corporate customers	2.939.695	4.221.780	2.869.436	2.781.900	5.981.955
10	Liabilitas yang memiliki pasangan aset yang saling bergantung Liabilities with interdependent asset pairs	-	-	-	-	-
11	Liabilitas dan ekuitas lainnya: Other liabilities and equity:	228.431	884.237	10.058	17.280	22.309
12	NSFR liabilitas derivatif NSFR of derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13	Ekuitas dan liabilitas lainnya yang tidak masuk dalam kategori di atas Equities and other liabilities that are not included in the above categories	228.431	884.237	10.058	17.280	22.309
14	Total ASF					15.318.113
15	Total HQLA dalam rangka perhitungan NSFR Total HQLA in calculating NSFR					130.915
16	Simpanan pada lembaga keuangan lain untuk tujuan operasional Deposits with other financial institutions for operational purposes	287.810	-	-	-	143.905
17	Pinjaman dengan kategori Lancar dan Dalam Perhatian Khusus (performing) dan surat berharga (performing) and marketable securities	-	7.349.941	4.120.771	5.081.379	10.049.714
18	kepada lembaga keuangan yang dijamin dengan HQLA Level 1 to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
19	kepada lembaga keuangan yang dijamin bukan dengan HQLA Level 1 dan pinjaman kepada lembaga keuangan tanpa jaminan to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	8.356	4.600	3.473	7.026
20	nasabah perorangan dan nasabah usaha mikro dan usaha kecil, Pemerintah Indonesia, pemerintah negara lain, Bank Indonesia, bank sentral negara lain dan entitas sektor publik, yang diantaranya: To non-financial companies, individual customers and customers of micro and small businesses, the Government of Indonesia, governments of other countries, Bank Indonesia, central banks of other countries and public sector entities, including:	-	7.312.133	4.060.937	4.602.983	9.599.071
21	memenuhi kualifikasi untuk mendapat bobot risiko 35% atau kurang, sesuai SE OJK ATMR untuk Risiko Kredit Meet the qualifications to get a risk weight of 35% or less, according to the SE OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	9.167	5.048	9.876	13.527
22	Kredit beragun rumah tinggal yang tidak sedang dijaminkan, yang diantaranya: Loans Secured by Residential Property that are unpledged, which include:	-	18	19	289	264

Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of September 30, 2023					
Nilai Tercatat Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu (Dalam Juta Rupiah) Carrying Value by Residual Maturity (in IDR million)					Total Nilai Tertimbang Total Weighted Value
Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
4.651.253	4.763.187	2.990.507	1.924.630	6.273.566	
2.526.393	-	-	-	1.263.197	
2.124.859	4.763.187	2.990.507	1.924.630	5.010.369	
-	-	-	-	-	
265.532	128.131	11.026	11.218	16.731	
-	-	-	-	-	
265.532	128.131	11.026	11.218	16.731	
-	-	-	-	14.708.246	
-	-	-	-	122.555	
358.798	-	-	-	179.399	
-	5.900.290	5.677.854	5.537.338	10.489.672	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	11.272	5.741	2.934	7.495	
-	5.881.417	5.616.853	4.968.385	9.972.263	
-	7.376	5.062	11.089	13.427	
-	19	20	281	258	

Komponen ASF ASF Component	Posisi 30 September 2023 Position as of 30th December 2022					Total Nilai Tertimbang Total Weighted Value
	Nilai Tercatat Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu (Dalam Juta Rupiah) Carrying Value by Residual Maturity (in IDR million)					
	Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value	Nilai Tercatat Carrying Value		
23	memenuhi kualifikasi untuk mendapat bobot risiko 35% atau kurang, sesuai SE OJK ATMR untuk Risiko Kredit Meet the qualifications to get a risk weight of 35% or less, according to the SE OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	250	211	2.175	1.644
24	Surat Berharga yang tidak sedang dijaminan, tidak gagal bayar, dan tidak masuk sebagai HQLA, termasuk saham yang diperdagangkan di bursa Securities that are unpledged, not in default, and are not included as HQLA, including exchange traded shares	-	20.017	49.956	462.582	428.181
25	Aset yang memiliki pasangan liabilitas yang saling bergantung Assets with interdependent liabilities pairs	-	-	-	-	-
26	Aset lainnya: Other Assets:	166.465	1.124.809	302.773	721.273	1.475.098
27	Komoditas fisik yang diperdagangkan, termasuk emas Physical commodities that are traded, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
28	Kas, surat berharga dan aset lainnya yang dicatat sebagai initial margin untuk kontrak derivatif dan kas atau aset lain yang diserahkan sebagai default fund pada central counterparty (CCP) Cash, securities and other assets recorded as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets submitted as default funds to the central counterparty (CCP)	-	-	-	-	-
29	NSFR aset derivatif NSFR derivative assets:	-	1.577	1.577	1.577	1.577
30	NSFR liabilitas derivatif sebelum dikurangi dengan variation margin NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin	-	23.634	23.634	23.634	23.634
31	Seluruh aset lainnya yang tidak masuk dalam kategori di atas**) All other assets not included in the above categories**)	166.465	1.124.809	302.773	696.062	1.449.887
32	Seluruh aset lainnya yang tidak masuk dalam kategori di atas**) All other assets not included in the above categories**)	-	8.704.958	8.704.958	8.704.958	379.124
33	Rekening Administratif Off-balance sheet accounts	-	-	-	-	12.178.757
34	Rasio Pendanaan Stabil Bersih (Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)) Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	125,78%

Posisi 31 Desember 2023 Position as of September 30, 2023					
Nilai Tercatat Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu (Dalam Juta Rupiah) Carrying Value by Residual Maturity (in IDR million)					Total Nilai Tertimbang Total Weighted Value
Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
Tanpa Jangka Waktu No Period	< 6 bulan < 6 months	≥ 6 bulan - < 1 tahun ≥ 6 months - < 1 year	≥ 1 tahun ≥ 1 year		
-	207	216	2.074	1.560	
-	-	49.962	552.574	494.669	
-	-	-	-	-	
187.112	518.232	17.544	590.268	1.246.100	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	2.850	2.850	2.850	2.850	
-	19.428	19.428	19.428	19.428	
187.112	518.232	17.544	567.989	1.223.822	
-	10.739.930	10.739.930	10.739.930	496.341	
-	-	-	-	12.534.068	
-	-	-	-	117,35%	

Analisis Kualitatif

1. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Bank Shinhan Indonesia secara Individual 31 Desember 2023 sebesar 117,35%, masih berada diatas ketentuan sesuai POJK No. 50/POJK.03/2017 Tentang Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Pendanaan Stabil Bersih (Net Stable Funding Ratio) yang ditetapkan paling rendah 100%.
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Bank pada Triwulan IV – 2023 mengalami penurunan sebesar 8,43%, jika dibanding posisi laporan triwulan sebelumnya 30 September 2023 yaitu sebesar 125,78%.
Adapun penurunan rasio NSFR tersebut sebagian besar dipengaruhi oleh adanya penurunan dari Total Available Stable Funding (ASF) sebesar Rp. 609.867 juta.
 2. Komposisi Available Stable Funding (ASF) yang terbesar didominasi oleh Pendanaan lainnya yang berasal dari nasabah korporasi sebesar 42,65% dan Modal sebesar 35,03%.
 3. Komposisi Required Stable Funding (RSF) didominasi oleh Pinjaman kategori Lancar dan Dalam Perhatian Khusus (performing) kategori kepada korporasi non-keuangan, nasabah retail dan nasabah usaha mikro dan kecil, pemerintah pusat, pemerintah negara lain, Bank Indonesia, bank sentral negara lain dan entitas sektor publik sebesar 79,56%.
1. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) of Bank Shinhan Indonesia on an individual basis as of December 31, 2023, stood at 117.35%, still above the requirement stipulated by POJK No. 50/POJK.03/2017 regarding the obligation to maintain a Net Stable Funding Ratio, which is set at a minimum of 100%. The NSFR of the bank in the fourth quarter of 2023 experienced a decrease of 8.43% compared to the previous quarterly report as of September 30, 2023, which was 125.78%. This decrease in the NSFR ratio was largely influenced by a decrease in Total Available Stable Funding (ASF) amounting to Rp. 609,867 billion.
 2. The composition of Available Stable Funding (ASF) is predominantly dominated by Other Funding from corporate customers at 42.65% and Capital at 35.03%.
 3. The composition of Required Stable Funding (RSF) is predominantly dominated by Loans categorized as Performing and Special Mention (performing) to non-financial corporate customers, retail customers, micro and small business customers, central government, other government entities, Bank Indonesia, other central banks, and public sector entities, amounting to 79.56%.

43. Aset Terikat (Encumbrance)

	Posisi 31 Desember 2023			
	a	b	c	d
	Aset Terikat Encumbered Assets	aset yang disimpan atau diperjanjikan dengan bank sentral namun belum digunakan untuk menghasilkan likuiditas Assets held or agreed with the Central Bank but not yet used to generate liquidity	Aset tidak terikat Unencumbered Assets	Total
Kas dan Setara Kas Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Placement with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-
Surat Berharga (HQLA Level 1) Securities (HQLA Level 1)	-	-	-	-
Surat Berharga Korporasi (HQLA Level 2a dan 2b) Corporate Securities (HQLA Level 2a and 2b)	-	-	-	-

Analisis Kualitatif
Qualitative Analysis

Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak memiliki Eksposure Aset Terikat ENC (Encumbrance)
Bank Shinhan Indonesia does not have ENC Encumbrance Exposure

44. Manajemen Risiko Likuiditas (LIQA)

44. Risk Management Liquidity (LIQA)

Pengungkapan kualitatif Qualitative Disclosure

Tata Kelola Risiko (Risk Governance)

Bank telah memiliki Struktur Organisasi berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 tanggal 5 Jun 2023 perihal Struktur Organisasi dimana Treasury & Capital Department yang bertugas mengelola risiko pasar dan likuiditas Bank dan memastikan aktivitas bisnis Bank berjalan dengan lancar.

Risk Governance

The Bank has a Organizational Structure based on the Board of Directors Decision Letter No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 dated June 5, 2023 regarding the Organizational Structure, where the Treasury & Capital Department is responsible for managing the Bank's market and liquidity risks and ensuring the Bank's business activities run smoothly.

Bank juga telah membentuk Komite ALCO berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 051/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2017 tanggal 24 Agustus 2017. Komite ALCO (Asset Liability Committee) SK No. 051/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2017 tanggal 24 Agt 2017. Bank telah menyelenggarakan rapat Komite ALCO selama Q4/2023 sebanyak 3 (tiga) kali yaitu pada tanggal 26 Okt 2023, 30 Nov 2023 dan 22 Des 2023 sehingga total Rapat Komite ALCO sampai dengan Q4/2023 sebanyak 12 (dua belas) kali.

The Bank has also established the ALCO Committee based on the Board of Directors Decision Letter No. 051/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2017 dated August 24, 2017. The ALCO (Asset Liability Committee) Committee SK No. 051/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2017 dated August 24, 2017. The Bank has held ALCO Committee meetings during Q4/2023 three times, namely on October 26, 2023, November 30, 2023, and December 22, 2023, making a total of 12 (twelve) ALCO Committee meetings up to Q4/2023.

Kebijakan dan prosedur pengelolaan risiko likuiditas diatur dalam Kebijakan Treasury & Capital Department. Direksi dan Departemen Terkait sudah melakukan pemantauan likuiditas secara harian atas kondisi likuiditas bank dan telah disampaikan kepada pengawas bank. Departemen Treasury & Capital Sebagai 1st line of defense, melakukan upaya mitigasi risiko likuiditas sesuai dengan ketentuan standar operasional prosedur internal dan sesuai dengan kebijakan regulasi yang berlaku.

Dalam menjaga stabilitas rasio penting likuiditas, diantaranya adalah rasio NSFR, Bank melakukan mitigasi melalui pinjaman jangka panjang ke regulator maupun melakukan kerjasama dengan counterparty. Di samping itu terkait money market line, counterparty yang akan diberikan fasilitas tersebut selalu dilakukan review secara berkala, Melakukan kordinasi dengan Departemen terkait atas lalu lintas dana keluar atau dana masuk secara harian dan dilakukan pemantauan rasio GWM baik rupiah maupun valas.

The liquidity risk management policy and procedures are governed by the Treasury & Capital Department Policy. The Board of Directors and relevant Departments have been monitoring liquidity on a daily basis, assessing the bank's liquidity conditions, and reporting them to the bank supervisor.

The Treasury & Capital Department, as the 1st line of defense, undertakes liquidity risk mitigation efforts in accordance with internal standard operating procedures and regulatory policies.

To maintain the stability of key liquidity ratios such as the NSFR, the Bank mitigates risks by obtaining long-term loans from regulators or collaborating with counterparties. Additionally, concerning the money market line, counterparties eligible for such facilities undergo regular reviews. Coordination with relevant Departments regarding daily fund inflows and outflows is conducted, and monitoring of the GWM ratio, both in local currency and foreign currency, is performed.

45. Perhitungan Risiko Operasional Bank secara Individu

45. Operational Risk Calculation for the Bank Individually

45.1 Laporan Data Kerugian Historis

45.1. Historical Loss Data Report

Indikator Bisnis (IB) dan komponen IB Business Indicator (IB) and its components	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	T-7	T-8	T-9	RATA-RATA 10 TAHUN
1 Batasan minimum untuk suatu kejadian kerugian operasional (loss event) sebesar Rp300.000.000,00 (tiga ratus juta rupiah) atau lebih The minimum threshold for an operational loss event is Rp300,000,000.00 (three hundred million Indonesian Rupiah) or more											
2 Jumlah kerugian operasional bersih setelah memperhitungkan nilai pemulihan (tanpa pengecualian) Net operational losses after considering recovery value (without exceptions)	633,03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,30
3 Jumlah terjadinya kerugian risiko operasional The total occurrence of operational risk losses	1,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,10

	Indikator Bisnis (IB) dan komponen IB Business Indicator (IB) and its components	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	T-7	T-8	T-9	RATA-RATA 10 TAHUN
4	Jumlah kerugian risiko operasional yang dikecualikan The amount of operational risk losses exempted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jumlah terjadinya kerugian risiko operasional yang dikecualikan The number of operational risk loss events exempted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jumlah kerugian operasional bersih setelah memperhitungkan nilai pemulihan dan kerugian risiko operasional yang dikecualikan The net operational loss after considering recovery value and exempted operational risk losses.	633,03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,30
7	Batasan minimum untuk suatu kejadian kerugian operasional (loss event) sebesar Rp1.500.000.000,00 (satu milyar lima ratus juta rupiah) atau lebih The minimum threshold for an operational loss event is Rp1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million Indonesian Rupiah) or more											
8	Jumlah kerugian operasional bersih setelah memperhitungkan nilai pemulihan (tanpa pengecualian) The net operational loss after considering the recovery value (without exceptions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jumlah terjadinya kerugian risiko operasional The total occurrence of operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jumlah kerugian risiko operasional yang dikecualikan The total operational risk losses excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Jumlah terjadinya kerugian risiko operasional yang dikecualikan The total number of operational risk losses that are excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Jumlah kerugian operasional bersih setelah memperhitungkan nilai pemulihan dan kerugian risiko operasional yang dikecualikan The total net operational losses after accounting for recovery value and operational risk losses that are excluded.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Rincian perhitungan modal untuk risiko operasional Details of the capital calculation for operational risk											
14	Apakah kerugian digunakan dalam perhitungan FPKI? (Ya/Tidak) Is the loss used in the FPKI calculation? (Yes/No)	Y										

	Indikator Bisnis (IB) dan komponen IB Business Indicator (IB) and its components	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	T-7	T-8	T-9	RATA-RATA 10 TAHUN
15	Dalam hal baris 11 diisi "Tidak", apakah tidak digunakannya data kerugian intern tersebut disebabkan ketidaksesuaian standar minimum untuk data kerugian? (Ya/Tidak) If line 11 is filled with "No," is the non-use of internal loss data due to non-compliance with minimum standards for loss data? (Yes/No)		Y									
16	Threshold yg digunakan dalam perhitungan modal untuk risiko operasional (dalam satuan rupiah penuh) The threshold used in the calculation of operational risk capital (in full rupiah)		300,00									
17	Keterangan Tambahan (jika ada) Additional Information (if available)		Optional									

45.2 Laporan Rincian Indikator Bisnis

No	Indikator Bisnis (IB) dan komponen IB Business Indicators (BI) and BI components	A	B	C
		2023 (Unaudited)	2022(Audited)	2021 (Audited)
1	Komponen Bunga, Sewa, dan Dividen (KBSD) Interest, Rent, and Dividend Components (IRDC)	480.202		
2	Pendapatan Bunga Interest Income	1.465.485	1.086.353	793.768
3	Beban Bunga Interest Expense	875.404	572.719	336.672
4	Aset Produktif	23.468.374	22.831.545	17.727.073
5	Pendapatan Dividen Dividend Income	-	-	-
6	Komponen Jasa (KJ) Service Components (SC)	110.600		
7	Pendapatan Jasa dan Komisi Service and Commission Income	113.095	95.132	81.715
8	Beban Jasa dan Komisi Service and Commission Expenses	30.775	25.465	14.984
9	Pendapatan operasional lainnya Other Operating Revenue	683	33.979	2.573
10	Beban operasional lainnya Other Operating Expenses	10.080	10.097	21.681
11	Komponen Keuangan (KK) Financial Components	32.398		
12	Laba Rugi Bersih Trading Book Net Trading Book Profit/Loss	-	-	-
13	Laba Rugi Bersih Banking Book Net Banking Book Profit/Loss	72.363	4.339	20.492
14	IB BI	623.201		
15	Komponen Indikator Bisnis (KIB) Business Indicator Components	74.784		
16	Pengungkapan IB BI Disclosure			
17	IB total termasuk aktivitas yang didivestasi The total BI includes divested activities	623.201		
18	Pengurangan IB dikarenakan pengecualian atas aktivitas yang didivestasi	-		
19	Keterangan Tambahan Additional Information	Optional		

45.2 Laporan Perhitungan ATMR untuk Risiko Operasional dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar

No	Rincian Details	ATMR Risiko Operasional
1	Komponen Indikator Bisnis (KIB) Business Indicator Components (BIC)	74.784
2	Faktor Pengali Kerugian Internal (FPKI) Internal Loss Multiplier Factor	1,00
3	Modal Minimum Risiko Operasional (MMRO)	74.784
4	ATMR untuk Risiko Operasional ATMR for Operational Risk	934.801

46. Risiko Operasional - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

Lampiran C Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 Tanggal 29 April 2020 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Operasional Dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar Bagi Bank Umum

Appendix C of Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 dated April 29, 2020 Regarding the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO OPERASIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR CREDIT RISK

Nama Bank : PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia
Bank Name

Laporan Tahun : Desember 2023
Year of the Report : December 2023

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

1	<p>Penjelasan peraturan, kebijakan, dan/atau pedoman terkait manajemen risiko untuk risiko operasional Explanation of regulations, policies, and/or guidelines related to operational risk management.</p> <p>Berdasarkan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POJK No.18/POJK.03/2016 dan SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 Tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum 2. POJK No.4/POJK.03/2016 dan SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 Tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum. 3. SEOJK No.6/SEOJK.03/2020 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Operasional Dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar Bagi Bank Umum Tanggal 29 April 2020. 4. POJK No.9/POJK.03/2016 Tentang Prinsip Kehatian-Hatian Bagi Bank Umum Yang Melakukan Penyerahan Sebagian Pelaksanaan Pekerjaan Kepada Pihak Lain 5. SEOJK No.29/SEOJK.03/2022 Tentang Ketahanan Dan Keamanan Siber Bagi Bank Umum 6. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Versi 2.0 Tanggal 27 Januari 2023 7. SOP Manajemen Risiko Versi 3.0 Tanggal 30 Januari 2023 8. SOP Pengukuran Risiko Operasional versi 1.0 Juni 2022, untuk pengukuran Risiko Operasional Bank telah mengimplementasikan tools Loss Event Data, tools Key Operational Risk Indicator, tools Operational Risk Control Self Assesment. 9. SOP Penilaian Risiko Informasi Teknologi versi 1.0 1 April 2022 10. Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Produk Bank versi 1.0 1 April 2022 11. SOP Penilaian Risiko PJP versi 1.0 2 April 2022 12. SOP IT Risk Register versi 1.0 Juni 2022 13. Pedoman Strategi Anti Fraud BSI tanggal 21 Februari 2020 14. SOP Business Continuity Plan (BCP) versi 3.0 Desember 2022 15. SOP IT Helpdesk Februari 2020 16. SOP IT Governance Document Management April 2023 17. SOP IT Procurement Management April 2023 18. SOP IT Service Provider Management April 2023 19. Kebijakan Information Security Management (ISMS) Manual Februari 2023 20. Kebijakan Information Security and Cyber Februari 2023 21. Kebijakan Acceptable Use of Assets & Information Februari 2023 22. SOP Endpoint Security Management Maret 2023 23. SOP Asset Security Management Februari 2023 24. SOP Logical Security Februari 2023 25. SOP Network Security Management Juni 2023 26. SOP IT Asset Management Mei 2023 27. SOP Keamanan Fisik dan Lingkungan Februari 2023
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LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO OPERASIONAL
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR CREDIT RISK

Based on:

1. POJK No.18/POJK.03/2016 and SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 Regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks
2. POJK No.4/POJK.03/2016 and SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 Regarding the Assessment of the Health Level of Commercial Banks.
3. SEOJK No.6/SEOJK.03/2020 Regarding the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks on April 29, 2020.
4. POJK No.9/POJK.03/2016 Regarding Prudential Principles for Commercial Banks Engaging in Outsourcing Activities
5. SEOJK No.29/SEOJK.03/2022 Regarding Cyber Resilience and Security for Commercial Banks
6. Risk Management Policy Version 2.0 dated January 27, 2023
7. Risk Management SOP Version 3.0 dated January 30, 2023
8. Operational Risk Measurement SOP Version 1.0 June 2022, for operational risk measurement, the Bank has implemented Loss Event Data tools, Key Operational Risk Indicator tools, Operational Risk Control Self-Assessment tools.
9. Information Technology Risk Assessment SOP Version 1.0 April 1, 2022
10. Guidelines for Banking Product Management Version 1.0 April 1, 2022
11. PJP Risk Assessment SOP Version 1.0 April 2, 2022
12. IT Risk Register SOP Version 1.0 June 2022
13. BSI Anti-Fraud Strategy Guidelines dated February 21, 2020
14. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) SOP Version 3.0 December 2022
15. IT Helpdesk SOP February 2020
16. IT Governance Document Management SOP April 2023
17. IT Procurement Management SOP April 2023
18. IT Service Provider Management SOP April 2023
19. Information Security Management (ISMS) Manual Policy February 2023
20. Information Security and Cyber Policy February 2023
21. Acceptable Use of Assets & Information Policy February 2023
22. Endpoint Security Management SOP March 2023
23. Asset Security Management SOP February 2023
24. Logical Security SOP February 2023
25. Network Security Management SOP June 2023
26. IT Asset Management SOP May 2023
27. Physical and Environmental Security SOP February 2023

2

Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Operasional.
Explanation of the structure and organization of management and control functions related to Operational Risk.

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT



Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya selalu independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan operasional maupun bisnis.
Risk Management Department bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional dan Risiko Lainnya. The Risk Management Department operates independently, as reflected in its lack of involvement in operational or business activities. The department is tasked with providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and frameworks related to Operational Risk Management and other risks.

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO OPERASIONAL
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR CREDIT RISK

<p>3</p>	<p>Penjelasan sistem pengukuran untuk Risiko Operasional (mencakup sistem dan data yang digunakan) untuk menghitung Risiko Operasional, diantaranya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menggunakan pendekatan metode standar untuk menghitung perkiraan beban modal untuk Risiko Operasional. - Menggunakan tools Loss Event Data (LED) untuk mengetahui perkembangan proses implementasi manajemen risiko operasional melalui data kerugian ataupun potensi kerugian baik di kantor pusat maupun cabang termasuk terhadap potensi atau event fraud yang terjadi. - Menggunakan tools Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI), untuk mengetahui perkembangan proses implementasi manajemen risiko operasional melalui self assesment terkait data SDM, potensi dan kejadian fraud, keluhan nasabah, manajemen kontrol, kejadian operasional IT, kelengkapan asuransi dan kepatuhan terhadap hukum dan aturan yang telah ditetapkan. - Menggunakan tools Operational Risk Control Self Assesment (ORCSA), untuk mengetahui proses implementasi manajemen risiko operasional melalui self assesment perkembangan data struktur organisasi, pelaksanaan system prosedur, faktor Sumber Daya Manusia, proses pelaporan, kondisi pekerjaan, perencanaan, infrastruktur dan keamanan area kerja, lebih peka atau sensitif terhadap kejadian atau risiko-risiko yang ada pada masing-masing unit kerja di Cabang dari pimpinan cabang, operasional supervisor, back office, teller, customer service maupun relationship manager. - Menggunakan tools IT Risk Register secara self-assessment untuk meyakinkan pengelolaan risiko dalam pemanfaatan teknologi informasi telah berjalan dengan efektif dan apabila terdapat potensi kegagalan proses/system dapat segera diantisipasi. <p>Explanation of the measurement system for Operational Risk (including the system and data used) to calculate Operational Risk, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilizing the standard approach method to calculate the estimated capital charge for Operational Risk. - Employing Loss Event Data (LED) tools to track the progress of Operational Risk management implementation through loss data or potential losses, both at the headquarters and branch levels, including potential or actual fraud events. - Utilizing Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI) tools to monitor the progress of Operational Risk management implementation through self-assessment related to HR data, potential fraud incidents, customer complaints, control management, IT operational incidents, insurance coverage, and compliance with established laws and regulations. - Employing Operational Risk Control Self-Assessment (ORCSA) tools to assess the implementation process of Operational Risk management through self-assessment related to organizational structure data, system and procedure implementation, HR factors, reporting processes, working conditions, planning, infrastructure, and workplace security, which are more sensitive to incidents or risks present in each working unit at the branch level, including branch managers, operational supervisors, back-office staff, tellers, customer service representatives, and relationship managers. - Using IT Risk Register tools through self-assessment to ensure effective risk management in the utilization of information technology and promptly anticipate potential process/system failures. <hr/> <p>Dalam menghitung perkiraan beban modal untuk Risiko Operasional dengan melihat dari data historis kerugian selama 6 tahun dari Tahun 2017 s.d. Tahun 2023 yang berasal dari :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kecurangan Intern, · Kecurangan Ekstern, · Praktik Ketenagakerjaan dan Keamanan tempat Kerja, · Klien, Produk dan Praktik Bisnis, · Kerusakan pada Aset Fisik, · Gangguan Aktivitas Bisnis dan Kegagalan Sistem, · Manajemen Pelaksanaan, pengiriman dan pemrosesan. <p>Dengan mengalikan Komponen Indikator Bisnis (KIB) dan Faktor Pengali Kerugian Internal (FPKI) serta mengkonversi ATMR untuk Risiko Operasional sesuai Pilar 1.</p> <p>In calculating the estimated capital charge for Operational Risk by looking at historical loss data over 6 years from 2017 to 2023 originating from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal Fraud, - External Fraud, - Employment Practices and Workplace Safety, - Clients, Products, and Business Practices, - Damage to Physical Assets, - Business Disruption and System Failures, - Execution, Delivery, and Process Management. <p>This involves multiplying the Business Indicator Component (BIC) by the Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM) and converting it to the ATM (Allocated Tangible Net Worth) for Operational Risk according to Pillar 1.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Penjelasan ruang lingkup dan cakupan utama dari kerangka laporan untuk risiko operasional untuk pejabat eksekutif dan direksi Bank.</p> <p>Explanation of the scope and main coverage of the operational risk reporting framework for executive officers and directors of the bank.</p>

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO OPERASIONAL
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR CREDIT RISK

Ruang Lingkup dan Cakupan Utama dari kerangka Laporan untuk Risiko Operasional meliputi:

1. Pengawasan aktif Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dalam memantau risiko yang timbul dari adanya aktivitas operasional Bank.
2. Kecukupan Kebijakan dan prosedur Manajemen Risiko Operasional serta penetapan Limit Risiko Operasional.
3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian Risiko serta sistem informasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional dan
4. Sistem pengendalian intern yang menyeluruh untuk Risiko Operasional.

The scope and main coverage of the Operational Risk reporting framework include:

1. Active oversight by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in monitoring risks arising from the Bank's operational activities.
2. Adequacy of Operational Risk Management policies and procedures, including setting Operational Risk limits.
3. Adequacy of processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks, as well as the Operational Risk Management information system.
4. Comprehensive internal control systems for Operational Risk.

5

Penjelasan mitigasi risiko dan transfer risiko yang digunakan dalam manajemen untuk Risiko Operasional. Hal tersebut mencakup mitigasi dengan penerbitan kebijakan (seperti kebijakan untuk budaya risiko, risiko yang dapat diterima, dan alih daya). Sisa eksposur dapat diserap oleh Bank atau untuk dilakukan transfer risiko.

Sebagai contoh, dampak dari kerugian operasional dapat dimitigasi dengan asuransi.

Explanation of risk mitigation and risk transfer used in management for Operational Risk. This includes mitigation through policy issuance (such as policies for risk culture, acceptable risks, and outsourcing). Any remaining exposure can be absorbed by the Bank or transferred. For example, the impact of operational losses can be mitigated through insurance.

LAPORAN PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO UNTUK RISIKO OPERASIONAL
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOR CREDIT RISK

1. Mitigasi risiko yang dilakukan dalam meminimalisasi kerugian yang timbul dari kegiatan operasional Bank dengan cara sebagai berikut:
2. Membuat Kebijakan dan Prosedur bagi setiap unit kerja dalam mengatur kegiatan operasional Bank.
3. Seluruh Kebijakan dan Prosedur Bank didokumentasikan didalam Goldwing System dan dapat diakses oleh setiap karyawan Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
4. Menetapkan tingkat Risiko yang akan diambil (risk appetite) dan toleransi Risiko (risk tolerance) yang sejalan dengan sasaran strategis strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan dan dikaji ulang secara berkala.
5. Bank telah memiliki Kebijakan dan Prosedur terkait Business Continuity Plan (BCP) dan rencana pengujian dilakukan minimal 1 tahun 1 kali.
6. Melaksanakan kaji ulang independen dan evaluasi yang dilakukan secara berkala oleh Risk Management Department, Compliance Department dan Internal Audit Department atas perubahan kebijakan dan prosedur dari setiap unit kerja.
7. Menerapkan 4 eyes principle yaitu checker and maker dalam setiap transaksi yang dilakukan.
8. Melakukan transfer risiko terhadap asset-aset yang dimiliki Bank terutama dari faktor eksternal dengan Asuransi.
9. Memberikan pelatihan – pelatihan kepada karyawan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keahliannya dan juga memberikan pelatihan risk awareness secara berkala.
10. Memberikan edukasi secara berkala melalui notifikasi Goldwing System kepada karyawan untuk selalu menjaga data pada sistem, email serta data pada aplikasi internal lainnya dari serangan virus dan hacker (kejahatan siber) serta juga menghimbau karyawan agar tetap menjaga password email, Core Banking System dan komputer dari pihak – pihak yang tidak berwenang.
11. Menghimbau kepada karyawan cara mengidentifikasi dan mencegah atas potensi kasus fraud terhadap transaksi – transaksi yang ada di Bank Shinhan Indonesia sehingga dapat dimitigasi untuk meminimalkan potensi kemungkinan terjadinya fraud, diantaranya yaitu dengan melalui implementasi whistle blowing system, refreshment terkait risk awareness dan risk culture di lingkungan Bank.
12. Senantiasa memberikan informasi – informasi terkait peraturan – peraturan yang berlaku kepada seluruh level organisasi di Bank.
13. Dalam pelaksanaan alihdaya, Bank mengimplementasikannya sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku seperti pemanfaatan tenaga kerja dilakukan untuk posisi resepsionis, messenger, cleaning, supir dan tenaga pengamanan dimana komposisi dibandingkan jumlah karyawan Bank adalah 23,18%. Selain hal tersebut dari sisi Teknologi Informasi dalam pelaksanaannya Bank mengatur dalam Prosedur Penggunaan Pihak Ketiga Penyedia Jasa Teknologi Informasi.

Risk mitigation measures undertaken to minimize losses arising from the operational activities of Bank Shinhan Indonesia include:

1. Establishing policies and procedures for each operational unit within the bank to regulate operational activities.
2. Documenting all bank policies and procedures in the Goldwing System, accessible to every employee of Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
3. Setting the level of risk appetite and risk tolerance aligned with the overall strategic business objectives and periodically reviewing them.
4. Having policies and procedures related to Business Continuity Plan (BCP) with testing plans conducted at least once a year.
5. Conducting periodic independent reviews and evaluations by the Risk Management Department, Compliance Department, and Internal Audit Department on policy and procedure changes in each operational unit.
6. Implementing the "4 eyes principle" (checker and maker) in every transaction conducted.
7. Transferring risks associated with bank-owned assets, especially from external factors, through insurance.
8. Providing training sessions to employees to enhance their knowledge and skills and periodically conducting risk awareness training.
9. Conducting periodic education through Goldwing System notifications to employees to safeguard data in the system, emails, and other internal applications from virus and hacker attacks (cybercrimes) and reminding employees to maintain passwords for emails, Core Banking System, and computers from unauthorized access.
10. Encouraging employees to identify and prevent potential fraud cases involving transactions at Bank Shinhan Indonesia to mitigate the potential occurrence of fraud, including implementing a whistleblowing system and providing refreshment on risk awareness and risk culture within the bank's environment.
11. Continuously providing information on applicable regulations to all organizational levels within the bank.
12. Regarding outsourcing, implementing it according to applicable regulations, such as utilizing manpower for positions like receptionists, messengers, cleaners, drivers, and security personnel, where the composition compared to the total number of bank employees is 23.18%. Additionally, in terms of Information Technology, the bank regulates it in the Third-Party IT Service Provider Usage Procedure.

47. Risiko Hukum - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS	
1	<p>Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Hukum Explanation of the structure and organization of management and control functions related to Legal Risk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO THE STRUCTURE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD PD[President Director] --> DIC[Director In Charge of Compliance] DIC --> RMD[Risk Management Department] RMD --> CRU[Credit Risk Unit] RMD --> MLRU[Market & Liquidity Risk Unit] RMD --> OORU[Operation & Other Risk Unit] </pre> </div> <p>Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya selalu independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan operasional maupun bisnis. Risk Management Department bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional dan Risiko Lainnya. The Risk Management Department performs its duties independently, as reflected by its lack of involvement in operational or business activities. The Risk Management Department is responsible for providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and frameworks related to the implementation of Operational Risk Management and other risks.</p> <p>Berdasarkan Struktur Organisasi melalui berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 tanggal 5 Jun 2023 perihal Struktur Organisasi, dalam mengelola risiko hukum Bank telah membentuk Legal & Loan Administration Department dan Corporate Legal yang selalu memastikan Pengikatan Perjanjian Kerjasama Bank dengan Pihak Eksternal Bank telah sesuai dengan peraturan perundang - undangan yang berlaku dan memastikan Bank tidak cacat hukum. Bank juga telah membentuk Loan Work-Out & Remedial Department untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan hukum terkait penyaluran kredit bank</p> <p>Based on the Organizational Structure outlined in Board of Directors Decree No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 dated June 5, 2023, regarding the Organizational Structure, the management of legal risks in the bank is overseen by the Legal & Loan Administration Department and Corporate Legal. These departments ensure that the Bank's agreements with external parties comply with applicable regulations and ensure the Bank's legal compliance. Additionally, the bank has established the Loan Work-Out & Remedial Department to address legal issues related to loan disbursement.</p>
2	<p>Mekanisme Pengendalian Risiko Hukum Mechanism of Legal Risk Control</p>

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Legal & Loan Administration Department selalu memperhatikan kelengkapan aspek hukum terutama yang berkaitan dengan aktivitas perikatan perjanjian dengan debitur dan kelengkapan dokumen legalitas sebagai bentuk pengendalian risiko. Selain itu Corporate Legal juga selalu melakukan kajian atas perjanjian – perjanjian dengan pihak ketiga yang bekerjasama dengan Bank.

Departemen Spesial Asset Management merupakan unit kerja yang bertugas untuk memitigasi risiko Hukum Bank dengan melakukan penagihan dan penjualan aset jaminan debitur dilakukan secara persuasif dan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku. Departemen Spesial Asset Management melakukan Review atas pedoman penagihan, penjualan aset jaminan dan pelaksanaan lelang dilakukan secara terus – menerus dan berkala, membentuk unit kerja khusus (Remedial & Litigation Unit) yang menangani kasus hukum yang terjadi dan mengikuti setiap tahapan sidang yang diadakan oleh PN dan melakukan monitoring perkembangan kasus hukum melalui SIPP dalam hal menghadapi kasus hukum yang rumit maka Bank akan melakukan kerjasama dengan pihak ke 3 (Law Firm) untuk menyelesaikan hal tersebut dalam hal ini Bank bekerjasama dengan Sandiva Legal Network.

Bank juga telah melakukan upaya-upaya penyelesaian kasus hukum dengan konsultasi kepada Konsultan hukum rekanan Bank. Disamping itu, manajemen juga secara aktif selalu melakukan monitoring melalui laporan yang secara periodik (bulanan) dibuat oleh Loan Work-Out & Remedial Department dalam rangka mendorong percepatan penyelesaian perkara hukum tersebut. Kantor pusat memberikan bimbingan, panduan dan arahan kepada Departemen terkait di Kantor Cabang untuk merespon dan menyelesaikan permasalahan litigasi.

General Affair Department (GAD) juga melakukan mitigasi risiko Hukum dengan cara berkoordinasi dengan Legal & Corporate Secretary Department untuk meminta review terkait isi perjanjian/dokumen kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga sebelum terjadinya kesepakatan.

Human Resources Department (HRD) juga turut melakukan upaya mitigasi risiko Hukum Bank. Dalam hal terdapat kasus hukum yang timbul dari karyawan, koordinasi akan dilakukan dengan Internal Audit Department dan Legal & Corporate Secretary Department untuk melakukan investigasi dan hasilnya akan dibawa ke Komite Sanksi untuk diputuskan terkait penyelesaian kasus hukum yang tertuang pada Bab XV Sanksi di Kebijakan dan Prosedur HR versi 1.3 tahun 2023.

Bank juga telah melakukan upaya-upaya penyelesaian kasus hukum dengan konsultasi kepada Konsultan hukum rekanan Bank. Di samping itu, Manajemen secara aktif selalu melakukan pemantauan melalui laporan yang secara periodik (bulanan) dikelola oleh Legal & Corporate Secretary Department dalam rangka mendorong percepatan penyelesaian perkara hukum tersebut. Manajemen juga memberikan bimbingan, panduan dan arahan kepada Kantor Cabang untuk merespon dan menyelesaikan permasalahan litigasi.

The Legal & Loan Administration Department always pays attention to the completeness of legal aspects, especially those related to contractual activities with debtors and the completeness of legal documents as a form of risk control. Additionally, the Corporate Legal Department also conducts reviews of agreements with third parties collaborating with the Bank.

The Special Asset Management Department is a unit responsible for mitigating the Bank's legal risks by conducting debt collection and asset sales from debtors persuasively and in accordance with applicable regulations. The Special Asset Management Department reviews guidelines for debt collection, asset sales, and conducts auctions continuously and periodically. It forms a specialized unit (Remedial & Litigation Unit) to handle legal cases, follows each stage of the trial held by the District Court, and monitors the progress of legal cases through the SIPP. In the event of complex legal cases, the Bank collaborates with third parties (Law Firms) to resolve them, such as through its collaboration with Sandiva Legal Network.

The Bank also makes efforts to resolve legal cases by consulting legal consultants affiliated with the Bank. Moreover, management actively monitors through periodic reports (monthly) prepared by the Loan Work-Out & Remedial Department to expedite the resolution of legal cases. The head office provides guidance, guidelines, and instructions to related departments at the Branch Office to respond to and resolve litigation issues.

The General Affairs Department (GAD) also mitigates legal risks by coordinating with the Legal & Corporate Secretary Department to request reviews of the contents of agreements/documents with third parties before agreements are made.

The Human Resources Department (HRD) also participates in mitigating the Bank's legal risks. In the event of legal cases arising from employees, coordination will be conducted with the Internal Audit Department and the Legal & Corporate Secretary Department to investigate, and the results will be brought to the Sanctions Committee for decision-making related to the resolution of legal cases as stipulated in Chapter XV of the Sanctions in HR Policy and Procedure version 1.3 of 2023.

The Bank also makes efforts to resolve legal cases by consulting legal consultants affiliated with the Bank. Additionally, management actively monitors through periodic reports (monthly) managed by the Legal & Corporate Secretary Department to expedite the resolution of legal cases. Management also provides guidance, guidelines, and instructions to the Branch Office to respond to and resolve litigation issues.

48. Risiko Reputasi – Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

**ANALISIS KUALITATIF
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS**

- 1 Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Reputasi
Explanation of the structure and organization of management and control functions related to Reputation Risk.

**STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
THE STRUCTURE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**



Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya selalu independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan operasional maupun bisnis.
Risk Management Department bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional dan Risiko Lainnya.

The Risk Management Department operates independently, as reflected by its lack of involvement in operational or business activities. The Risk Management Department's responsibility includes providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and frameworks related to the implementation of Operational Risk Management and other risks.

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 003/BSI – SKDIR/VI/2023 tanggal 5 Jun 2023 Tentang Kebijakan Manajemen Bank dalam pengelolaan Risiko Reputasi, Bank telah memiliki Unit Kerja Khusus untuk melakukan pencatatan pengaduan nasabah yang telah masuk dari Call Center dan Kantor Cabang serta melakukan eskalasi ke Departemen Terkait perihal pengaduan tersebut untuk dapat ditindaklanjuti. Semua pengaduan yang masuk akan segera diselesaikan oleh Bank Shinhan Indonesia sesuai Kebijakan dan Prosedur pengaduan nasabah yang tercantum dalam "SOP Penanganan Pengaduan Konsumen".

Terkait perjanjian kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga, Bank telah menunjuk Corporate Secretary Unit yang memiliki tugas untuk melakukan review atas perjanjian – perjanjian kerjasama Bank dengan pihak ketiga. Selain itu, terkait perjanjian – perjanjian kredit telah ditunjuk Legal & Loan Administration Unit untuk mereview semua perjanjian – perjanjian kredit.

Based on Board of Directors Decree No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 dated June 5, 2023 regarding the Bank's Management Policy in managing Reputation Risk, the Bank has established a Special Work Unit to record customer complaints received from the Call Center and Branch Offices and to escalate them to the relevant Departments for follow-up actions. All incoming complaints will be promptly addressed by Bank Shinhan Indonesia in accordance with the Customer Complaint Handling Policy and Procedures outlined in the "Consumer Complaint Handling SOP".

Regarding agreements with third parties, the Bank has appointed a Corporate Secretary Unit tasked with reviewing the Bank's cooperation agreements with third parties. Additionally, for credit agreements, the Legal & Loan Administration Unit has been designated to review all credit agreements.

- 2 Kebijakan dan mekanisme dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kepada nasabah dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya untuk mengendalikan risiko reputasi
Policy and Mechanisms to Enhance Service Quality to Customers and Other Stakeholders to Manage Reputation Risk

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Dalam penanganan pengaduan nasabah yang berhubungan dengan Pihak Ketiga, Operation Department – Settlement Unit berperan dalam membuat dan mengirimkan klaim kepada vendor-vendor yang bekerjasama dengan Bank agar dapat menindaklanjuti pengaduan nasabah tersebut.

Tindaklanjut dan penyelesaian atas pengaduan nasabah tersebut dari Departemen terkait, sesuai dengan SLA yang telah tercantum dalam "SOP Penanganan Pengaduan Konsumen" adalah sebagai berikut:

- Pengaduan secara Lisan (Call Center) maksimum 5 hari kerja sejak pengaduan tersebut diterima oleh Bank.
- Pengaduan secara Tertulis (Kantor Cabang/Mobile Branch) maksimum 20 hari kerja semenjak dokumen pengaduan tersebut diterima secara lengkap oleh Bank.
- Dalam hal tertentu Kantor Cabang dapat melakukan perpanjangan penyelesaian pengaduan tersebut maksimum 20 hari kerja sejak jangka waktu pengaduan sebelumnya berakhir. Dalam hal ini dapat melakukan perpanjangan pengaduan nasabah jika memerlukan tidak lanjut oleh Pihak lain yang memerlukan waktu lama.

Contact Center tidak hanya menanggapi keluhan/pengaduan nasabah namun juga memberikan layanan informasi perbankan baik terkait produk maupun layanan bank. Selain Contact Center, petugas Bank di Kantor-Kantor Cabang juga setiap saat dapat memberikan informasi kepada nasabah produk maupun layanan bank.

Bank telah mentransparansikan tata cara penanganan pengaduan nasabah dan menyelesaikannya kepada Kantor Cabang/Departemen/Unit Kerja Terkait sesuai dengan peraturan maupun standar yang berlaku.

Transparansi produk yang ditawarkan kepada nasabah sesuai dengan POJK No. 18/POJK.07/2018 tentang Layanan Pengaduan Konsumen di Sektor Jasa Keuangan dan SEOJK No. 17/SEOJK.07/2018 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Layanan Pengaduan Konsumen di Sektor Jasa Keuangan, serta Bank telah berupaya meningkatkan standar layanan nasabah dengan melakukan training Service Excellence kepada petugas bank.

In handling customer complaints related to Third Parties, the Operations Department - Settlement Unit plays a role in creating and sending claims to vendors collaborating with the Bank to follow up on these customer complaints.

The follow-up and resolution of these customer complaints by the respective Departments, according to the SLA outlined in the "Consumer Complaint Handling SOP," are as follows:

- Oral Complaints (Call Center) within a maximum of 5 working days from the receipt of the complaint by the Bank.
- Written Complaints (Branch Office/Mobile Branch) within a maximum of 20 working days from the complete receipt of the complaint document by the Bank.
- In certain cases, the Branch Office may extend the resolution of the complaint for a maximum of 20 working days from the end of the previous complaint period. In this case, the customer complaint may be extended if further action is required by other parties that require additional time.

The Contact Center not only responds to customer complaints but also provides banking information services related to products and bank services. Besides the Contact Center, Bank personnel at Branch Offices can also provide information to customers about products and bank services at any time.

The Bank has transparently communicated the procedures for handling and resolving customer complaints to the Branch Offices/Departments/Units concerned in accordance with applicable regulations and standards.

The transparency of products offered to customers complies with POJK No. 18/POJK.07/2018 regarding Consumer Complaint Services in the Financial Services Sector and SEOJK No. 17/SEOJK.07/2018 regarding Guidelines for Implementing Consumer Complaint Services in the Financial Services Sector, and the Bank has endeavored to improve customer service standards by conducting Service Excellence training for bank personnel.

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Bank akan senantiasa berupaya memberikan edukasi ke nasabah untuk menjaga kerahasiaan data pribadi nasabah dengan tidak memberitahukan ID, Kata Sandi, Informasi Pribadi Lainnya serta M-OTP kepada siapapun melalui pemberitahuan Pop Up yang ada pada Internet Banking SOL, pemberitahuan melalui SMS ke Nasabah secara berkala dan pemberitahuan dari Customer Service di Kantor - Kantor Cabang BSI kepada nasabah yang membuka rekening di Kantor Cabang.

Bank juga telah memiliki konsultan umum untuk memberikan layanan konsultasi hukum yang bersifat umum seperti mereview perjanjian terkait dengan kegiatan Bank. Contohnya: Penyediaan pinjaman dan penerimaan deposit bank, mereview peraturan internal bank, mereview keabsahan kegiatan usaha yang disyaratkan oleh lembaga pemerintahan yang berwenang (contohnya seperti BI, OJK atau Kementerian Keuangan), mereview perjanjian kerja dengan karyawan dan menyediakan nasihat hukum terkait dengan masalah hukum ketenagakerjaan. Namun tidak termasuk sengketa, gugatan atau arbitrase dihadapan majelis pemerintahan yang berwenang atau pengelolaan hak kekayaan intelektual, dan segala konsultasi mengenai pajak atau akuntansi.

Melalui Departemen Retail Bisnis Goup, Bank memitigasi risiko reputasi yang diatur lewat SOP Penanganan Pengaduan Nasabah versi 1,1 Februari 2021, dimana Bank akan memberikan ganti rugi atas kerugian yang dialami nasabah. Bank juga memanfaatkan Pengaduan Nasabah melalui system Antasena, Help Desk Ticketing yang ditangani Departemen Retail Bussnies Group dan Departemen E Banking yang juga memantau pertanyaan maupun pengaduan melalui social media Instagram. Bank telah menunjuk PIC Pengaduan Nasabah yang akan menanggapi pengaduan yang masuk ke Regulator melalui Aplikasi Portal Perlindungan Konsumen (AAPK) dan email yang ditujukan ke Regulator.

The Bank will always strive to educate customers to maintain the confidentiality of their personal data by not disclosing IDs, passwords, other personal information, and M-OTP to anyone through Pop-Up notifications on SOL Internet Banking, periodic SMS notifications to customers, and notifications from Customer Service at BSI Branch Offices to customers who open accounts at the Branch Office.

The Bank also has a general consultant to provide legal consultation services of a general nature, such as reviewing agreements related to the Bank's activities. For example: providing loans and accepting bank deposits, reviewing internal bank regulations, reviewing the legality of business activities required by authorized government institutions (such as BI, OJK, or the Ministry of Finance), reviewing employment agreements with employees, and providing legal advice on labor law issues. However, this does not include disputes, lawsuits, or arbitrations before authorized government bodies or intellectual property management, and all consultations regarding tax or accounting.

Through the Retail Business Group Department, the Bank mitigates reputation risks regulated through the Customer Complaint Handling SOP version 1.1, February 2021, where the Bank will compensate customers for losses incurred. The Bank also utilizes Customer Complaints through the Antasena system, Help Desk Ticketing handled by the Retail Business Group Department and the E-Banking Department, which also monitors inquiries and complaints through Instagram social media. The Bank has appointed a Customer Complaints PIC who will respond to complaints submitted to the Regulator through the Consumer Protection Portal Application (AAPK) and emails addressed to the Regulator.

49. Risiko Strategik - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

49. Risiko Strategik - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

**ANALISIS KUALITATIF
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS**

Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Strategik

**STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
THE STRUCTURE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**



Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya selalu independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan operasional maupun bisnis.
Risk Management Department bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional dan Risiko Lainnya.

The Risk Management Department functions independently, as reflected in its non-involvement in operational or business activities. The Risk Management Department is responsible for providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and the framework of risk management related to the implementation of operational risk management and other risks.

Bank telah memiliki Struktur Organisasi berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 003/BSI – SKDIR/VI/2023 tanggal 05 Jun 2023 perihal Struktur Organisasi, dimana dalam mengelola risiko strategik telah dibentuk Strategy Planning Department yang bertugas dalam membuat Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) dan memastikan penerapan bisnis bank telah sesuai dengan Rencana Bisnis Bank yang telah ditetapkan.

The Bank has established an Organizational Structure based on Board of Directors Decision No. 003/BSI – SKDIR/VI/2023 dated June 5, 2023, regarding the Organizational Structure. Within the framework of managing strategic risks, the Strategy Planning Department has been formed. This department is responsible for creating the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) and ensuring that the implementation of the bank's business aligns with the established Business Plan.

- 2 Kebijakan yang memungkinkan bank untuk dapat mengidentifikasi dan merespon perubahan lingkungan bisnis, baik eksternal maupun internal
Policies enabling the bank to identify and respond to changes in the business environment, both external and internal.

Sebagai langkah memitigasi terjadinya potensi risiko strategik, Bank telah melengkapi Rencana Korporasi, Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB), Rencana Penyelenggaraan Produk Bank (RPPB), dan Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) Bank Shinhan Indonesia yang sudah disampaikan melalui Surat No. 635/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 Tanggal 30 Nov 2023 perihal Penyampaian Rencana Korporasi (RK) tahun 2021 – 2025, Surat No. 633/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 Tanggal 30 Nov 2023 perihal Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) Tahun 2024 – 2028, Surat No. 638/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 Tanggal 30 Nov 2023 Perihal Penyampaian Rencana Penyelenggaraan Produk Bank (RPPB) tahun 2024 PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia, dan juga No. 634/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 Tanggal 30 Nov 2023 Perihal Penyampaian Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) Bank Shinhan Indonesia Tahun 2024 – 2026. Penyampaian Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB) tersebut telah disetujui Dewan Komisaris melalui Surat No.008/BSI-KOM/XI/2023 tanggal 30 Nov 2023.

As a step to mitigate potential strategic risks, the Bank has completed the Corporate Plan, Sustainable Financial Action Plan (SFAP), Bank Product Management Plan (BPMP), and Bank Business Plan (BBP) of Bank Shinhan Indonesia, which have been submitted through Letter No. 635/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 dated November 30, 2023 regarding the Submission of Corporate Plan (CP) for 2021 – 2025, Letter No. 633/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 dated November 30, 2023 regarding the Sustainable Financial Action Plan (SFAP) for 2024 – 2028, Letter No. 638/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 dated November 30, 2023 Regarding the Submission of the Bank Product Management Plan (BPMP) for 2024 of PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia, and also No. 634/BSI-DIR/XI/2023 dated November 30, 2023 Regarding the Submission of the Bank Business Plan (BBP) of Bank Shinhan Indonesia for 2024 – 2026. The submission of the Bank Business Plan (BBP) has been approved by the Board of Commissioners through Letter No. 008/BSI-KOM/XI/2023 dated November 30, 2023.

- 3 Mekanisme untuk mengukur kemajuan yang dicapai dari rencana bisnis yang ditetapkan
Mechanisms for measuring the progress achieved from established business plans.

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Pengukuran kinerja Bank dilakukan dengan melakukan monitoring secara berkala melalui laporan-laporan yang ditujukan kepada direksi serta kantor cabang/unit bisnis. Agar proses monitoring kinerja dapat dilakukan dengan lebih efisien (untuk hal terkait dengan pencapaian Bisnis Bank), maka telah dibuat system untuk memantau pencapaian kinerja kantor cabang maupun Departemen terkait dengan melalui Goldwing System yang memberikan informasi kinerja setiap Kantor Cabang secara bulanan dan memberikan informasi peringkat terbaik Kantor Cabang.

Branch Network Enforcement Department melakukan monitoring secara berkala dengan memantau pencapaian kinerja kantor cabang melalui GCRM (Global - Customer Relationship Management) system dengan salah satu fitur didalamnya E-Biz Note. Daily Sales Activity Report juga digunakan sebagai informasi kinerja setiap Kantor Cabang secara bulanan yang dapat memberikan informasi peringkat terbaik Kantor Cabang.

Strategic Planing Department melakukan monitoring pencapaian Bank dalam hal keuangan, portofolio, jaringan dan kinerja kantor cabang serta menyampaikan realisasi dan rekomendasi kepada manajemen. Bank melaksanakan monthly meeting rutin baik dengan kepala Departemen maupun dengan Direksi serta juga dengan pimpinan Cabang dalam memitigasi risiko strategik. Realisasi dari tiap Departemen dan Cabang dapat dipantau melalui forum ini.

Strategic Planing Department dalam mengoptimalkan implementasi manajemen risiko strategik juga melaksanakan:

- Monitoring perkembangan pencapaian kredit, DPK dan volume transaksi yang menghasilkan interest income dan fee based income.
- Monitoring pencapaian kredit retail dan non retail yang memiliki tingkat suku bunga yang berbeda yang dapat mempengaruhi interest income.
- Koordinasi dengan General Affair Department untuk memberikan himbuan terkait penghematan kertas, printer, air dan listrik.
- Dalam mengembangkan potensi Bank melalui lokasi bisnis, produk Bank, aktivitas baru, Strategic Planning Department juga selalu berkordinasi dengan Departemen lain seperti Retail Business Group Department, Wholesale Banking Group Department, E-Banking Department, International Department, Credit Department dan Information Technology Department.

The measurement of the bank's performance is carried out by conducting regular monitoring through reports addressed to the board of directors as well as branch/unit business. To make the performance monitoring process more efficient (for matters related to the achievement of the bank's business), a system has been created to monitor the performance of branches and related departments through the Goldwing System, which provides monthly performance information for each branch and ranks the best-performing branches. The Branch Network Enforcement Department conducts regular monitoring by tracking branch performance through the GCRM (Global - Customer Relationship Management) system, with one of its features being E-Biz Note. The Daily Sales Activity Report is also used as monthly performance information for each branch, providing insights into the best-performing branches.

The Strategic Planning Department monitors the bank's achievements in financial, portfolio, network, and branch performance, and presents realizations and recommendations to management. The bank conducts routine monthly meetings with department heads, directors, and branch leaders to mitigate strategic risks. The realization of each department and branch can be monitored through this forum.

In optimizing the implementation of strategic risk management, the Strategic Planning Department also conducts:

- Monitoring the progress of credit achievements, DPK, and transaction volume that generate interest income and fee-based income.
- Monitoring the achievements of retail and non-retail credits with different interest rate levels that can affect interest income.
- Coordination with the General Affairs Department to provide guidance on paper, printer, water, and electricity savings.
- In developing the bank's potential through business locations, bank products, new activities, the Strategic Planning Department also regularly coordinates with other departments such as the Retail Business Group Department, Wholesale Banking Group Department, E-Banking Department, International Department, Credit Department, and Information Technology Department.

50. Risiko Kepatuhan - Pengungkapan Kualitatif Umum

50. Compliance Risk - General Qualitative Disclosure

**ANALISIS KUALITATIF
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS**

- 1 Penjelasan struktur dan organisasi atas manajemen dan fungsi kontrol terkait Risiko Kepatuhan
Explanation of the structure and organization regarding the management and control functions related to Compliance Risk

**STRUKTUR ORGANISASI DEPARTEMEN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
THE STRUCTURE OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**



Risk Management Department dalam menjalankan tugasnya selalu independen, tercermin dari tidak ada keterlibatan dalam kegiatan operasional maupun bisnis.
Risk Management Department bertugas dalam memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam menyusun kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko terkait Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional dan Risiko Lainnya.
The Risk Management Department always operates independently, reflected in its non-involvement in operational or business activities.
The Risk Management Department is tasked with providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating policies, strategies, and frameworks related to the implementation of Operational Risk Management and other risks.

Bank telah memiliki Struktur Organisasi berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 tanggal 5 Juni 2023 perihal Struktur Organisasi, Departemen Kepatuhan (Compliance Department) adalah Departemen yang independen terhadap unit bisnis maupun operasional. Hal ini tercermin dari tidak adanya keterlibatan dalam kegiatan pada unit bisnis maupun operasional yang dilakukan.
The bank has an Organizational Structure based on Board of Directors Decree No. 003/BSI-SKDIR/VI/2023 dated June 5, 2023 regarding Organizational Structure. The Compliance Department is an independent department from business units or operations. This is reflected in its lack of involvement in activities within business units or operations.

- 2 Strategi manajemen risiko dan efektivitas penerapan manajemen risiko untuk risiko kepatuhan, terutama dalam rangka memastikan penyusunan kebijakan dan prosedur telah sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku secara umum, ketentuan dan/atau peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
The risk management strategy and the effectiveness of risk management implementation for compliance risks, particularly to ensure that policy and procedure formulation aligns with generally applicable standards, provisions, and/or regulations.

Compliance Department proaktif melakukan sosialisasi terkait dengan pemberlakuan peraturan - peraturan dari Regulator yaitu baik dalam bentuk sosialisasi langsung, maupun dengan memberikan informasi melalui media internal Bank (Board Goldwing System) terkait sosialisasi ketentuan baru dan juga menambahkan rangkuman berupa Compliance News dari ketentuan tersebut.

Kecukupan kaji ulang oleh Pihak Independen dilakukan dengan cukup efektif dan memadai ditandai adanya peran Departemen Kepatuhan telah melakukan proses review terhadap Kebijakan, Pedoman dan Prosedur Internal yang dimiliki Bank untuk memastikan kesesuaiannya terhadap peraturan dan perundang - undangan yang berlaku.

The Compliance Department proactively conducts awareness campaigns regarding the implementation of regulations from regulators, both through direct outreach and by providing information via the bank's internal media (Board Goldwing System) regarding new provisions, supplemented by summaries such as Compliance News.

The adequacy of the review by Independent Parties is conducted effectively and sufficiently, marked by the Compliance Department's role in reviewing the bank's internal Policies, Guidelines, and Procedures to ensure their compliance with applicable regulations and laws.

- 3 Mekanisme dan pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko kepatuhan
Mechanisms for monitoring and controlling compliance risks.

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Direktorat Kepatuhan senantiasa berupaya untuk meningkatkan budaya kepatuhan secara berkesinambungan di Bank Shinhan Indonesia, diantaranya adalah sebagai berikut:

- a) Mengingatkan seluruh unit kerja melalui email tentang hal-hal yang menjadi kewajiban kepada regulator seperti pelaporan dan komitmen yang harus dipenuhi yang dilakukan secara rutin baik harian, mingguan, bulanan, semesteran maupun tahunan sesuai dengan kebutuhan yang sudah ditetapkan oleh regulator.
- b) Melakukan training baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung (e-learning) dengan materi budaya kepatuhan, AML-KYC, maupun sosialisasi terhadap peraturan baru maupun perubahan.
- c) Melakukan branch assessment melalui compliance assessment working paper yang isinya mengenai kepatuhan cabang atas ketentuan internal yang ada.

Di samping itu, Compliance Department pada Q4/2023 terkait Manajemen Risiko Kepatuhan melaksanakan:

- a) Melakukan review terhadap ketentuan internal berdasarkan permintaan dari masing-masing Departemen.
- b) Dalam memenuhi kepatuhan terhadap pengawasan regulator, Compliance Department melakukan monitoring dan reminder kepada Departemen dan Cabang untuk memenuhi temuan OJK.

The Compliance Directorate consistently strives to enhance a culture of compliance continuously at Bank Shinhan Indonesia, including the following:

- a) Reminding all departments via email about obligations to regulators such as reporting and commitments that must be fulfilled routinely on a daily, weekly, monthly, semi-annual, and annual basis as required by regulators.
- b) Conducting training sessions both directly and indirectly (e-learning) covering compliance culture, AML-KYC, and the introduction of new regulations or changes.
- c) Performing branch assessments through compliance assessment working papers regarding branch compliance with internal provisions.

Additionally, in Q4/2023, the Compliance Department regarding Compliance Risk Management carried out:

- a) Reviewing internal provisions based on requests from departments.
- b) In ensuring compliance with regulatory oversight, the Compliance Department monitors and reminds departments and branches to fulfill OJK findings.

Selain itu, KYC Department pada Q4/2023 telah menyelenggarakan pelatihan seperti:

- a) Training Anti Money Laundering dan Know Your Customer.
- b) Tindakan Penegakan OFAC (The Office of Foreign Assets Control)
- c) Training terkait petunjuk untuk menganalisa alert transaksi keuangan mencurigakan
- d) Training Indikator Red Flag VA (Virtual Assets) terhadap pencucian uang dan pendanaan terorisme.

Know Your Customer (KYC) Department senantiasa melakukan monitoring dan reminder kepada Kantor Cabang untuk melakukan pengkinian data terkait data yang tidak lengkap pada System AITHER.

Risk Management Department secara rutin melakukan reminder dan monitoring terhadap pemenuhan laporan manajemen risiko, membuat kajian risiko atas produk/aktivitas baru, memberikan pelatihan risk awareness untuk cabang-cabang dan memberikan induction training untuk seluruh karyawan baru.

Furthermore, in Q4/2023, the KYC Department conducted training sessions such as:

- a) Anti Money Laundering and Know Your Customer Training.
- b) Enforcement Actions of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).
- c) Training on guidelines for analyzing suspicious financial transaction alerts.
- d) Red Flag Indicator Training for Virtual Assets (VA) regarding money laundering and terrorism financing.

The Know Your Customer (KYC) Department continuously monitors and reminds Branch Offices to update incomplete data in the AITHER System.

The Risk Management Department routinely provides reminders and monitors compliance with risk management reporting, conducts risk assessments for new products/activities, delivers risk awareness training to branches, and provides induction training for all new employees.

Compliance Department sudah melakukan reminder dan monitoring terhadap pemenuhan laporan-laporan berkala (harian, bulanan, triwulanan, semesteran, tahunan) maupun laporan insidental melalui Goldwing System.

Kecukupan kaji ulang oleh Pihak Independen dilakukan dengan cukup efektif dan memadai ditandai adanya peran Risk Management Department yang telah melakukan proses review terhadap Kebijakan, Pedoman dan Prosedur Internal yang dimiliki Bank untuk memastikan kesesuaiannya terhadap peraturan dan undang-undang yang berlaku. Serta peran dari Internal Audit Department yang telah melakukan pemeriksaan pada bidang Operasional, Kredit dan IT baik di Kantor Pusat dan Kantor Cabang Bank untuk memastikan bahwa Bank telah melakukan prosedur sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku baik peraturan internal maupun eksternal Bank.

The Compliance Department has conducted reminders and monitoring regarding the fulfillment of periodic reports (daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual) as well as incidental reports through the Goldwing System.

The adequacy of the review by Independent Parties is carried out effectively and adequately, marked by the role of the Risk Management Department which has reviewed the Bank's Internal Policies, Guidelines, and Procedures to ensure their compliance with applicable regulations and laws. Additionally, the Internal Audit Department's role includes examining Operational, Credit, and IT areas both at the Head Office and Bank Branches to ensure that the Bank follows procedures in accordance with internal and external regulations.

51. Tata Kelola - Laporan Remunerasi yang didapatkan pada Tahun Buku

ANALISIS KUALITATIF																	
1	<p>Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Remuneration and Nomination Committee</p> <p>Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 Tanggal 10 Okt 2023 Tentang Perubahan Susunan Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.</p> <p>Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi:</p> <p>Based on Board of Directors Decision Letter No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023 Regarding Changes in the Composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.</p> <p>Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Nama Name</th> <th>Jabatan Position</th> <th>Status Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Timoty E. Marnandus</td> <td>Ketua Chairpeson</td> <td>Komisaris Utama President Commissioner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Kim Ji Hyung</td> <td>Anggota Member</td> <td>Anggota Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Fransisca Lilia Noviani Lukito</td> <td>Anggota Member</td> <td>Pejabat Eksekutif Executive Officer</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi: Terkait dengan kebijakan Remunerasi sebagai berikut:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Melakukan evaluasi terhadap kebijakan remunerasi yang didasarkan atas kinerja, risiko, kewajaran, dengan peer group, sasaran dan strategi jangka oanjang Bank, pemenuhan cadangan sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang - undangan dan potensi pendapatan Bank pada masa yang akan datang. Menyampaikan hasil evaluasi dan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kebijakan Remunerasi bagi Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) dan Kebijakan remunerasi bagi karyawan secara keseluruhan untuk disampaikan kepada Direksi Memastikan bahwa kebijakan remunerasi telah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dan Melakukan evaluasi secara berkala terhadap penerapan kebijakan remunerasi. <p>Terkait dengan kebijakan Nominasi sebagai berikut:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Menyusun dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai sistem serta prosedur pemilihan dan/atau penggantian anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS Mengidentifikasi dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai calon anggota Direksi dan/atau calon anggota Dewan Komisaris kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai Pihak Independen yang akan menjadi anggota Komite Audit serta anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko Menyusun mekanisme dan melakukan penilaian kinerja Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris <p>Responsibilities and Duties of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee:</p> <p>Regarding Remuneration policies as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the remuneration policy based on performance, risk, fairness, peer group comparison, long-term goals and strategies of the Bank, compliance with regulatory requirements, and the Bank's future income potential. Present evaluation results and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remuneration policies for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners to be presented at the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). Remuneration policies for employees as a whole to be presented to the Board of Directors. Ensure that the remuneration policy complies with applicable regulations. Conduct periodic evaluations of the implementation of the remuneration policy. <p>Regarding Nomination policies as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and recommend systems and procedures for the selection and/or replacement of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners to be presented at the GMS. Identify and recommend candidates for Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners to the Board of Commissioners to be presented at the GMS. Provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee. Develop mechanisms and conduct performance evaluations of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners. 	No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status	1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Ketua Chairpeson	Komisaris Utama President Commissioner	2	Kim Ji Hyung	Anggota Member	Anggota Member	3	Fransisca Lilia Noviani Lukito	Anggota Member	Pejabat Eksekutif Executive Officer
No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status														
1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Ketua Chairpeson	Komisaris Utama President Commissioner														
2	Kim Ji Hyung	Anggota Member	Anggota Member														
3	Fransisca Lilia Noviani Lukito	Anggota Member	Pejabat Eksekutif Executive Officer														
2	<p>Jumlah rapat yang dilakukan The number of meetings held</p>																

ANALISIS KUALITATIF

Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi (Remuneration & Nominations Committee) diselenggarakan jika dihadiri oleh 51% atau lebih anggota komite termasuk Komisaris Independen dan pejabat Eksekutif atau perwakilan pegawainya. Selama Semester II – Tahun 2023 Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi (Remuneration & Nominations Committee) telah melakukan 4 (empat) kali rapat yakni dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

1. Tanggal 25 September 2023;
2. Tanggal 19 Oktober 2023;
3. Tanggal 19 Oktober 2023;
4. Tanggal 15 Desember 2023 dengan Nomor Risalah Rapat 005/MoM-RCN/BSI/XII/2023

The Remuneration & Nominations Committee meetings are held if attended by 51% or more of the committee members, including Independent Commissioners and Executive officers or their employee representatives.

During Semester II – Year 2023, the Remuneration & Nominations Committee held 4 (four) meetings, detailed as follows:

1. September 25, 2023;
2. October 19, 2023;
3. October 19, 2023;
4. December 15, 2023, with Meeting Record Number 005/MoM-RCN/BSI/XII/2023.

3 Remunerasi yang telah dibayarkan kepada anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi selama 1 (satu) tahun

The remuneration paid to members of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee for 1 (one) year

Pada tahun 2023 jumlah remunerasi yang telah dibayarkan kepada anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi selama 1 (satu) tahun adalah sebesar Rp. 1.364.326.908,-

In 2023, the total remuneration paid to members of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee for one year amounted to Rp. 1,364,326,908,-

4 Proses Penyusunan Kebijakan Remunerasi

The Process of Formulating Remuneration Policy

Bank secara berkesinambungan melakukan upaya untuk menerapkan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik serta melakukan perubahan yang didasarkan pada ketentuan baru yang berlaku. Penerapan tata kelola yang baik bertujuan sebagai berikut:

1. Pelanggan, selalu berusaha untuk dapat menjadi Bank Korea nomor 1 di Indonesia yang dicintai dan memberikan impian masa depan yang lebih baik bersama pelanggannya.
2. Pasar, melakukan tren baru perbankan dengan menembus batas industri perbankan saat ini melalui berbagai macam inovasi dan perubahan.
3. Pegawai, menciptakan lingkungan kerja dimana karyawan dapat bekerja dengan harmonis dan memiliki kebanggaan menjadi bagian dari sebuah Bank yang terkemuka di Korea.

Bank continuously strives to implement good corporate governance and makes changes based on new regulations. The implementation of good governance aims as follows:

1. Customers: Always endeavoring to become the number one bank in Indonesia, loved by customers, and providing a better future together with them.
2. Market: Pioneering new banking trends by breaking through the current banking industry boundaries through various innovations and changes.
3. Employees: Creating a working environment where employees can work harmoniously and take pride in being part of a leading bank in Korea.

5 Pelaksanaan kaji ulang atas kebijakan remunerasi pada tahun sebelumnya, beserta perbaikannya

Reviewing the implementation of the remuneration policy in the previous year, along with improvements.

Sesuai dengan ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No 45/POJK.03/2015 & POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum, maka Bank melakukan upaya untuk senantiasa melakukan keselarasan atas kaji ulang kebijakan remunerasi yang ada saat ini, misalnya perihal penyesuaian kenaikan gaji minimum karyawan dan Direksi.

In accordance with the provisions of Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 & POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Remuneration for Commercial Banks, the Bank makes efforts to continuously align the review of the existing remuneration policy, for example, regarding adjustments to the minimum wage increases for employees and the Board of Directors.

6 Mekanisme untuk memastikan bahwa Remunerasi bagi pegawai unit kontrol bersifat independen dari unit kerja yang diawasinya

The mechanism to ensure that the remuneration for employees of the control unit is independent of the unit they supervise.

Penilaian kinerja di Unit Kontrol tidak dikaitkan dengan pencapaian target bisnis/kinerja dari unit kerja yang diawasi, dan hal ini dilakukan dengan cara sebagai berikut :

1. Dalam Struktur Organisasi Bank, unit kontrol berdiri sendiri dan bersifat independen.
2. Penetapan Target dan sasaran bisnis melalui persetujuan sesuai dengan jenjang dan hirarki yang ada pada struktur organisasi Direktorat Bisnis.

Performance assessment in the Control Unit is not linked to the achievement of business targets/performance of the supervised unit, and this is done as follows:

1. Within the Bank's Organizational Structure, the control unit stands independently.
2. Setting targets and business objectives through approval in accordance with the levels and hierarchy within the Business Directorate's organizational structure.

52. Tata Kelola – Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel

ANALISIS KUALITATIF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

- Bentuk Remunerasi yang bersifat Variable beserta alasan pemilihan bentuk tersebut
The form of Variable Remuneration along with the reasons for choosing that form.
Remunerasi yang bersifat variable terdiri dari bentuk Tunai.
Variable remuneration consists of cash form.
- Penjelasan dalam hal terdapat perbedaan pemberian Remunerasi yang bersifat variable di antara pada Direksi, Dewan Komisaris dan/ atau pegawai, termasuk penjelasan faktor – faktor yang menentukan perbedaan tersebut beserta pertimbangan yang mendasarinya.
Explanation in case there are differences in the provision of variable remuneration among the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and/or employees, including explanations of the factors determining these differences along with the underlying considerations.
Perbedaan pemberian Remunerasi yang sifatnya variable adalah pada Budget Bonus (tunai) dibedakan berdasarkan Performance Appraisal bagi karyawan adalah : 2% - 190% dari gaji pokok bulan Desember 2022.
The difference in providing variable remuneration lies in the Budget Bonus (cash), which is differentiated based on the Performance Appraisal for employees as follows: 2% - 190% of the basic salary as of December 2022.

- Jumlah Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan Pegawai yang menerima Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variable selama 1 (satu) tahun dan total nominal
The number of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees receiving Variable Remuneration over one (1) year and the total amount in nominal terms.
Jumlah Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan Pegawai yang menerima Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel selama 1 (satu) tahun dan total nominal, sebagaimana tabel dibawah ini:
The number of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees receiving Variable Remuneration over one (1) year and the total nominal amount, as shown in the table below:

Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel Variable Remuneration	Jumlah Diterima dalam 1 (satu) Tahun Amount Received in 1 (one) Year					
	Direksi		Dewan Komisaris		Pegawai	
	Orang Person	Juta Rp Million Rp	Orang Person	Juta Rp Million Rp	Orang Person	Juta Rp Million Rp
Total	5	1,200	3	-	856	13,916

- Jabatan dan jumlah pihak yang menjadi MRT
Position and number of parties serving as MRT

Jabatan dan jumlah pihak yang menjadi Material Risk Taker (MRT) adalah:

1. Presiden Direktur
2. Direktur Kredit dan Sumber Daya Manusia
3. Direktur Operasional.
4. Direktur Keuangan.
5. Direktur Bisnis
6. Direktur yang membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan
7. Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst
8. Kepala Departemen Credit Policy & Control
9. Kepala Departemen Internasional
10. Group Head of IT
11. Group Head of Retail
12. Executive Relationship Manager
13. Kepala Departemen Credit Wholesale Analyst
14. Kepala Departemen SME & Retail Analyst
15. Kepala Treasury & Capital

The positions and the number of parties serving as Material Risk Takers (MRT) are as follows:

1. President Director
2. Director of Credit and Human Resources
3. Director of Operations
4. Chief Financial Officer
5. Business Director
6. Director overseeing Compliance Function
7. Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst
8. Head of Credit Policy & Control Department
9. Head of International Department
10. Group Head of IT
11. Group Head of Retail
12. Executive Relationship Manager
13. Head of Credit Wholesale Analyst Department
14. Head of SME & Retail Analyst Department
15. Head of Treasury & Capital Department

ANALISIS KUALITATIF
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

- 5 Jumlah penerima dan jumlah total Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel yang dijamin tanpa syarat akan diberikan oleh Bank kepada calon Direksi, calon Dewan Komisaris, dan/atau calon Pegawai selama 1 (satu) tahun pertama bekerja
The number of recipients and the total amount of Variable Remuneration guaranteed without conditions to be provided by the Bank to prospective Directors, prospective Board of Commissioners, and/or prospective Employees during their first year of employment.

Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variable yang diberikan tanpa syarat baik untuk calon Direksi, calon Komisaris ataupun calon pegawai
No variable remuneration is provided without conditions for prospective Directors, prospective Commissioners, or prospective employees.

- 6 Jumlah Pegawai yang terkena pemutusan hubungan kerja dan total nominal pesangon yang dibayarkan
The number of employees affected by termination of employment and the total nominal severance pay disbursed.

Jumlah Nominal Pesangon yang dibayarkan per Orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun The total severance pay amount paid per person in 1 (one) year	Jumlah Pegawai The total number of employees
Di atas Rp 1 miliar Over Rp 1 billion	
Di atas Rp 500 juta s.d. Rp 1 miliar Above Rp 500 million to Rp 1 billion	1
Rp 500 juta ke bawah Below Rp 500 million	85

53. Tata Kelola - Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel yang Ditangguhkan

53. Governance - Deferred Variable Remuneration

ANALISIS KUALITATIF
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

- 1 Jumlah total Remunerasi yang Bersifat variable dengan ditangguhkan, yang terdiri dari tunai dan/atau saham atau instrument yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank
The total amount of Deferred Variable Remuneration, consisting of cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank.

Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variable yang diberikan tanpa syarat baik untuk calon Direksi, calon Komisaris ataupun calon pegawai.
No variable remuneration is provided without conditions for prospective Directors, prospective Commissioners, or prospective employees.

Jumlah total Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variable yang ditangguhkan yang dibayarkan selama 1 (satu) tahun
The total amount of Deferred Variable Remuneration paid out during one (1) year.

- 2 Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variable yang diberikan tanpa syarat baik untuk calon Direksi, calon Komisaris ataupun calon pegawai.
No unconditional variable remuneration is provided for prospective Directors, prospective Commissioners, or prospective employees.

- 3 Rincian jumlah Remunerasi yang diberikan dalam 1 (satu) tahun
The breakdown of the amount of remuneration provided within one (1) year.

**Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)
Fixed Remuneration*)**

Tunai
Cash 16,816

Saham/instrument yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank
Shares/equity-based instruments issued by the Bank

**Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel*)
Variable Remuneration*)**

Tidak ditangguhkan
Not deferred

Ditangguhkan
Deferred

Tunai
Cash 4,670

Saham/instrument yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank
Shares/equity-based instruments issued by the Bank

*) Hanya untuk MRT dan diungkapkan dalam jutaan rupiah
*) Only for MRT and disclosed in millions of rupiah

Expanding Together
For Bigger & Stronger Shinhan

05

Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Corporate Governance





Shinhan Bank



SHINHAN
BANK



PENDAHULUAN

Preliminary

Pesatnya perkembangan di sektor perbankan di tengah era digital mendorong PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk terus memperkuat implementasi Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik atau Good Corporate Governance (GCG) di seluruh kegiatan usaha yang dijalankan. Bank berupaya untuk terus menerapkan praktik terbaik atas prinsip-prinsip GCG, yaitu Keterbukaan (Transparency), Akuntabilitas (Accountability), Pertanggungjawaban (Responsibility), Kemandirian (Independency), dan Kewajaran (Fairness).

Bank menganggap penerapan GCG merupakan salah satu aspek krusial dalam rangka membangun ketahanan bagi sistem dan struktur organisasi sekaligus memberikan nilai tambah bagi pemegang saham dan pemangku kepentingan. Bank percaya bahwa pencapaian kinerja positif pada tahun buku dapat ditingkatkan dalam jangka panjang melalui penerapan prinsip GCG secara menyeluruh. Adapun tujuan utama penerapan GCG di Bank, antara lain:

1. Mendukung Visi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk "Menjadi Bank Nomor 1 yang menciptakan masa depan yang baru dan dicintai oleh semua".
2. Mendukung Misi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk "Membangun Dunia yang lebih baik melalui Kekuatan Finansial".
3. Penerapan GCG di Bank senantiasa mengacu pada ketentuan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku bagi perbankan, antara lain:
4. Undang – Undang Republik Indonesia No.10 Tahun 1998 tentang perubahan atas Undang – Undang Republik Indonesia No. 7 Tahun 1992 tentang perbankan.
5. Undang – Undang No. 4 Tahun 2023 tentang Pengembangan dan Penguatan Sektor Keuangan.
6. Undang – Undang Republik Indonesia No. 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas.
7. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 17 Tahun 2023 tanggal 14 September 2023 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum.
8. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 17 Maret 2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum.
9. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 45/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi Bagi Bank Umum.

The rapid development in the banking sector amid the digital era has driven PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia to continuously strengthen the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) throughout its business activities. The Bank endeavors to consistently apply best practices based on the principles of GCG, namely Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independency, and Fairness.

The Bank considers the implementation of GCG as a crucial aspect in building resilience for the system and organizational structure while providing added value to shareholders and stakeholders. The Bank believes that achieving positive performance in the fiscal year can be enhanced in the long term through comprehensive implementation of GCG principles. The main objectives of implementing GCG at the Bank include:

1. Supporting PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia's Vision to "Become the Number 1 Bank that creates a new and beloved future by all."
2. Supporting PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia's Mission to "Build a better world through Financial Strength."
3. The implementation of GCG at the Bank always refers to the prevailing regulations and laws applicable to the banking industry, including:
4. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 10 of 1998 concerning amendments to Republic of Indonesia Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning banking.
5. Law No. 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector.
6. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies.
7. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17 of 2023 dated September 14, 2023 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.
8. Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.
9. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

10. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 26 Desember 2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum.

11. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 37/POJK.03/2019 tanggal 19 Desember 2019 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank.

12. Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 tanggal 30 Juni 2020 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank Umum Konvensional.

Penilaian Pelaksanaan GCG Bank mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 17 Tahun 2023 tanggal 14 September 2023 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 17 Maret 2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum.

Untuk standar Penilaian Pelaksanaan GCG PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia mengacu pada 11 aspek sesuai dengan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 17 Maret 2017 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola, antara lain:

- a. Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung jawab Direksi;
- b. Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris;
- c. Kelengkapan dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Komite;
- d. Penanganan Benturan Kepentingan;
- e. Penerapan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank;
- f. Penerapan Fungsi Audit Intern;
- g. Penerapan Fungsi Audit Ekstern;
- h. Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Termasuk Sistem Pengendalian Intern;
- i. Penyediaan Dana Kepada Pihak Terkait (related party) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (large exposure);
- j. Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan dan Non Keuangan, Laporan Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola dan Pelaporan Internal;
- k. Rencana Strategis Bank.

Secara Umum, Bank telah melaksanakan Tata kelola dengan baik sesuai dengan Laporan Penerapan Tata Kelola (Self Assessment) Semester I & Semester II Tahun 2023 yang telah dilaporkan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui Surat:

- Semester I Tahun 2023 dengan Surat Nomor 386/BSI-DIR/VII/2023 tanggal 28 Juli 2023;
- Semester II Tahun 2023 dengan Surat Nomor 057/BSI-DIR/I/2024 tanggal 30 Januari 2024.

10. Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 dated December 26, 2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks.

11. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 37/POJK.03/2019 dated December 19, 2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports.

12. 9. Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 dated June 30, 2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Reports of Conventional Commercial Banks.

The assessment of the implementation of Bank GCG refers to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 17 of 2023 dated September 14, 2023 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.

For the standard assessment of GCG implementation at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, it refers to 11 aspects outlined in Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Governance, including:

- a. Implementation of Directors' Duties and Responsibilities;
- b. Implementation of Board of Commissioners' Duties and Responsibilities;
- c. Completeness and Implementation of Committee Tasks;
- d. Conflict of Interest Handling;
- e. Application of Bank Compliance Function;
- f. Application of Internal Audit Function;
- g. Application of External Audit Function;
- h. Application of Risk Management Including Internal Control Systems;
- i. Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposures;
- j. Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports, and Internal Reporting;
- k. Bank's Strategic Plans.

Overall, the bank has implemented governance well according to the Governance Implementation Reports (Self-Assessment) for Semester I & Semester II of 2023, which have been reported to the Financial Services Authority through Letters:

- Semester I of 2023 with Letter Number 386/BSI-DIR/VII/2023 dated July 28, 2023;
- Semester II of 2023 with Letter Number 057/BSI-DIR/I/2024 dated January 30, 2024.

LAPORAN PENILAIAN SENDIRI (SELF ASSESSMENT)

PENERAPAN TATA KELOLA TAHUN 2023

Self-Assessment Reporting the Implementation of Governance 2023

Bank telah melaksanakan penilaian atas penerapan Tata Kelola untuk tahun 2023. Berikut merupakan Hasil Penilaian Sendiri (Self-Assessment) Penerapan Tata Kelola posisi Semester I (Juni 2023) dan Semester II (Desember 2023).

Bank telah melaksanakan penilaian atas penerapan Tata Kelola untuk tahun 2023. Berikut merupakan Hasil Penilaian Sendiri (Self-Assessment) Penerapan Tata Kelola posisi Semester I (Juni 2023) dan Semester II (Desember 2023).

Hasil Penilaian Sendiri (Self-Assessment) Penerapan Tata Kelola posisi Semester I (Juni 2023) dan Semester II (Desember 2023) Self-Assessment Results of Governance Implementation for Semester I (June 2023) and Semester II (December 2023) Position

	Peringkat Rating	Definisi Peringkat Rank Definitions
Individu Individual	2	Mencerminkan manajemen Bank telah melakukan penerapan Tata Kelola yang secara umum baik. Hal ini tercermin dari pemenuhan yang memadai atas prinsip Tata Kelola. Dalam hal terdapat kelemahan penerapan prinsip Tata Kelola, secara umum kelemahan tersebut kurang signifikan dan dapat diselesaikan dengan tindakan normal oleh manajemen Bank. It reflects that the bank management has implemented governance practices that are generally good. This is evident from the adequate fulfillment of governance principles. In cases where weaknesses in governance principles are identified, these weaknesses are generally minor and can be addressed through normal actions by the bank's management.
Konsolidasi Consolidation	-	-

Analisis

Berdasarkan hasil analisis pada Self-Assessment yang dilakukan, penerapan GCG Bank pada tahun 2023, baik Semester I maupun Semester II tahun 2023, adalah Baik (Peringkat 2). Adapun uraian terkait hasil penerapan GCG pada masing-masing aspek penilaian adalah sebagai berikut:

- Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung jawab Direksi.
 - Jumlah anggota Direksi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia sampai dengan Semester II – Tahun 2023 berjumlah 4 (Empat) orang berdasarkan perubahan susunan Direksi terakhir sebagaimana dimuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Diluar Rapat PT Bank Shinhan yang dibuat dihadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., Mkn. Nomor 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023. Seluruhnya telah menjabat secara efektif dimana Komposisi dan kompetensi Direksi sudah sesuai dengan kompleksitas usaha Bank.

Analysis

Based on the analysis results of the Self-Assessment conducted, the implementation of GCG (Good Corporate Governance) at the bank in 2023, both in Semester I and Semester II of 2023, was rated as Good (Rank 2). The descriptions related to the results of the implementation of GCG in each assessment aspect are as follows:

- Implementation of Directors' Duties and Responsibilities:
 - The number of directors at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia until Semester II - 2023 totaled 4 (four) individuals based on the latest changes in the director composition as stated in the Deed of Decision Outside the Meeting of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia made before Notary Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., Mkn. Number 13 dated June 22, 2023. All have effectively served where the composition and competence of the directors are in accordance with the bank's business complexity.

- Seluruh anggota Direksi telah lulus Fit & Proper test OJK.
 - Aspek transparency Direksi dijalankan dengan baik sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku dan tidak pernah melanggar larangan-larangan yang ditetapkan dalam peraturan yang berlaku.
 - Pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi memenuhi prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola berupa responsibility & transparency kondisi keuangan (laporan publikasi), tanggung jawab yang jelas tiap bagian (accountability) sesuai struktur organisasi, Direktur Utama (President Director) berasal dari pihak yang independen serta aktivitas Bank dijalankan sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku, pada setiap kegiatan usaha Bank & seluruh tingkatan/jenjang organisasi (fairness).
2. Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris
- Jumlah Dewan Komisaris PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia adalah 3 (tiga) orang dan tidak melampaui jumlah anggota Direksi Berdasarkan perubahan susunan Dewan Komisaris terakhir sebagaimana dimuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Diluar Rapat Perseroan Terbatas PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia yang dibuat dihadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., Mkn. Nomor 06 tanggal 07 Juni 2023 dan menerima Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dari Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0125049 tanggal 09 Juni 2023;
 - Seluruh Dewan Komisaris telah lulus Fit & Proper test;
 - Pengangkatan anggota Komite-komite telah dilakukan Direksi berdasarkan keputusan rapat Dewan Komisaris;
 - Seluruh Dewan Komisaris memiliki Integritas, Kompetensi dan reputasi keuangan yang baik dan memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku sesuai dengan ukuran dan kompleksitas usaha bank;
2. Implementation of Board of Commissioners' Duties and Responsibilities:
- All directors have passed the Fit & Proper test conducted by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).
 - Transparency aspect of the Directors is conducted well in accordance with applicable regulations and has never violated any prohibitions set forth in the regulations.
 - The implementation of directors' duties and responsibilities adheres to governance principles such as responsibility & transparency of financial conditions (publication reports), clear responsibilities for each section (accountability) according to the organizational structure, the President Director comes from an independent party, and the bank's activities are conducted in accordance with applicable regulations, at every bank's business activity & all organizational levels (fairness).
- The number of Board of Commissioners members at PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia is 3 (three) individuals and does not exceed the number of directors based on the latest changes in the composition of the Board of Commissioners as stated in the Deed of Decision Outside the Meeting of PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia made before Notary Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., Mkn. Number 06 dated June 7, 2023 and received Notification Acceptance Letter of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia's Company Data Change from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0125049 dated June 9, 2023.
 - All members of the Board of Commissioners have passed the Fit & Proper test;
 - The appointment of committee members has been made by the Board of Directors based on decisions of the Board of Commissioners' meeting;
 - All Board of Commissioners members have Integrity, Competence, and good financial reputation and meet the applicable requirements according to the size and complexity of the bank's business;

- Rangkap Jabatan oleh Komisaris Independen telah mematuhi sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku;
- Seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris mampu bertindak dan mengambil keputusan secara independen;
- Dewan Komisaris memiliki pedoman dan tata tertib kerja Dewan Komisaris dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank.
- Peningkatan pengetahuan, keahlian, dan kemampuan dari anggota Dewan Komisaris dalam pengawasan Bank yang ditunjukkan antara lain dengan peningkatan kinerja Bank, penyelesaian permasalahan yang dihadapi Bank dan pencapaian hasil sesuai ekspektasi Pemangku Kepentingan, yakni dengan *training* dan seminar/workshop tentang masalah yang sedang dihadapi Bank, atau yang berhubungan dengan bidang tugas masing-masing, guna peningkatan kinerja individu sesuai tugas dan tanggung jawab.
- Overlapping positions by Independent Commissioners comply with applicable regulation;
- All members of the Board of Commissioners are able to act and make decisions independently;
- The Board of Commissioners has guidelines and working rules and regulations of the Board of Commissioners and in accordance with the needs of the bank;
- Enhancement of knowledge, skills, and capabilities of Board of Commissioners members in supervising the bank, demonstrated, among other things, by improving the bank's performance, resolving issues faced by the bank, and achieving results as expected by stakeholders, through training and seminars/workshops on issues facing the bank, or related to their respective duties, for improving individual performance in accordance with duties and responsibilities.

3. Kelengkapan dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Komite.

- a. Komposisi dan kompetensi anggota Komite-komite cukup sesuai dengan ukuran dan kompleksitas usaha Bank serta telah memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku;
- b. Terdapat Pembaharuan Surat Keputusan Komite, antara lain:
 - Komite Audit berdasarkan SK Komite Komite Audit yang telah diangkat oleh Direksi sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 012/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Kembali Anggota Komite Audit PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
 - Komite Pemantau Risiko berdasarkan SK Komite Pemantau Risiko yang telah diangkat oleh Direksi sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 013/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Kembali Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
 - Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi berdasarkan SK Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi yang telah diangkat oleh Direksi sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 dilakukan Perubahan

3. Completeness and Implementation of Committee Tasks:

- a. The composition and competence of committee members are sufficient according to the size and complexity of the bank's business and have met applicable requirements;
- b. There has been a renewal of Committee Decisions, including:
 - Committee based on the Audit Committee's Decree which has been reappointed by the Board of Directors according to the Board of Directors' Decree No. 012/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023 concerning the Reappointment of Audit Committee Members of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
 - Risk Monitoring Committee based on the Risk Monitoring Committee's Decree which has been reappointed by the Board of Directors according to the Board of Directors' Decree No. 013/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023 concerning the Reappointment of Risk Monitoring Committee Members of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
 - Remuneration and Nomination Committee based on the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's Decree which has been reappointed by the Board of Directors according to the Board of Directors' Decree No. SK No. 011/BSI-

Susunan Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

- Pelaksanaan tugas Komite-komite berjalan dengan baik dan efektif. Keputusan rapat diambil berdasarkan musyawarah mufakat. Rekomendasi Komite-komite bermanfaat dan dapat dipergunakan sebagai bahan acuan keputusan Dewan Komisaris. Penyelenggaraan rapat Komite-komite telah berjalan sesuai dengan Pedoman & Tata Tertib Kerja;
- Masing – masing Komite telah melaksanakan fungsinya sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.

4. Penanganan Benturan Kepentingan.

- Bank telah memiliki Pedoman Benturan Kepentingan yang mengikat setiap pengurus dan pegawai Bank;
- Selama periode penilaian ini tidak terjadi benturan kepentingan;
- Anggota Dewan Komisaris, anggota Direksi dan Pejabat Eksekutif dilarang mengambil tindakan yang dapat merugikan keuntungan Bank atau mengurangi keuntungan Bank dan wajib mengungkapkan benturan kepentingan dimaksud dalam setiap keputusan serta selama ini tidak terdapat benturan kepentingan apapun.
- Jika ada benturan kepentingan akan diungkapkan dalam setiap keputusan.

5. Penerapan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank.

- Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank telah lulus Fit & Proper test;
- Bank telah menetapkan langkah-langkah yang diperlukan dengan memperhatikan prinsip kehati-hatian;
- Selama Semester I & II-Tahun 2023 Departemen telah memberikan informasi / sosialisasi peraturan-peraturan Regulator melalui media internal bank;
- Departemen Kepatuhan Mengingatkan seluruh Unit Kerja melalui email tentang hal-hal yang menjadi kewajiban kepada regulator seperti pelaporan dan komitmen yang harus dipenuhi yang dilakukan secara rutin baik harian, mingguan, bulanan, triwulanan, semesteran maupun tahunan sesuai dengan kebutuhan yang sudah ditetapkan oleh regulator salah satunya melalui media Internal Bank;

SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023 concerning Changes in the Composition of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Members of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

- The implementation of committee tasks runs well and effectively. Decisions are made based on consensus. Committee recommendations are beneficial and can be used as reference materials for Board of Commissioners decisions. The conduct of committee meetings has proceeded according to Guidelines & Working Rules;
- Each Committee has carried out its functions in accordance with applicable regulations.

4. Handling of Conflict of Interest:

- The Bank has a Conflict of Interest Policy binding all executives and employees of the bank.
- During this assessment period, no conflicts of interest occurred.
- Members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, and Executive Officers are prohibited from taking actions that may harm the bank's profits or reduce its profits and are required to disclose such conflicts of interest in every decision, and so far there have been no conflicts of interest.
- If there is a conflict of interest, it will be disclosed in every decision.

5. Implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function.

- The Director in charge of the Bank's Compliance Function has passed the Fit & Proper test.
- The bank has established necessary measures while considering the principle of prudence.
- During Semester I & II of 2023, the Compliance Department provided information / socialization of Regulatory regulations through the bank's internal media.
- The Compliance Department reminded all Work Units via email about obligations to regulators such as reporting and commitments that must be fulfilled routinely, whether daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually as determined by regulators, one of which is through the bank's internal media.

- Pada Semester I & II-Tahun 2023 telah disampaikan Komitmen Kepada OJK atas Tindak Lanjut Temuan OJK;
- Seluruh pegawai Departemen Kepatuhan & Departemen KYC telah mengikuti beberapa *training*, baik internal maupun eksternal.

6. Penerapan Fungsi Audit Intern

- Departemen Audit Internal bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Direktur Utama;
- Departemen Audit Internal telah menjalankan fungsinya secara independen dan obyektif;
- Departemen Audit Internal independen terhadap Satuan Kerja Operasional seperti (Departemen Operasional), Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan yaitu (Departemen Kepatuhan) dan Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (Departemen Manajemen Risiko);
- Bank telah merencanakan dan merealisasikan peningkatan mutu keterampilan sumber daya manusia secara berkala dan berkelanjutan dengan mengikuti *training* / seminar / workshop baik internal maupun eksternal.

7. Penerapan Fungsi Audit Ekstern

- Dalam pelaksanaan audit Laporan keuangan Bank tahun 2023, Bank telah menunjuk Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik “KAP Suharli Sugiharto & Rekan (ShineWing)” yang terdaftar di OJK;
- Bank dalam penunjukan Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik yang sama tidak lebih dari 3 (tiga) tahun buku berturut-turut sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK;
- Untuk Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk tahun buku 2023 telah sesuai dengan ketentuan dan peraturan perundang – undangan;
- Selama melakukan pemeriksaan Auditor bertindak obyektif dalam melakukan audit.

8. Penerapan Manajemen Risiko termasuk Sistem Pengendalian Intern.

- Bank telah memiliki struktur organisasi yang cukup memadai untuk mendukung penerapan manajemen risiko dan pengendalian intern yang baik, antara lain Departemen Audit

- In Semester I & II of 2023, Commitments to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regarding Follow-Up of OJK Findings have been communicated.
- All employees of the Compliance Department & KYC Department have attended several training sessions, both internal and external.

6. Implementation of the Internal Audit Function

- The Internal Audit Department reports directly to the President Director.
- The Internal Audit Department has carried out its functions independently and objectively.
- The Internal Audit Department is independent of Operational Work Units such as (Operational Departments), Compliance Work Units such as (Compliance Departments), and Risk Management Work Units (Risk Management Departments).
- The Bank has planned and implemented the improvement of human resource skills periodically and sustainably by participating in internal and external training/seminars/workshops.

7. Implementation of the External Audit Function

- In conducting the audit of the Bank’s financial statements for the year 2023, the bank appointed Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firm “KAP Suharli Sugiharto & Rekan (ShineWing)” registered with the OJK.
- The Bank in appointing Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms for the same fiscal year does not exceed 3 (three) consecutive fiscal years as stipulated by OJK regulations.
- For Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms for the 2023 fiscal year, they have complied with the applicable regulations and laws.
- During the audit examination, the Auditor acted objectively in conducting the audit.

8. Implementation of Risk Management including Internal Control Systems.

- The Bank has a sufficiently adequate organizational structure to support the implementation of good risk management and internal control, including the Internal

<p>Internal, Departemen Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Manajemen Risiko serta Departemen Kepatuhan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank telah menerapkan sistem pengendalian intern yang dijalankan oleh Departemen Audit Internal secara rutin menyeluruh dan andal; • Ketentuan Manajemen efektif dan optimal dalam mengidentifikasi dan mengendalikan seluruh risiko Bank termasuk yang berasal dari produk dan aktivitas baru serta akibat perubahan kondisi pasar; • Manajemen secara aktif dan cukup berpengalaman dalam mengelola risiko dan memastikan tersedianya kebijakan dan penetapan limit yang didukung oleh prosedur (Pedoman Kerja), laporan, dan sistem informasi yang cukup memadai menyediakan informasi dan analisis secara akurat dan tepat waktu kepada manajemen termasuk langkah menghadapi perubahan kondisi pasar, dan memelihara kondisi internal Bank yang sehat; • Manajemen secara efektif dalam memantau kesesuaian kondisi Bank dengan prinsip pengelolaan Bank yang sehat dan ketentuan yang berlaku serta kebijakan dan prosedur intern Bank; • Bank dalam menjalankan aktivitas bisnis selalu berpedoman kepada Batas Minimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK) sehingga sampai saat ini tidak terdapat aktivitas bisnis Bank yang melampaui kemampuan permodalan untuk menyerap risiko kerugian. 	<p>Audit Department, Risk Management Department, Risk Management Committee, and Compliance Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine and Reliable Internal Control System Implemented by the Internal Audit Department: The bank has implemented an internal control system run by the Internal Audit Department routinely, comprehensively, and reliably. • Effective Management in Identifying and Controlling All Bank Risks: The management is effective and optimal in identifying and controlling all risks, including those arising from new products and activities, as well as market condition changes. • Active and Experienced Management in Risk Management: The management is actively and sufficiently experienced in managing risks and ensuring the availability of policies and limit settings supported by procedures (Operating Guidelines), reports, and adequate information systems providing accurate and timely information to management, including steps to deal with market condition changes and maintaining a healthy internal condition of the Bank. • Effective Monitoring of Compliance with Healthy Bank Management Principles: Management effectively monitors the Bank's compliance with healthy bank management principles and applicable regulations, as well as internal policies and procedures. • The Bank always adheres to the Minimum Credit Giving Limits (BMPK) guidelines in its business activities, ensuring that there are no business activities exceeding the capital capacity to absorb loss risks.
<p>9. Penyediaan Dana Kepada Pihak Terkait (related party) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (large exposure)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank telah memiliki kebijakan, sistem, dan prosedur yang tertulis dan jelas untuk (related party) dan (large exposure); • Terdapat proses yang memadai untuk memastikan penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait (related party) dan penyediaan dana dalam jumlah besar (large exposure) telah sesuai dengan prinsip kehati-hatian yang tercantum dalam Kebijakan Perkreditan; 	<p>9. Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank has written and clear policies, systems, and procedures for related parties and large exposures. • There is an adequate process to ensure that fund provision to related parties and large exposures is in line with prudential principles stated in the Credit Policy.

- Pengambilan keputusan telah berdasarkan prinsip pemberian kredit yang baik;
- PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah menyampaikan laporan penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait secara berkala dan tepat waktu kepada OJK aplikasi APOLO.

10. Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan dan Non Keuangan, Laporan Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola dan Pelaporan Internal

- Laporan Keuangan termasuk kondisi keuangan/non keuangan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah dipublikasikan kepada Pemangku Kepentingan;
- Bank telah mentransparasikan kondisi keuangan dan non-keuangan kepada Pemangku Kepentingan (stakeholder) termasuk mengumumkan laporan keuangan publikasi triwulanan melalui website (<https://shinhan.co.id>) dan melaporkannya kepada melalui Aplikasi Pelaporan Online OJK (APOLO) sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku;
- Cakupan informasi keuangan dan non keuangan tersedia secara tepat waktu, lengkap, akurat, kini dan utuh;
- Bank transparan dalam menyampaikan informasi produk dan jasa, menerapkan pengelolaan penyelesaian pengaduan nasabah dengan efektif serta memelihara data dan informasi pribadi nasabah secara memadai.

11. Rencana Strategis Bank

- Bank telah memiliki Rencana Strategis Bank dalam bentuk Rencana Korporasi (Corporate Plan) dan Rencana Bisnis (Business Plan) sesuai dengan Visi dan Misi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
- Rencana Korporasi (Corporate Plan) dan Rencana Bisnis PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah disusun oleh Direksi dan disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris;
- Direksi telah melaksanakan RBB secara optimal. Tercermin dalam Laporan Realisasi RBB secara Triwulanan;
- Dewan Komisaris telah melaksanakan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan Rencana Bisnis (Business Plan) hal ini tercermin dari Laporan Pengawasan Dewan Komisaris yang dilaporkan secara semesteran.

- Decision-making is based on good credit granting principles.
- PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia has regularly and timely submitted reports on fund provision to related parties to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) through the APOLO application.

10. Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Governance Implementation Reports, and Internal Reporting

- Financial and non-financial condition reports of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia have been published to stakeholders.
- The Bank has transparently disclosed financial and non-financial conditions to stakeholders, including quarterly financial report publications through the website (<https://shinhan.co.id>) and reporting through the OJK Online Reporting Application (APOLO) in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Financial and non-financial information is available in a timely, complete, accurate, current, and intact manner.
- The Bank is transparent in providing information on products and services, effectively managing customer complaint resolutions, and adequately maintaining customer personal data and information.

11. Bank's Strategic Plan

- The Bank has a Corporate Plan and Business Plan in line with the Vision and Mission of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
- The Corporate Plan and Business Plan of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia have been prepared by the Board of Directors and approved by the Board of Commissioners.
- The Board of Directors has optimally implemented the RBB (Revenue, Budget, Balance) system. This is reflected in the Quarterly Realization Report.
- The Board of Commissioners has conducted supervision of the Business Plan implementation, as reflected in the semi-annual Supervision Report submitted.

PELAKSANAAN TUGAS DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB DIREKSI (BOARD OF DIRECTOR)

Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

Direksi adalah organ perusahaan yang berwenang dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas pengelolaan perusahaan untuk kepentingan dan tujuan Bank, serta mewakili perusahaan, baik di dalam maupun di luar pengadilan sesuai Anggaran Dasar. Direksi juga bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan tugas pengelolaan Bank kepada pemegang saham melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS).

Hingga akhir tahun 2023, Bank mengalami perubahan susunan dan komposisi Direksi. Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan diluar rapat perseroan terbatas PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Nomor 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023, Direksi Bank berjumlah 4 (empat) orang dengan komposisi sebagai berikut.

The Board of Directors is a company organ authorized and fully responsible for managing the company for the interests and purposes of the Bank, and representing the company, both within and outside the court according to the Articles of Association. The Board of Directors is also responsible for the implementation of the Bank's management duties to shareholders through the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS).

By the end of 2023, the Bank experienced changes in the composition of the Board of Directors. Based on the Deed of Decision Statement in lieu of the limited liability company meeting of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No. 13 dated June 22, 2023, the Bank's Board of Directors consisted of 4 (four) officeholders with the following composition.

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position
1	Koo Hyunghoe (WNA)*)	Direktur Utama President Director
2	Kim Seong Won (WNA)	Direktur Director
3	Tony Tanusaputra (WNI)	Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan Director in Charge of Compliance
4	Leonard Auly (WNI)	Direktur Director

Note:

*) Efektif menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama per tanggal 11 Juli 2023, sebelumnya dijabat oleh Sdr. Hwang Dae Geu Sdr. Ridwan A. Goenawan telah selesai masa jabatannya s.d 7 Juni 2023

*) Effectively assumed the position of Chief Executive Officer as of July 11, 2023, previously held by Mr. Hwang Dae Geu. Mr. Ridwan A. Goenawan's term of office ended on June 7, 2023.e

Per 31 Desember 2023, seluruh anggota Direksi telah dinyatakan lulus fit & proper test sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

As of December 31, 2023, all members of the Board of Directors had been declared to have passed the fit & proper test in accordance with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority.

Hasil fit & proper test masing-masing anggota Direksi telah dicatat dalam administrasi Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, yaitu:

1. Surat Nomor KEP-47/D.03/2023 tanggal 12 Juni 2023 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Keputusan Sdr. Koo Hyunghoe selaku Calon Direktur Utama PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
2. Surat Nomor KEP-1/D.03/2022 tanggal 3 Januari 2022 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Keputusan Sdr. Kim Seong Won selaku Direktur Keuangan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
3. Surat Nomor KEP-94/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Keputusan Sdr. Tony Tanusaputra selaku calon Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (Hasil Merger);
4. Surat Nomor KEP-16/D.03/2020 tanggal 23 Januari 2020 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Keputusan Sdr. Leonard Auly selaku calon Direktur Kredit PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
5. Bank juga memastikan seluruh anggota Direksi telah memenuhi ketentuan dan peraturan yang berlaku. Seluruh anggota Direksi berdomisili di Indonesia serta tidak saling memiliki hubungan kepemilikan, hubungan kepengurusan, hubungan keuangan, dan hubungan keluarga dengan pemegang saham. Selain itu, seluruh anggota Direksi Bank juga tidak memiliki rangkap jabatan sebagai anggota Dewan Komisaris maupun Pejabat Eksekutif pada bank, perusahaan dan/ atau lembaga lain.

Adapun tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi, antara lain:

1. Direksi bertanggung jawab penuh sesuai bidangnya atas pelaksanaan kepengurusan Bank.
2. Direksi wajib mengelola Bank sesuai dengan kewenangan dan tanggung jawabnya sebagaimana diatur dalam Anggaran Dasar dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

The results of the fit & proper test for each member of the Board of Directors had been recorded in the administration of the Financial Services Authority, as follows:

1. Letter Number KEP-47/D.03/2023 dated June 12, 2023, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Koo Hyunghoe as the President Director of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
2. Letter Number KEP-1/D.03/2022 dated January 3, 2022, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Kim Seong Won as the Finance Director of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
3. Letter Number KEP-94/D.03/2016 dated November 24, 2016, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Tony Tanusaputra as the candidate Director in charge of Compliance Function of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (Result of Merger);
4. Letter Number KEP-16/D.03/2020 dated January 23, 2020, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Leonard Auly as the candidate Credit Director of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
5. The Bank also ensures that all members of the Board of Directors have complied with applicable regulations. All members of the Board of Directors reside in Indonesia and do not have any ownership, management, financial, or family relationships with shareholders. Additionally, all members of the Bank's Board of Directors do not hold concurrent positions as members of the Board of Commissioners or Executive Officers in other banks, companies, or institutions.

As for the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, they include:

1. The Board of Directors is fully responsible for the management of the Bank according to their respective fields.
2. The Board of Directors must manage the Bank in accordance with their authority and responsibilities as regulated in the Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.

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| <p>3. Direksi melaksanakan tugas dan wewenang sesuai dengan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan yang berlaku.</p> <p>4. Direksi tidak mengurangi ketentuan dalam Anggaran Dasar Perseroan Direksi berhak mengambil keputusan untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Penyusunan dan perubahan Kebijakan manajemen (termasuk struktur organisasi). b. Pembukaan, penutupan, pemindahan, peningkatan status, penurunan status Jaringan Kantor Bank. c. Mengangkat anggota Komite dibawah Direksi dan dibawah Dewan Komisaris. d. Penyusunan dan Pelaporan Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan dan Laporan Berkelanjutan. e. Mengangkat seorang atau lebih sebagai kuasanya dengan wewenang dan syarat – syarat yang ditentukan oleh Direksi dalam suatu surat kuasa khusus. <p>5. Direksi wajib melaksanakan prinsip – prinsip tata kelola yang baik dalam setiap kegiatan usaha Bank pada seluruh tingkatan atau jenjang organisasi;</p> <p>6. Direksi wajib menindaklanjuti temuan audit dan rekomendasi dari satuan kerja audit intern Bank, auditor eksternal, hasil pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan/atau hasil pengawasan otoritas lain;</p> <p>7. Dalam rangka melaksanakan prinsip – prinsip tata kelola yang baik, Direksi paling kurang wajib membentuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Satuan Kerja Audit Intern; b. Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Manajemen Risiko; dan. c. Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan. <p>8. Direksi wajib mempertanggungjawabkan pelaksanaan tugas sesuai bidangnya kepada pemegang saham melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham;</p> <p>9. Direksi wajib menyediakan data dan informasi yang akurat, relevan dan tepat waktu kepada Dewan Komisaris.</p> | <p>3. The Board of Directors carries out duties and authorities in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.</p> <p>4. The Board of Directors has the right to make decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formulation and changes to management policies (including organizational structure). b. Opening, closing, relocation, upgrading status, downgrading status of Bank Branch Networks. c. Appointment of members of committees under the Board of Directors and under the Board of Commissioners. d. Formulation and Reporting of Sustainable Financial Action Plans and Continuous Reports. e. Appointment of one or more agents with authority and conditions specified by the Board of Directors in a specific power of attorney. <p>5. The Board of Directors must implement good corporate governance principles in all Bank business activities at all levels or organizational levels.</p> <p>6. The Board of Directors must follow up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's internal audit unit, external auditors, the Financial Services Authority's supervision results, and/or other regulatory authorities' supervision results.</p> <p>7. In order to implement good corporate governance principles, the Board of Directors is required to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Internal Audit Unit; b. Risk Management Unit and Risk Management Committee; and c. Compliance Unit. <p>8. The Board of Directors must be accountable for the implementation of their duties in their respective fields to shareholders through the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p> <p>9. The Board of Directors must provide accurate, relevant, and timely data and information to the Board of Commissioners.</p> |
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PELAKSANAAN TUGAS DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB DEWAN KOMISARIS (BOARD OF COMMISSIONER)

Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

Dewan Komisaris adalah organ perusahaan yang bertugas untuk melakukan pengawasan dan memberikan arahan kepada Direksi dalam menjalankan kepengurusan Bank. Dewan Komisaris juga bertugas untuk melakukan pemantauan terhadap efektivitas implementasi GCG yang dilakukan sesuai dengan Anggaran Dasar.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan di luar rapat perseroan terbatas PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Nomor 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023, komposisi Dewan Komisaris Bank tidak mengalami perubahan, yakni berjumlah 3 (tiga) orang yang terdiri dari 2 (dua) orang Komisaris Independen (termasuk Komisaris Utama) dan 1 (satu) orang Komisaris.

Adapun komposisi Dewan Komisaris Bank per 31 Desember 2023 dapat dilihat sebagai berikut.

The Board of Commissioners is the corporate body tasked with overseeing and providing guidance to the Board of Directors in managing the Bank. The Board of Commissioners is also responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Based on the Deed of Resolution Statement Beyond the Meeting of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No. 13 dated June 22, 2023, the composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners had not changed, consisting of 3 (three) officeholders, including 2 (two) Independent Commissioners (including President Commissioner) and 1 (one) Commissioner.

The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status
1	Timoty E. Marnandus (WNI)	Komisaris Utama President Commissioner	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
2	Ananda Barata (WNI)	Komisaris Commissioner	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
3	Kim Jihyung (WNA)	Komisaris Commissioner	Komisaris Commissioner

Proses pengangkatan seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan integritas, kompetensi, reputasi, dedikasi, serta pemahaman mengenai masalah manajemen perusahaan sesuai dengan ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Komposisi Dewan Komisaris Bank juga tidak melebihi jumlah Direksi sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, dinyatakan lulus Fit & Proper test dan telah memperoleh persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

The appointment of all members of the Board of Commissioners is carried out considering integrity, competence, reputation, dedication, and understanding of corporate management issues in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners also does not exceed the number of Directors according to applicable regulations, and they have passed the Fit & Proper test and obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority.

Hasil fit & proper test masing-masing anggota Dewan Komisaris telah dicatat dalam administrasi Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, antara lain:

1. Surat No. KEP-90/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Keputusan Sdr. Timoty E. Marnandus Selaku Calon Komisaris Utama Independen PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (Hasil Merger);
2. Surat No. KEP-136/D.03/2020 tanggal 15 September 2020 tentang Hasil Penilaian dan Keputusan Sdr. Ananda Barata Selaku Komisaris Independen PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
3. Surat No. KEP-92/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016 tentang Hasil Penilaian dan Keputusan Sdr. Kim Jihyung Selaku Calon Anggota Dewan Komisaris PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (Hasil Merger).

Komisaris Utama Bank, yakni Timoty E. Marnandus memiliki rangkap jabatan sebagai Komisaris pada PT Artha Karya Adiguna. Selain itu, Kim Jihyung yang menjabat sebagai Komisaris Bank juga memiliki rangkap jabatan sebagai Deputy General Manager di Bank Shinhan Seoul, Korea Selatan.

Anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi tidak saling memiliki hubungan kepemilikan, hubungan kepengurusan, hubungan keuangan, dan hubungan keluarga dengan Pemegang Saham Pengendali.

Berdasarkan ketentuan dalam Anggaran Dasar, Dewan Komisaris bertugas mengawasi kebijakan Direksi dalam menjalankan tugas-tugas Bank. Adapun rincian tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris, yaitu:

1. Dewan Komisaris wajib melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya secara independen.
2. Dewan Komisaris mengadakan rapat sesuai jadwal yang ditetapkan.
3. Dewan Komisaris wajib memastikan Penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik terselenggara dalam setiap kegiatan usaha Bank pada seluruh tingkat atau jenjang organisasi.

The results of the fit & proper test for each member of the Board of Commissioners have been recorded in the administration of the Financial Services Authority, including:

1. Letter No. KEP-90/D.03/2016 dated November 24, 2016, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Timoty E. Marnandus as the Independent President Commissioner of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (Result of Merger);
2. Letter No. KEP-136/D.03/2020 dated September 15, 2020, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Ananda Barata as an Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
3. Letter No. KEP-92/D.03/2016 dated November 24, 2016, regarding the Assessment Results of Competence and Suitability of Mr. Kim Jihyung as a Member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (Result of Merger).

The Chairman of the Bank, Timoty E. Marnandus, held concurrent positions as Commissioner at PT Artha Karya Adiguna. Additionally, Kim Jihyung, who served as a Commissioner at the Bank, also held a concurrent position as Deputy General Manager at Bank Shinhan Seoul, South Korea.

The members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors did not have any ownership, management, financial, or family relationships with the Controlling Shareholders.

According to the provisions in the Articles of Association, the Board of Commissioners is responsible for overseeing the policies of the Board of Directors in carrying out the Bank's duties. The detailed duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners are as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners must carry out its duties and responsibilities independently.
2. The Board of Commissioners holds meetings according to the scheduled timetable.
3. The Board of Commissioners must ensure that Good Corporate Governance is implemented in all Bank business activities at all levels of the organization.

4. Dewan Komisaris wajib melaksanakan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi, serta memberikan nasihat kepada Direksi.
 5. Dalam melaksanakan pengawasan, Dewan Komisaris wajib mengarahkan, memantau, dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan kebijakan strategis Bank
 6. Dalam melaksanakan pengawasan, Dewan Komisaris dilarang ikut serta dalam pengambilan keputusan kegiatan operasional Bank, kecuali:
 - a. Penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan mengenai Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit Bank Umum; dan
 - b. Hal-hal ini yang ditetapkan dalam Anggaran Dasar Bank atau peraturan perundang-undangan.
 7. Pengambilan keputusan kegiatan operasional Bank oleh Dewan Komisaris pada butir 6 merupakan bagian tugas pengawasan oleh Dewan Komisaris, sehingga tidak meniadakan tanggung jawab Direksi atas pelaksanaan kepengurusan Bank.
 8. Dewan Komisaris wajib memastikan bahwa Direksi telah menindaklanjuti temuan audit dan rekomendasi dari Satuan Kerja Audit Intern Bank, Auditor Ekstern, hasil Pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan/atau hasil pengawasan otoritas lain.
 9. Dewan Komisaris wajib memberitahukan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan paling lama 7 (tujuh) hari sejak ditemukan:
 - a. Pelanggaran peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang keuangan dan perbankan; dan/atau
 - b. Keadaan atau perkiraan keadaan yang dapat membahayakan kelangsungan usaha Bank.
 10. Dalam rangka mendukung efektivitas pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Dewan Komisaris wajib membentuk paling sedikit:
 - a. Komite Audit;
 - b. Komite Pemantau Risiko;
 - c. Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi.
4. The Board of Commissioners must oversee the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and provide advice to the Board of Directors.
 5. In carrying out supervision, the Board of Commissioners must direct, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies.
 6. In carrying out supervision, the Board of Commissioners is prohibited from participating in the decision-making process of the Bank's operational activities, except:
 - a. Provision of funds to related parties as stipulated in the provisions regarding the Maximum Credit Giving Limits of Commercial Banks; and
 - b. Matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association or applicable regulations.
 7. The decision-making regarding the Bank's operational activities by the Board of Commissioners in point 6 is part of the supervisory duties of the Board of Commissioners, thus not negating the responsibility of the Board of Directors for the management of the Bank.
 8. The Board of Commissioners must ensure that the Board of Directors has followed up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Unit, External Auditors, the results of Financial Services Authority supervision, and/or the results of other supervisory authorities.
 9. The Board of Commissioners must notify the Financial Services Authority within 7 (seven) days after discovering:
 - a. Violations of financial and banking laws and regulations; and/or
 - b. Conditions or anticipated conditions that may endanger the Bank's business continuity.
 10. In order to support the effectiveness of carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners must establish at least:
 - a. Audit Committee;
 - b. Risk Monitoring Committee;
 - c. Remuneration & Nomination Committee.

11. Dewan Komisaris dapat membentuk Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi secara terpisah.

12. Pengangkatan anggota Komite pada butir 10 wajib dilakukan oleh Direksi berdasarkan keputusan rapat Dewan Komisaris.

13. Dewan Komisaris wajib memastikan bahwa Komite yang telah dibentuk pada butir 10 menjalankan tugasnya secara efektif.

Seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dinyatakan mampu bertindak dan mengambil keputusan secara independen. Sesuai dengan fungsinya sebagai pengawas Bank, pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris telah memenuhi prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola.

Selain itu, Rapat Dewan Komisaris terselenggara secara efektif dan efisien sesuai dengan pedoman dan tata tertib kerja Dewan Komisaris dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank. Untuk aspek transparansi, anggota Dewan Komisaris telah memenuhi dan tidak pernah melanggar ketentuan/ peraturan yang berlaku.

11. The Board of Commissioners may establish the Remuneration and Nomination Committee separately.

12. The appointment of committee members in point 10 must be made by the Board of Directors based on the decision of the Board of Commissioners' meeting.

13. The Board of Commissioners must ensure that the committees established in point 10 carry out their duties effectively.

All members of the Board of Commissioners are deemed capable of acting and making decisions independently. As per their role as the Bank's overseers, the execution of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners had adhered to the principles of Good Corporate Governance.

Moreover, the Board of Commissioners' meetings had been conducted effectively and efficiently in accordance with the guidelines and rules of procedure of the Board of Commissioners and in line with the Bank's needs. In terms of transparency, the members of the Board of Commissioners had complied with and had not violated any applicable regulations.

KEBIJAKAN REMUNERASI

Remuneration Policy

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan
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- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| a | Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi
Remuneration & Nominations Committee | Nama Anggota, komposisi, tugas, dan tanggung jawab
Member's name, composition, duties, and responsibilities | Nama dan anggota komposisi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah sebagai berikut: |
|---|--|--|---|

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status
1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Ketua	Komisaris Independen
2	Kim Jihyung	Anggota	Komisaris
3	Fransisca Lilia Noviani Lukito*)	Anggota	Pejabat Eksekutif

Note: Terdapat Perubahan Susunan Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi berdasarkan SK No. 0011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2023.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Remunerasi:

1. Terkait dengan kebijakan Remunerasi sebagai berikut:
 - a. Melakukan evaluasi dan *review* terhadap kebijakan Remunerasi yang didasarkan kepada kinerja, risiko, kewajaran *peer group*, sasaran, dan strategi jangka panjang Bank, pemenuhan Cadangan sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan dan potensi pendapatan Bank di masa yang akan datang.
 - b. Menyampaikan hasil evaluasi dan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris sebagai berikut:
 - Kebijakan Remunerasi bagi Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS);
 - Kebijakan Remunerasi bagi Pejabat Eksekutif dan Pegawai secara keseluruhan untuk disampaikan kepada Direksi.
 - c. Memastikan bahwa kebijakan remunerasi telah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku;
 - d. Melakukan evaluasi secara berkala terhadap penerapan kebijakan remunerasi.
2. Terkait dengan kebijakan Nominasi sebagai berikut:
 - a. Menyusun dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai sistem serta prosedur pemilihan dan / atau penggantian anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS;
 - b. Mengidentifikasi dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai calon anggota Direksi dan/atau calon anggota Dewan Komisaris kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan ke RUPS;
 - c. Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai Pihak Independen yang akan menjadi anggota Komite Audit serta anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko;
 - d. Menyusun mekanisme dan melakukan penilaian kinerja Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris.

Details

Name of Members and Composition of Remunerations & Nominations Committee:

No.	Name	Position	Status
1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Chairman	Commissioner
2	Kim Jihyung	Member	Commissioner
3	Fransisca Lilia Noviani Lukito*)	Member	Commissioner

Note: There is a change in the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee members based on Decree No. 0011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee:

1. Related to the Remuneration policy as follows:
 - a. Evaluate and review the Remuneration policy based on performance, risk, peer group fairness, targets and long-term strategies of the Bank, fulfillment of reserves as stipulated in laws and regulations and the Bank's potential future earnings;
 - b. Submit evaluation results and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners as follows:
 - Remuneration Policy for the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS);
 - Overall Remuneration Policy for Executive Officers and Employees to be submitted to the Board of Directors
 - c. Ensuring that the remuneration policy complies with applicable regulations;
 - d. Conducting periodic evaluations of the implementation of the remuneration policy.
2. Related to the Nomination policy are as follows:
 - a. Compiling and providing recommendations regarding the system and procedures for the selection and/or replacement of Board of Directors members and Board of Commissioners members to be presented to the General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS);
 - b. Identifying and providing recommendations regarding candidates for members of the Board of Directors and/or candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners to the Board of Commissioners to be presented to the RUPS;
 - c. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding Independent Parties who will become members of the Audit Committee and members of the Risk Monitoring Committee;
 - d. Establishing mechanisms and conducting performance evaluations of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan
b	Proses Penyusunan Kebijakan Remunerasi Remuneration Policy Formulation Process	Tinjauan mengenai latar belakang dan tujuan kebijakan Remunerasi Overview of the background and objectives of the remuneration policy	Bank secara berkesinambungan melakukan upaya untuk menerapkan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik serta melakukan perubahan yang didasarkan pada ketentuan baru yang berlaku. Penerapan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik bertujuan sebagai berikut: 1. Pelanggan Melakukan evaluasi dan review terhadap kebijakan Remunerasi yang didasarkan kepada kinerja, risiko, kewajaran <i>peer group</i> , sasaran, dan strategi jangka panjang Bank, pemenuhan Cadangan sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan dan potensi pendapatan Bank di masa yang akan datang. 2. Pasar Melakukan tren baru perbankan dengan menembus batas industri perbankan saat ini melalui berbagai macam inovasi dan perubahan. 3. Pegawai Menciptakan lingkungan kerja dimana karyawan dapat bekerja dengan harmonis dan memiliki kebanggaan menjadi bagian dari sebuah bank yang terkemuka di Korea.
		Pelaksanaan kaji ulang atas kebijakan remunerasi pada tahun sebelumnya beserta perbaikannya Implementation of review of the remuneration policy in the previous year, along with its improvements	Sesuai dengan ketentuan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan 45/POJK.03/2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum, maka Bank melakukan upaya untuk senantiasa melakukan keselarasan atas kaji ulang Kebijakan Remunerasi yang ada saat ini, misalnya perihal penyesuaian kenaikan gaji minimum Karyawan dan Direksi.
		Mekanisme untuk memastikan bahwa Remunerasi bagi pegawai Unit Kontrol bersifat independen dari unit kerja yang diawasinya Mechanism to ensure that remuneration for control unit employees is independent from the work unit they supervise	Penilaian kinerja di Unit Kontrol tidak dikaitkan dengan pencapaian dengan pencapaian target bisnis/kinerja dari unit kerja yang diawasinya, hal ini dipastikan melalui 2 (dua) cara, yaitu: 1. Dalam Struktur Organisasi Bank, unit control berdiri sendiri dan bersifat Independen; 2. Penetapan Target dan sasaran bisnis melalui persetujuan sesuai dengan jenjang dan hirarki yang ada pada struktur organisasi Direktorat Bisnis.
c	Cakupan kebijakan Remunerasi dan implementasinya per unit bisnis, per wilayah, dan pada perusahaan anak atau kantor cabang yang berlokasi di luar negeri Remuneration policy coverage and its implementation per business unit, per region, and at subsidiaries or branches located abroad		PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia tidak mempunyai cabang di luar negeri.
d	Remunerasi dikaitkan dengan risiko Remuneration associated with risk	Jenis risiko utama (<i>key risk</i>) yang digunakan dalam menerapkan Remunerasi Key risk used in applying Remuneration	Risiko utama Bank di saat ini adalah Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Operasional.
		Kriteria untuk menentukan jenis risiko utama, termasuk untuk risiko yang sulit diukur Criteria for determining the key risk, including those that are difficult to measure	Jenis transaksi yang paling utama secara material yang menghasilkan laba dengan tetap mempertimbangkan minimal risiko yang berdampak signifikan pada bisnis Bank.
		Dampak penetapan jenis risiko utama terhadap kebijakan Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel The impact of determining the key risk, on the Variable Remuneration policy	Bank telah menetapkan Kebijakan Remunerasi namun pelaksanaannya belum berdampak pada pemberian remunerasi yang bersifat variabel.
		Perubahan penentuan jenis risiko utama dibandingkan dengan tahun lalu beserta alasannya, apabila ada Changes in determining the key risk types compared to last year and their reasons, if any	Belum ada perubahan yang signifikan jika dibandingkan tahun lalu.

Details

The Bank is continuously making efforts to implement good corporate governance and make changes based on the new applicable regulations.

The implementation of good corporate governance has the following objectives:

1. Customer
Always strive to be the number 1 beloved Korean Bank in Indonesia and dream of a better future with its customers.
2. Market
Undertaking a new banking trend by penetrating the boundaries of the current banking industry through various kinds of innovations and changes.
3. Employees
Creating a work environment where employees can work harmoniously and have the pride of being part of a leading bank in Korea.

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority Regulation 45/POJK.03/2015 concerning Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks, the Bank is making efforts to continuously harmonizing with the review of the current Remuneration Policy, for example regarding adjustments to the minimum salary increase for Employees and Directors.

Performance appraisal in the Control Unit is not linked to the achievement of business targets / performance of the work unit it supervises, this is ensured in 2 (two) ways, namely:

1. In the Bank's Organizational Structure, the control unit stands alone and is Independent;
1. Determination of targets and business objectives through approval according to the existing levels and hierarchies in the Business Directorate organizational structure.

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia does not have overseas branches.

The key risks of the Bank currently are Credit Risk and Operational Risk.

Bank telah menetapkan Kebijakan Remunerasi namun pelaksanaannya belum berdampak pada pemberian remunerasi yang bersifat variabel.

The Bank had established a Remuneration Policy but its implementations had not had an impact on the provisions of variable remuneration.

There had been no significant changes compared to last year.

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan
e	Pengukuran kinerja dikaitkan dengan Remunerasi Performance measurement is linked to remuneration	Tinjauan mengenai kebijakan Remunerasi yang dikaitkan dengan penilaian kinerja Review of remuneration policies related to performance appraisal	Parameter penetapan remunerasi anggota Direksi antara lain sebagai berikut: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pencapaian kerja masing-masing individual; 2. Kinerja keuangan bank; 3. Benchmarking dengan perbankan yang lainnya; 4. Risiko yang mungkin timbul sehingga menyebabkan kerugian bagi Bank.
		Metode dalam mengaitkan Remunerasi individu dengan kinerja Perseroan, kinerja unit kerja, dan kinerja individu Methods in linking individual Remuneration with Company performance, work unit performance, and individual performance	Hasil Kinerja Bank akan mempengaruhi besarnya remunerasi khususnya yang bersifat variabel, dan adapun proses peninjauan ulang <i>Performance Appraisal</i> ini dilakukan satu tahun sekali. Hasil dari <i>Performance Appraisal</i> menjadi dasar bagi Bank dalam memberikan penghargaan kepada karyawan dalam bentuk promosi, peninjauan pangkat, perluasan tugas dan tanggung jawab serta kenaikan benefit karyawan.
		Uraian mengenai metode yang digunakan Perseroan untuk menyatakan bahwa kinerja yang disepakati tidak dapat tercapai sehingga perlu dilakukan penyesuaian atas Remunerasi serta besarnya penyesuaian Remunerasi jika kondisi tersebut terjadi. Description of the method used by the Company to state that the agreed performance cannot be achieved so that it is necessary to make adjustments to the Remuneration and the amount of the Remuneration adjustment if this condition occurs.	Apabila kinerja disepakati tidak dapat tercapai, tidak terdapat penyesuaian atas remunerasi. Namun, hal tersebut akan berdampak pada penilaian kerja tahunan karyawan yang angkanya akan berdampak terhadap pemberian bonus dan penyesuaian gaji di tahun berikutnya.
F	Penyesuaian Remunerasi dikaitkan dengan Kinerja dan Risiko Remuneration Adjustments are linked to Performance and Risk	Kebijakan mengenai Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel yang ditangguhkan, besarnya, dan kriteria untuk menetapkan besaran tersebut Policy regarding deferred Variable Remuneration, amount, and the criteria for determining the amount.	Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang ditangguhkan
		Kebijakan Perseroan mengenai Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel yang ditangguhkan yang ditunda pembayarannya (<i>Malus</i>), atau ditarik kedalam hal sudah dibayarkan (<i>Clawback</i>) The Company's policy regarding deferred variable remuneration, which has been postponed (<i>Malus</i>), or is withdrawn in the event that it has been paid (<i>Clawback</i>)	Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang ditangguhkan yang ditunda pembayarannya (<i>Malus</i>), atau ditarik kedalam hal sudah dibayarkan (<i>clawback</i>).
g	Penyesuaian Remunerasi dikaitkan dengan Kinerja dan Risiko Remuneration Adjustments are linked to Performance and Risk	Kebijakan pembayaran (<i>vesting</i>) Payment policy (<i>vesting</i>)	Tidak terdapat remunerasi dikaitkan dengan risiko.
h	Nama konsultan ekstern dan tugas konsultan terkait Kebijakan Remunerasi Name of external consultant and consultant's duties related to remuneration policy		Tidak terdapat Konsultan Ekstern terkait Kebijakan Remunerasi.

Details

The parameters for determining the remuneration for members of the Board of Directors are as follow:

1. The achievement of each work individually;
2. Bank financial performance;
3. Benchmarking with other banks;
4. Risks that may arise so as to cause losses to the Bank.

The results of the Bank's performance will affect the amount of remuneration, especially those that are variable, and the performance appraisal review process is carried out once a year. The results of the Performance Appraisal serve as the basis for the Bank in giving awards to employees in the form of promotions, grade review, duties and responsibilities expansion and employee benefits increase.

If agreed-upon performance targets cannot be achieved, there will be no adjustment to remuneration. However, this will impact the annual employee performance evaluation, which will affect bonus allocation and salary adjustments in the following year.

There were no variable remunerations that were deferred.

There were no variable remunerations that were deferred with delayed payment (Malus) or withdrawn if already paid out (clawback).

There was no remuneration associated with risk.

There were no external consultants regarding the Remuneration Policy.

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan
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i Paket Remunerasi dan fasilitas yang diterima oleh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris mencakup struktur remunerasi dan rincian jumlah nominal
The Remuneration Package and facilities received by Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners include the remuneration structure and details of the nominal amount

Paket Remunerasi dan fasilitas yang diterima oleh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris mencakup struktur Remunerasi dan rincian jumlah nominal, sebagaimana di dalam tabel di bawah ini:

Jenis Remunerasi dan Fasilitas	Jumlah Diterima dalam 1 (satu) Tahun			
	Direksi		Dewan Komisaris	
	Orang	Juta Rp	Orang	Juta Rp
Gaji, bonus, tunjangan rutin, tantiem, dan fasilitas lainnya dalam bentuk non natura	5	11.177	3	836
Fasilitas lain dalam bentuk natura (perumahan, asuransi kesehatan dan sebagainya) yang: a. Dapat dimiliki b. Tidak dapat dimiliki	5	825	3	-
Total		12.002		839

Note: Pada tahun 2023 Jajaran Direksi berjumlah 5 (Lima) orang terdiri dari:

No.	Jabatan	Nama
1	Direktur Utama	Koo Hyunghoe*)
2	Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan	Tony Tanusaputra
3	Direktur	Kim Seong Won
4	Direktur	Leonard Auly
5	Direktur	Ridwan A. Goenawan**)

*) Efektif per tanggal 11 Juli 2023 terdapat pergantian Direktur Utama Yakni Sdr. Hwang Dae Geu digantikan oleh Sdr. Koo Hyunghoe.

***) Sdr. Ridwan A. Goenawan telah selesai masa jabatannya s.d 7 Juni 2023.

Pada tahun 2023 Jajaran Komisaris (Board of Commissioner) berjumlah 3 (tiga) orang terdiri dari:

No.	Jabatan	Nama
1	Komisaris Utama	Timoty E. Marnandus
2	Komisaris	Kim Jihyung (Tidak Menerima Honorarium)
3	Komisaris	Ananda Barata

Details

The Remuneration Package and facilities received by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners include the Remuneration structure and details of the nominal amount, as in the table below:

Types of Remuneration and Facilities	Amount Received in 1 (one) Year			
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners	
	Person	Million Rp	Person	Million Rp
Salaries, bonus, routine allowances, <i>tantiem</i> , and other material facilities.	5	11.177	3	836
Other in-kind benefits (housing, health insurance, etc.) which: a. Can be owned; b. Cannot be owned	5	825	3	-
Total		12.002		839

Note: In 2023, the Board of Directors consisted of 5 (five) individuals, comprising:

No.	Position	Name
1	President Director	Koo Hyunghoe*)
2	Director in Charge of Compliance Function	Tony Tanusaputra
3	Director	Kim Seong Won
4	Director	Leonard Auly
5	Director	Ridwan A. Goenawan**)

*) Effective from July 11, 2023, there was a change in the President Director, namely Mr. Hwang Dae Geu was replaced by Mr. Koo Hyunghoe.

***) Mr. Ridwan A. Goenawan's term ended on June 7, 2023.

In 2023, there were 3 (three) members of Board of Commissioners, consisting of:

No.	Position	Name
1	President Commissioner	Timoty E. Marnandus
2	Commissioner	Kim Jihyung (Did not accept honorarium)
3	Commissioner	Ananda Barata

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan																										
j	Paket Remunerasi yang dikelompokkan dalam tingkat penghasilan yang diterima oleh Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris dalam 1 (satu) tahun Remuneration packages that are grouped into income levels received by Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners within 1 (one) year		<p>Paket Remunerasi yang dikelompokkan dalam tingkat penghasilan yang diterima oleh Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris dalam 1 (satu) tahun, sebagaimana dalam tabel dibawah ini:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jumlah Remunerasi per orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun *)</th> <th>Jumlah Direksi</th> <th>Jumlah Dewan Komisaris</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Di atas Rp2 miliar</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Di atas Rp1 miliar s.d Rp2 miliar</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Di atas Rp500 juta s.d Rp1 miliar</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Di bawah Rp500 juta kebawah</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: *) Yang diterima secara tunai</p>	Jumlah Remunerasi per orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun *)	Jumlah Direksi	Jumlah Dewan Komisaris	Di atas Rp2 miliar	3	-	Di atas Rp1 miliar s.d Rp2 miliar	1	-	Di atas Rp500 juta s.d Rp1 miliar	1	-	Di bawah Rp500 juta kebawah	-	3											
Jumlah Remunerasi per orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun *)	Jumlah Direksi	Jumlah Dewan Komisaris																											
Di atas Rp2 miliar	3	-																											
Di atas Rp1 miliar s.d Rp2 miliar	1	-																											
Di atas Rp500 juta s.d Rp1 miliar	1	-																											
Di bawah Rp500 juta kebawah	-	3																											
k	Remunerasi yang bersifat Variabel Variable Remuneration	Bentuk Remunerasi yang bersifat Variabel beserta alasan pemilihan bentuk tersebut Variable forms of remuneration and reasons for choosing this form	Remunerasi yang bersifat Variabel terdiri dari bentuk Tunai.																										
		<p>Penjelasan dalam hal terdapat perbedaan pemberian Remunerasi yang bersifat variabel di antara pada Direksi, Dewan Komisaris dan/atau pegawai, termasuk penjelasan faktor-faktor yang menentukan perbedaan tersebut beserta Pertimbangan yang mendasarinya</p> <p>Explanation in the event that there is a difference in the provision of variable remuneration among the Directors, the Board of Commissioners and/or employees, including an explanation which determine these differences and their underlying considerations</p>	<p>Perbedaan pemberian Remunerasi yang sifatnya Variabel adalah pada budget bonus (tunai) dibedakan berdasarkan <i>Performance Appraisal</i> bagi karyawan adalah 2% - 190% dari gaji pokok bulan Desember 2022.</p>																										
l	Jumlah Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan Pegawai yang menerima Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel selama 1 (satu) tahun dan total Nominal Number of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees who receive Variable Remuneration for 1 (one) year and total nominal		<p>Jumlah Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan Pegawai yang menerima Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel selama 1 (satu) tahun dan total nominal, sebagaimana tabel dibawah ini:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel</th> <th colspan="6">Jumlah Diterima dalam 1 (satu) Tahun</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Direksi</th> <th colspan="2">Dewan Komisaris</th> <th colspan="2">Pegawai</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Orang</th> <th>Juta Rp</th> <th>Orang</th> <th>Juta Rp</th> <th>Orang</th> <th>Juta Rp</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>5</td> <td>1.200</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>856</td> <td>13.916</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel	Jumlah Diterima dalam 1 (satu) Tahun						Direksi		Dewan Komisaris		Pegawai		Orang	Juta Rp	Orang	Juta Rp	Orang	Juta Rp	Total	5	1.200	3	-	856	13.916
Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel	Jumlah Diterima dalam 1 (satu) Tahun																												
	Direksi		Dewan Komisaris		Pegawai																								
	Orang	Juta Rp	Orang	Juta Rp	Orang	Juta Rp																							
Total	5	1.200	3	-	856	13.916																							
m	Jabatan dan jumlah pihak yang menjadi MRT Position and number of parties who become MRT		<p>Parameter penetapan remunerasi anggota Direksi antara lain sebagai berikut:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direktur Utama 2. Direktur Kredit dan Sumber Daya Manusia 3. Direktur Operasional 4. Direktur Keuangan 5. Direktur Bisnis 6. Direktur yang membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan 7. Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst 8. Kepala Departemen Credit Policy & Control 9. Kepala Departemen International 10. Group Head of IT 11. Group Head of Retail 12. Executive Relationship Manager 13. Kepala Departemen Credit Wholesale Analyst 14. Kepala Departemen SME & Retail Analyst 15. Kepala Departemen <i>Treasury & Capital</i> 																										

Details

The Remuneration packages which are grouped in income levels received by the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners within 1 (one) year, as shown in the table below:

Amount of Remuneration per Person in 1 (one) Year *)	Number of Board of Directors	Number of Board of Commissioners
Over Rp2 billion	3	-
Over Rp1 billion to Rp2 billion	1	-
Over Rp500 million to Rp1 billion	1	-
Rp500 million and below	-	3

Note: *) Received in cash

Variable remuneration consisted solely of cash forms.

The difference in providing variable remuneration is that the bonus budget (cash) is differentiated based on the Performance Appraisal for employees, which is 2% - 190% of the basic salary in December 2022.

The number of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees who receive Variable Remuneration for 1 (one) year and the total nominal, as shown in the table below:

Variabel Variable Remuneration	Amount Received in 1 (one) Year					
	Board of Directors		Board of Commissioners		Employees	
	Person	Million Rp	Person	Million Rp	Person	Million Rp
Total	5	1.200	3	-	856	13.916

The positions and number of individuals who are Material Risk Takers (MRT) are:

1. Chief Executive Officer
2. Director of Credit and Human Resources
3. Director of Operations
4. Director of Finance
5. Director of Business
6. Director overseeing Compliance Function
7. Group Head of Wholesale Banking Analyst
8. Head of Credit Policy & Control Department
9. Head of International Department
10. Group Head of IT
11. Group Head of Retail
12. Executive Relationship Manager
13. Head of Credit Wholesale Analyst Department
14. Head of SME & Retail Analyst Department
15. Head of Treasury & Capital Department

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan																																
n	Share Option yang dimiliki Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Share Option owned by Directors, Board of Commissioners and Executive Officers	Komisaris, dan	Tidak ada Share Option untuk Direksi, Dewan Komisaris dan/atau Pejabat Eksekutif selama tahun 2023. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Keterangan</th> <th rowspan="2">Jumlah Saham yang Dimiliki</th> <th colspan="2">Jumlah Opsi</th> <th rowspan="2">Harga Opsi (Rp)</th> <th rowspan="2">Jangka Waktu</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yang Diberikan (Lembar Saham)</th> <th>(Rp)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direksi</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dewan Komisaris</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pejabat Eksekutif</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Keterangan	Jumlah Saham yang Dimiliki	Jumlah Opsi		Harga Opsi (Rp)	Jangka Waktu	Yang Diberikan (Lembar Saham)	(Rp)	Direksi	-	-	-	-	-	Dewan Komisaris	-	-	-	-	-	Pejabat Eksekutif	-	-	-	-	-	Total	-	-	-	-	-
Keterangan	Jumlah Saham yang Dimiliki	Jumlah Opsi				Harga Opsi (Rp)	Jangka Waktu																												
		Yang Diberikan (Lembar Saham)	(Rp)																																
Direksi	-	-	-	-	-																														
Dewan Komisaris	-	-	-	-	-																														
Pejabat Eksekutif	-	-	-	-	-																														
Total	-	-	-	-	-																														
o	Rasio Gaji tertinggi dan terendah Highest and lowest salary ratio		Rasio gaji tertinggi dan terendah, yang mencakup: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rasio gaji pegawai yang tertinggi dan terendah = 42,21 Rasio gaji Direksi yang tertinggi dan terendah = 2,88 Rasio gaji Dewan Komisaris yang tertinggi dan terendah = 1,74 asio gaji Direksi tertinggi dan pegawai tertinggi = 2,07 <p>Note: Yang dimaksud dengan "gaji" adalah hak pegawai yang diterima dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk uang sebagai imbalan dari perusahaan atau pemberi kerja kepada pegawai yang ditetapkan dan dibayarkan menurut suatu perjanjian kerja, kesepakatan atau peraturan perundang-undangan, termasuk tunjangan.</p>																																
p	Jumlah penerima dan jumlah total Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel yang dijamin tanpa syarat akan diberikan oleh Bank kepada calon Direksi, calon Dewan Komisaris, dan/atau calon Pegawai selama 1 (satu) tahun pertama bekerja The number of recipients and the total number of Variable Remunerations that are guaranteed unconditionally will be given by the Bank to candidates for Directors, candidates for the Board of Commissioners, and/ or prospective Employees during the first 1 (one) year of work		Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang diberikan tanpa syarat baik untuk calon Direksi, calon Komisaris maupun calon Pegawai.																																
q	Jumlah Pegawai yang terkena pemutusan hubungan kerja dan total nominal pesangon yang dibayarkan The number of employees who have been terminated and the total nominal value of severance pay		Jumlah Pegawai yang terkena pemutusan hubungan kerja dan total nominal pesangon yang dibayarkan sebagaimana dalam tabel dibawah ini: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jumlah Nominal Pesangon yang dibayarkan per Orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun</th> <th>Jumlah Pegawai</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Di atas 1 miliar</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Di atas Rp500 juta s.d. Rp1 Miliar</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Di bawah Rp500 juta ke bawah</td> <td>85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Jumlah Nominal Pesangon yang dibayarkan per Orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun	Jumlah Pegawai	Di atas 1 miliar	-	Di atas Rp500 juta s.d. Rp1 Miliar	1	Di bawah Rp500 juta ke bawah	85																								
Jumlah Nominal Pesangon yang dibayarkan per Orang dalam 1 (satu) Tahun	Jumlah Pegawai																																		
Di atas 1 miliar	-																																		
Di atas Rp500 juta s.d. Rp1 Miliar	1																																		
Di bawah Rp500 juta ke bawah	85																																		
r	Jumlah total Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel dengan ditangguhkan, yang terdiri dari tunai dan/atau saham atau instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank Total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration, which consists of cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by the Bank		Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang diberikan tanpa syarat baik untuk calon Direksi, calon Komisaris maupun calon Pegawai.																																
s	Jumlah total Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel yang ditangguhkan yang dibayarkan selama 1 (satu) tahun Total amount of deferred Variable Remuneration paid for 1 (one) year		Tidak ada remunerasi yang bersifat variabel yang diberikan tanpa syarat baik untuk calon Direksi, calon Komisaris maupun calon Pegawai.																																

Details

There was no Share Option for Board of Directors, Board of Commissioner and/or Executive Officers throughout 2023.

Description	Number of Owned Shares	Total Option		Option Price (Rp)	Time Period
		Provided (Shares)	(Rp)		
Board of Directors	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Commissioners	-	-	-	-	-
Official Executive	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

The ratio of the highest and lowest salaries, which includes:

1. Ratio of highest and lowest employee salaries = 42,21
2. Ratio of the highest and lowest salary of the Board of Directors = 2,88
3. Ratio of the highest and lowest salary of the Board of Commissioners = 1,74
4. Ratio of the highest salary of the directors and employees = 2,07

Note: What is meant by "salary" is an employee's right that is received and expressed in the form of money as compensation from the company or employer to an employee who is determined and paid according to an employment agreement, agreement or statutory legislation, including allowances.

There was no variable remuneration provided unconditionally for candidates for Director, candidates for Commissioner, or candidates for Employees.

The number of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Employees who receive Variable Remuneration for 1 (one) year and the total nominal, as shown in the table below:

The nominal amount of severance pay per person in 1 (one) year	Number of Employees
Over Rp1 billion	-
Over Rp500 million to Rp1 billion	1
Rp500 million and below	85

There was no unconditional variable remuneration provided for candidates for Director, candidates for Commissioner, or candidates for Employees.

No unconditional variable remuneration was provided for candidates for Board of Director, candidates for Commissioner, or candidates for Employees.

No.	POJK Remunerasi POJK Remuneration	Detail Details	Pengungkapan																		
t	Rincian jumlah Remunerasi yang diberikan dalam 1 (satu) tahun Details of the amount of remuneration given in 1 (one) year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap maupun Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel; Remunerasi yang ditangguhkan dan tidak ditangguhkan; dan Bentuk Remunerasi yang diberikan secara tunai dan/ atau saham atau instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank 	<p>Rincian jumlah Remunerasi yang diberikan dalam 1 (satu) tahun meliputi:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tunai</td> <td>16.816 juta</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Tidak Ditangguhkan</td> <td>Ditangguhkan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunai</td> <td>4.670 juta</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*) Hanya untuk MRT dan diungkapkan dalam jutaan Rupiah</p>	Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)		Tunai	16.816 juta	Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan	-	Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)			Tidak Ditangguhkan	Ditangguhkan	Tunai	4.670 juta	-	Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan	-	-	
Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)																					
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Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap*)																					
	Tidak Ditangguhkan	Ditangguhkan																			
Tunai	4.670 juta	-																			
Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan	-	-																			
u	Informasi kuantitatif Quantitative Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total sisa Remunerasi yang masih ditangguhkan baik yang terekspos penyesuaian implisit maupun eksplisit; Total pengurangan Remunerasi yang disebabkan karena Penyesuaian eksplisit selama periode laporan; dan Total pengurangan Remunerasi yang disebabkan karena penyesuaian implisit selama periode laporan 	<p>Informasi kuantitatif terkait total sisa Remunerasi yang masih ditangguhkan baik yang terekspos penyesuaian implisit maupun eksplisit, total pengurangan Remunerasi yang disebabkan karena penyesuaian eksplisit selama periode laporan, dan total pengurangan Remunerasi yang disebabkan karena penyesuaian implisit selama periode laporan adalah sebagai berikut:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Jenis Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel*)</th> <th rowspan="2">Saham yang Masih Ditangguhkan</th> <th colspan="3">Total pengurangan Selama Periode Pelaporan</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit (A)</th> <th>Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit (B)</th> <th>Total (A) + (B)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tunai (dalam jutaan rupiah)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank (dalam lembar saham dan nominal juta rupiah yang merupakan konversi dari lembar saham tersebut)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*) Hanya untuk Material Risk Takers</p>	Jenis Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel*)	Saham yang Masih Ditangguhkan	Total pengurangan Selama Periode Pelaporan			Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit (A)	Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit (B)	Total (A) + (B)	Tunai (dalam jutaan rupiah)	-	-	-	-	Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank (dalam lembar saham dan nominal juta rupiah yang merupakan konversi dari lembar saham tersebut)	-	-	-	-
Jenis Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel*)	Saham yang Masih Ditangguhkan	Total pengurangan Selama Periode Pelaporan																			
		Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit (A)	Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit (B)	Total (A) + (B)																	
Tunai (dalam jutaan rupiah)	-	-	-	-																	
Saham/instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank (dalam lembar saham dan nominal juta rupiah yang merupakan konversi dari lembar saham tersebut)	-	-	-	-																	

Details

Details of the amount of remuneration given in 1 (one) year include:

Fixed Remuneration *)

Cash	16.816 juta
Shares / share-based instruments issued by the Bank	-

Variable Remuneration *)

	Not Suspended	Suspended
Cash	4.670 million	-
Shares / share-based instruments issued by the Bank	-	-

*) Only for MRT and disclosed in millions of Rupiah.

Quantitative information regarding the total remaining deferred Remuneration, whether exposed to implicit or explicit adjustments, total reduction in Remuneration due to explicit adjustments during the reporting period, and total reduction in Remuneration caused by implicit adjustments during the reporting period are as follow:

Variable Types of Remuneration *)	Suspended Shares	Total reduction during the Reporting Period		
		Caused by Explicit Adjustment (A)	Caused by Implicit Adjustment (B)	Total (A) + (B)
Cash (in million IDR)	-	-	-	-
Shares / share-based instruments issued by the Bank (in shares and nominal million IDR which is the conversion of the said share sheet)	-	-	-	-

*) Only for Material Risk Takers

KELENGKAPAN DAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS KOMITE

Completeness and Implementation of Duties of The Committee

Bank telah membentuk 3 (tiga) Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris untuk membantu menjalankan pengawasan atas pengelolaan perusahaan yang dapat mendukung efektivitas tugas yang dijalankan. Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris Bank terdiri dari:

1. Komite Audit
2. Komite Pemantau Risiko
3. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Untuk memastikan seluruh komite melaksanakan fungsi dan tugasnya secara optimal, Bank telah memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Anggota Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris.

Seluruh anggota Komite berasal dari pihak independen yang memenuhi kriteria independensi, yakni tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan, kepengurusan, kepemilikan saham, dan/atau hubungan keluarga dengan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan/atau Pemegang Saham Pengendali atau hubungan dengan Bank. Hal tersebut ditujukan untuk menghindari berkurangnya kemampuan Komite dalam bertindak independen.

Komite Audit

Komite Audit bertugas mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris untuk memantau dan mengevaluasi perencanaan dan pelaksanaan audit serta memantau tindak lanjut hasil audit dalam menilai kecukupan pengendalian internal.

Di tahun 2023, komposisi Komite Audit beranggotakan 3 (tiga) orang yang terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen selaku ketua dan 2 (dua) orang anggota Komite Audit dari Pihak Independen. Komposisi Komite Audit berdasarkan SK Direksi No. 012/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Kembali Anggota Komite Audit dan beranggotakan 3 (tiga) orang, dengan komposisi keanggotaan pada akhir tahun 2023 terdiri atas 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai ketua dan 2 (dua) orang anggota Komite Audit dari Pihak Independen, dengan susunan sebagai berikut:

The bank had formed 3 (three) Committees under the Board of Commissioners to assist in overseeing the management of the company, which could support the effectiveness of their tasks. The Committees under the Board of Commissioners consist of:

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

To ensure that all committees carried out their functions and duties optimally, the bank had established Guidelines and Regulations for Committee Members under the Board of Commissioners.

All committee members are independent and meet the independence criteria, meaning they do not have any financial, managerial, shareholding, and/or familial relationships with the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, the Controlling Shareholders, or the bank. This is intended to maintain the Committees' ability to act independently.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is tasked with supporting the Board of Commissioners in monitoring and evaluating the planning and execution of audits, as well as monitoring the follow-up of audit results to assess the adequacy of internal controls.

In 2023, the composition of the Audit Committee consisted of 3 (three) members, including 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as the chairman and 2 (two) members of the Audit Committee from Independent Parties. The composition of the Audit Committee was based on Board of Directors Decree No. 012/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023, regarding the Reappointment of Audit Committee Members and consisted of 3 (three) members, with the membership composition at the end of 2023 consisting of 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as the chairman and 2 (two) members of the Audit Committee from Independent Parties, as follows:

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status
1	Ananda Barata	Ketua Chairman	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
2	Richard Steven Dompas	Anggota Member	Pihak Independen Independent Party
3	Rusli Simanjuntak	Anggota Member	KPihak Independen Independent Party

Seluruh anggota Komite Audit tidak ada yang berasal dari anggota Direksi Bank maupun bank lain. Seluruh pihak independen anggota komite tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan, kepengurusan, kepemilikan saham dan/atau hubungan keluarga dengan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan/atau Pemegang Saham pengendali maupun hubungan dengan Bank.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Audit

Komite Audit memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab, antara lain meliputi:

1. Menyiapkan program kerja tahunan untuk disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris;
2. Melakukan penelaahan atas informasi keuangan yang akan dikeluarkan oleh Bank kepada publik dan/atau pihak otoritas lain, laporan keuangan, proyeksi dan laporan lainnya terkait dengan informasi keuangan Bank;
3. Melakukan penelaahan atas ketaatan Bank terhadap peraturan perundang – undangan yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan Bank;
4. Memberikan masukan atas pengangkatan dan pengunduran diri atau pemberhentian Kepala Departemen Audit Internal Bank;
5. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi atas perencanaan, pelaksanaan audit dan pemantauan atas tindak lanjut hasil audit dalam rangka menilai kecukupan pengendalian intern, termasuk kecukupan proses pelaporan keuangan Bank;
6. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi paling sedikit terhadap:
 - a. Pelaksanaan tugas Satuan Kerja Audit Intern;
 - b. Kesesuaian pelaksanaan audit oleh auditor akuntan publik dan standard audit;

All members of the Audit Committee are not from the Board of Directors of the bank or any other bank. All independent members of the committee do not have any financial, managerial, shareholding, or familial relationships with the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, the Controlling Shareholders, or the bank.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has tasks and responsibilities, including:

1. Preparing the annual work program to be approved by the Board of Commissioners.
2. Reviewing financial information to be disclosed by the Bank to the public and/or other authorities, financial statements, projections, and other reports related to the Bank's financial information.
3. Reviewing the Bank's compliance with laws and regulations related to its activities.
4. Providing input on the appointment, resignation, or dismissal of the Head of the Bank's Internal Audit Department.
5. Monitoring and evaluating the planning, implementation, and follow-up of audit results to assess the adequacy of internal controls, including the adequacy of the Bank's financial reporting processes.
6. Monitoring and evaluating at least:
 - a. The tasks performed by the Internal Audit Unit;
 - b. The compliance of audit execution by external auditors and audit standards;

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>c. Kesesuaian pelaporan keuangan dengan standard keuangan akuntansi;</p> <p>d. Pelaksanaan tindak lanjut oleh Direksi atas hasil temuan Satuan Kerja Audit Intern, Akuntan Publik dan Hasil Pengawasan OJK; Guna memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris Bank.</p> | <p>c. The compliance of financial reporting with accounting standards;</p> <p>d. The implementation of follow-up actions by the Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Unit, External Auditors, and OJK Supervisory Results to provide recommendations to the Bank's Board of Commissioners.</p> |
| <p>7. Memberikan rekomendasi mengenai penunjukan akuntan publik dan kantor akuntan publik kepada Dewan Komisaris didasarkan pada independensi, untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS;</p> | <p>7. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountants and public accounting firms to the Board of Commissioners based on independence, to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.</p> |
| <p>8. Memberikan pendapat independen dalam hal terjadi perbedaan pendapat antara manajemen dan akuntan publik atas jasa yang diberikannya;</p> | <p>8. Providing independent opinions in the event of differences of opinion between management and external auditors regarding the services provided.</p> |
| <p>9. Menelaah dan menindaklanjuti laporan dari Audit Internal, yang berkaitan dengan proses akuntansi dan pelaporan keuangan Bank;</p> | <p>9. Reviewing and following up on reports from Internal Audit related to the Bank's accounting processes and financial reporting.</p> |
| <p>10. Menelaah dan memberikan saran kepada Dewan Komisaris terkait dengan adanya potensi benturan kepentingan Bank.</p> | <p>10. Reviewing and providing advice to the Board of Commissioners regarding potential conflicts of interest involving the Bank.</p> |

Program Kerja dan Realisasi Komite Audit

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Komite Audit telah melaksanakan tugas sesuai dengan agenda dan pembahasan sebagaimana tercantum dalam notulen rapat, antara lain:

1. Pembahasan Hasil Evaluasi/Pemeriksaan Kantor Akuntan Publik Suharli, Sugiarto & Rekan (ShineWing Indonesia) untuk proses audit tahun buku 2022, terkait pemaparan hasil pemeriksaan tahun buku 2022, Permasalahan Akuntansi dan Audit yang Signifikan dan Laba Bersih per Buku vs per Audit;
2. Pemilihan kantor Akuntan Publik untuk pemeriksaan tahun buku 2023 dan disetujui penggunaan kembali Kantor Akuntan Publik ShineWing Indonesia untuk pemeriksaan tahun buku 2023;
3. Rencana teknis pemeriksaan audit tahun 2023 oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Suharli, Sugiharto & Rekan (Shinewing Indonesia), terkait Independensi dan Tanggung Jawab, Pengendalian Kualitas Perikatan Ruang, Ruang Lingkup Pemeriksaan, Area Penekanan Audit, Metodologi Pemeriksaan, Pendekatan Audit, Jadwal Audit dan Ketentuan Akuntansi Baru;
4. Menerima Laporan Departemen Audit Internal terkait:
 - a. *Update* temuan dan tindak lanjut temuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) 2023 dan Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) 2023;
 - b. Realisasi terhadap Rencana Pemeriksaan Audit *on-site*, *off-site*, mandiri dan alokasi *budget* pemeriksaan untuk tahun 2023;
 - c. Pembahasan temuan-temuan audit yang signifikan, berulang, rating hasil audit dan sistem pengendalian intern secara regular setiap kuartal dan efektif per September 2023, pembahasan ini mulai dilakukan setiap bulan;
 - d. Pembahasan terkait *Risk Based Audit Methodology and Independency*;
 - e. Pembahasan kasus-kasus yang terjadi di Kantor Cabang seperti *financial accident (fraud)* dan/atau temuan-temuan yang bersifat *high risk findings*;
 - f. Pembahasan denda/sanksi dari regulator, seperti BI dan OJK secara regular setiap kuartal dan efektif per September 2023, pembahasan ini mulai dilakukan setiap bulan;
 - g. Pembahasan Internal Audit *Business Plan 2024*;
 - h. Pembahasan perubahan struktur organisasi audit yang baru;
 - i. Rencana Pemeriksaan Audit *on-site*, *off-site*, mandiri dan alokasi *budget* untuk pemeriksaan tahun 2024 pada akhir tahun 2023.

Audit Committee's Work Program and Realization

Throughout the year 2023, the Audit Committee has carried out its duties according to the agenda and discussions as stated in the meeting minutes, including:

1. Discussion of the Evaluation/Examination Results by the Public Accounting Firm Suharli, Sugiarto & Rekan (ShineWing Indonesia) for the 2022 audit process, related to the presentation of the 2022 audit results, Significant Accounting and Audit Issues, and Net Profit per Book vs. per Audit.
2. Selection of the Public Accounting Firm for the 2023 audit and approval for the reuse of the ShineWing Indonesia Public Accounting Firm for the 2023 audit.
3. Technical audit plan for the 2023 audit by the Public Accounting Firm Suharli, Sugiharto & Rekan (ShineWing Indonesia), related to Independence and Responsibility, Quality Control Partnership, Audit Scope, Audit Emphasis Areas, Audit Methodology, Audit Approach, Audit Schedule, and New Accounting Standards.
4. Receipt of the Internal Audit Department's Report related to:
 - a. Updates on findings and follow-up actions from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) 2023 and Public Accounting Firm (PAF) 2023.
 - b. Realization of the Audit Examination Plan on-site, off-site, independent, and budget allocation for the 2023 audit.
 - c. Discussion of significant audit findings, recurring findings, audit result ratings, and internal control systems regularly every quarter and effectively as of September 2023, with discussions starting monthly.
 - d. Discussion on Risk-Based Audit Methodology and Independence.
 - e. Discussion of cases occurring at Branch Offices such as financial accidents (fraud) and/or high-risk findings.
 - f. Discussion of penalties/sanctions from regulators, such as BI and OJK, regularly every quarter and effectively as of September 2023, with discussions starting monthly.
 - g. Discussion of the Internal Audit Business Plan 2024.
 - h. Discussion of the new organizational structure changes in the audit.
 - i. Audit Examination Plan on-site, off-site, independent, and budget allocation for the 2024 audit at the end of 2023.

Komite Pemantau Risiko

Komite Pemantau Risiko merupakan organ pendukung yang bertugas untuk membantu Dewan Komisaris dalam melaksanakan tanggung jawab pengawasan serta pemberian nasihat kepada Direksi terkait kegiatan manajemen risiko Bank. Komite Pemantau Risiko dibentuk oleh dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Dewan Komisaris.

Di tahun 2023, komposisi Komite Pemantau Risiko berdasarkan SK Direksi No. 013/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 tentang Pengangkatan Kembali Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dan beranggotakan 3 (tiga) orang, dengan komposisi keanggotaan pada akhir tahun 2023 terdiri atas 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai ketua dan 2 (dua) orang anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko dari Pihak Independen. Susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko hingga 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut.

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status
1	Ananda Barata	Ketua Chairman	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
2	Lando Simatupang	Anggota Member	Pihak Independen Independent Party
3	Rusli Simanjuntak	Anggota Member	KPihak Independen Independent Party

Seluruh anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko tidak ada yang berasal dari anggota Direksi Bank maupun bank lain. Seluruh pihak independen anggota komite tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan, kepengurusan, kepemilikan saham dan/atau hubungan keluarga dengan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, dan/atau Pemegang Saham pengendali maupun hubungan dengan Bank.

Risk Monitoring Committee

The Risk Monitoring Committee is a supporting organ tasked with assisting the Board of Commissioners in carrying out oversight responsibilities and providing advice to the Board of Directors regarding the bank's risk management activities. The Risk Monitoring Committee is formed by and directly reports to the Board of Commissioners.

In 2023, the composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee, based on Board of Directors Decree No. 013/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023, regarding the Reappointment of Members of the Risk Monitoring Committee, consisted of 3 (three) individuals, with the membership composition as of the end of 2023 consisting of 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as the chairman and 2 (two) members of the Risk Monitoring Committee from Independent Parties. The arrangement of the Risk Monitoring Committee until December 31, 2023, is as follows.

All members of the Risk Monitoring Committee do not originate from the Board of Directors of the Bank or any other bank. All independent parties serving as committee members had no financial, managerial, shareholding, or familial relationships with the Directors, Board of Commissioners, Controlling Shareholders, or relationships with the Bank.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Pemantau Risiko

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya untuk memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris, Komite Pemantau Risiko wajib menjaga kerahasiaan terkait informasi Bank. Selain itu, tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Pemantau Risiko, meliputi:

1. Melakukan evaluasi tentang kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan Manajemen Risiko bank;
2. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi pelaksanaan tugas komite Manajemen Risiko;
3. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi pelaksanaan tugas Departemen Manajemen Risiko.

Program Kerja dan Realisasi Komite Pemantau Risiko

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Komite Pemantau Risiko telah melaksanakan tugasnya melalui berbagai Program Kerja, seperti:

1. Melakukan evaluasi kerangka kerja Manajemen Risiko terkait Proses Manajemen Risiko dalam mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memantau dan mengendalikan risiko;
2. Komite Pemantau Risiko juga bertugas untuk melakukan evaluasi kinerja Komite Manajemen Risiko;
3. Mengevaluasi Rencana Bisnis dan Realisasi (Produk Baru, Segmen Pasar dan Aktivitas);
4. Evaluasi Kebijakan Tingkat Kesehatan Bank, berdasarkan GREC (*Governance, Risk Profil, Earning and Capital*).

Duties and Responsibilities of the Risk Monitoring Committee

In carrying out its duties to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, the Risk Monitoring Committee must maintain the confidentiality of Bank-related information. Additionally, the duties and responsibilities of the Risk Monitoring Committee include:

1. Evaluating the alignment between risk management policies and the implementation of the bank's Risk Management policies.
2. Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the Risk Management committee's tasks.
3. Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the Risk Management Department.

Work Program and Realization of the Risk Monitoring Committee

Throughout 2023, the Risk Monitoring Committee has fulfilled its duties through various Work Programs, including:

1. Evaluating the Risk Management framework related to the Risk Management Process in identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks.
2. Assessing the performance of the Risk Management Committee.
3. Evaluating Business Plans and Realizations (New Products, Market Segments, and Activities).
4. Evaluating the Bank's Soundness Level Policy based on GREC (*Governance, Risk Profile, Earnings, and Capital*).

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi merupakan organ pendukung yang dibentuk oleh Dewan Komisaris untuk mengevaluasi kebijakan remunerasi dan nominasi di Bank. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dibentuk berdasarkan SK DIR No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 tentang Perubahan Susunan Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

Di tahun 2023, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi beranggotakan 3 (tiga) orang yang terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai ketua, 1 (satu) orang Komisaris sebagai anggota, dan 1 (satu) orang Pejabat Eksekutif yang membawahkan fungsi sumber daya manusia. Adapun susunan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi pada akhir tahun 2023 adalah sebagai berikut.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is a supporting body formed by the Board of Commissioners to evaluate remuneration and nomination policies at the Bank. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee was established based on Decree No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 dated October 10, 2023, regarding Changes to the Composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

In 2023, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee consisted of 3 (three) members, comprising 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as the chairman, 1 (one) Commissioner as a member, and 1 (one) Executive Officer in charge of human resources function. The composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee at the end of 2023 is as follows.

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Status Status
1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Ketua Chairman	Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner
2	Kim Jihyung	Anggota Member	Komisaris Commissioner
3	Fransisca Lilia Noviani Lukito	Anggota Member	Pejabat Eksekutif yang Membawahkan Fungsi Sumber Daya Manusia Executive Officer in Charge of Human Resources Function

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Terkait dengan kebijakan Remunerasi sebagai berikut:

1. Melakukan evaluasi terhadap kebijakan Remunerasi yang didasarkan kepada kinerja, risiko, kewajaran *peer group*, sasaran, dan strategi jangka panjang Bank, pemenuhan cadangan sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan dan potensi pendapatan Bank di masa yang akan datang.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Regarding the Remuneration policy, the responsibilities include:

1. Evaluating the Remuneration policy based on performance, risk, peer group comparability, targets, and long-term Bank strategy, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements, provisions fulfillment, and the Bank's future income potential.

2. Menyampaikan hasil evaluasi dan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris sebagai berikut:
 - Kebijakan Remunerasi bagi Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS);
 - Kebijakan Remunerasi bagi Pejabat Eksekutif dan Pegawai secara keseluruhan untuk disampaikan kepada Direksi.
3. Memastikan bahwa Kebijakan Remunerasi telah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku; dan
4. Melakukan evaluasi secara berkala terhadap penerapan Kebijakan Remunerasi.

Terkait dengan kebijakan Nominasi sebagai berikut:

- a. Menyusun dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai pemilihan dan/atau penggantian anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS;
- b. Mengidentifikasi dan memberikan rekomendasi mengenai calon anggota Direksi dan/atau calon anggota Dewan Komisaris kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS;
- c. Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai Pihak Independen yang akan menjadi Komite Audit serta anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko kepada Dewan Komisaris.
- d. Menyusun mekanisme dan melakukan penilaian kinerja Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris.

Program Kerja dan Realisasi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Selama tahun 2023, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi telah menyusun Rencana Kerja dan Jadwal Kegiatan tahun 2023, antara lain:

1. Melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagaimana diatur dalam Pedoman Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.
2. Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai usulan terkait perubahan keanggotaan Direksi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
3. Mengevaluasi dan mengupdate Kebijakan Remunerasi Direksi, Dewan Komisaris dan Karyawan Bank.

2. Presenting evaluation results and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners as follows:
 - Remuneration policy for Board of Directors and Commissioners to be presented to the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS).
 - Remuneration policy for Executives and Employees as a whole to be presented to the Board of Directors.
3. Ensuring that the Remuneration policy complies with applicable regulations.
4. Conducting periodic evaluations of the implementation of the Remuneration policy.

Regarding the Nomination policy, the responsibilities include:

- a. Drafting and providing recommendations regarding the selection and/or replacement of Directors and Commissioners to be presented to the GMS.
- b. Identifying and recommending candidates for Directors and Commissioners to the Board of Commissioners for presentation to the GMS.
- c. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding Independent Parties who will serve on the Audit Committee and members of the Risk Monitoring Committee.
- d. Developing mechanisms and conducting performance evaluations of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

Work Program and Realization of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

During 2023, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has developed a Work Plan and Activity Schedule for the year 2023, including:

1. Carrying out tasks and responsibilities as stipulated in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Guidelines.
2. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding proposals concerning changes in the membership of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
3. Evaluating and updating the Remuneration Policy for Board of Directors, Commissioners, and Employees of the Bank.

PENANGANAN BENTURAN KEPENTINGAN

Handling Conflict of Interest

Benturan kepentingan merupakan suatu kondisi yang dapat menimbulkan konflik antara kepentingan Bank dengan kepentingan perorangan, baik anggota Dewan Komisaris, Direksi maupun karyawan, yang menyebabkan individu tersebut tidak dapat bertindak secara independen dan objektif.

Bank memastikan seluruh kegiatan bisnis yang dijalankan bebas dari benturan kepentingan. Hal tersebut diwujudkan dengan pembentukan Pedoman Benturan Kepentingan yang wajib diikuti oleh Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan seluruh karyawan Bank. Pedoman Benturan Kepentingan Bank mencakup:

1. Dalam hal terjadi benturan kepentingan antara bank dengan pemilik, anggota Dewan Komisaris, anggota Direksi, Pejabat Eksekutif dan/atau pihak lainnya yang terkait dengan Bank maka anggota Direksi dilarang mengambil tindakan yang dapat merugikan bank atau mengurangi keuntungan bank dan wajib mengungkapkan benturan kepentingan dimaksud dalam setiap Keputusan;
2. Pengungkapan benturan kepentingan apabila ada akan dituangkan dalam risalah rapat yang paling kurang mencakup nama pihak yang memiliki benturan kepentingan, masalah pokok benturan kepentingan dan dasar pertimbangan pengambilan keputusan;
3. Untuk menghindari pengambilan keputusan yang berpotensi merugikan Bank atau mengurangi keuntungan Bank, Bank menerapkan (*enforce*) kebijakan intern mengenai; pencatatan, dokumentasi dan pengungkapan benturan kepentingan dimaksud dalam risalah rapat dan kemudian disampaikan kepada atasan masing-masing (sesuai dengan struktur organisasi yang berlaku).

Conflict of Interest is a condition that can create a conflict between the interests of the Bank and the personal interests of individuals, including members of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors, and employees, which may prevent them from acting independently and objectively.

The Bank ensures that all business activities are free from conflicts of interest. This is achieved through the establishment of a Conflict of Interest Guideline that must be followed by the Board of Commissioners, Directors, and all Bank employees. The Bank's Conflict of Interest Guideline includes:

1. In the event of a conflict of interest between the bank and the owner, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, Executives, and/or other parties related to the Bank, Directors are prohibited from taking actions that could harm the bank or reduce its profits and must disclose the conflict of interest in every decision.
2. Disclosure of conflicts of interest, if any, will be recorded in the meeting minutes, which at least includes the names of the parties with conflicts of interest, the main issues of the conflict of interest, and the basis for decision-making considerations.
3. To avoid making decisions that could potentially harm the Bank or reduce its profits, the Bank enforces internal policies regarding recording, documenting, and disclosing such conflicts of interest in meeting minutes, which are then reported to their respective superiors (according to the applicable organizational structure).

PENERAPAN FUNGSI KEPATUHAN

Implementation of Bank Compliance Functions

Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank

Bank berkomitmen untuk memastikan kepatuhan pada setiap kegiatan usaha yang dijalankan ketentuan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Untuk itu, Bank telah menerapkan fungsi kepatuhan dengan mengacu pada POJK No. 46/POJK.03/2017 tanggal 12 Juli 2017 tentang Pelaksanaan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank Umum.

Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank berperan sebagai penting dalam upaya preventif (*ex-ante*) dengan memastikan kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem dan prosedur, serta kegiatan usaha Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Bank Indonesia, Otoritas Pengawas lain, dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Untuk memastikan hal tersebut, Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank memiliki beberapa tugas utama, di antaranya:

1. Mewujudkan terlaksananya budaya kepatuhan pada semua tingkatan organisasi dan kegiatan usaha Bank;
2. Mengelola Risiko Kepatuhan yang dihadapi oleh Bank;
3. Memastikan agar Kebijakan, Ketentuan, Sistem dan Prosedur serta kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan oleh Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan ketentuan perundang-undangan;
4. Memastikan Kepatuhan Bank terhadap komitmen yang dibuat oleh Bank kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan/atau otoritas pengawas lain yang berwenang.

Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan

Untuk memastikan Fungsi Kepatuhan berjalan secara optimal, Bank telah memiliki Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan (*Compliance Director*). Di tahun 2023, posisi Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan (*Compliance Director*) dijabat oleh Sdr. Tony Tanusaputra yang telah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui Surat No. KEP-94/D.03/2016 tanggal 24 November 2016 dan Pengangkatan Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan telah melalui proses sebagaimana ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

Bank Compliance Function

The bank is committed to ensuring compliance with all activities conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and laws. To this end, the bank has implemented a compliance function referring to POJK No. 46/POJK.03/2017 dated July 12, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Compliance Functions for Commercial Banks.

The Compliance Function of the bank plays an important role in preventive efforts (*ex-ante*) by ensuring that the policies, provisions, systems and procedures, as well as the business activities of the bank, are in accordance with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia, other supervisory authorities, and applicable laws and regulations. To ensure this, the Compliance Function of the bank has several main tasks, including:

1. Ensuring the implementation of a culture of compliance at all levels of the organization and bank activities;
2. Managing Compliance Risks faced by the bank;
3. Ensuring that the Policies, Provisions, Systems, Procedures, and business activities conducted by the bank comply with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority and legal regulations;
4. Ensuring the bank's compliance with commitments made to the Financial Services Authority and/or other competent supervisory authorities.

Director in Charge of the Compliance Function

To ensure the optimal functioning of the Compliance Function, the Bank has appointed a Compliance Director. In 2023, Mr. Tony Tanusaputra held the position of Compliance Director, having obtained approval from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) through Letter No. KEP-94/D.03/2016 dated November 24, 2016. The appointment of the Compliance Director underwent a process in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.

Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan membentuk satuan kerja yang independen guna mendukung tugas Direktur antara lain:

1. Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan;
2. Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko;
3. Satuan Kerja Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme.

Penunjukan Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan telah memenuhi persyaratan yang berlaku, yakni persyaratan independensi dan tidak membawahi fungsi yang tidak diperkenankan oleh ketentuan yang berlaku. Adapun Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan meliputi:

1. Merumuskan Strategi guna mendorong terciptanya Budaya Kepatuhan Bank;
2. Mengusulkan kebijakan kepatuhan atau prinsip-prinsip kepatuhan yang akan ditetapkan oleh Direksi;
3. Menetapkan sistem dan prosedur kepatuhan yang digunakan untuk menyusun ketentuan dan pedoman internal Bank;
4. Memastikan agar Kebijakan, Ketentuan, Sistem dan Prosedur serta kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan oleh Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;
5. Meminimalkan Risiko Kepatuhan;
6. Melakukan tindakan pencegahan agar kebijakan dan/atau keputusan yang diambil Direksi bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri tidak menyimpang dari ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dan ketentuan perundang-undangan;
7. Melakukan tugas-tugas lainnya yang terkait dengan Fungsi Kepatuhan; dan
8. Menerima laporan khusus dari Departemen Kepatuhan mengenai kebijakan Direksi dan/atau Dewan Komisaris yang mengandung unsur penyimpangan dan memastikan substansi serta penyampaiannya secara tepat waktu.
9. Memantau dan memastikan pelaksanaan Departemen KYC dalam penerapan program APU /PPT telah dilaksanakan sesuai dengan prosedur tertulis yang telah ditetapkan.
10. Menyampaikan Laporan Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direktur Yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan paling sedikit secara Triwulanan Kepada Direktur Utama dengan tembusan kepada Dewan Komisaris.
11. Menyampaikan Laporan Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direktur Yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yang ditandatangani oleh Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan secara Semesteran dengan tembusan kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direktur Utama.

The Compliance Director establishes independent work units to support their tasks, including:

1. Compliance Unit
2. Risk Management Unit
3. Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Unit.

The appointment of the Compliance Director meets the applicable requirements, including independence criteria and not overseeing functions prohibited by prevailing regulations. The duties and responsibilities of the Compliance Director include:

1. Formulating strategies to promote a culture of compliance within the Bank.
2. Proposing compliance policies or principles to be established by the Board of Directors.
3. Establishing compliance systems and procedures used to develop internal regulations and guidelines for the Bank.
4. Ensuring that policies, regulations, systems, and procedures, as well as business activities conducted by the Bank, comply with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and applicable laws and regulations.
5. Minimizing compliance risks.
6. Taking preventive measures to ensure that policies and/or decisions made by overseas branches' Directors do not deviate from the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and laws and regulations.
7. Performing other tasks related to the Compliance Function.
8. Receiving special reports from the Compliance Department regarding policies of the Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners containing deviations and ensuring their substance and timely delivery.
9. Monitoring and ensuring the implementation of the KYC Department in implementing the AML/CFT program in accordance with established written procedures.
10. Submitting Reports on the Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Compliance Director at least on a quarterly basis to the Chief Executive Officer with copies to the Board of Commissioners.
11. Submitting Reports on the Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Compliance Director to the Financial Services Authority, signed by the Compliance Director, on a semi-annual basis with copies to the Board of Commissioners and the Chief Executive Officer.

Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan Melalui Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan

Bank membentuk Departemen Kepatuhan yang bersifat independen dan bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan fungsi kepatuhan. Dalam struktur organisasi, Departemen Kepatuhan berada di bawah tanggung jawab Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan (*Compliance Director*).

Tugas dan tanggung jawab Departemen Kepatuhan mencakup:

1. Membuat langkah - langkah dalam rangka mendukung terciptanya Budaya Kepatuhan pada seluruh kegiatan usaha Bank pada setiap jenjang organisasi;
2. Melakukan identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian terhadap Risiko Kepatuhan dengan mengacu pada ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) mengenai penerapan manajemen risiko bagi bank umum;
3. Menilai dan mengevaluasi efektivitas, kecukupan dan kesesuaian kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem maupun prosedur yang dimiliki oleh Bank dengan ketentuan perundang - undangan;
4. Melakukan Kajian Departemen Kepatuhan dan/atau merekomendasikan pengkinian dan penyempurnaan kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem maupun prosedur yang dimiliki oleh Bank agar sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dan ketentuan perundang - undangan;
5. Melakukan upaya untuk memastikan bahwa kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem dan prosedur, serta kegiatan usaha Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dan ketentuan perundang-undangan;
6. Melakukan tugas - tugas lainnya yang terkait dengan Fungsi Kepatuhan; dan
7. Melakukan pemantauan atas pelaporan dari masing - masing unit kerja kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

Pelaksanaan Kerja Fungsi Kepatuhan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia 2023:

1. Departemen Kepatuhan secara berkala melakukan pemantauan terhadap pemenuhan ketentuan kehati - hatian dalam bentuk parameter utama regulator yaitu rasio KPMM, BMPK, GWM, NPL, PDN dan lain - lain.

Compliance Working Unit through the Compliance Department

The Compliance Department, established by the Bank, operates independently and is responsible for implementing compliance functions. Within the organizational structure, the Compliance Department operates under the authority of the Compliance Director.

The responsibilities of the Compliance Department include:

1. Developing measures to support the creation of a culture of compliance throughout the Bank's business activities at every organizational level.
2. Identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling Compliance Risks in accordance with the Financial Services Authority's (OJK) regulations on risk management for commercial banks.
3. Assessing and evaluating the effectiveness, adequacy, and suitability of policies, regulations, systems, and procedures of the Bank with the provisions of laws and regulations.
4. Conducting Compliance Department reviews and/or recommending updates and improvements to policies, regulations, systems, and procedures to comply with the Financial Services Authority's (OJK) regulations and laws.
5. Ensuring that the Bank's policies, regulations, systems, procedures, and business activities comply with the Financial Services Authority's (OJK) regulations and laws.
6. Performing other tasks related to the Compliance Function.
7. Monitoring the reporting from each unit to the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

Implementation of the Compliance Function at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in 2023 includes:

1. Periodic monitoring by the Compliance Department to ensure compliance with prudential regulations such as key regulatory ratios including KPMM, BMPK, GWM, NPL, PDN, and others.

2. Pelatihan dan Sosialisasi Departemen Kepatuhan telah berupaya membangun budaya kepatuhan, yakni dengan menyelenggarakan beberapa pelatihan dan sosialisasi kepada unit kerja terkait.

- Pelatihan

Selama tahun 2023 Departemen Kepatuhan telah menyelenggarakan 26 (Dua Puluh Enam) kali pelatihan kepada Karyawan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

- Sosialisasi:

Selama tahun 2023 Departemen Kepatuhan telah menyelenggarakan sosialisasi melalui metode media internal Bank dan zoom dengan mensosialisasikan 67 (Enam Puluh Tujuh) Peraturan.

3. *Compliance Review*

Selama tahun 2023 Departemen Kepatuhan telah mengkaji sebanyak 106 (Seratus Enam) ketentuan internal Bank (Kebijakan, Pedoman, SOP, Perjanjian Kerjasama dengan Pihak Ketiga serta Produk dan Aktivitas Baru). *Compliance Review* dilaksanakan guna memastikan bahwa produk, aktivitas dan ketentuan internal lainnya yang diterbitkan tidak bertentangan dengan ketentuan – ketentuan yang berlaku.

4. Komitmen terhadap Regulator

Departemen Kepatuhan memantau dan memastikan pemenuhan atas tindak lanjut terkait dengan hasil pemeriksaan yang dilakukan oleh regulator secara berkala. Selama tahun 2023 Bank telah menyampaikan Komitmen kepada pihak regulator atas Tindak Lanjut Temuan sesuai *target date* yang disepakati.

5. Aktivitas Terkait Fungsi Kepatuhan Bank selama tahun 2023:

- Telah mengikutsertakan Sumber Daya Manusia Departemen Kepatuhan dalam berbagai Pelatihan, sosialisasi peraturan dari regulator, dan juga sertifikasi kepatuhan serta sertifikasi manajemen risiko yang diselenggarakan oleh Lembaga Sertifikasi;
- Melakukan pemantauan terhadap kewajiban penyampaian laporan kepada regulator;
- Melakukan pemantauan terhadap pengenaan sanksi/denda dari regulator;
- Menindaklanjuti surat masuk dari regulator;
- Menyusun laporan *Compliance Monthly Report*;
- Menyusun Laporan Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direktur Yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan secara Triwulanan yang disampaikan ke Manajemen dan Semesteran yang disampaikan ke Regulator.

2. Training and Socialization The Compliance Department has made efforts to build a culture of compliance by conducting various training and socialization activities for related work units.

- Training

Throughout 2023, the Compliance Department organized 26 training sessions for employees of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

- Socialization

In 2023, the Compliance Department conducted socialization activities through the Bank's internal media and Zoom, disseminating 67 regulations.

3. Compliance Review

During 2023, the Compliance Department reviewed a total of 106 internal Bank regulations (Policies, Guidelines, SOPs, Cooperation Agreements with Third Parties, as well as New Products and Activities). The Compliance Review was conducted to ensure that products, activities, and other internal provisions issued are not in conflict with the applicable regulations.

4. Commitment to Regulators

The *Compliance* Department monitored and ensured *compliance* with follow-up actions related to examination *findings* conducted by regulators periodically. Throughout 2023, the Bank conveyed its commitment to regulators regarding Follow-Up *Findings* within the agreed-upon target dates.

5. Activities Related to the Bank's Compliance Function in 2023

- The Compliance Department engaged Human Resources in various training sessions, regulatory socialization activities, as well as compliance and risk management certifications organized by Certification Institutions.
- Monitoring the obligation to submit reports to regulators.
- Monitoring the imposition of sanctions/penalties by regulators.
- Following up on incoming letters from regulators.
- Compiling Compliance Monthly Reports.
- Compiling Quarterly Reports on the Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of the Compliance Director, submitted to Management, and Semi-Annual Reports submitted to Regulators.

Pelatihan Departemen Kepatuhan
kepada KaryawanCompliance Department Training for
Employees

No.	Subjek Pelatihan Training Subject	Tanggal Pelaksanaan Date	Metode Method
Pelatihan Departemen Kepatuhan kepada Karyawan Compliance Department Training for Employees			
1	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	20 Januari 2023 January 20, 2023	Online Online
2	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	16 Februari 2023 February 16, 2023	Online Online
3	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	13 Maret 2023 March 13, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting
4	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	17 Maret 2023 March 17, 2023	Online Online
5	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	13 April 2023 April 13, 2023	Online Online
6	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	30 Mei 2023 May 30, 2023	Online Online
7	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	13 Juni 2023 June 13, 2023	Online Online
8	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	19 Juni 2023 June 19, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting
9	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	12 Juli 2023 July 12, 2023	Online Online
10	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	14 Agustus 2023 August 14, 2023	Online Online
11	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	14 September 2023 September 14, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting
12	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	30 September 2023 September 30, 2023	Online Online
13	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	17 Oktober 2023 October 17, 2023	Online Online
14	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	13 November 2023 November 13, 2023	Online Online
15	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	19 Desember 2023 December 19, 2023	Online Online
16	Training Kepatuhan untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) Compliance Training for New Employees (<i>Induction</i>)	19 Desember 2023 December 19, 2023	Onsite Onsite
17	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Januari 2023 January 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
18	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	27 Februari 2023 February 27, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
19	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023W	Email / Online Email / Online
20	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	28 April 2023 April 28, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
21	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	26 Juli 2023 July 26, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
22	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	25 Agustus 2023 August 25, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
23	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	25 September 2023 September 25, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
24	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	25 Oktober 2023 October 25, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
25	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	30 November 2023 November 30, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
26	Training Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly Training on APU-PPT and Compliance for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Desember 2023 December 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online

Note:
Metode *Online* yang dilakukan yakni Departemen Kepatuhan memberikan bahan materi dan selanjutnya masing-masing pimpinan cabang/capem, akan meneruskan atau transfer knowledge ke seluruh personil yang dibawahinya.

Note:
The online method employed by the Compliance Department involves providing materials, after which each branch/office manager will proceed to disseminate or transfer knowledge to all personnel under their supervision.

Pelaksanaan Program APU & PPT Tahun 2023

Implementation of the 2023 AML & CTF Programs

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia selalu berupaya selalu berupaya untuk menerapkan Program Anti Pencucian Uang, Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Proliferasi Senjata Pemusnah Massal (APU, PPT dan PPPSPM) berdasarkan:

- Undang-Undang No. 8 tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang (TPPU);
- Undang-Undang No. 9 tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pendanaan Terorisme (TPPT);
- POJK (Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan) No. 23/POJK.01/2019 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 12/POJK.01/2017 tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme di Sektor Jasa Keuangan, yang kemudian digantikan oleh POJK No 8 tahun 2023 tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang, Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme, dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Proliferasi Senjata Pemusnah Massal di Sektor Jasa Keuangan;
- Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (SEOJK) No.32/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 22 Juni 2017 tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme di sektor perbankan; dan
- Peraturan-peraturan PPATK serta peraturan terkait lainnya.

Bank menerapkan program APU, PPT dan PPPSPM yang telah ditetapkan dan diawasi secara aktif oleh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris sebagai berikut:

1. Kebijakan dan Prosedur APU, PPT dan PPPSPM berbasis risiko sesuai dengan kompleksitas usaha Bank, yang mencakup beberapa hal antara lain sebagai berikut.
 - a. Identifikasi dan verifikasi Nasabah;
 - b. Identifikasi dan verifikasi Pemilik Manfaat (*Beneficial Owner*);
 - c. Penolakan transaksi dan penutupan hubungan usaha;
 - d. Pengelolaan risiko TPPU, TPPT, dan/atau PPPSPM yang berkelanjutan terhadap Nasabah, negara, produk, dan jasa serta jaringan distribusi;
 - e. Pemeliharaan data yang akurat terkait dengan transaksi, penatausahaan proses CDD, serta penatausahaan kebijakan dan prosedur;
 - f. Pengkinian dan pemantauan;

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia always strives to implement Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing, and Counter Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML, CTF, and CPWMD) programs based on:

- Law No. 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU);
- Law No. 9 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing Crimes (TPPT);
- POJK (Financial Services Authority Regulation) No. 23/POJK.01/2019 concerning Amendments to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 12/POJK.01/2017 concerning the Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Programs in the Financial Services Sector, which was subsequently replaced by POJK No. 8 of 2023 concerning the Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing, and Counter Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs in the Financial Services Sector;
- Financial Services Authority Circular Letter (SEOJK) No.32/SEOJK.03/2017 dated June 22, 2017, concerning the Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Programs in the banking sector; and
- Regulations of PPATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center) and other related regulations.

The Bank implements AML, CTF, and CPWMD programs as stipulated and actively supervised by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, including:

1. A risk-based AML, CTF, and CPWMD policy and procedure that covers various aspects, including:
 - a. Identification and verification of Customers;
 - b. Identification and verification of Beneficial Owners;
 - c. Rejection of transactions and termination of business relationships;
 - d. Continuous risk management of ML, TF, and/ or CPWMD concerning Customers, countries, products, services, and distribution networks;
 - e. Maintenance of accurate data related to transactions, Customer Due Diligence (CDD) processes, and policy and procedure documentation;
 - f. Updating and monitoring;

- g. Pelaporan kepada pejabat senior, Direksi, dan Dewan Komisaris terhadap pelaksanaan kebijakan dan prosedur penerapan program APU, PPT, dan PPPSPM; dan
- h. Pelaporan kepada regulator (OJK, PPATK, dsb)
2. Sistem Informasi Manajemen dalam rangka penerapan APU, PPT dan PPPSPM
- Dalam hal pemantauan profil dan transaksi nasabah, PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia memiliki sistem informasi yang dapat mengidentifikasi, menganalisa, memantau dan menyediakan laporan secara efektif mengenai karakteristik transaksi yang dilakukan oleh nasabah PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia selalu berupaya memelihara sistem informasi yang dimiliki agar sesuai kondisi terkini. Selain itu, untuk memudahkan pemantauan dalam rangka menganalisis transaksi keuangan yang mencurigakan, bank memiliki dan memelihara profil nasabah secara terpadu (CIF / *Single Customer Identification File*) yang mencakup seluruh rekening yang dimiliki nasabah (tabungan, deposito, giro, kredit dan lain sebagainya).
3. Pengendalian Intern untuk mengevaluasi kecukupan dan efektivitas dari program APU, PPT dan PPPSPM
- Bank telah menerapkan prosedur pemantauan untuk memastikan bahwa penerapan program APU, PPT dan PPPSPM berjalan efektif sesuai dengan kebijakan dan prosedur yang telah ditetapkan. Disamping itu, untuk lebih meningkatkan awareness terhadap pelaksanaan implementasi program APU, PPT dan PPPSPM ini, PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah menjadikan kegiatan pelaksanaan program APU, PPT dan PPPSPM sebagai salah satu faktor penilaian untuk Kantor Cabang/Kantor Cabang Pembantu. Kemudian, Departemen Internal Audit maupun auditor eksternal juga secara berkala melakukan audit terhadap implementasi program APU, PPT dan PPPSPM di PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
4. Pelatihan APU, PPT dan PPPSPM kepada karyawan Program Pelatihan
- PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia disesuaikan dengan peran, tugas dan tanggung jawab masing-masing karyawan. Bank telah melakukan *training* APU, PPT dan PPPSPM terhadap karyawan terutama frontliner dan Cabang secara berkala. Metode
- g. Reporting to senior officials, the Board of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners regarding the implementation of AML, CTF, and CPWMD policies and procedures; and
- h. Reporting to regulators (OJK, PPATK, etc.).
2. Management Information System for AML, CFT, and CWMD Implementation
- In terms of monitoring customer profiles and transactions, PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia has an information system capable of identifying, analyzing, monitoring, and providing reports effectively regarding the transaction characteristics conducted by PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia's customers. The bank consistently strives to maintain its information system to align with the current conditions. Additionally, to facilitate monitoring for analyzing suspicious financial transactions, the bank holds and maintains integrated customer profiles (CIF / *Single Customer Identification File*) encompassing all accounts held by customers (savings, deposits, checking, loans, and others).
3. Internal Controls to Evaluate Adequacy and Effectiveness of AML, CFT, and CWMD Programs:
- The bank has implemented monitoring procedures to ensure that the implementation of AML, CFT, and CWMD programs runs effectively in accordance with established policies and procedures. Furthermore, to enhance awareness of the implementation of these programs, PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia has incorporated the execution of AML, CFT, and CWMD programs as one of the evaluation factors for Branch Offices/Sub-Branch Offices. Additionally, both the Internal Audit Department and external auditors periodically conduct audits on the implementation of AML, CFT, and CWMD programs at PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
4. Training on AML, CFT, and CWMD for Employees:
- The training program at PT. Bank Shinhan Indonesia is tailored to the roles, duties, and responsibilities of each employee. The bank conducts AML, CFT, and CWMD training for employees, especially frontline and branch staff, regularly. Training

pelatihan dilakukan melalui LMS (Learning Management System), online (Zoom Meeting), ataupun offline (tatap muka) dengan materi yang disesuaikan kepada peserta pelatihan. Bagi staf Departemen KYC, diberikan kesempatan mengikuti pelatihan dan sertifikasi APU, PPT dan PPPSPM untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan maupun kemampuan dalam melakukan analisa dan mitigasi risiko pencucian uang, pendanaan terorisme. Telah dilakukan *training Induction* bagi karyawan baru baik secara online (Zoom Meeting) dan *offline* pada tanggal 14 Maret 2023, 20 Juni 2023, 15 September 2023, dan 19 Desember 2023. Pelatihan karyawan lainnya selama tahun 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

methods include the Learning Management System (LMS), online (Zoom Meetings), or offline (face-to-face), with materials customized to suit participants. Staff from the KYC Department are given the opportunity to undergo AML, CFT, and CWMD training and certification to enhance their knowledge and skills in analyzing and mitigating money laundering and terrorism financing risks. Induction training has been conducted for new employees, both online (Zoom Meetings) and offline, on March 14, 2023, June 20, 2023, September 15, 2023, and December 19, 2023. Other employee training conducted in 2023 is as follows:

No.	Subjek Pelatihan Training Subject	Tanggal Pelaksanaan Date	Metode Method
Pelaksanaan Program APU & PPT Tahun 2023 Implementation of the 2023 AML & CTF Programs			
1	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Januari 2023 January 31, 2023	Online Online
2	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	28 Februari 2023 February 28, 2023	Online Online
3	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	14 Maret 2023 March 14, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting
4	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Maret 2023 March 31, 2023	Online Online
5	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	30 April 2023 April 30, 2023	Online Online
6	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Mei 2023 May 31, 2023	Online Online
7	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	20 Juni 2023 June 20, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting
8	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	30 Juni 2023 June 30, 2023	Online Online
9	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Juli 2023 July 31, 2023	Online Online
10	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Agustus 2023 August 31, 2023	Online Online
11	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	15 September 2023 September 15, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting
12	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	30 September 2023 September 30, 2023	Online Online
13	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Oktober 2023 October 31, 2023	Online Online
14	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	30 November 2023 November 30, 2023	Online Online
15	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	19 Desember 2023 December 19, 2023	Online Online
16	<i>Training</i> KYC untuk Karyawan Baru (<i>Induction</i>) KYC Training for New Employees (Induction)	31 Desember 2023 December 31, 2023	Onsite Onsite
17	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Januari 2023 January 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
18	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	28 Februari 2023 February 28, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
19	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Maret 2023 March 31, 2023W	Email / Online Email / Online

20	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	30 April 2023 April 30, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
21	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Mei 2023 May 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
22	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	30 Juni 2023 June 30, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
23	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Juli 2023 July 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
24	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Agustus 2023 August 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
25	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	30 September 2023 September 30, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
26	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Oktober 2023 October 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
27	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	30 November 2023 November 30, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
28	<i>Training</i> Bulanan APU-PPT dan Kepatuhan untuk Kantor Cabang/Capem Monthly AML-CFT and Compliance Training for Branch/Sub-Branch Offices	31 Desember 2023 December 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
29	<i>Training Refreshment</i> untuk Kantor Cabang / Cabang Pembantu Branch/Sub-Branch Office Refreshment Training	31 Juli 2023 July 31, 2023	Email / Online Email / Online
30	Annual AML Refreshment Training 2023 (BOC, BOD dan Pejabat Eksekutif) Annual AML Refreshment Training 2023 (Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Executive Officers)	31 Desember 2023 December 31, 2023	Zoom Meeting Zoom Meeting

Note:

Metode Online yang dilakukan yakni Departemen KYC, memberikan bahan materi dan selanjutnya masing-masing pimpinan cabang/capem, akan meneruskan atau transfer knowledge ke seluruh personil yang dibawahinya.

Note:

The online method implemented by the KYC Department involves providing materials, and subsequently each branch/area manager will pass on or transfer knowledge to all personnel under their supervision

5. Pelaporan dan Pemenuhan permintaan data kepada regulator/penegak hukuman Pelaporan ke PPAATK yang telah dilakukan oleh Departemen KYC sepanjang tahun 2023 adalah sebagai berikut.

5. The reporting and data request fulfillment to regulators/enforcement authorities and reporting to PPAATK conducted by the KYC Department throughout the year 2023 are as follows.

No.	Laporan Reports	Jumlah Laporan Total Reports
1	Laporan Transaksi Keuangan Mencurigakan Suspicious Transaction Report	29
2	Laporan Transaksi Keuangan Tunai Cash Transaction Report	1182
2	Laporan Transaksi Keuangan Luar Negeri International Funds Transfer Instruction	20.800
3	SIPESAT SIPESAT	450.269 CIF

6. Screening terhadap Watchlist

Bank melakukan *screening* pada setiap pembukaan hubungan usaha baru, pembukaan rekening dan transaksi terhadap *Watchlist* yang diterbitkan oleh otoritas berwenang maupun *watchlist* yang lazim digunakan dalam *best practice* secara internasional seperti The Office

6. Screening against Watchlists

The Bank conducts screening for every new business relationship opening, account opening, and transaction against Watchlists issued by competent authorities or commonly used Watchlists in international best practices such as The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) List,

of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) List, United Nation (UN) List, The European Union (EU), Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Daftar Terduga Teroris dan Organisasi Teroris (DTTOT) dan Daftar Proliferasi Pendanaan Senjata Pemusnah Massal, daftar *Politically Exposed Person* (PEP) dan pemberitaan negatif (*adverse news*). Pada saat tertentu bank juga melakukan *screening* ulang atas seluruh nasabah *existing* setiap kali terjadi pembaharuan/penambahan *Watchlist*.

7. Penilaian Risiko APU, PPT dan PPPSPM

Bank mengidentifikasi, menilai dan memahami risiko Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang, Tindak Pidana Pendanaan Terorisme dan/atau Pendanaan Proliferasi Senjata Pemusnah Massal terkait dengan nasabah, Negara atau Area Geografis, produk, jasa, transaksi atau jaringan distribusi (*delivery channels*) dengan pendekatan *Risk Based Approach* (RBA), termasuk mendokumentasikan penilaian risiko dan mengkinikan penilaian risiko secara berkala.

8. Pengkinian Data Nasabah

Bank telah melakukan pengkinian data secara periodik yang tertuang dalam Laporan Rencana Kegiatan Pengkinian Data dan Laporan Realisasi Kegiatan Pengkinian Data yang disampaikan setiap tahun kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). Untuk Laporan Rencana Pengkinian Data disampaikan setiap tahun paling lambat akhir bulan Desember, sedangkan untuk Laporan Realisasi Pengkinian Data disampaikan setiap tahun paling lambat 1 (satu) bulan setelah periode pengkinian data berakhir.

9. Hubungan Koresponden

Bank telah melakukan pemeriksaan dokumen dan informasi sebelum melakukan pembukaan hubungan koresponden dengan bank-bank di dalam dan luar negeri antara lain meliputi:

- a. Profil Bank Koresponden;
- b. Reputasi Bank Koresponden;
- c. Tingkat penerapan program APU & PPT di negara tempat kedudukan Bank Koresponden serta kecukupan kualitas pengawasan Bank Koresponden terhadap APU & PPT;
- d. Informasi relevan lainnya yang diperlukan Bank untuk mengetahui profil Bank Koresponden.

United Nations (UN) List, The European Union (EU), Financial Action Task Force (FATF), List of Suspected Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations (DTTOT), List of Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Politically Exposed Person (PEP) lists, and adverse news reporting. At certain times, the bank also conducts re-screening of all existing customers whenever there is an update/ addition to the watchlist.

7. Risk Assessment of AML, CFT, and WMDTF

The Bank identifies, assesses, and understands the risks of Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing, and/or Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation Financing related to customers, countries or geographical areas, products, services, transactions, or distribution networks (*delivery channels*) using a *Risk-Based Approach* (RBA), including documenting risk assessments and updating risk assessments periodically.

8. Customer Data Updating

The Bank had periodically updated customer data as outlined in the Data Updating Activity Plan Report and Data Updating Activity Realization Report submitted annually to the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The Data Updating Activity Plan Report is submitted annually by the end of December, while the Data Updating Activity Realization Report is submitted annually no later than 1 (one) month after the end of the data updating period.

9. Correspondent Banking Relationships

The Bank has conducted document and information examination before establishing correspondent banking relationships with banks domestically and internationally, including:

- a. Correspondent Bank Profile;
- b. Correspondent Bank Reputation;
- c. The level of implementation of AML & CFT programs in the country where the Correspondent Bank is located and the adequacy of the Correspondent Bank's supervision quality over AML & CFT;
- d. Other relevant information required by the bank to understand the Correspondent Bank's profile.

Penerapan Fungsi Audit Intern

Implementation of Internal Audit Function

Fungsi Audit Internal di Bank dijalankan oleh Departemen Audit Internal yang bertanggung jawab terhadap Direktur Utama. Di samping itu, *Head of Internal Audit Department* juga dapat berkomunikasi langsung dengan Dewan Komisaris melalui Komite Audit guna mendukung independensi dan pemantauan atas implementasi program-program audit intern.

Departemen Audit Internal telah melaksanakan penerapan fungsi audit intern, di antaranya dengan membuat Rencana Pemeriksaan tahun 2023 sebanyak 56 (lima puluh enam) pemeriksaan dan telah terealisasi sebanyak 63 (enam puluh tiga) pemeriksaan. Terdapat selisih sebanyak 7 (tujuh) pemeriksaan, hal tersebut dikarenakan adanya penambahan pada pemeriksaan / *special audit* dan adanya pembatalan pemeriksaan.

Tugas Pokok

Tugas pokok dan tanggung jawab Departemen Audit Internal, antara lain:

1. Membantu tugas Direktur Utama dan Dewan Komisaris dalam melakukan pengawasan dengan cara menjabarkan secara operasional baik perencanaan, pelaksanaan, maupun pemantauan 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; dan
4. Memberikan saran perbaikan dan informasi yang objektif tentang kegiatan yang diperiksa pada semua tingkatan manajemen.

Tanggung Jawab dalam Pelaksanaan Fungsi Audit Intern

1. Dalam pelaksanaan fungsi audit intern, Direksi bertanggung jawab:
 - a. Mengembangkan kerangka pengendalian intern untuk mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memantau, dan mengendalikan semua risiko yang dihadapi Bank;
 - b. Memastikan Departemen Audit Internal memperoleh informasi terkait perkembangan yang terjadi, inisiatif, proyek, produk, dan perubahan operasional serta risiko yang telah diidentifikasi dan diantisipasi;

The Internal Audit function in the bank is carried out by the Internal Audit Department, which is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer. Additionally, the Head of the Internal Audit Department may also communicate directly with the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee to support independence and monitoring of the implementation of internal audit programs.

The Internal Audit Department has implemented its internal audit function, including the creation of the 2023 Audit Plan consisting of 56 (fifty-six) audits, of which 63 (sixty-three) audits have been completed. There is a difference of 7 (seven) audits, which is due to additional audits/special audits and cancellations of audits.

Main Duties

The main tasks and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Department include:

1. Assisting the President Director and the Board of Commissioners in oversight by operationalizing planning, execution, and monitoring of audit results;
2. Conducting analysis and assessment in financial, accounting, operational, and other activities through audits;
3. Identifying all possibilities to improve and enhance the efficiency of resource and fund utilization; and
4. Providing objective improvement recommendations and information on the activities examined at all management levels.

Responsibilities in the Implementation of the Internal Audit Function

1. In carrying out the internal audit function, the Board of Directors is responsible for:
 - a. Developing an internal control framework to identify, measure, monitor, and control all risks faced by the Bank;
 - b. Ensuring that the Internal Audit Department receives information related to developments, initiatives, projects, products, and operational changes as well as identified and anticipated risks;

- c. Memastikan telah dilakukan tindakan perbaikan yang tepat dalam waktu yang cepat terhadap semua temuan dan rekomendasi Departemen Audit Internal; dan
 - d. Memastikan kepala Departemen Audit Internal memiliki sumber daya serta anggaran yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan tugas dan fungsi sesuai dengan rencana audit tahunan.
 2. Dalam pelaksanaan fungsi audit intern, Dewan Komisaris bertanggung jawab:
 - a. Memastikan Direksi menyusun dan memelihara sistem pengendalian intern yang memadai, efektif, dan efisien;
 - b. Mengkaji efektivitas dan efisiensi sistem pengendalian intern. berdasarkan informasi yang diperoleh dari Departemen Audit Internal paling sedikit sekali dalam 1 (satu) tahun; dan
 - c. Menunjuk pengendali mutu independen dari pihak ekstern untuk melakukan kaji ulang terhadap kinerja Departemen Audit Internal, dengan mempertimbangkan rekomendasi Komite Audit.
 3. Dalam pelaksanaan fungsi audit intern, Komite Audit bertanggung jawab:
 - a. Memantau dan mengkaji efektivitas pelaksanaan audit intern Bank;
 - b. Mengevaluasi kinerja Departemen Audit Internal;
 - c. Memastikan Departemen Audit Internal melakukan komunikasi dengan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, auditor ekstern, dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan;
 - d. Memastikan Departemen Audit Internal bekerja secara independen;
 - e. Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris terkait penyusunan rencana audit, ruang lingkup, dan anggaran Departemen Audit Internal;
 - f. Meninjau laporan audit dan memastikan Direksi mengambil tindakan perbaikan yang diperlukan secara cepat untuk mengatasi kelemahan pengendalian, *fraud*, masalah kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan, undang-undang, dan peraturan, atau masalah lain yang diidentifikasi dan dilaporkan oleh Departemen Audit Internal;
 - g. Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris terkait pemberian remunerasi tahunan Departemen Audit Internal secara keseluruhan serta penghargaan kinerja; dan
 - h. Memastikan Departemen Audit Internal menjunjung tinggi integritas dalam pelaksanaan tugas.
- c. Ensuring appropriate corrective actions are taken promptly regarding all findings and recommendations of the Internal Audit Department; and
 - d. Ensuring the head of the Internal Audit Department has the necessary resources and budget to perform duties and functions in accordance with the annual audit plan.
 2. In carrying out the internal audit function, the Board of Commissioners is responsible for:
 - a. Ensuring the Board of Directors establishes and maintains an adequate, effective, and efficient internal control system;
 - b. Reviewing the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system based on information obtained from the Internal Audit Department at least once a year; and
 - c. Appointing an independent quality controller from external parties to conduct a review of the Internal Audit Department's performance, considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee.
 3. In carrying out the internal audit function, the Audit Committee is responsible for:
 - a. Monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the Bank's internal audit implementation;
 - b. Evaluating the performance of the Internal Audit Department;
 - c. Ensuring the Internal Audit Department communicates with the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, external auditors, and the Financial Services Authority (OJK);
 - d. Ensuring the Internal Audit Department works independently;
 - e. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the preparation of the Internal Audit Department's audit plan, scope, and budget;
 - f. Reviewing audit reports and ensuring the Board of Directors takes necessary corrective actions promptly to address control weaknesses, fraud, compliance issues with policies, laws, and regulations, or other issues identified and reported by the Internal Audit Department;
 - g. Providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding the overall annual remuneration of the Internal Audit Department as well as performance awards; and
 - h. Ensuring the Internal Audit Department upholds integrity in the performance of its duties.

Penerapan Fungsi Audit Ekstern

Bank menerapkan Fungsi Audit Ekstern dengan menggunakan jasa Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) yang terdaftar di Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dalam mengaudit Laporan Keuangan Bank setiap tahunnya. Proses penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) mengikuti seluruh aspek ketentuan yang berlaku dengan memperhatikan rekomendasi Komite Audit (Audit Committee) melalui Dewan Komisaris yang mengacu pada Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/SEOJK.03/2023 tanggal 6 November 2023 tentang Tata Cara Penggunaan Jasa Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Kegiatan Jasa Keuangan.

Di tahun 2023, Perseroan telah menunjuk Kantor Akuntan Publik Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) "Suharli Sugiharto dan Rekan (ShineWing)" untuk melakukan audit umum dalam memberikan pernyataan pendapatnya mengenai kewajaran Laporan Keuangan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Tahun 2023 sesuai dengan prinsip akuntansi yang ada di Indonesia sebagaimana tercantum dalam Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 37/POJK.03/2019 tanggal 19 Desember 2019 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank.

Implementation of the External Audit Function

The bank implements External Audit Function using the services of Public Accountant Offices (KAP) registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to audit the Bank's Financial Statements annually. The appointment process of the Public Accountant Office (KAP) follows all applicable provisions while considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee through the Board of Commissioners, in accordance with the Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 18/SEOJK.03/2023 dated November 6, 2023 regarding the Procedures for Using Public Accountant and Public Accountant Office Services in Financial Services Activities.

In 2023, the Company has appointed Public Accountant Office the Public Accountant Office "Suharli Sugiharto dan Rekan (ShineWing)." to conduct a general audit in providing its opinion on the fairness of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia's Financial Statements for the year 2023 in accordance with the accounting principles in Indonesia as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 37/POJK.03/2019 dated December 19, 2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports.

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Termasuk Sistem Pengendalian Intern

Implementation of Risk Management including The Internal Control System

Tujuan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko berfungsi untuk mengidentifikasi keseluruhan jenis risiko yang tidak terlepas dari aktivitas fungsional yang berisiko merugikan Bank. Tujuan utama penerapan manajemen risiko di Bank adalah untuk meminimalisir dan memitigasi risiko yang dapat timbul dari kegiatan usaha sehingga tidak berdampak terhadap rentabilitas dan permodalan Bank, baik di masa sekarang maupun pada masa mendatang. Hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam menerapkan identifikasi risiko, antara lain:

1. Bersifat Proaktif;
2. Mencakup seluruh aktivitas fungsional (kegiatan operasional);
3. Menggabungkan dan menganalisa probabilitas timbulnya risiko dari seluruh sumber informasi yang tersedia;
4. Menganalisa probabilitas timbulnya risiko serta konsekuensinya;
5. Melakukan identifikasi risiko secara berkala yang ada di kantor pusat, kantor cabang maupun kantor-kantor cabang pembantu.

Bank menilai bahwa semakin kompleksnya risiko yang dihadapi mengharuskan Bank untuk menerapkan manajemen risiko secara efektif, baik untuk Bank secara individu maupun secara konsolidasi dengan anak perusahaan. Berdasarkan POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016 dan Surat Edaran No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 1 September 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum, penerapan manajemen risiko tersebut paling sedikit mencakup:

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; dan
4. Sistem pengendalian intern yang menyeluruh.

Purpose of Risk Management Implementation

The implementation of Risk Management serves to identify all types of risks inherent in the functional activities that pose risks to the Bank. The primary goal of implementing risk management in a Bank is to minimize and mitigate risks arising from business activities so that they do not impact the Bank's profitability and capital, both in the present and in the future. Key considerations in implementing risk identification include:

1. Being proactive;
2. Encompassing all functional activities (operational activities);
3. Integrating and analyzing the probability of risk arising from all available sources of information;
4. Analyzing the probability of risk occurrence and its consequences;
5. Conducting regular risk identification at the head office, branch offices, and sub-branch offices.

The Bank assesses that the increasing complexity of the risks it faces necessitates the effective implementation of risk management, both for the Bank individually and in consolidation with subsidiaries. Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016, and Circular Letter No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016, regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, the implementation of risk management should at least include:

1. Active oversight by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners;
2. Adequacy of Risk Management Policies and Procedures and the establishment of risk limits;
3. Adequacy of processes for risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control, as well as Risk Management information systems; and
4. Comprehensive internal control systems

Organisasi Manajemen Risiko

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan proses dan sistem Manajemen Risiko yang efektif, PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah membentuk:

1. Komite Manajemen Risiko

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 004/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2022 tanggal 16 Agustus 2022 tentang Susunan Keanggotaan Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) dengan susunan sebagai berikut:

- a. Direktur Utama: Ketua
- b. Seluruh Direktur: Anggota
- c. Kepala Departemen Internal Audit: Anggota
- d. Kepala Departemen Kepatuhan: Anggota
- e. Kepala Departemen Manajemen Risiko: Anggota

Wewenang dan tanggung jawab Komite Manajemen Risiko adalah memberikan rekomendasi kepada Direktur Utama, meliputi:

- a. Penyusunan Kebijakan, strategi, dan pedoman penerapan Manajemen Risiko.
- b. Perbaikan atau penyempurnaan pelaksanaan Manajemen Risiko berdasarkan hasil evaluasi pelaksanaan Manajemen Risiko.
- c. Penetapan Hal-hal yang terkait dengan keputusan bisnis yang menyimpang dari prosedur normal.
- d. Pembahasan lainnya (jika diperlukan), terutama yang terkait dengan pengendalian risiko di Kantor Pusat seperti:
 - Melakukan *review* atas tindakan penanggulangan terhadap pengendalian internal seperti kejadian yang berdampak secara finansial;
 - Diskusi tentang major isu terkait risiko pencucian uang dan pendanaan terorisme;
 - Mempertimbangkan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan pengendalian internal, termasuk progress tindak lanjut terhadap pemenuhan action plan atas temuan dari pihak audit internal maupun audit eksternal.

2. Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR) melalui Departemen Manajemen Risiko

Struktur Organisasi Departemen Manajemen Risiko PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia disesuaikan dengan ukuran dan kompleksitas usaha Bank serta risiko yang melekat pada Bank.

Risk Management Organization

In order to implement an effective Risk Management process and system, PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia has established:

1. Risk Management Committee

Based on Director's Decree No. 004/BSI-SKDIR/VIII/2022 dated August 16, 2022, regarding the Composition of the Risk Management Committee (KMR), with the following structure:

- a. President Director: Chairperson
- b. All Directors: Members
- c. Head of Internal Audit Department: Member
- d. Head of Compliance Department: Member
- e. Head of Risk Management Department: Member

The authority and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee include providing recommendations to the President Director, covering:

- a. Formulation of Risk Management policies, strategies, and implementation guidelines.
- b. Improvement or refinement of Risk Management implementation based on evaluation results.
- c. Determination of matters related to business decisions deviating from normal procedures.
- d. Other discussions (if necessary), especially regarding risk control at the Head Office such as:
 - Reviewing actions taken to address internal control issues, including financially impactful incidents.
 - Discussions on major issues related to money laundering and terrorism financing risks.
 - Considering matters related to internal controls, including the progress of follow-up actions on compliance with action plans based on findings from internal and external audits.

2. Risk Management Unit (RMU) through the Risk Management Department

The organizational structure of the Risk Management Department at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia is adjusted to the size and complexity of the Bank's operations and the inherent risks.

Departemen Manajemen Risiko PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia berdiri sendiri secara independen dan terpisah dari unit kerja yang melakukan aktivitas operasional (*Risk Taking Unit*) antara lain *Treasury*, kredit, pendanaan, akunting, dan terhadap unit kerja yang melaksanakan fungsi pengendalian intern (*Audit Internal*). Departemen Manajemen Risiko bertanggung jawab kepada Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan. Wewenang dan tanggung jawab Departemen Manajemen Risiko, antara lain:

- a. Memberikan masukan kepada Direksi dalam penyusunan kebijakan, strategi, dan kerangka Manajemen Risiko.
- b. Mengembangkan prosedur dan alat untuk identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko.
- c. Mendesain dan menerapkan perangkat yang dibutuhkan dalam penerapan Manajemen Risiko.
- d. Memantau implementasi kebijakan, strategi dan kerangka manajemen risiko yang direkomendasikan oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko dan telah disetujui Direksi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia.
- e. Memantau posisi/eksposur risiko secara keseluruhan (*Composite*), maupun per risiko termasuk pemantauan Kepatuhan terhadap toleransi risiko dan limit yang ditetapkan.
- f. Melakukan *stress testing* guna mengetahui dampak dari implementasi kebijakan dan strategi Manajemen Risiko terhadap portofolio atau kinerja Bank secara keseluruhan.
- g. Mengkaji usulan aktivitas dan/atau produk baru yang diajukan atau dikembangkan oleh suatu unit tertentu. Pengkajian difokuskan terutama pada aspek kemampuan Bank untuk mengelola aktivitas dan atau produk baru termasuk kelengkapan sistem dan prosedur yang digunakan dan dampaknya terhadap eksposur risiko PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia secara keseluruhan
- h. 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 wajib dipelihara Bank.
- i. Mengevaluasi akurasi dan validitas data yang digunakan oleh PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk mengukur risiko Bank.
- j. Menyusun dan menyampaikan Laporan Profil/komposisi risiko kepada Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan dan Komite Manajemen Risiko secara berkala.
- k. Melaksanakan kaji ulang secara berkala dengan frekuensi yang disesuaikan kebutuhan Bank untuk memastikan:
 - Kecukupan kerangka manajemen risiko;
 - Keakuratan metodologi penilaian risiko;
 - Kecukupan implementasi sistem informasi manajemen risiko.

The Risk Management Department of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia operates independently and separately from operational units (*Risk-Taking Units*) such as *Treasury*, Credit, Funding, Accounting, and from units performing internal control functions (*Internal Audit*). The Risk Management Department reports to the Director overseeing the Compliance Function. The authority and responsibilities of the Risk Management Department include:

- a. Providing input to the Board of Directors in formulating Risk Management policies, strategies, and frameworks.
- b. Developing procedures and tools for risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control.
- c. Designing and implementing devices necessary for Risk Management implementation.
- d. Monitoring the implementation of Risk Management policies, strategies, and frameworks recommended by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
- e. Monitoring the overall risk position/exposure (*Composite*) and individual risks, including monitoring Compliance with risk tolerance and limits set.
- f. Conducting stress testing to assess the impact of Risk Management policies and strategies on the Bank's portfolio or overall performance.
- g. Reviewing proposals for new activities and/or products submitted or developed by specific units, focusing primarily on the Bank's capacity to manage new activities or products, including the adequacy of systems and procedures used and their impact on PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia's overall risk exposure.
- h. Providing recommendations to Business units and/or the Risk Management Committee regarding the implementation of Risk Management, including the size or maximum risk exposure that the Bank must maintain.
- i. Evaluating the accuracy and validity of data used by PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia to measure Bank risk.
- j. Compiling and presenting Risk Profile/composition reports to the Director overseeing the Compliance Function and the Risk Management
- k. Conducting periodic reviews as needed by the Bank to ensure:
 - Adequacy of the Risk Management framework.
 - Accuracy of risk assessment methodologies.
 - Adequacy of Risk Management information system implementation.

Proses Manajemen Risiko

Setiap elemen proses manajemen risiko Bank secara umum dapat dideskripsikan sebagai berikut:

1. Identifikasi Risiko

Tujuan dilakukannya identifikasi risiko adalah untuk mengidentifikasi seluruh jenis risiko yang melekat pada setiap aktivitas fungsional yang berpotensi merugikan bank.

2. Pengukuran Risiko

- a. Pengukuran risiko dilakukan dengan menggunakan profil risiko bank dengan menggunakan data kuantitatif maupun kualitatif. Penilaian faktor profil risiko merupakan penilaian terhadap Risiko Inheren dan kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko dalam aktivitas operasional Bank. Risiko yang dinilai terdiri atas 8 (delapan) jenis risiko yaitu Risiko Kredit, Risiko Pasar, Risiko Likuiditas, Risiko Operasional, Risiko Hukum, Risiko Reputasi, Risiko Strategik dan Risiko Kepatuhan.
- b. Perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum sesuai Profil Risiko (ICAAP) digunakan untuk mengukur minimum modal yang digunakan dalam meng-cover risiko bank.
- c. Untuk mengukur risiko suku bunga dalam Banking Book dengan menggunakan Metode Perhitungan *Standardized Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book*.
- d. Dalam mengukur risiko likuiditas bank menggunakan:
 - Rasio Likuiditas, yaitu rasio keuangan yang menggambarkan indikator likuiditas dan/ atau mengukur kemampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kewajiban jangka pendek;
 - Profil maturitas, yaitu pemetaan posisi aset, kewajiban dan rekening administratif dalam skala waktu tertentu berdasarkan sisa jangka waktu sampai dengan jatuh tempo;
 - Proyeksi arus kas, yaitu proyeksi seluruh arus kas masuk dan arus kas keluar, termasuk kebutuhan pendanaan untuk memenuhi komitmen dan kontijensi pada transaksi rekening administratif; dan
- e. Dalam mengukur risiko operasional Bank menggunakan *Operational Risk Control Self Assessment (ORCSA)*, *Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI)*, *Loss Event Database (LED)*, *IT Risk Register*.

Risk Management Process

Every element of the Bank's risk management process can generally be described as follows:

1. Risk Identification

The purpose of risk identification is to identify all types of risks inherent in each functional activity that could potentially harm the bank.

2. Risk Measurement

- a. Risk measurement is conducted using the bank's risk profile using both quantitative and qualitative data. Assessing the risk profile involves evaluating the Inherent Risk and the quality of risk management implementation in the Bank's operational activities. The evaluated risks consist of 8 (eight) types of risks: Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Reputational Risk, Strategic Risk, and Compliance Risk.
- b. Calculation of the Minimum Capital Adequacy Provision according to the Risk Profile (ICAAP) is used to measure the minimum capital used to cover the bank's risks.
- c. To measure interest rate risk in the Banking Book, the *Standardized Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book Calculation Method* is used.
- d. In measuring the bank's liquidity risk, the following methods are used:
 - Liquidity Ratio, which is a financial ratio that depicts liquidity indicators and/ or measures the Bank's ability to meet short-term obligations;
 - Maturity profile, which maps the positions of assets, liabilities, and administrative accounts over a specific time scale based on the remaining time until maturity;
 - Cash flow projections, which project all cash inflows and outflows, including funding needs to meet commitments and contingencies on administrative account transactions; and
- e. In measuring the bank's operational risk, the *Operational Risk Control Self Assessment (ORCSA)*, *Key Operational Risk Indicator (KORI)*, *Loss Event Database (LED)*, and *IT Risk Register* are used.

f. *Stress Testing* dilakukan untuk melengkapi sistem pengukuran Risiko dengan cara mengestimasi potensi kerugian Bank pada kondisi pasar yang tidak normal dengan menggunakan skenario tertentu guna melihat sensitifitas kinerja Bank terhadap perubahan faktor dan mengidentifikasi pengaruh yang berdampak signifikan terhadap portofolio Bank. *Stress Testing* yang bisa digunakan dalam mengukur risiko kredit, risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas.

3. Pemantauan Risiko

Pemantauan risiko pada PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia dilakukan berjenjang sesuai dengan ketentuan regulator. Seluruh organisasi Bank melakukan pemantauan paparan risiko seperti Komisaris, jajaran pengurus, pejabat eksekutif dan seluruh karyawan. Dengan adanya pemantauan berjenjang akan menumbuhkan budaya sadar risiko pada setiap jenjang organisasi. Pemantauan yang dilakukan Bank harus berdasarkan *Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance* yang telah ditetapkan Bank. Pemantauan dilakukan secara berkala baik harian, bulanan, maupun triwulanan meliputi pemantauan rasio keuangan, rasio likuiditas bank (LCR, NSFR, AL DPK, AL NCD, GWM), Pemantauan Risiko kredit (NPL, Kredit kualitas rendah, BMPK, Sektor Ekonomi), Pemantauan risiko pasar (kurs, suku bunga, PDN, PLNB), pemantauan permodalan bank dan pemantauan lainnya yang ditetapkan kemudian.

4. Pengendalian Risiko

Untuk meminimalisir risiko yang terjadi di Bank, Departemen Manajemen Risiko dan Departemen Kepatuhan melakukan kajian terhadap produk dan aktivitas baru yang ada di Bank dan membuat mitigasi agar dapat meminimalisir risiko yang akan menjadi tertuang dalam kajian manajemen risiko dan kajian kepatuhan. Selain itu, Departemen Audit Internal melakukan pemeriksaan secara menyeluruh atas aktivitas bisnis bank sesuai dengan Peraturan Regulator dan Peraturan Internal Bank.

5. Sistem Informasi Manajemen Risiko

Sistem informasi manajemen risiko yang cepat, tepat dan akurat berperan penting dalam pengambilan keputusan bisnis dan pengembangan strategi usaha. Bank mengadakan dan membangun sistem informasi manajemen secara mandiri. Seluruh kebutuhan informasi dan laporan disediakan oleh *core banking* yang ada baik untuk kepentingan internal maupun kepentingan pelaporan wajib kepada regulator.

f. *Stress Testing* is conducted to complement the Risk measurement system by estimating the potential losses of the Bank under abnormal market conditions using specific scenarios to assess the Bank's performance sensitivity to changes in factors and identify significant impacts on the Bank's portfolio. *Stress Testing* can be used to measure credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk.

3. Risk Monitoring

Risk monitoring at PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia is conducted hierarchically in accordance with regulatory provisions. The entire bank organization monitors risk exposure, including the Commissioners, management, executive officers, and all employees. Hierarchical monitoring fosters a risk-aware culture at every level of the organization. Bank monitoring must be based on the Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance established by the Bank. Monitoring is conducted regularly, including daily, monthly, and quarterly monitoring covering financial ratios, bank liquidity ratios (LCR, NSFR, AL DPK, AL NCD, GWM), Credit Risk Monitoring (NPL, Low-quality loans, BMPK, Economic Sectors), Market Risk Monitoring (exchange rates, interest rates, PDN, PLNB), bank capital monitoring, and other monitoring as subsequently determined.

4. Risk Control

To minimize risks at the Bank, the Risk Management Department and Compliance Department conduct assessments of new products and activities in the Bank and devise mitigations to minimize risks, which are then documented in risk management assessments and compliance assessments. Additionally, the Internal Audit Department conducts comprehensive examinations of the bank's business activities in accordance with Regulatory Regulations and Internal Bank Regulations.

5. Risk Management Information System

A fast, accurate, and reliable risk management information system plays a crucial role in business decision-making and business strategy development. The Bank establishes and builds its own risk management information system. All information and reporting needs are provided by the existing core banking system for both internal purposes and mandatory reporting to regulators.

Profil Risiko

Di tahun 2023, profil risiko Bank tercatat memperoleh nilai komposit 2. Rincian profil risiko Bank dapat dilihat sebagai berikut:

Profil Risiko untuk Bank secara Individual
Nama Bank: PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Periode Posisi Position Period	Profil Risiko Komposit Composite Risk Profile
Triwulan I - Tahun 2023 Quarter I - 2023	2
Triwulan II - Tahun 2023 Quarter II - 2023	2
Triwulan III - Tahun 2023 Quarter III - 2023	2
Triwulan IV - Tahun 2023 Quarter IV - 2023	2

Manajemen Risiko

Manajemen Risiko Bank diimplementasikan sesuai dengan kerangka manajemen risiko, yang isinya mencakup kebijakan manajemen risiko, prosedur manajemen risiko dan limit risiko. Kerangka tersebut telah ditentukan dengan jelas berdasarkan visi, misi, dan strategi bisnis Bank.

Kebijakan manajemen risiko, prosedur manajemen risiko dan limit dikenakan mengikuti dinamika dan kompleksitas transaksi, serta dilakukan secara berkala. Dalam pelaksanaannya, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko merupakan organ yang bertugas memberikan rekomendasi mengenai hal-hal yang diperbaharui dalam kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko guna mendukung efektivitas pengkinian tersebut.

Sistem Pengendalian Internal

Dalam beroperasi, Bank senantiasa memastikan setiap kegiatan usaha terlaksana secara aman dan sesuai dengan kebijakan dan prosedur yang berlaku. Untuk itu, Bank memberlakukan Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang dapat meminimalisir kesalahan yang berisiko menimbulkan dampak finansial bagi Bank.

Sistem Pengendalian Internal dilakukan oleh unit bisnis yang menjalankan kegiatan bisnis dan operasional melalui mekanisme kerja *maker*, *checker* dan *approval*. Guna memperkuat Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang dijalankan unit bisnis, dilakukan juga monitoring oleh Departemen Manajemen Risiko dan Departemen Kepatuhan untuk menyaring kembali *risk event* yang lolos dari pengecekan unit bisnis. Seluruh Sistem Pengendalian Internal tersebut diawasi oleh Departemen Audit Internal untuk memastikan keseluruhan prosesnya telah terlaksana sesuai dengan kebijakan dan prosedur yang berlaku.

Risk Profile

In 2023, the Bank's risk profile recorded a composite score of 2. Details of the Bank's risk profile are as follows:

Risk Profile for Bank Individually
Bank Name: PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Risk Management

The Bank's Risk Management is implemented according to the risk management framework, which includes risk management policies, procedures, and risk limits. This framework has been clearly defined based on the Bank's vision, mission, and business strategy.

Risk management policies, procedures, and limits are adjusted according to the dynamics and complexity of transactions and are reviewed periodically. In its implementation, the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee are responsible for recommending updates to risk management policies and procedures to support the effectiveness of these updates.

Internal Control System

In its operations, the Bank consistently ensures that every business activity is carried out safely and in accordance with applicable policies and procedures. To achieve this, the Bank implements an Internal Control System designed to minimize errors that could pose financial risks to the Bank.

The Internal Control System is implemented by business units responsible for conducting business and operational activities through the maker, checker, and approval mechanisms. To reinforce the Internal Control System operated by business units, monitoring is also conducted by the Risk Management Department and the Compliance Department to re-evaluate risk events that have passed through the business unit's checks. The entire Internal Control System is supervised by the Internal Audit Department to ensure that the entire process is executed in accordance with applicable policies and procedures.

Penyediaan Dana Kepada Pihak Terkait (Related Party) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (Large Exposures)

Provision of Funds to Related Party and Provision of Large Funds (Large Exposures)

Bank telah memiliki kebijakan, sistem, serta prosedur yang tertulis dan jelas untuk penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait. Penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait senantiasa mengacu pada ketentuan OJK tentang Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK) dan telah memperhatikan prinsip kehati-hatian maupun perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Dalam penyediaan dana, Pemutus Kredit diwajibkan secara hati-hati dan independen serta tidak pernah ada intervensi dari pihak manapun.

Di tahun 2023, tidak terdapat pelanggaran pelampauan BMPK yang terjadi di Bank. Sesuai dengan Rencana Bisnis (*Business Plan*), target penyediaan dana maupun realisasinya kepada pihak terkait kecil, hal ini untuk mencegah terjadi benturan kepentingan.

The Bank has established clear written policies, systems, and procedures for providing funds to related parties. The provision of funds to related parties always adheres to OJK regulations on Maximum Credit Exposure (BMPK) and takes into account prudential principles as well as applicable laws and regulations. In providing funds, the Credit Committee is required to be cautious and independent, with no intervention from any party.

In 2023, there were no instances of exceeding the BMPK limits at the Bank. In line with the Business Plan, the target and realization of fund provision to related parties are kept low to prevent conflicts of interest.

dalam jutaan Rupiah per 31 Desember 2023 | in millions of Rupiah per 31 Desember 2023

Penyediaan Dana Provision of Fund	Jumlah Total	
	Debitur Debtor	Baki Debet (Rp juta) Outstanding (Rp million)
Kepada Pihak Terkait To Related Parties	5	Rp. 281.138
Kepada Debitur Inti To Core Debtors		
A. Individu A. Individual	11	Rp. 4.067.842
B. Grup B. Grup	14	Rp. 6.536.903

RENCANA STRATEGIS BANK

The Bank's Strategic Plan

Rencana Strategis Bank

Untuk mewujudkan tercapainya visi dan misi, Bank telah menyusun sejumlah rencana strategis dengan memperhatikan prinsip kehati-hatian serta kondisi terkini. Langkah strategis yang diterapkan oleh Bank pada tahun 2024, antara lain:

1. Bank akan meningkatkan porsi pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi pada kredit ritel konsumsi yang pada gilirannya akan meningkatkan porsi portofolio kredit ritel konsumsi terhadap total portofolio kredit Bank. Pada tahun 2024, Bank berencana menyalurkan kembali produk KPR.
2. Bank berupaya untuk meningkatkan kredit kepada UMKM terutama melalui jaringan kantor cabang dengan menerapkan SME Lending Guideline dan melalui produk Supply Chain Financing.
3. Bank masih akan menumbuhkan porsi kredit korporasi dan komersial secara granular sesuai dengan pengalaman dan kemampuan Bank selama ini sebagai upaya menumbuhkan aset kredit secara keseluruhan.
4. Bank berupaya mendukung pembiayaan pada kegiatan / sektor ramah lingkungan atau dikenal sebagai kategori Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan (KKUB) secara bertahap salah satunya adalah dengan meningkatkan portofolio kredit korporasi kepada perusahaan Korea (Korean Desk Business).
5. Bank juga mendukung perjanjian bersama antara Bank Indonesia dan Bank Sentral Korea Selatan terkait transaksi perdagangan dan investasi dengan mata uang lokal masing – masing, sehingga dapat mengembangkan FX Business Bank dengan melayani nasabah yang membutuhkan mata uang IDR/KRW.
6. Meningkatkan peranan dan kontribusi kantor cabang pada pertumbuhan bisnis dan laba Bank dengan memberikan target bisnis secara spesifik kepada seluruh kantor cabang, dimana target yang diberikan kepada cabang dicantumkan diluar dokumen RBB ini namun merupakan satu kesatuan dari RBB.
7. Meningkatkan pendapatan selain bunga (fee based income) melalui transaksi terutama transaksi valuta asing, remittance, penerbitan L/C and fee kredit.
8. Melakukan investasi sebagai bentuk pengembangan bisnis secara inorganik melalui penyertaan modal pada sebuah perusahaan multifinance bersama dengan partner terkemuka dengan reputasi yang baik.

The Bank's Strategic Plan

To achieve the vision and mission, the Bank has developed several strategic plans, taking into account the principle of caution and current conditions. The strategic steps implemented by the Bank in 2024 include:

1. The bank will increase the proportion of higher growth in retail consumer loans, which in turn will increase the share of consumer loan portfolios in the bank's total loan portfolio. In 2024, the bank plans to reintroduce mortgage products.
2. The bank aims to increase lending to SMEs, especially through branch networks, by implementing SME Lending Guidelines and through Supply Chain Financing products.
3. The bank will continue to grow its corporate and commercial loan portfolios in a granular manner, in line with the bank's experience and capabilities, as an effort to grow overall loan assets.
4. The bank seeks to support financing in environmentally friendly activities/sectors, also known as Sustainable Business Activity (SBA) categories, gradually, one of which is by increasing corporate loan portfolios to Korean companies (Korean Desk Business).
5. The bank also supports the joint agreement between Bank Indonesia and the Bank of Korea regarding trade and investment transactions in their respective local currencies, thereby developing the bank's FX Business by serving customers in need of IDR/KRW currency exchange.
6. Increasing the role and contribution of branch offices to the bank's business and profit growth by providing specific business targets to all branch offices, where the targets given to the branches are mentioned outside of this RBB document but are part of the RBB as a whole.
7. Increasing non-interest income (fee-based income) through transactions, especially foreign exchange transactions, remittances, L/C issuances, and credit fees.
8. Making investments as a form of inorganic business development through capital participation in a multifinance company with a reputable leading partner.

9. Meluncurkan kembali Kredit Kepemilikan Rumah (KPR) yang merupakan produk yang diminati nasabah dalam membeli rumah ditengah backlog kebutuhan perumahan yang masih sangat besar.
10. Penghimpunan dana pihak ketiga yang difokuskan ke dana murah melalui aktivitas cross-selling.
11. Meningkatkan brand awareness PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia di masyarakat melalui produk dan layanan yang dimiliki dan dipasarkan oleh Bank.
12. Meningkatkan hubungan kerjasama dan melakukan pendekatan kepada nasabah – nasabah yang bergerak dibidang ekspor – impor untuk meningkatkan simpanan USD nasabah terkait pada Bank. Hal ini juga erat kaitannya dengan penerapan DHE SDA yang dilaksanakan oleh perbankan secara umum.
13. Mengoptimalkan layanan perbankan elektronik melalui penawaran produk dan jasa yang menarik dan kompetitif dan pengembangan produk dan jasa berbasis perbankan elektronik secara berkesinambungan.
14. Mengelola kualitas aset dan memaksimalkan recovery khususnya pada kredit restrukturisasi yang terkait dengan Covid-19 sebagai langkah lanjutan terhadap penyesuaian ketentuan Otoritas / Regulator.
15. Mengakomodasi rencana pengembangan usaha Bank dengan melakukan penyesuaian pada struktur organisasi Bank.
16. Pengembangan sistem teknologi informasi untuk mendukung layanan, aktivitas operasional, aktivitas transaksi serta untuk meningkatkan performa instruktur sistem teknologi Bank.
17. Melanjutkan dan memperluas kerjasama dengan pihak ketiga dalam rangka menyediakan fasilitas pinjaman kepada masyarakat.
18. Dalam rangka memperkuat peran jaringan kantor, Bank merencanakan:
 - a. Melakukan penggabungan kantor dan diikuti penutupan kantor;
 - b. Melakukan relokasi kantor cabang;
 - c. Revitalisasi beberapa gedung kantor berikut peningkatan fasilitasnya;
 - d. Tidak merencanakan pembukaan kantor baru pada tahun 2024.
9. Relaunching Mortgage Ownership Credit (KPR), which is a product sought after by customers in buying homes amid the still significant backlog of housing needs.
10. Third-party fund raising focused on cheap funds through cross-selling activities.
11. Increasing brand awareness of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia in society through products and services owned and marketed by the bank.
12. Strengthening cooperation and approaching customers engaged in export-import to increase customers' USD deposits related to the bank. This is closely related to the implementation of DHE SDA carried out by banks in general.
13. Optimizing electronic banking services through attractive and competitive product and service offerings, and continuous development of electronic banking-based products and services.
14. Managing asset quality and maximizing recovery, especially on restructuring loans related to Covid-19 as a follow-up step to adjust to Authority/Regulator provisions.
15. Accommodating the bank's business development plans by aligning the bank's organizational structure.
16. Developing information technology systems to support services, operational activities, transaction activities, and to improve the performance of the bank's technology system infrastructure.
17. Continuing and expanding cooperation with third parties to provide loan facilities to the public.
18. In order to strengthen the role of branch networks, the bank plans:
 - a. Merging branches followed by branch closures;
 - b. Relocating branch offices;
 - c. Revitalizing several branch office buildings including facility upgrades;
 - d. No plans to open new branches in 2024.

Jangka Pendek

1. Pertumbuhan bisnis pada Triwulan III - tahun 2023 dan target tahun 2023:
 - a. Pinjaman yang diberikan pada triwulan III tahun 2023 sebesar Rp 16.862.377 juta diproyeksikan mencapai Rp 17.503.705 juta pada akhir tahun 2023;
 - b. Simpanan Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) Triwulan III tahun 2023 adalah sebesar Rp 12.367.772 juta. Pada akhir tahun 2023, dana pihak ketiga ditargetkan mencapai Rp 11.981.769 juta.
 - c. Pada tahun 2024 direncanakan beberapa pengembangan produk berbasis teknologi, diantaranya:
 - Pengembangan fitur E-KYC tanpa tatap muka pada layanan pembukaan rekening yang telah tersedia saat ini bagi nasabah baru
 - Supply Chain Financing
 - Dealer Financing – Sparepart
 - API Management
 - Pembukaan rekening bagi nasabah *existing*
 - Pembukaan dan pendaftaran rekening tabungan melalui platform pihak ketiga
- Pembukaan tabungan berjangka
- Top up E-money

Bank menyadari semakin meningkatnya tantangan terkait keamanan siber seiring meningkatnya digitalisasi perbankan. Bank telah membuat roadmap yang secara rinci diakomodasi dalam Rencana Strategis Teknologi Informasi (RSTI) 2021 – 2025 untuk meningkatkan sistem keamanan teknologi informasi pada Bank dengan beberapa inisiatif antara lain:

- Menambahkan cyber security platform;
 - Mengubah VPN Device di cabang;
 - Meluncurkan server untuk manajemen log;
 - Meluncurkan PenTest & Vulnerability tools untuk mendukung tes keamanan internal.
- d. Pengembangan aktivitas treasury, sebagai alternative pendanaan antara lain: Pinjaman Luar Negeri (PLN) dan penerbitan NCD yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan likuiditas Bank dan kondisi Makroekonomi nasional;
 - e. Pengembangan aktivitas layanan retail:
 - Perluasan kerjasama kemitraan melalui bancassurance dengan beberapa perusahaan asuransi;
 - Perluasan kerjasama kemitraan melalui channeling dengan beberapa perusahaan lain;
 - Perluasan kerjasama KKB dengan merk mobil lain selain Hyundai;
 - Kerjasama dengan Pihak Ketiga terkait Referral bagi Nasabah yang memerlukan Solusi QRIS untuk Penerimaan Pembayaran.

Short Term

1. Business Growth in the Third Quarter - 2023 and 2023 Targets:
 - a. Loans disbursed in the third quarter of 2023 amounted to Rp 16,862,377 billion and projected to reach Rp 17,503,705 billion by the end of 2023;
 - b. Third-Party Funds (DPK) in the third quarter of 2023 amounted to Rp 12,367,772 billion. By the end of 2023, third-party funds are targeted to reach Rp 11,981,769 billion.
 - c. In 2024, several technology-based product developments are planned, including:
 - Development of E-KYC feature for faceless account opening services currently available for new customers.
 - Supply Chain Financing
 - Dealer Financing – Sparepart
 - API Management
 - Account opening for existing customers
 - Account opening and registration for savings accounts through third-party platforms
 - Time deposit account opening
 - E-money top-up

The bank acknowledges the increasing challenges related to cybersecurity with the increasing digitization of banking. The bank has created a detailed roadmap accommodated in the Information Technology Strategic Plan (ITSP) 2021 – 2025 to enhance information technology security systems with several initiatives, including:

- Adding a cyber security platforms;
- Changing VPN Devices at branches;
- Launching servers for log management;
- Launching PenTest & Vulnerability tools to support internal security testing.

- d. Treasury activity development, as alternative financing including: Foreign Loans (PLN) and issuance of NCDs tailored to the Bank's liquidity needs and national macroeconomic conditions;
- e. Development of retail service activities:
 - Expansion of partnership collaborations through bancassurance with several insurance companies;
 - Expansion of partnership collaborations through channeling with several other companies;
 - Expansion of KKB cooperation with other car brands besides Hyundai;
 - Relaunching mortgage products;
 - Cooperation with Third Parties related to Referral for Customers in need of QRIS Solutions for Payment Receipts.

2. Pengembangan dan/atau perubahan jaringan kantor, yaitu:
 - a. Kantor Cabang Bibis, Kantor Cabang Purwokerto dan Kantor Cabang Pembantu Tanjung Priok direncanakan untuk direlokasi ke daerah yang lebih strategis mengingat potensi pasar di daerah lain masih terbuka cukup luas yang dinilai dapat mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis Bank;
 - b. Penutupan dan penggabungan jaringan kantor yaitu penutupan Kantor cabang Madiun, Kantor Cabang Jember, Kantor Cabang Tulungagung dan Kantor Cabang Pembantu Sidoarjo dengan pertimbangan diantara cabang – cabang tersebut merugi dalam beberapa tahun terakhir dan daerahnya dinilai tidak selaras dengan business appetite Bank;
 - c. Penyediaan Terminal Perbankan Elektronik (TPE) berupa Anjungan Tunai Mandiri pada beberapa lokasi yang dinilai strategis dan menguntungkan Bank;
 - d. Selain itu juga direncanakan renovasi dan revitalisasi beberapa kantor Bank sesuai kondisi kantor cabang.

3. Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM):

Bank senantiasa berupaya meningkatkan kualitas dan kecukupan Sumber Daya Manusia, antara lain melalui:

- a. Strategi pemenuhan karyawan dengan mengacu pada prinsip “the right man in the right place”;
- b. Menjaga keselarasan strategi bisnis dan seluruh aktivitas didalam perusahaan mengacu pada nilai – nilai (value) perusahaan yang dinamakan Shinhan Way 2.0, meliputi “Benar” menjadi urutan pertama, diikuti dengan “Cepat” dan diakhiri dengan “Berbeda”. Dimana setiap Core Value mewakili urutan Mulai, Proses Kerja dan Hasil Kerja;
- c. Bank akan meningkatkan kemampuan dan keahlian karyawan dengan menyediakan program pendidikan dan pelatihan baik secara internal maupun eksternal;
- d. Meningkatkan efisiensi manajemen sumber daya manusia;
- e. Meningkatkan budaya kerja karyawan yang lebih baik;
- f. Meningkatkan kompensasi dan manfaat karyawan yang kompetitif;
- g. Peningkatan fungsi Human Resource Information System (HRIS).

2. Development and/or changes in branch networks, namely:

- a. Bibis Branch Office, Purwokerto Branch Office, and Tanjung Priok Assistant Branch Office are planned to be relocated to more strategic areas considering the potential market in other areas that are still quite open and considered to support the Bank’s business growth;
- b. Closure and merging of branch office networks, namely the closure of Madiun Branch Office, Jember Branch Office, Tulungagung Branch Office, and Sidoarjo Assistant Branch Office considering among those branches have been incurring losses in recent years and their areas are considered not aligned with the Bank’s business appetite;
- c. Provision of Electronic Banking Terminals (TPE) in the form of Automated Teller Machines at several locations considered strategic and beneficial for the Bank;
- d. Furthermore, renovation and revitalization of several bank offices are planned according to branch office conditions.

3. Human Resources (HR):

The bank continually strives to improve the quality and sufficiency of Human Resources, including:

- a. Employee fulfillment strategy based on the principle of “the right man in the right place”;
- b. Maintaining alignment between business strategy and all activities within the company based on the company’s values called Shinhan Way 2.0, including “Right” being the first order, followed by “Fast” and ending with “Different”. Where each Core Value represents the Start, Work Process, and Work Results sequence;
- c. The bank will enhance the capabilities and skills of employees by providing education and training programs both internally and externally;
- d. Improving Human Resource management efficiency;
- e. Improving employee work culture;
- f. Enhancing competitive employee compensation and benefits;
- g. Improvement of the Human Resource Information System (HRIS) function.

Jangka Menengah

1. Menumbuhkan portofolio yang berimbang dan sehat antara kredit korporasi, UMKM dan retail konsumsi secara bertahap;
2. Melakukan inovasi produk dan peningkatan pelayanan yang prima untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat dan/atau nasabah;
3. Pengembangan teknologi informasi dan kanal digital dalam mendukung pengembangan bisnis bank;
4. Mengembangkan kapasitas internal Bank terkait dengan Keuangan Berkelanjutan dan RPIM;
5. Meningkatkan budaya risiko, kepatuhan, dan pengendalian internal yang sejalan dengan pengembangan bisnis bank;
6. Meningkatkan kompetensi dan kecukupan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) secara berkelanjutan sesuai dengan kebutuhan bisnis dan organisasi Bank;
7. Melakukan Evaluasi pemanfaatan Tenaga Kerja Asing (TKA) secara berkala dan pengalihan pengetahuan kepada karyawan lokal.

Medium Term

1. Growing a balanced and healthy portfolio gradually between corporate loans, SMEs, and retail consumer loans;
2. Innovating products and improving service quality to meet the needs of the community and/or customers;
3. Developing information technology and digital channels to support bank business development;
4. Developing the Bank's internal capacity related to Sustainable Finance and Risk Management and Internal Control System (RPIM);
5. Enhancing a risk, compliance, and internal control culture in line with bank business development;
6. Enhancing the competence and sufficiency of Human Resources (HR) sustainably according to the needs of the bank's business and organization;
7. Conducting periodic evaluations of Foreign Workers (TKA) utilization and transferring knowledge to local employees.

TRANSPARANSI KONDISI KEUANGAN DAN NON KEUANGAN, LAPORAN PENERAPAN TATA KELOLA DAN PELAPORAN INTERNAL

Transparency of Financial and Non-Financial Conditions, Report on The Implementation of Governance and Internal Reporting

Bank telah menyampaikan laporan kondisi keuangan dan non keuangan kepada pemangku kepentingan dan publik melalui situs web <https://shinhan.co.id>. Transparansi Laporan Keuangan dengan tata cara dan cakupan sebagaimana tertuang dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan mencakup:

1. Laporan Keuangan Tahunan yang telah diaudit oleh Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik yang terdaftar di Otoritas Jasa Keuangan;
2. Laporan Publikasi Keuangan Triwulanan;
3. Laporan Publikasi Keuangan Bulanan;
4. Laporan Keuangan lainnya yakni Laporan Liquid Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) dan Leverage Ratio.

Seluruh laporan kondisi keuangan dan non keuangan disusun dan disajikan dengan tata cara, jenis dan cakupan sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan yang mengatur Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan Bank melalui sarana media cetak maupun elektronik, termasuk publikasi laporan keuangan di situs web. Bank senantiasa memperkuat kualitas proses pengambilan keputusan dengan memastikan ketersediaan dan kecukupan pelaporan internal yang didukung oleh sistem informasi manajemen yang memadai.

The Bank has communicated its financial and non-financial condition reports to stakeholders and the public through the website <https://shinhan.co.id>. Financial Reporting transparency, as outlined in the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations, includes:

1. Annual Financial Reports audited by Public Accountants and Public Accounting Firms registered with the Financial Services Authority.
2. Quarterly Financial Publication Reports.
3. Monthly Financial Publication Reports.
4. Other Financial Reports such as the Liquid Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), and Leverage Ratio.

All financial and non-financial condition reports are prepared and presented in accordance with the types, methods, and scope as regulated by the Financial Services Authority governing the transparency of Bank Financial Conditions through print and electronic media, including financial report publications on the website. The Bank continuously strengthens the quality of decision-making processes by ensuring the availability and sufficiency of internal reporting supported by adequate management information systems.

KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS SERTA HUBUNGAN KEUANGAN KELUARGA ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS LAIN, ANGGOTA DIREKSI DAN ATAU PEMEGANG SAHAM BANK

Shares Ownership of The Board of Commissioners and Financial Relationships of Other Board of Commissioners, Members of The Board of Directors and/or Bank Shareholders

Kepemilikan Saham Anggota Dewan Komisaris Dan Anggota Direksi

Share Ownership Of Board Of Commissioners And Board Of Directors Members

No.	Pemegang Saham Bank Shareholders of the Bank	Kepemilikan Saham Shares Ownership
1	Shinhan Bank Co, Ltd.	99,00%
2	PT Metropanca Gemilang	0,53%
3	PT STM Tunggal Jaya	0,47%

No.	Nama Name	PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia		PT Metropanca Gemilang		PT STM Tunggal Jaya	
		Jabatan Position	Kepemilikan Ownership	Jabatan Position	Kepemilikan Ownership	Jabatan Position	Kepemilikan Ownership
1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Komisaris Utama President Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-
2	Ananda Barata	Komisaris Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kim Jihyung	Komisaris Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-
4	Koo Hyunghoe	Direktur Utama President Director	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kim Seong Won	Direktur Director	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tony Tanusaputra	Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan Compliance Director	-	-	-	-	-
7	Leonard Auly	Direktur Director	-	-	-	-	-

Hubungan Keuangan Dan Hubungan Keluarga Anggota Dewan Komisaris Lain, Anggota Direksi Dan/Atau Pemegang Saham Bank

Financial Relationships And Family Relationships Members Of The Board Of Commissioners, Members Of The Board Of Directors And/Or Shareholders Of The Bank

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Hubungan Relationship	
			Keuangan Finance	Keluarga Family
1	Timoty E. Marnandus	Komisaris Utama President Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
2	Ananda Barata	Komisaris Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
3	Kim Jihyung	Komisaris Commissioner	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
4	Koo Hyunghoe	Direktur Utama President Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
5	Kim Seong Won	Direktur Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
6	Tony Tanusaputra	Direktur yang Membawahkan Fungsi Kepatuhan Compliance Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None
7	Leonard Auly	Direktur Director	Tidak Ada None	Tidak Ada None

FREKUENSI RAPAT

Meeting Frequency

Direksi

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Direksi telah mengadakan Rapat Direksi sebanyak 20 (dua puluh) kali, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Rapat Direksi

No.	Tanggal Date	Direksi Board of Directors					
		Hwang Dae Geu (*)	Koo Hyung-hoe (**)	Kim Seong Won (**)	Ridwan Anwar Goenawan (***)	Tony Tanusaputra	Leonard Auly
1.	12/01/2023	√	-	√	√	√	√
2.	15/02/2023	√	-	√	-	√	√
3.	15/02/2023	√	-	√	-	√	-
4.	02/03/2023	√	-	√	-	√	-
5.	08/03/2023	√	-	√	-	√	√
6.	12/04/2023	√	-	√	√	√	-
7.	12/04/2023	√	-	√	√	√	√
8.	10/05/2023	√	-	√	√	√	√
9.	25/05/2023	√	-	√	√	√	-
10.	14/06/2023	√	-	√		√	√
11.	10/07/2023		-	√		√	√
12.	13/07/2023		√	√		√	-
13.	10/08/2023		√	√		√	√
14.	24/08/2023		√	√		√	-
15.	12/09/2023		√	√		√	√
16.	25/09/2023		√	√		√	√
17.	10/10/2023		√	√		√	√
18.	10/11/2023		√	√		√	√
19.	21/11/2023		√	√		√	-
20.	12/12/2023		√	√		√	√

Note :

√ Hadir dalam rapat

- Tidak Hadir dalam rapat

*) Sdr. Hwang Dae Geu menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama sampai dengan pemberhentian dengan hormat berdasarkan Akta No. 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023.

***) Sdr. Koo Hyunghoe menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama berdasarkan Akta No. 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023 dan efektif menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama per tanggal 11 Juli 2023.

****) Sdr. Ridwan Anwar Goenawan Menjabat sebagai Direktur Operasional sampai dengan berakhirnya masa jabatan pada tanggal 7 Juni 2023. Rapat dilaksanakan melalui Teleconference dan tatap muka

Note:

√ Present at the meeting

- Absent from the meeting

*) Mr. Hwang Dae Geu served as President Director until respectfully discharged based on Deed No. 13 dated June 22, 2023.

***) Mr. Koo Hyunghoe served as President Director based on Deed No. 13 dated June 22, 2023, and effectively served as President Director as of July 11, 2023.

****) Mr. Ridwan Anwar Goenawan served as Operational Director until the end of his term on June 7, 2023. Meetings were conducted via Teleconference and face-to-face.

Board Of Directors

Throughout the year 2023, the Board of Directors held 20 (twenty) meetings, with the following details:

Meetings of Board of Directors

Dewan Komisaris

Hingga 31 Desember 2023, Dewan Komisaris telah melaksanakan Rapat Dewan Komisaris sebanyak 13 (tiga belas) kali. Berikut rincian Rapat Dewan Komisaris tahun 2023:

Rapat Dewan Komisaris

No.	Tanggal Date	Direksi Board of Directors		
		Timoty E. Marnandus	Kim Ji Hyung	Ananda Barata
1.	12/01/2023	-	√	√
2.	04/05/2023	√	√	√
3.	15/05/2023	√	-	√
4.	05/06/2023	√	√	-
5.	05/06/2023	√	√	-
6.	24/08/2023	√	-	√
7.	08/09/2023	√	√	√
8.	06/10/2023	√	-	√
9.	06/10/2023	√	-	√
10.	19/10/2023	√	√	√
11.	22/11/2023	√	-	√
12.	01/12/2023	√	-	√
13.	12/12/2023	√	√	√

Note :
√ Hadir dalam rapat
- Tidak Hadir dalam rapat
Seluruh rapat dilaksanakan via teleconference

Board of Commissioners

Until December 31, 2023, the Board of Commissioners has conducted 13 (thirteen) meetings. Here are the details of the Board of Commissioners meetings in 2023:

Meetings of the Board of Commissioners

Note:
√ Present at the meeting
- Absent from the meeting
All meetings were conducted via teleconference.

Komite Audit

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Komite Audit telah melaksanakan Rapat Komite Audit sebanyak 10 (sepuluh) kali, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Rapat Komite Audit

No.	Tanggal Date	Anggota Komite Audit Audit Committee Member		
		Ananda Barata	Richard S. Dompas	Rusli Simanjuntak
1.	09/03/2023	√	√	√
2.	15/03/2023	√	√	√
3.	15/05/2023	√	√	√
4.	14/08/2023	√	√	√
5.	26/09/2023	√	√	√
6.	05/10/2023	√	√	√
7.	12/10/2023	√	√	√
8.	12/10/2023	√	√	√
9.	17/11/2023	√	√	√
10.	14/12/2023	√	√	√

Note :
√ Hadir dalam rapat
- Tidak Hadir dalam rapat
Seluruh rapat dilaksanakan via teleconference

Audit Committee

Throughout the year 2023, the Audit Committee conducted Audit Committee Meetings 10 (ten) times, with the details as follows:

Meetings of Audit Committee

Note:
√ Present at the meeting
- Absent from the meeting
All meetings were conducted via teleconference.

Komite Pemantau Risiko

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Komite Pemantau Risiko telah mengadakan Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko sebanyak 7 (tujuh) kali, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko

No.	Tanggal Date	Anggota Komite Audit Audit Committee Member		
		Ananda Barata	Lando Simatupang	Rusli Simanjuntak
1.	14/02/2023	√	√	√
2.	07/06/2023	√	√	√
3.	22/08/2023	√	√	√
4.	27/09/2023	√	√	√
5.	26/10/2023	√	√	√
6.	15/11/2023	√	√	√
7.	15/12/2023	√	√	√

Note :
√ Hadir dalam rapat
- Tidak Hadir dalam rapat
Seluruh rapat dilaksanakan via teleconference

Risk Monitoring Committee

Throughout the year 2023, the Risk Monitoring Committee held Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings 7 (seven) times, with the details as follows:

Meetings of Risk Monitoring Committee

Note:
√ Present at the meeting
- Absent from the meeting
All meetings were conducted via teleconference.

Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi

Selama tahun 2023, Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi telah melaksanakan Rapat Komite Remunerasi sebanyak 6 (enam) kali, sebagaimana dirincikan dalam tabel berikut:

Rapat Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi

No.	Tanggal Date	Anggota Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi Members of the Remuneration & Nomination Committee			
		Timoty E. Marnandus	Kim Ji Hyung	Jane Yurico Meitty*)	Fransisca Lilia Noviani*)
1.	17/02/2023	√	√	√	-
2.	15/03/2023	√	-	√	-
3.	31/05/2023	√	√	√	-
4.	25/09/2023	√	√		√
5.	19/10/2023	√	√		√
6.	15/12/2023	√	√		√

Note :
√ Hadir dalam rapat
- Tidak Hadir dalam rapat
*) Terdapat Perubahan Susunan Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

Remuneration & Nomination Committee

During the year 2023, the Remuneration & Nomination Committee conducted Remuneration Committee Meetings 6 (six) times, as detailed in the following table:

Meetings of Remuneration & Nomination Committee

Note:
√ Present at the meeting
- Absent from the meeting
*) There is a change in the composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee members based on No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 on October 10, 2023 erdasarkan No. 011/BSI-SKDIR/X/2023 pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2023.

JUMLAH PENYIMPANGAN

Total Number of Fraud

Berdasarkan ketentuan mengenai penerapan strategi anti *fraud* bagi bank umum, Penyimpangan Internal (*Internal Fraud*) merupakan penyimpangan (*fraud*) yang dilakukan oleh anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris, pegawai tetap, pegawai tidak tetap (*honorer*), dan/atau tenaga kerja alih daya (*outsourcing*). Nominal *internal fraud* yang diungkapkan adalah penyimpangan yang bernilai lebih dari Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta Rupiah).

According to the provisions regarding the implementation of anti-fraud strategies for commercial banks, Internal Deviation (*Internal Fraud*) is a deviation (*fraud*) committed by members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, permanent employees, non-permanent employees (*honorary*), and/or outsourced workers. The nominal value of internal fraud disclosed is deviations valued at more than Rp100,000,000 (one hundred million Indonesian Rupiah).

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Bank mencatatkan adanya *internal fraud* dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Throughout the year 2023, the Bank recorded instances of internal fraud with the following details:

Penyimpangan Internal (<i>Internal Fraud</i>) dalam 1 Tahun Deviation (<i>Internal Fraud</i>) in 1 Year	Jumlah Kasus yang Dilakukan Oleh Number of Cases Conducted By					
	Anggota Direksi dan Anggota Komisaris Member of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioner		Pegawai Tetap Permanent Employees		Pegawai Tidak Tetap dan Tenaga Kerja Alih Daya Non-Permanent Employee and Outsourcing Staff	
	Tahun Sebelumnya (2022) Previous Year (2022)	Tahun Berjalan (2023) Current Year (2023)	Tahun Sebelumnya (2022) Previous Year (2022)	Tahun Berjalan (2023) Current Year (2023)	Tahun Sebelumnya (2022) Previous Year (2022)	Tahun Berjalan (2023) Current Year (2023)
Total <i>Fraud</i> Total Fraud	-	-	2	2	-	-
Telah Diselesaikan Has been Resolved	-	-	2	2	-	-
Dalam Proses Penyelesaian di Internal Bank In the Process of Internal Bank Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belum Diupayakan Penyelesaian No resolution has been Attempted Yet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telah Ditindaklanjuti melalui Proses Hukum Has been Followed up through Legal Process	-	-	1	1	-	-

Note:

- Untuk Penyimpangan (*Internal Fraud*) pada tahun 2022 telah dilaporkan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui Surat No. 142/BSI-DIR/IV/2022 tanggal 7 April 2022 dan No. 277/BSI-DIR/VII/2022 tanggal 6 Juli 2022.
- Untuk Penyimpangan (*Internal Fraud*) pada tahun berjalan (tahun 2023) telah dilaporkan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan melalui Surat No. 328/BSI-DIR/VII/2023 tanggal 3 Juli 2023 dan No. 411/BSI-DIR/VIII/2023 tanggal 8 Agustus 2023.

Note:

- For Internal Fraud incidents in 2022, reports were submitted to the Financial Services Authority through Letter No. 142/BSI-DIR/IV/2022 dated April 7, 2022, and No. 277/BSI-DIR/VII/2022 dated July 6, 2022.
- For Internal Fraud incidents in the current year (2023), reports were submitted to the Financial Services Authority through Letter No. 328/BSI-DIR/VII/2023 dated July 3, 2023, and No. 411/BSI-DIR/VIII/2023 dated August 8, 2023.

PENGUNGKAPAN PERMASALAH HUKUM

Disclosure of Legal Issues

Selama tahun 2023, jumlah permasalahan hukum perdata dan pidana yang dihadapi Bank Shinhan Indonesia beserta upaya penyelesaiannya adalah sebagai berikut:

During the year 2023, the number of civil and criminal legal issues faced by Bank Shinhan Indonesia along with their resolution efforts are as follows:

Permasalahan Hukum Legal Issues	Jumlah Kasus Number of Case	
	Perdata Civil	Pidana Criminal
Telah mendapat putusan yang mempunyai putusan hukum tetap Has obtained a decision with permanent legal force	6	-
Dalam proses penyelesaian In the process of being completed	9	2
Total Total	15	-

Berdasarkan pengungkapan di atas, Bank telah menyelesaikan 6 (enam) perkara hukum dan telah mendapat putusan yang mempunyai kekuatan hukum tetap. Adapun rincian mengenai keputusan yang mendapat kekuatan hukum tetap dapat dilihat sebagai berikut:

Based on the disclosure above, the Bank has resolved 6 (six) legal matters and has obtained a legally binding decision. The details regarding the decision that has obtained final legal force can be seen as follows:

No.	Nama Debitur/Cabang Name of Debitor/Branch	Nomor Perkara Case Number	Tingkatan/Status Perkara Legal/Status of Care
1	Debitur a.n CV BA The debtor under the name of CV BA	17/Pdt.Bth/2023/PN.Wsb	Pengadilan Negeri District Court
2	Debitur a.n RH The debtor under the name of RH	27/Pdt.G/2023/PN.Mks	Pengadilan Negeri District Court
3	Debitur a.n SI The debtor under the name of SI	45/Pdt.SUS-GLL/2021/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pst	Mahkamah Agung Supreme Court
4	Debitur a.n PT AC The debtor under the name of PT AC	35/PK/Pdt.Sus-Pailit/2023 Jo.1885K/Pdt.Sus-Pailit/2020 Jo.15/Pdt.SUS-GLL/2022/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pst	Mahkamah Agung Supreme Court
5	Debitur a.n PT VJ The debtor under the name of PT VJ	261/PDT/2023/PT MKS Jo.452/Pdt.G/2022/ PN.Mks	Pengadilan Negeri District Court
6	Debitur a.n PT DMP The debtor under the name of PT VJ	677/Pdt.Bth/2023/PN.Jkt.Pst	Pengadilan Negeri District Court

TRANSAKSI YANG MEMILIKI BENTURAN KEPENTINGAN

Transactions that have a Conflict of Interest

Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2023, Bank tidak memiliki transaksi yang mengandung benturan kepentingan yang menimbulkan kerugian atau mengurangi keuntungan Bank. Di samping itu, kegiatan operasional Bank bebas dari intervensi pemilik/pihak terkait/pihak lainnya yang dapat menimbulkan benturan kepentingan yang berisiko merugikan atau mengurangi keuntungan Bank sebagaimana dirincikan pada tabel berikut.

Until December 31, 2023, the Bank did not have any transactions that involved conflicts of interest resulting in losses or reducing the Bank's profits. Furthermore, the Bank's operational activities were free from intervention by owners/related parties/other parties that could create conflicts of interest posing risks to the Bank's profitability, as detailed in the following table.

No.	Nama dan Jabatan Pihak yang Memiliki Benturan Kepentingan Nama dan Jabatan Pihak yang Memiliki Benturan Kepentingan	Nama dan Jabatan Pengambilan Keputusan Name and Position of Decision Maker	Jenis Transaksi Type of Transaction	Nilai Transaksi Transaction Value (Million IDR)	Keterangan Information *)
1	-	-	-	-	-

PEMBELIAN KEMBALI (BUY BACK) SAHAM DAN/ ATAU OBLIGASI BANK

Buy Back of Bank Shares and/or Bonds

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Bank tidak melakukan pendanaan pada kegiatan yang terafiliasi dengan kegiatan maupun partai politik. Adapun terkait kegiatan sosial, Bank telah menjalankan kegiatan yang berkaitan dengan tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan secara konsisten sebagaimana tertuang dalam Undang-Undang mengenai Perseroan Terbatas. Rincian informasi mengenai kegiatan sosial dan kegiatan politik di tahun 2023 dapat dilihat sebagai berikut:

Throughout the year 2023, the Bank did not finance activities affiliated with political activities or parties. Regarding social activities, the Bank consistently conducted activities related to social and environmental responsibilities as stipulated in the Limited Liability Company Law. Details of information regarding social and political activities in 2023 can be seen as follows:

PEMBERIAN DANA UNTUK KEGIATAN SOSIAL DAN KEGIATAN POLITIK BAIK NOMINAL MAUPUN PENERIMAAN DANA

Provision of Funds for Social and Political Activities, Both Nominal or Fund Recipients

Sepanjang tahun 2023, Bank tidak melakukan pendanaan pada kegiatan yang terafiliasi dengan kegiatan maupun partai politik. Adapun terkait kegiatan sosial, Bank telah menjalankan kegiatan yang berkaitan dengan tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan secara konsisten sebagaimana tertuang dalam Undang-Undang mengenai Perseroan Terbatas. Rincian informasi mengenai kegiatan sosial dan kegiatan politik di tahun 2023 dapat dilihat sebagai berikut:

Throughout the year 2023, the Bank did not finance activities affiliated with political activities or parties. Regarding social activities, the Bank consistently conducted activities related to social and environmental responsibilities as stipulated in the Limited Liability Company Law. Details of information regarding social and political activities in 2023 can be seen as follows:

Tanggal Date	Keterangan Description	Jumlah (Rp) Total (Rp)	
		Kegiatan Sosial Social Activity	Kegiatan Politik Political Activity
9 Agustus 2023 August 9, 2023	Pemberian Donasi kepada Panti Asuhan Putra Nusa – Putra (Jakarta) The donation to the Putra Nusa – Putra Orphanage (Jakarta)	Rp. 25.054.871,-	-
9 Agustus 2023 August 9, 2023	Pemberian Donasi kepada Yayasan “Pelayan Kasih” Surabaya (Panti Cacat Mental) – Surabaya The donation to the “Pelayan Kasih” Foundation Surabaya (Mental Disability Orphanage) – Surabaya	Rp. 10.000.000,-	-

PENUTUP

Closing

Mengacu pada kesimpulan di atas dan hasil penilaian sendiri (Self-Assessment) penerapan tata kelola, manajemen Bank telah melaksanakan penerapan tata kelola yang secara umum berada pada level Baik (Peringkat 2) pada tahun 2023, seperti yang terlihat pada pemenuhan yang memadai atas prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola. Jika terdapat kelemahan pada penerapan prinsip GCG, maka secara umum kelemahan tersebut kurang signifikan dan dapat ditangani melalui tindakan normal oleh manajemen Bank.

Ke depannya, Bank akan terus meningkatkan prinsip-prinsip yang selama ini menjadi acuan dalam beroperasi, termasuk prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, pertanggungjawaban, independensi dan kewajaran. Konsistensi dan disiplin Bank dalam mengimplementasikan prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola tersebut diharapkan sejalan dengan pertumbuhan usaha dan kinerja keuangan Bank setiap waktu. Di samping itu, komitmen yang disampaikan pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan akan terus dijalankan dengan mengikuti target waktu yang telah ditetapkan dan akan terus dimonitor dan dilaporkan secara berkala kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

Referring to the above conclusion and the results of the governance framework's self-assessment, the Bank's management has implemented governance practices that generally fall within the level Good (Rank 2) in 2023, as evidenced by the adequate adherence to governance principles. If there are weaknesses in implementing GCG principles, they are generally deemed less significant and can be addressed through normal management actions.

In the future, the Bank will continue to enhance the principles that have been the reference in its operations, including transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness. The Bank's consistency and discipline in implementing these governance principles are expected to align with business growth and financial performance at all times. Additionally, the commitments made to the Financial Services Authority will be upheld, following the set timelines and continuously monitored and reported periodically to the Financial Services Authority.

Jakarta, 5 April 2024
Jakarta, April 5, 2024
PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
Direksi,
Board of Directors



KOO HYUNGHOE
Direktur Utama
President Director



TONY TANUSAPUTRA
Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi
Kepatuhan
Director in Charge of Compliance Function

Expanding Together
For Bigger & Stronger Shinhan

06

Laporan Keberlanjutan

Sustainability Report





Shinhan Bank
Towards New Digital Age of Banking

SOL

Easy

- Simple UI
- Intuitive Menu
- Easy to Sign up/Withdraw

Cute

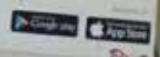
- Minimalist & Elegant
- 24/7 Theme
- Customization

Fast

- Finger Print & Face Lock
- Widget & Home Bar Support
- Network Indicator



1500881



STRATEGI KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Strategy

Tahun 2019 merupakan tahun pertama PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (selanjutnya disebut "Bank Shinhan Indonesia") mengimplementasikan program Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Dukungan dari pihak internal dalam hal ini pegawai, pimpinan dan Direksi serta dukungan dari pihak eksternal antara lain Regulator, kebijakan, dan kondisi perekonomian, kondisi politik di dalam negeri akan sangat mendukung program ini.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia selanjutnya akan lebih mengintegrasikan aspek lingkungan hidup, sosial, dan tata kelola ke dalam proses bisnis, kebijakan, program dan produk.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia menyusun Visi dan Misi Keberlanjutan sebagai dasar untuk menjalankan proses bisnis yang sesuai dengan prinsip Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Visi dan Misi Keberlanjutan Bank Shinhan Indonesia dapat dilihat pada bagian profil singkat dalam laporan ini.

Strategi dalam mewujudkan Visi dan Misi Keberlanjutan adalah dengan penerapan program-program internal yang sejalan dengan prinsip Keberlanjutan. Upaya ini dilakukan dengan tujuan menjadi Bank yang turut serta mencapai tujuan pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Program-program prioritas yang telah disusun untuk memenuhi tujuan tersebut, yaitu:

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as "Bank Shinhan Indonesia," initially implemented the Sustainable Finance program in 2019. The program is supported by internal parties, namely employees, management, and the Board of Directors, as well as by external parties, including Regulations, policies, economic conditions, and domestic political conditions.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia will further integrate environmental, social and governance aspects into business processes, policies, programs and products.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia develops a Sustainability Vision and Mission as the basis for carrying out business processes in accordance with the principles of Sustainable Finance. The Vision and Mission of Bank Shinhan Indonesia's Sustainability can be found in the brief profile section of this report.

The strategy in realizing the Vision and Mission of Sustainability is the implementation of internal programs that are in line with the Sustainability principles. This effort is carried out with the aim of achieving the goals of Sustainable development in Indonesia. The Bank has also prepared various priority programs to meet the following objectives:

Tahun Year	Aktivitas Activity
2019	Sosialisasi dan Pelatihan Socialization and Training
2020	Kajian Pengembangan Produk Product Development Studies
2021	Pengembangan Produk Product Development
2022	Kajian Implementasi Produk Product Implementation Review
2023	Peningkatan Portofolio Portfolio Enhancement

KOMITMEN PADA KEUANGAN BERKELANJUTAN

Commitments for Sustainable Finance

Keberlanjutan Bank Shinhan Indonesia merupakan salah satu paradigma tercapainya kinerja keuangan Bank dengan tetap menyeimbangkan kepentingan lingkungan, sosial dan tata kelola yang baik untuk menghasilkan nilai tambah guna memberikan peningkatan daya saing dan daya tahan Bank Shinhan Indonesia sehingga dalam jangka panjang dapat berkontribusi pada kemajuan bangsa serta kelestarian lingkungan.

Komitmen Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada Keuangan Berkelanjutan diwujudkan dalam:

1. Penerapan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam menjalankan fungsi dan kegiatan usaha;
2. Menjalankan Operasional Bank yang lebih efisien dan ramah lingkungan;
3. Pengembangan kompetensi staf pada pemahaman terhadap sosial dan lingkungan serta penerapannya dalam setiap kegiatan usaha yang dijalankan Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
4. Menyediakan dukungan akses keuangan bagi seluruh masyarakat, termasuk mereka yang berada di daerah terpencil;
5. Berpartisipasi dalam upaya bersama meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia Sustainability is one of the paradigms of achieving Bank financial performance while balancing environmental, social and good governance interests to generate value added in order to increase Bank Shinhan Indonesia competitiveness and resilience. Thus, the Bank may contribute to the long-term progress of the nation as well as environmental sustainability.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia commitment to Sustainable Finance is implemented through:

1. The application of the prudential principle in carrying out the functions and business activities;
2. Running Bank operations that are more efficient and environmentally friendly;
3. Development of staff competence in understanding social and environment and its application in every business activity carried out by Bank Shinhan Indonesia;
4. Providing financial access support for all communities including those in remote areas;
5. Participating in joint efforts to improve community welfare.

IKHTISAR KINERJA ASPEK KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Aspect Overview

Aspek Ekonomi

Per 31 Desember 2023, Bank memiliki kredit UMKM sebesar 8,89% dari total portofolio kredit. Bank terus berupaya meningkatkan rasio tersebut dengan mengadopsi pembiayaan inklusif terhadap UMKM dan selanjutnya akan mengidentifikasi nasabah yang sektor usahanya mendukung pelestarian lingkungan dan sesuai dengan *risk appetite* Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Bank juga telah bekerjasama dengan perusahaan pembuat mobil listrik untuk menyalurkan KPM untuk mobil listrik.

Economy Aspect

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank had MSME financing of 8.89% from total loan portfolio. The Bank will keep on improving this ratio by adopting inclusive MSME financing and further recognizing debtor whose business contributes to conserve the environment and match the risk appetite of Bank Shinhan Indonesia. The Bank is also partnering with electric vehicle manufacturer to channel auto loan for electric cars.

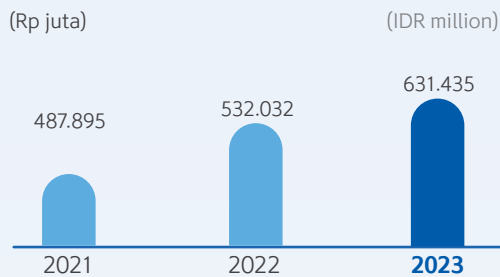
Keterlibatan Pembiayaan Berkelanjutan

Sustainable Finance Involvement

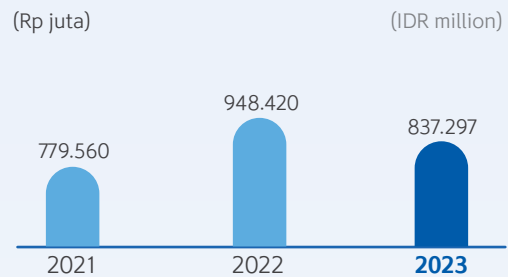
dalam jutaan Rupiah
in million Rupiah

Keterangan Description	2023	2022	2021
Energi Terbarukan Renewable Energy	261.749	-	-
Transportasi Ramah Lingkungan Environmentally Friendly Transportation	45.917	7.900	-
Kegiatan Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan Lain yang Berwawasan Lingkungan lainnya Business Activities and/or Other Environmental-based Activities	334.238	186.810	-
Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Small and Medium Enterprise	889.663	853.350	947.239
Total Total	1.531.557	1.048.060	947.239
Persentase dari Portofolio Percentage from Portfolio	8,89%	6,44%	6,98%

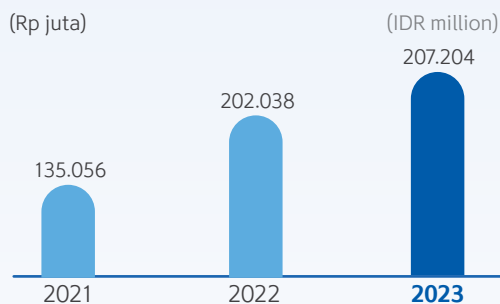
Pendapatan Bunga - Bersih
Interest Incomes - Net



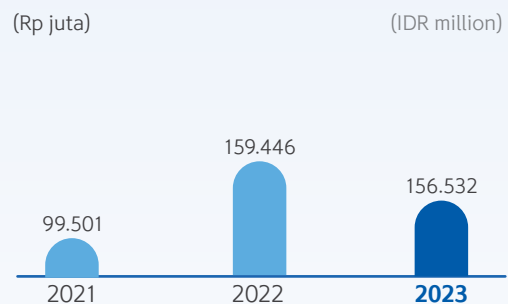
Pendapatan Operasional
Operational Income



Laba Operasional
Operational Profit



Laba Bersih Tahun Berjalan
Net Profit for the Year

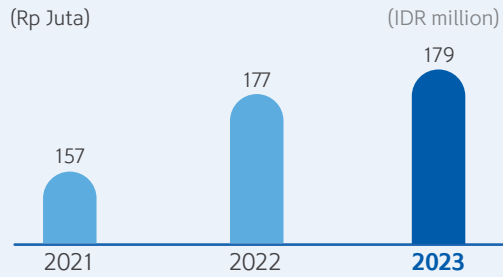


*Sumber Laporan Keuangan Publikasi di website shinhan.co.id
*Source of Financial Statements Publication on the website shinhan.co.id

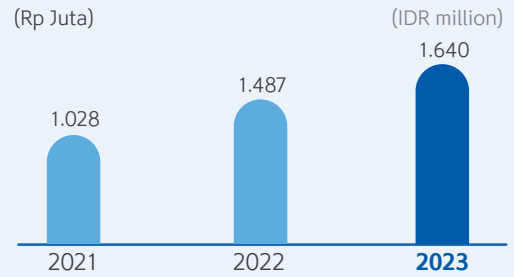
Aspek Lingkungan

Environmental Aspect

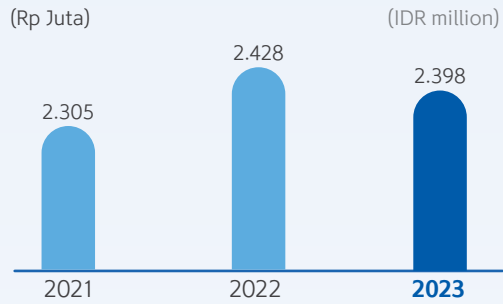
Pemakaian Kertas Paper Consumption



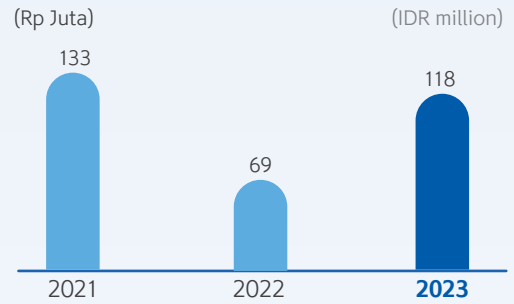
Pemakaian BBM Fuel Consumption



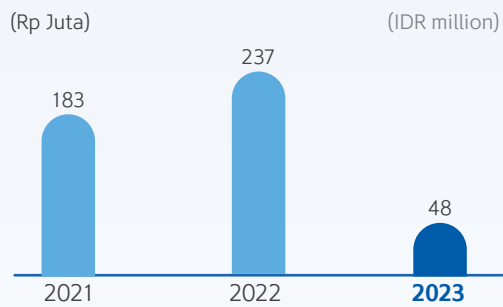
Pemakaian Listrik Electricity Consumption



Pemakaian Air Water Consumption



Pemakaian Air Mineral Botol Mineral Bottle Water Consumption



Aspek Sosial

Dalam hal kesempatan bekerja, Bank Shinhan Indonesia memberikan kesempatan kepada seluruh warga negara Indonesia untuk berkarir di semua jaringan Bank dan mengedepankan kesetaraan gender. Bank juga mengutamakan masyarakat di sekitar kantor untuk diberikan kesempatan bekerja sebagai salah satu bentuk pemberdayaan lokal.

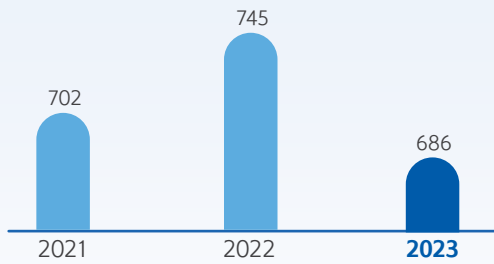
Social Aspect

In terms of employment opportunities, Bank Shinhan Indonesia provides opportunities for all Indonesian citizens to pursue careers across all Bank networks and emphasizes gender equality. The Bank also prioritizes providing employment opportunities to the local community around its offices as a form of local empowerment.

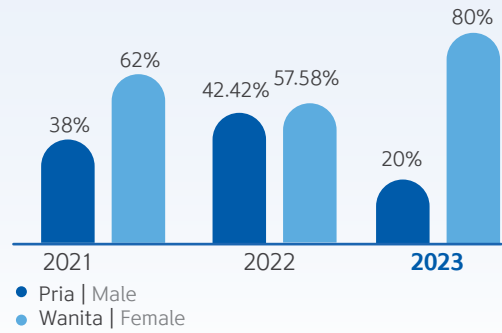
Keterangan Description	2023		2022		2021	
	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female
Dewan Direksi Board of Directors	4	-	5	-	5	-
Pimpinan Cabang Branch Manager	16	9	21	8	21	8
Pimpinan Cabang Pembantu Sub-Branch Manager	3	5	7	3	7	4
Pimpinan Kantor Kas Cash Office Manager	-	-	-	-	-	-

Keterangan Description	2023	2022	2021
Karyawan di Kantor Pusat Employees in the Head Office	312	295	290
Karyawan di Jaringan Kantor Employees in the Office Network	374	450	412
Total	686	745	702

Jumlah Pekerja
Total Employees



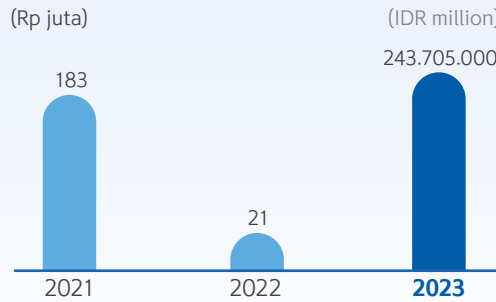
Promosi
Promotion



Di samping itu, Bank Shinhan Indonesia berperan meningkatkan akses keuangan kepada masyarakat melalui program inklusi keuangan.

Di samping itu, Bank Shinhan Indonesia berperan meningkatkan akses keuangan kepada masyarakat melalui program inklusi keuangan.

Dana CSR
CSR Funds



PROFIL SINGKAT

Brief Profile

Nama Perusahaan Company Name

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Kantor Pusat Head Office

International Financial Tower 2,
Ground Floor, Lantai 30-32
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23,
Jakarta Selatan 12920

Akses Informasi Access Information

Telepon/Phone: 021-29751500
Faksimili/Facsimile: 021-29880346
Situs Web/Website: www.shinhan.co.id
E-mail: shinhanid@shinhan.com

Daftar Asosiasi Perbankan List of Banking Associate

- Perbanas/Perhimpunan Bank Swasta Nasional
Perbanas/National Private Banks Association
- FKDKP/Forum Komunikasi Direktur Kepatuhan Perbankan
FKDKP/Communication Forum for Banking Compliance Director
- BMPD/Badan Musyawarah Perbankan Daerah
BMPD/Regional Banking Consultative Body
- ASPI/Asosiasi Sistem Pembayaran Indonesia
ASPI/Indonesian Payment System Association
- LAPS SJK/Lembaga Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa Sektor Jasa Keuangan
LAPS SJK/The Financial Services Sector Alternative Dispute Resolution Institution

Bank Shinhan Indonesia dahulu PT Bank Metro Express, didirikan berdasarkan Akta No.6 dari wakil Notaris Julizar di Jakarta, tanggal 8 September 1967, yang kemudian diubah dengan akta No.10 tanggal 6 Juli 1968 dan akta No.4 tanggal 3 Oktober 1968 dari notaris yang sama. Akta tersebut telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No.J.A.5/60/16 tanggal 28 April 1970 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No.47 tambahan No.173 tanggal 12 Juni 1970.

Pada tanggal 4 April 1968, Bank mendapat izin usaha sebagai Bank Umum dari Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia dengan Surat No.D.15.6.2.23.

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 1976, Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha (*Merger*) dengan N.V. Bank Umum Persatuan Ekonomi yang berdomisili di Yogyakarta. Keputusan Merger ini dituangkan dalam akta notaris Ridwan Suselo, S.H., No.234 di Jakarta tanggal 21 Desember 1976.

Akta tersebut telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam keputusannya No.Y.A.5/138/7 tanggal 6 Juni 1978 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 56, tambahan No. 431, tanggal 14 Juli 1978.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia formerly PT Bank Metro Express, was established based on notarial Deed No.6 of Julizar, notary in Jakarta, dated September 8th, 1967, which was then amended by deed No.10 dated July 6th,1968 and deed No.4 dated October 3th,1968 by the same notary. The deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No.J.A.5/60/16 dated April 28th, 1970 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No.47 supplement No.173 dated June 12th 1970.

On April 4th, 1968, the Bank obtained its license to operate as a Commercial Bank from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in Letter No. D.15.6.2.23.

On December 21th, 1976, the Bank merged with N.V. Bank Umum Persatuan Ekonomi domiciled in Yogyakarta by virtue of notarial deed No. 234 dated December 21th, 1976 of Ridwan Suselo, S.H., a notary in Jakarta.

The deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. Y.A 5/138/7 dated June 6th, 1978 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 56, supplement No. 431, dated July 14th, 1978.

Pada tanggal 22 Maret 1995, Bank Indonesia menunjuk Bank sebagai Bank Devisa dengan Surat Keputusan No.27/155/KEP/DIR.

Berdasarkan Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 31 yang dibuat dihadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, tanggal 30 November 2015, telah dilakukan perubahan nama dari PT Bank Metro Express menjadi Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Akta perubahan tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No.AHU-0946955. AH.01.02. Tahun 2015 tanggal 30 November 2015.

Perubahan nama dimaksud telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan nomor 6/KDK.03/2016 tanggal 1 Maret 2016, tentang Penetapan Penggunaan Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Metro Express menjadi Izin Usaha Atas Nama Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2016, Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha (*Merger*) dengan PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB) yang berdomisili di Surabaya. Keputusan *Merger* ini dituangkan dalam Akta No.1 tanggal 1 Desember 2016 yang dibuat dihadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., m.Kn., notaris di Jakarta Timur, dan telah mendapat persetujuan melalui Keputusan Anggota Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan nomor: KEP-88/D.03/ 2016 tanggal 24 November 2016, tentang Pemberian izin Penggabungan Usaha (*Merger*) PT Centratama Nasional Bank ke dalam Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa perubahan, terakhir diubah dengan Akta No.03 tanggal 7 Juni 2021, dibuat di hadapan Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., notaris di Jakarta Timur, yang persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia ("Menkumham") berdasarkan Surat Menkumham No.AHU-0032533. AH. 01.02. Tahun 2021 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 dan telah mendapat penerimaan pemberitahuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia berdasarkan Surat Menkumham No.AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 dan No.AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 tanggal 7 Juni 2021.

On March 22th, 1995, Bank Indonesia appointed the Bank as a Foreign Exchange Bank in Decision Letter No.27/155/KEP/DIR.

Based on the Statement of the Minutes of No.31 as notarized by Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., notary in Jakarta, dated November 30th 2015, the name of the Bank was changed from PT Bank Metro Express, into Bank Shinhan Indonesia. The amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. AHU-0946955. AH.01.02. Tahun 2015 dated November 30th 2015.

The name change has been approved by the Decision of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority number 6/KDK.03/ 2016 dated March 1th, 2016, concerning the Determination of the Use of a Business License on behalf of PT Bank Metro Express becomes a business license on behalf of Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

On December 6th 2016, the Bank merged its business with PT Centratama Nasional Bank CNB which is domiciled in Surabaya. The Merger decision is stated in Deed No.1 December 1th 2016 made before Hermin Budisetyasih, SH., M.Kn., notary in East Jakarta, and has received approval through the Decree of the Board of Commissioners of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan number: KEP-88/D.03/2016 dated November 24th, 2016, concerning the Granting of a Business Merger Permit for the Merger of PT Centratama Nasional Bank into Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

The Articles of Association of the Bank have undergone several changes, the latest being amended by Deed No.03 June 7th 2021, drawn up before Hermin Budisetyasih, SH, a notary in East Jakarta, with the approval of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia ("MOLHR") based on the Letter of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No.AHU-0032533. AH.01.02. Year 2021 dated June 7th 2021 and has received notification from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Letter of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No.AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 and No.AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 June 7th 2021.

Sesuai dengan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah melakukan usaha di bidang Bank umum.

Kantor Pusat Bank berlokasi di International Financial Centre tower 2, lantai 30-32 Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Bank memiliki jumlah Kantor Cabang sebanyak 35. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Bank memiliki karyawan sebanyak 686 karyawan.

Adapun usunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank per 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

In accordance with article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of the Bank's activities is to conduct business in the field of commercial Banking.

The Bank's Head Office is located at the International Financial Center tower 2, floors 30-32 Jl. General Sudirman Kav. 22-23, South Jakarta. As of December 31st 2023, the Bank has 35 Branch Offices. As of December 31st 2023, the Bank has 686 employees.

The composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31st 2023, is as follows:

Dewan Komisaris Board of Commissioners	
Komisaris Utama President Commissioner	Timoty E. Marnandus
Komisaris Independen Independent Commissioner	Ananda Barata
Komisaris Commissioner	Kim Jihyung

Direksi Board of Directors	
Direktur Utama President Director	Koo Hyunghoe
Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi Kepatuhan Directors in Charge of Compliance	Tony Tanusaputra
Direktur Keuangan Finance Director	Kim Seong Won
Direktur Kredit & SDM Credit & HR Director	Leonard Auly

Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd.

Bank merupakan salah satu perusahaan anak dari Shinhan Bank Co.,Ltd. (SHB). Selain sebagai induk perusahaan, SHB juga berperan sebagai Pemegang Saham Pengendali Bank. SHB merupakan Bank Umum komersial terbesar di Korea Selatan, dan telah beroperasi secara global dengan ratusan jaringan kantor yang tersebar di dalam negeri Korea Selatan dan 20 negara di dunia termasuk Indonesia.

Bank is one of subsidiary companies of Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd. (SHB). Besides as a holding company, SHB also acts as the Bank's Controlling Shareholder. SHB is the largest Commercial Bank in South Korea, and has been operating globally with hundreds of office networks spread across South Korea and 20 countries in the world including Indonesia.

Jaringan Global

Global Network



Vietnam	Japan	Canada	Europe	India
Philippines	Cambodia	Myanmar	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan
Singapore	Indonesia	China	UAE	England
USA	Mexico	Hong Kong	Australia	

VISI, MISI, DAN NILAI KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Vision, Mission and Value

Visi Utama

Main Vision

“Kami percaya industri Keuangan harus Lebih Ramah, Lebih Aman, Lebih Kreatif.”

“We believe the Financial industry should be More Friendly, Safer, More Creative.”

Lebih Ramah More Friendly

Mudah, Dapat Diakses, dan Nyaman

Bank Shinhan akan terus mengembangkan layanan keuangan *offline* dan *online* agar nasabah kami dapat lebih mudah dan lebih nyaman memanfaatkan jasa keuangan Shinhan yang dapat terkoneksi secara dekat dengan kehidupan sehari-hari nasabah kami melalui ekosistem digital.

Easy, Accessible, and Convenient

Shinhan Bank will continue to develop offline and online financial services so that our customers can utilize Shinhan's financial services more easily and comfortably which can be closely connected to our customers' daily lives through a digital ecosystem.

Lebih Aman More Secure

Aman dan Dapat diandalkan

Kita akan menyediakan layanan keuangan dan dukungan customer yang aman, dapat diandalkan dan aman untuk mewujudkan impian *customer*.

Safe and Reliable

We will provide financial services and customer support that is safe, reliable and secure to make customer dreams come true

Lebih Kreatif More Creative

Orisinal dan Inovatif

Kami akan memberikan nilai baru kepada pelanggan kami melalui layanan keuangan inovatif dan orisinal yang secara kreatif menggabungkan ciri khas Shinhan dan teknologi digital inovatif.

Original and Innovative

We will provide new value to our customers through innovative and original financial services that creatively combine Shinhan's signature and innovative digital technology.

Visi Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Vision of Sustainable Finance

“Menjadi Bank terbaik dalam menciptakan Keuangan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia.”

“To be the best Bank in creating Sustainable Finance in Indonesia.”

Nilai-Nilai Dasar Core Values



Benar Right

"Kami menghargai untuk melakukan apa yang BENAR bagi pelanggan kami dan untuk generasi mendatang."

"Benar" berarti tidak ada pelanggaran norma sosial atau moral; tidak bertentangan dengan kenyataan. Sebelum melakukan sesuatu atau membuat keputusan apa pun, kita perlu bertanya pada diri sendiri apakah ini hal yang benar yang kita lakukan untuk pelanggan kita, atau apakah itu hal yang benar untuk masa depan Shinhan dan semua karyawan kita.

"We value doing what is RIGHT for our customers and for generations to come."

"True" means no violation of social or moral norms does not contradict the reality. Before doing anything or making any decision, we need to ask ourselves if this is the right thing we are doing for our customers, or if it is the right thing for the future of Shinhan and all of our employees.



Cepat Nimble

"Kami menghargai agar karyawan Bank Shinhan Indonesia menjadi Cepat - mengeksekusi dengan fleksibilitas dan efisiensi, tidak pernah berhenti belajar dan terus bergerak maju".

"Cepat" berarti siap dan mudah beradaptasi dengan perubahan, kita harus terus belajar untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan memperbarui tren lebih cepat. Selain memunculkan ide/metode baru, kita perlu terus meningkatkan produk/ layanan kami, terus belajar dan berkembang.

"We value Bank Shinhan Indonesia employees to be Nimble - executing with flexibility and efficiency, never stop learning and constantly moving forward".

"Nimble" means ready and adaptable to change, we must keep learning to increase knowledge and update trends more quickly. Apart from coming up with new ideas/methods, we need to continuously improve our products/services, keep learning and growing.



Berbeda Right

"Berbeda" merupakan istilah yang sering disebutkan ketika membahas "keragaman" dalam budaya perusahaan. Shinhan sangat menghormati perbedaan dan keyakinan setiap karyawan di negara manapun. Selain itu, "Berbeda" juga berarti bahwa kami menghargai hasil yang berbeda dengan memberikan nilai pelanggan yang luar biasa dan pengalaman pelanggan yang unik.

"Different" is a term often used when discussing diversity in corporate culture. Shinhan highly respects the differences and beliefs of every employee in any country. In addition, "Different" also means that we value differences by providing exceptional customer value and unique customer experience.

Misi Utama Main Mission

**"Dunia yang Lebih Baik
melalui Kekuatan Finansial."**

"A Better World through the Power of Finance."



Inti dari bisnis keuangan:

Kami membantu klien mencapai targetnya dengan menyediakan produk dan layanan keuangan yang memenuhi tren terbaru, dan memberikan keuntungan yang tinggi terhadap dana yang dipercayakan kepada kami.

Keuangan kreatif:

Produk dan layanan keuangan, dan pengelolaan uang harus turut berevolusi mengikuti perubahan waktu dan lingkungan bisnis agar bisnis inti kita dapat berhasil. Berangkat dari kebiasaan masa lalu, kami mencari solusi baru yang inovatif dengan menggunakan metodologi yang kami sebut sebagai keuangan kreatif.

Siklus kebaikan dari kemakmuran bersama:

Dengan menawarkan nilai yang lebih, keuangan kreatif akan menarik lebih banyak klien, dan meningkatkan nilai perusahaan Bank Shinhan Indonesia sebagai gantinya. Ketika Bank Shinhan Indonesia membantu lebih banyak klien berhasil dan memenuhi peran dasar keuangan, yaitu alokasi sumber daya efisien, akan terjadi peningkatan nilai bagi seluruh masyarakat. Keterikatan nilai antara klien, Bank Shinhan Indonesia, dan masyarakat akan tumbuh bersama dan mengarah pada kemajuan dalam siklus kebaikan dari kemakmuran bersama.

Misi Keuangan Berkelanjutan:

Peduli terhadap kepentingan masyarakat dan lingkungan hidup.

The core of financial business:

We help clients achieve their goals by providing financial products and services that meet the latest trends, and delivering high returns on the funds entrusted to us.

Creative finance:

Financial products, services and money management must evolve along with the changing times and business environment in order for our core business to succeed. Departing from past conventions, we seek innovative new solutions using a methodology we call creative finance.

Virtuous cycle of shared prosperity:

By offering greater value, creative finance will attract more clients, which in turn will increase Bank Shinhan Indonesia corporate value. As Bank Shinhan Indonesia helps more clients succeed and fulfill the fundamental role of finance, that is the efficient allocation of resources, value will increase for the whole society. The interlinked values of the client, Bank Shinhan Indonesia, and society will grow together and lead to progress in a virtuous cycle of shared prosperity.

Mission of Sustainable Finance:

Caring for the interests of the community and the environment.

JARINGAN KANTOR

Office Network

Per 31 Desember 2023, Shinhan memiliki 35 (tiga puluh lima) jaringan kantor yang terdiri dari 1 (satu) kantor pusat, 25 (dua puluh lima) Kantor Cabang, dan 9 (sembilan) Kantor Cabang Pembantu. Rincian wilayah operasional Bank sebagai berikut.

As of 31st December 2023, Shinhan has 35 (thirty-five) office networks consisting of 1 (one) headquarters, 25 (twenty-five) Branch Offices, and 9 (nine) Sub-Branch Offices. The operational areas of the bank are detailed as follows.

Kantor Pusat **Head Office**

International Financial Centre Tower 2,
Lt. Dasar, Lt. 30-32
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kavling 22-23
Jakarta Selatan 12920
Telp. 021-29751500
Fax. 021-29880346

DKI Jakarta
Greater Jakarta

KC Darmawangsa
Ruko Darmawangsa Square
Jl. Darmawangsa VI No. 47
Jakarta Selatan 12160
Telp. 021-2700 426
Fax. 021-2700 425

KC Mangga Dua
Komp. Pertokoan Mangga Dua
Mall Kav. 39
Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya
Jakarta Pusat 10730
Telp. 021-6122871
Fax. 021-62203740

KC Wahid Hasyim
Tamansari Parama Office
Jl. K.H Wahid Hasyim No.
84-86
Jakarta Pusat 10340
Telp. 021- 3102525
021- 3102500
021- 3102527
Fax. 021-3106144

KCP Kelapa Gading
Jl. Boulevard Raya
Blok FX I/13-14
Jakarta Utara 14240
Telp. 021-4535823
021-4522978
Fax. 021-4535824

KCP Tomang
Ruko Jl. Tomang Raya
No 10 Blok B
Jatipulo, Palmerah
Jakarta Barat 11430
Telp. 021-38789056
021-38789058
021-38789053
Fax. 021-38789069

KCP Tanjung Priok
Jl. Kramat Jaya No. 31
Jakarta Utara 14270
Telp. 021-4303673
Fax. 021-4303426

KCP Jembatan Lima
Jl. K.H. Moch Mansyur
No. 73A
Jakarta Barat 11260
Telp. 021-63851948
021-63851947
Fax. 021-6314087

KCP Kebon Jeruk
Jl. Pesanggrahan Raya
No. 20
Jakarta Barat 11620
Telp. 021-5866365
Fax. 021-5868981

Banten
Banten

KC Pinangsia
Ruko Pinangsia Blok A-32
Karawaci Office Park
Tangerang 15138
Telp. 021- 50813021
021- 50813022
021-50813023
Fax. 021-50813025

KCP Amartapura
Apartemen Amartapura Tower B
Unit 1/F
Tangerang 15811
Telp. 021-55681929
021- 29506683
021- 22224306
Fax. 021-55680910

Jawa Barat
West Java

KC Cikarang
Ruko Thamrin Blok B No. 10 Jl. M.H. Thamrin,
Lippo Cikarang, Cikarang Selatan Bekasi, 17530
Telp. 021-89913336
021-29611026
Fax. 021-89913845

KC Karawang
Jl. Tuparev No. 94
Karawang 41312
Telp. 0267-8422257
Fax. 0267-8471427

KCP Cibubur
Ruko Cibubur Times Square Blok B1 No. 2
Jl. Alternatif Cibubur Jati Karya, Bekasi 17435
Telp. 021-28672123
021-28672944
021-28672911
Fax. 021-28672410

KC Bandung
Jl. Cihampelas No. 29
Bandung 40171
Telp. 022-4209992
Fax. 022-4233617

Jawa Tengah
Central Java

KC Semarang
Kompl. Pertokoan Bangkong Plaza C1
Jl. MT. Haryono
Semarang 50242
Telp. 024-8442777
Fax. 024-8311677

KC Solo
Jl. Honggowongso No. 12A
Solo 57153
Telp. 0271-630980
0271-630981
0271-630982
Fax. 0271-634167

KC Tegal
Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 29
Tegal 52131
Telp. 0283-4538800
Fax. 0283-4536563

KC Purwokerto
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 25
Purwokerto 53141
Telp. 0281-642969
0281-642966
Fax. 0281-642965

KC Kudus
Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 11
Kudus 59317
Telp. 0291-446455
Fax. 0291-446457

Jawa Timur
East Java

KC Bibis

Jl. Bibis No. 21-23
Surabaya 60161
Telp. 031-3550894
031-3550897
Fax. 031-99092723

KC Bukit Darmo

Jl. Bukit Darmo Golf Blok B2
No. 31 CBD Office Park 2
Surabaya 60226
Telp. 031-99142444
Fax. 031-99142578

KC Pucang Anom

Jl. Pucang Anom No. 60
Surabaya 60282
Telp. 031-5024390
031-5024391
Fax. 031-5024393

KC Gresik

Jl. RA. Kartini No. 106A
Gresik 61122
Telp. 031-39925163
031-39925462
031-39925565
Fax. 031-39925277

KC Jemursari

Ruko Raya Jemursari 76
Blok B No. 8-9
Surabaya 60237
Telp. 031-99850330
031-99852844
031-99852346
Fax. 031-99846054

KCP Panglima Sudirman

Intiland Tower Surabaya
Lt. 1, Suite 11
Jl. Panglima Sudirman 101-103
Surabaya 60271
Telp. 031-52403042
Fax. 031-52403064

KCP Sidoarjo

Jl. Soenandar Priyosudarmo
RKB-22
Sidoarjo 61200
Telp. 031-8053070
031-8053069
Fax. 031-80530

KC Malang

Jl. KH Zainul Arifin No. 100
Malang 65118
Telp. 0341-352020
Fax. 0341-362804

KC Tulungagung

Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 118
Tulungagung 66212
Telp. 0355-336324
0355-336325
Fax. 0355-322307

KC Jember

Jl. Trunojoyo No. 58
Jember 68137
Telp. 0331-429590
Fax. 0331-482865

KC Madiun

Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 79
Madiun 63116
Telp. 0351-481668
0351-481669
Fax. 0351-481670

D.I. Yogyakarta
D.I. Yogyakarta

KC Yogyakarta

Jl. Hos Cokroaminoto
No. 104
Yogyakarta 55244
Telp. 0274-619808
Fax. 0274-619708

Bali
Bali

KC Bali

Jl. Boulevard Sunset Road No. 18
Badung, Bali 80361
Telp. 0361-4754684
0361-4752176
0361-4754937
Fax. 0361-4726566

Sulawesi
Sulawesi

KC Makassar

Jl. Wahidin Sudirohusodo No. 52
Makassar 90174
Telp. 0411-3624209
0411-3621048
Fax. 0411-3624562

Sumatera
Sumatera

KC Medan

Kompleks The Crown Centre blok A
No. 10-11 Jl. S. Parman
Medan 20153
Telp. 061-42008431
061-42009326
061-42009817
Fax. 061-42007648

SKALA USAHA BANK

Bank Business Scale

Skala Usaha Business Scale	Satuan Unit	2023	2022	2021
Total Aset Total Assets	Rp juta IDR million	23.342.422	22.693.047	17.543.629
Biaya Tenaga Kerja Manpower Expenses	Rp juta IDR million	181.940	158.024	139.899
Kewajiban Liabilities	Rp juta IDR million	18.378.346	17.880.620	12.857.316
Modal Equity	Rp juta IDR million	4.964.074	4.812.427	4.686.314
Jumlah Karyawan Total employees	Orang People	686	745	702
Jumlah Kantor Total Offices	Unit	35	39	40

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Level Organisasi

Employee Composition by Organization Level

Level Level	2023	2022	2021
Officer	91	66	49
Senior Officer	250	321	312
Assistant Manager	127	138	124
Manager	74	71	76
Senior Manager	62	61	67
Assistant Vice President	37	37	29
Vice President	33	37	32
Executive Vice President	8	9	8
Director	4	5	5
Total	686	745	702

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin

Employee Composition by Gender

Jenis Kelamin Gender	2023	2022	2021
Laki-laki Male	346	368	346
Perempuan Female	340	377	356
Total	686	745	702

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Usia

Employee Composition by Age

Usia Age	2023	2022	2021
> 21 - 35 Tahun > 21 - 35 Years Old	300	320	267
> 35 - 45 Tahun > 35 - 45 Years Old	236	258	252
> 45 - 58 Tahun > 45 - 58 Years Old	149	165	181
> 58 Tahun > 58 Years Old	1	2	2
Total	686	745	702

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Status Ketenagakerjaan

Employee Composition by Employment Status

Status	2023	2022	2021
Pegawai Tetap Permanent Employee	649	703	675
Pegawai Tidak Tetap Non-Permanent Employee	37	42	27
Total	686	745	705

Komposisi Karyawan berdasarkan Jenjang Pendidikan

Employee Composition by Education Level

Pendidikan Education	2023	2022	2021
SMP Sederajat Junior High School	-	1	2
SMA Sederajat Senior High School	72	81	90
D1 Diploma 1	3	4	4
D2 Diploma 2	-	-	-
D3 Diploma 3	70	75	75
S1 Bachelor's Degree	512	547	492
S2 Master's Degree	29	37	39
S3 Doctorate Degree	-	-	-
Total	686	745	702

PRODUK DAN LAYANAN

Products and Services

Produk Simpanan

1. Tabungan
 - a. Tabungan Shinhan
 - b. Tabungan Shinhan Plus
 - c. Tabungan Shinhan Prime
 - d. Tabungan Shinhan Junior
 - e. Tabungan Berjangka Shinhan
 - f. Tabungan Mapan (Payroll)
 - g. Tabungan SOL
2. Giro
 - a. Giro Shinhan
 - b. Giro Shinhan Prime
3. Deposito
 - a. Deposito Berjangka
 - b. Deposito Online

Produk Pinjaman

1. Kredit Korporasi
 - a. Pinjaman Rekening Koran (PRK)
 - b. Pinjaman Akseptasi (*Demand Loan*)
 - c. Pinjaman Korporasi (Modal Kerja)
 - d. Pinjaman Korporasi (Investasi)
 - e. *Omnibus Trade Line* (terdiri dari *Letter of Credit sub limit Trust Receipt*)
 - f. *LC Negotiation / Forfeiting*
 - g. Bank Garansi
 - h. *Plain Vanilla Forward Line*
 - i. *Dealer Financing*
 - j. *AR Financing*
2. Kredit Konsumsi
 - a. Pinjaman KTA
 - b. Pinjaman Channeling
 - c. Pinjaman Joint Financing
 - d. Kredit Pemilikan Mobil (KPM) / *My Car Loan*

Saving Products

1. Savings
 - a. Shinhan Savings
 - b. Shinhan Saving Plus
 - c. Shinhan Prime Savings
 - d. Shinhan Saving Junior
 - e. Shinhan Time Saving
 - f. Mapan Savings (Payroll)
 - g. Saving SOL
2. Current Account
 - a. Shinhan Current Account
 - b. Shinhan Prime Current Account
3. Time Deposit
 - a. Time Deposit
 - b. Online Deposit

Loan Products

1. Corporate Credit
 - a. Current Account Loan (PRK)
 - b. Acceptance Loan (*Demand Loan*)
 - c. Corporate Loan (*Working Capital*)
 - d. Corporate Loan (*Investment*)
 - e. *Omnibus Trade Line* (consisting of sub-limit *Letter of Credit Trust Receipt*)
 - f. *LC Negotiation / Forfeiting*
 - g. Bank Guarantee
 - h. *Plain Vanilla Forward Line*
 - i. *Dealer Financing*
 - j. *AR Financing*
2. Consumer Credit
 - a. Personal Loan
 - b. Channeling Loan
 - c. Joint Financing Loan
 - d. Car Ownership Credit (KPM) / *My Car Loan*

Layanan

1. Safe deposit box
2. Payroll
3. Pembayaran Tagihan (*Bill Payment*)
4. Virtual Account
5. Foreign Exchange
6. Mobil Kas Keliling
7. Surat Referensi Bank
8. Pembayaran Pajak
9. Trade Services
 - a. L/C (SKBDN)
 - b. Documentary Collection
10. Trade Finance
 - a. L/C Negotiation
 - b. L/C Forfeiting
 - c. L/C (SKBDN) Issuance
 - d. Demand Loan for SKBDN Payment
 - e. T/R (Trust Receipt) for L/C Payment
 - f. SBLC (Standby Letter of Credit) & Demand Guarantee
 - g. Local Bank Guarantee (BG)
 - h. Supply Chain Financing (Supplier Financing)
11. Remittance
 - a. Outward Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)
 - b. Incoming Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)
12. Mobile Banking
13. Internet Banking
14. ATM
15. Firm Banking (*Host-to-Host Banking*)

Services

1. Safe deposit box
2. Payroll
3. Bill Payment
4. Virtual Account
5. Foreign Exchange
6. Mobile Cash Service
7. Bank Reference Letter
8. Tax Payment
9. Trade Services
 - a. L/C (Letter of Credit) (SKBDN)
 - b. Documentary Collection
10. Trade Finance
 - a. L/C Negotiation
 - b. L/C Forfeiting
 - c. L/C (SKBDN) Issuance
 - d. Demand Loan for SKBDN Payment
 - e. T/R (Trust Receipt) for L/C Payment
 - f. SBLC (Standby Letter of Credit) & Demand Guarantee
 - g. Local Bank Guarantee (BG)
 - h. Supply Chain Financing (Supplier Financing)
11. Remittance
 - a. Outward Remittance (Overseas & Domestic)
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12. Mobile Banking
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15. Firm Banking (*Host-to-Host Banking*)

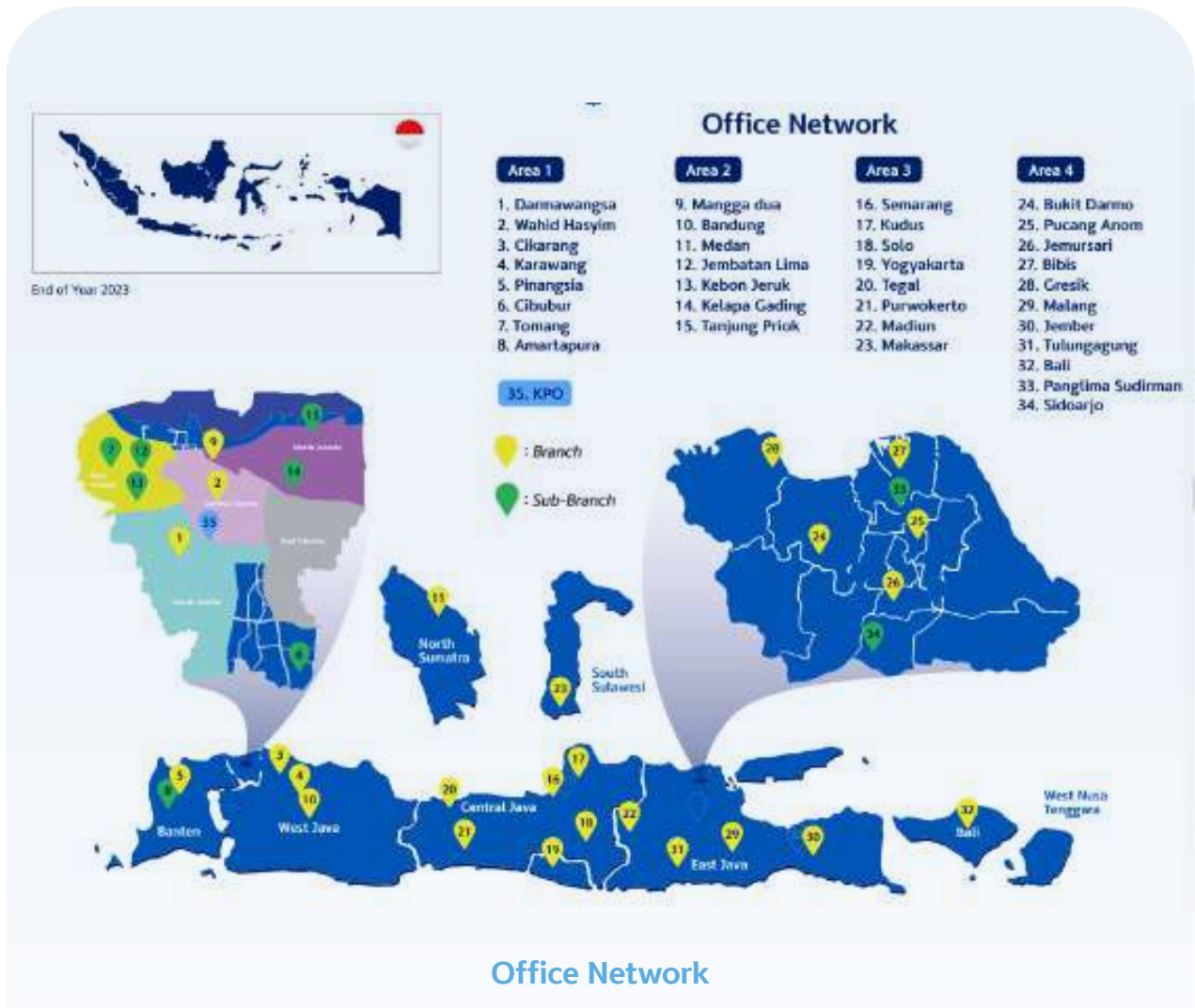
PERUBAHAN BERSIFAT SIGNIFIKAN

Significant Changes

Kantor Pusat Bank berlokasi di International Financial Tower 2, Ground Floor, Lantai 30-32, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan 12920. Pada tahun 2023, terdapat perubahan pada jumlah jaringan kantor Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

The Head Office of the Bank is located at International Financial Tower 2, Ground Floor, Floors 30-32 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23, South Jakarta 12920. In 2023, there were changes in the number of branches of Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Jenis Kantor Office Type	2023	2022	2021
Kantor Cabang Branch	25	29	29
Kantor Cabang Pembantu Sub-Branch	9	10	11
Kantor Kas Cash Office	-	-	-
Total	34	39	40



Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	
1. Darmawangsa	9. Mangga Dua	16. Semarang	24. Bukit Darmo	35.KPO
2. Wahid Hasyim	10. Bandung	17. Kudus	25. Pucang Anom	
3. Cikarang	11. Medan	18. Solo	26. Jemursari	
4. Karawang	12. Jembatan Lima	19. Yogyakarta	27. Bibis	
5. Pinangsia	13. Kebon Jeruk	20. Tegal	28. Gresik	
6. Cibubur	14. Kelapa Gading	21. Purwokerto	29. Malang	
7. Tomang	15. Tanjung Priok	22. Madiun	30. Jember	
8. Amartapura		23. Makassar	31. Tulungagung	
			32. Bali	
			33. Panglima Sudirman	
			34. Sidoarjo	



Koo Hyunghoe

Direktur Utama
President Director

PENJELASAN DIREKSI

Board of Directors Message

Para pemangku kepentingan yang terhormat,

Kami mengucapkan terima kasih atas dukungan para pemangku kepentingan sehingga Bank Shinhan Indonesia dapat melalui tahun 2023 dengan baik terlepas dari berbagai gejolak yang terjadi sehingga laporan keberlanjutan ini dapat kami sampaikan dengan baik.

Pada tahun 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia masih mengikuti *roadmap* keberlanjutan 5 tahun yang telah disusun semenjak tahun 2019. Pada tahun ini Bank Shinhan telah berhasil meningkatkan portofolio terkait keuangan berkelanjutan yang cukup signifikan dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya.

Nilai Keberlanjutan Bank

Sesuai nilai Keberlanjutan Shinhan Group, nilai Keberlanjutan bagi Bank Shinhan Indonesia adalah "*Building a Better World through Finance*". Nilai ini kemudian tertuang dalam usaha terus-menerus Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk *do the green things, do the brave things, dan do the fair things*.

Melalui *do the green things*, Bank Shinhan Indonesia berusaha untuk memperhatikan aspek lingkungan hidup di wilayah kerja Bank Shinhan dan meminimalisir dampak negatif terhadap lingkungan yang ditimbulkan oleh proses bisnis Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Melalui *do the brave things*, Bank Shinhan Indonesia selalu berusaha untuk memperluas layanannya ke seluruh lapisan masyarakat di Indonesia dan terus menerus meningkatkan efisiensi layanan.

Terakhir, melalui *do the fair things*, Bank Shinhan Indonesia berkomitmen untuk menjamin tidak adanya tenaga kerja paksa dan tenaga kerja anak-anak di Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga menjamin kesetaraan kesempatan bekerja dan kesetaraan gender di tempat kerja.

Respon terhadap Isu Keberlanjutan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia berkomitmen untuk mengimplementasikan berbagai inisiatif terkait keuangan keberlanjutan melalui pengembangan RAKB (Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan) sesuai dengan Peraturan OJK No.51/POJK.03/2017 tanggal 27 Juli 2017 tentang Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan bagi Lembaga Jasa Keuangan (LJK), Emiten dan Perusahaan Publik.

Dear stakeholders,

Let us express our gratitude for your support throughout 2023 so that Bank Shinhan Indonesia can navigate the year despite of the ups and downs and delivered this sustainability report well.

During 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia still follow the sustainability roadmap that we plan in 2019. This year, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has successfully increase significant amount of sustainability related portfolio compared to the previous year.

Bank Sustainability Value

Comply with Shinhan group Sustainability value, Sustainability value of Bank Shinhan Indonesia is "*Building a better world through finance*". This value then reflected in bank relentless effort to do the green things, do the brave things, and do the fair things.

By trying to do the green things, Bank Shinhan Indonesia always keep in mind green environment in Bank Shinhan Indonesia working area and minimized negative effects to environment caused by business processes in Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

By trying to do the brave things, Bank Shinhan Indonesia will always try to expand its services to every layer of Indonesian citizen and improving service efficiency.

Last, by trying to do the fair things, Bank Shinhan Indonesia commits to ensure no force labor and child labor involved in Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Bank Shinhan Indonesia also ensures fair work opportunity and gender inclusivity in workplace.

Response to Sustainability

Bank Shinhan Indonesia commits to implement various initiative related to sustainable finance through development of RAKB (Sustainable Finance Action Plan) that complies with OJK Rules number No.51/POJK.03/2017 dated 27 July 2017 that covers Sustainable Finance Implementation for Public Financial Institution and Public Company.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga akan terus meningkatkan penyaluran kredit terkait Kategori Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan (KKUB) seperti UMKM, energi terbarukan, pengelolaan sampah, transportasi ramah lingkungan dan lain sebagainya.

Kegiatan operasional di internal Bank Shinhan Indonesia sudah mendukung kegiatan Keuangan Berkelanjutan di antaranya dengan menghemat penggunaan kertas, air, listrik dan beralih dari penggunaan air minum dalam kemasan plastik ke botol minum pribadi yang lebih ramah lingkungan.

Komitmen Bank Shinhan Indonesia dalam Menerapkan Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia mendukung penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan dengan berkomitmen untuk menyediakan produk pembiayaan yang ditujukan untuk membiayai pembangunan Berkelanjutan, ekonomi yang rendah karbon, dan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif.

Pencapaian Kinerja Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Pada tahun 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah berhasil menyalurkan kredit sebesar Rp17.220 triliun atau bertumbuh Rp946 miliar dari total kredit. Dari total kredit yang disalurkan, Bank Shinhan Indonesia memiliki portofolio terkait keuangan berkelanjutan berupa kredit kepada UMKM sebesar Rp889 miliar serta kredit terkait usaha berkelanjutan sebesar Rp641 miliar, semuanya setara 8.89% dari total kredit.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia berhasil membukukan pendapatan operasional sebesar Rp20 miliar dan laba bersih sebesar Rp15 miliar. Hal ini terutama dipengaruhi oleh pembentukan CKPN sebesar Rp125 miliar yang diperlukan untuk menghadapi risiko kredit di masa mendatang.

Pada aspek lingkungan, Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah berhasil mengurangi biaya konsumsi listrik sebesar 29 juta Rupiah, kertas sebanyak 1 juta Rupiah, dan botol air mineral sebesar 112 juta Rupiah, air sebesar 2.7 juta Rupiah. Sedangkan pemakaian BBM mengalami penurunan sebesar 153 juta Rupiah dipengaruhi oleh kenaikan harga BBM dan peningkatan perjalanan dinas.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia also has continuous effort to increase sustainability related credit portfolio that includes credit to SME and credit to business in renewable energy, waste management, environmentally friendly vehicle, and others sustainable sectors.

The operational activities in the internal Bank Shinhan Indonesia have supported Financial Sustainability activities including by saving the use of paper, water, electricity and shift from using drinking water in plastic packages into personal water bottle that is more environmental friendly.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia Commitment to Implement Sustainable Finance

Bank Shinhan Indonesia supports the implementation of Sustainable Finance by committing to provide financing products aimed at financing Sustainable development, low carbon economy, and inclusive economic growth.

Sustainable Financial Achievement

In 2023, Shinhan Bank Indonesia has successfully disbursed loans amounting to Rp17,220 trillion or grew Rp946 billion from total loans. Of the total loans disbursed, Shinhan Bank Indonesia has a portfolio related to sustainable finance in the form of loans to MSMEs amounting to Rp889 billion and loans related to sustainable businesses amounting to Rp641 billion, all equivalent to 8.89% of total loans.

Shinhan Bank Indonesia managed to book operating income of Rp20 billion and net profit of Rp15 billion. This was mainly influenced by the establishment of provision for credit losses amounting to Rp125 billion which is necessary to deal with future credit risks.

In environmental aspects, Bank Shinhan Indonesia successfully reduced electricity consumption costs by Rp29 million, paper by Rp1 million, and mineral water bottles by Rp112 million, as well as water costs by Rp2.7 million. Meanwhile, fuel consumption costs decreased by Rp153 million, influenced by the rise in fuel prices and an increase in business travel.

Tantangan dalam Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Tentunya penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan akan memiliki tantangan tersendiri. Salah satu tantangan yang dihadapi Bank Shinhan Indonesia saat ini adalah menyesuaikan *risk appetite* yang dimiliki bank untuk menyalurkan kredit terkait keuangan berkelanjutan. Usaha terkait keuangan berkelanjutan mengandung risiko yang cukup tinggi dan membutuhkan pembiayaan yang cukup besar, dan risiko tersebut dapat berada di luar toleransi batas risiko yang dimiliki Bank.

Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, Bank Shinhan Indonesia senantiasa melakukan identifikasi dan mitigasi berbagai aspek risiko, sehingga Bank Shinhan Indonesia dapat ikut berkontribusi dalam proyek-proyek berkelanjutan yang sesuai dengan *risk appetite* yang dimiliki bank.

Strategi dan Pencapaian Target

Bank Shinhan Indonesia memiliki strategi keberlanjutan bagi seluruh sektor nasabah yang ada di Bank. Strategi yang dijalankan adalah dengan menambah eksposur kredit kepada sektor hijau pada kredit korporasi, menambah produk untuk menyalurkan kredit UMKM, serta mendorong penyaluran kendaraan listrik.

Pengelolaan Risiko atas Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia menyadari pentingnya melakukan proses manajemen risiko yang bijaksana dalam menerapkan Kinerja Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Bank Shinhan Indonesia memastikan bahwa seluruh karyawan yang ada terus menerapkan budaya kepatuhan serta secara disiplin menerapkan prinsip *three line of defense* untuk mengelola berbagai risiko yang mungkin terjadi dalam proses bisnis yang dijalankan. Dalam menerapkan penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan, Bank Shinhan Indonesia melibatkan divisi *Wholesale Banking*, *Retail Banking* dan *E-Banking* untuk mendorong nasabah bertransaksi secara lebih ramah lingkungan.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia secara berkala melakukan pemantauan portofolio kredit dan memastikan diversifikasi yang dilakukan sesuai dengan *risk appetite Bank*. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga terus meningkatkan *credit policy* yang dimiliki Bank Shinhan Indonesia sesuai dengan kebutuhan nasabah. Selain itu, Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga memilih lembaga *partner* penyaluran kredit dengan reputasi baik.

Challenges in Implementing Sustainable Finance

The implementation of sustainable finance has its own particular set of challenge. One of challenges faced by Bank Shinhan Indonesia in implementing sustainable finance is adjusting internal risk appetite to channel sustainable credit. Sustainable Finance related business tends to have higher risk and demands high amount of financing and sometimes such perceived risk lays outside of Bank internal risk tolerance.

To face this challenge, Bank Shinhan Indonesia continuously identify and mitigate various risk aspects so that Bank Shinhan Indonesia will be able to contribute in certain sustainable projects that fits the Bank risk appetite.

Strategy and Target Achievement

Bank Shinhan Indonesia has sustainable strategy for each customer segment in the Bank. Current strategy are increasing exposure to green credit in corporate banking, increasing products for SME credit and increasing retail exposure to electric vehicle.

Risk Management in Sustainable Finance Implementation

Bank Shinhan Indonesia realizes the importance of prudence risk management in implementing Sustainable Finance. Bank Shinhan Indonesia ensures that every employee in Bank Shinhan Indonesia is implementing compliance culture and implementing three line of defense framework in a disciplined manner to manage various kind of risks in our business process. In implementing sustainable finance, Bank Shinhan Indonesia appoint Wholesale Banking, Retail Banking, and E-Banking Division to nudge customer to transact in an environmentally friendly manner.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia periodically does credit portfolio monitoring and ensures that loan diversification match with the Bank Risk Appetite. Bank Shinhan Indonesia will keep on improving our credit policy to meet with customers' needs. Bank Shinhan Indonesia will also pick institutional partner with good reputation to disburse our credit.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia mengerti adanya risiko lingkungan dalam proses yang kami lakukan, salah satunya limbah kertas dan dokumen. Untuk itu Shinhan Indonesia terus mengembangkan *electronic banking* yang aman serta dapat diandalkan agar nasabah dapat bertransaksi dengan lebih praktis secara digital. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga terus mendorong karyawan untuk berperilaku ramah lingkungan dengan mengurangi pemakaian air, tisu, serta botol kemasan.

Pemanfaatan Peluang dan Prospek Usaha

Bank Shinhan Indonesia akan memanfaatkan *link* Indonesia-Korea untuk mengembangkan portofolio terkait keberlanjutan melalui eksposur kepada pembiayaan yang terkait dengan pelestarian lingkungan dan sosial serta meningkatkan kredit UMKM dengan memberikan kredit *supply chain* dan *value chain* kepada perusahaan Indonesia yang menjadi rekanan perusahaan di Korea. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga telah bekerjasama dengan perusahaan pembuat mobil listrik untuk menyalurkan lebih banyak kredit kendaraan bermotor untuk pembelian mobil listrik yang lebih ramah lingkungan. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga akan terus mengembangkan layanan *electronic banking* untuk dapat melayani nasabah lebih luas secara lebih ramah lingkungan.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga akan berkontribusi dalam penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan secara nasional melalui pembelian *green bonds*.


Bank Shinhan Indonesia understands that there will be risks to the environment caused by our business process, the biggest one is paper waste from documents. To reduce the impact, Shinhan Indonesia will keep improving our *electronic banking* service to become more secure and reliable so our customers can transact more conveniently and environmentally friendly.

Capitalizing on Opportunity and Business Prospect

Shinhan Bank Indonesia will utilize the Indonesia-Korea link to develop its sustainability-related portfolio through exposure to environmental and social preservation-related loans and increase MSME loans by providing supply chain and value chain loans to Indonesian companies that are partners of companies in Korea. Shinhan Bank Indonesia has also cooperated with electric car manufacturers to extend more motor vehicle loans for the purchase of more environmentally friendly electric cars. Shinhan Bank Indonesia will also continue to develop *electronic banking* services to be able to serve wider customers in a more environmentally friendly manner.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia will also contribute in national Sustainable Finance by green bonds purchasing.

Jakarta, 30 April 2024



Koo Hyunghoe

Direktur Utama

President Director

PENGANTAR LAPORAN

Foreword

Periode Laporan Keberlanjutan ini adalah 1 Januari 2023 hingga 31 Desember 2023. Laporan ini diterbitkan setiap tahun dan laporan ini merupakan Laporan Keberlanjutan yang ketiga bagi Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Informasi yang disampaikan dalam laporan berasal dari Kantor Pusat Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Laporan Keberlanjutan ini disusun berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) tentang Keuangan Berkelanjutan.

Informasi terkait dengan laporan ini dapat menghubungi:

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The period of this Sustainability Report is January 1th, 2023 to December 31th 2023. This report is published annually and this report is the third Sustainability Report for Bank Shinhan Indonesia. The information submitted in the report came from the Bank Shinhan Indonesia headquarters.

This Sustainable report is prepared based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) on Sustainable Finance.

For Information related to this report, please contact:

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PROSES PENENTUAN ISI

Content Preparation Process

Laporan Keberlanjutan ini disusun berdasarkan prinsip Laporan Keberlanjutan, yaitu prinsip isi dan kualitas.

Prinsip isi meliputi:

1. Konteks Berkelanjutan: Laporan Berkelanjutan ini disusun sejalan dengan konteks Keuangan Berkelanjutan.
2. Kelengkapan: Informasi disajikan sebagai informasi kualitatif dan kuantitatif untuk memberikan kelengkapan bagi pembaca.

Prinsip kualitas adalah:

1. Keseimbangan: Informasi terkait capaian dan prestasi, serta tantangan disampaikan sesuai dengan kondisi perusahaan.
2. Komparabilitas: Data yang disampaikan dalam laporan disajikan dalam 3 tahun terakhir.
3. Akurasi: Angka dan informasi telah diperiksa secara internal Perusahaan sehingga diyakini akurasinya.
4. Ketepatan waktu: Laporan ini disajikan tepat waktu bersama dengan Laporan Tahunan.
5. Kejelasan: Informasi yang disajikan dalam laporan mudah untuk dipahami.

This Sustainability Report was prepared based on Sustainability Report principles, which are content and quality principles.

Content principles cover:

1. Sustainable context: This Sustainability Report was prepared consistent with the context of Sustainable Finance.
2. Comprehensiveness: Information were presented as qualitative and quantitative information to provide clarity for the reader.

Quality principles are:

1. Balance: Information related to achievements and accomplishment, as well as challenges were presented according to the Company's condition.
2. Comparability: Data presented in the report that was prepared for the last 3 years conditions.
3. Accuracy: Figures and informations were checked by the Company's internals to ensure the accuracy.
4. Timeliness: This report was presented on time along with Annual Report.
5. Clarity: Information presented in this report were easily understandable.

TATA KELOLA KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Governance



Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik (GCG) adalah prinsip dasar yang mendasari suatu proses dan mekanisme pengelolaan perusahaan berlandaskan peraturan perundang-undangan dan etika berusaha. Bank Shinhan Indonesia berupaya semaksimal mungkin untuk menerapkan GCG. Penerapan tersebut didorong oleh kesadaran bahwa tata kelola yang baik merupakan kunci penting untuk meningkatkan kinerja dan keunggulan daya saing.

Struktur Tata Kelola

1. Struktur Utama, terdiri dari:
 - a. Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS).
 - b. Dewan Komisaris.
 - c. Direksi.
2. Struktur Pendukung, terdiri dari:
 - a. Komite di bawah Komisaris.
 - b. Komite di bawah Direksi.
 - c. Departemen dan Unit Kerja.

Corporate Governance (GCG) is a fundamental principle that underlies the process and mechanisms of managing a company based on laws and business ethics. Bank Shinhan Indonesia strives to implement GCG to the fullest extent possible. This implementation is driven by the awareness that good governance is a key factor in enhancing performance and competitive advantage.

Governance Structure

1. The Main Structure, consist of:
 - a. General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS).
 - b. Board of Commissioners.
 - c. Board of Directors.
2. Supporting Structure, consist of:
 - a. Committees under the Commissioner.
 - b. Committees under the Directors.
 - c. Department and Work Unit.

Penetapan GCG merupakan keharusan dalam rangka membangun kondisi perusahaan yang tangguh sehingga dapat menciptakan suatu sistem dan struktur perusahaan yang kuat dengan memberi manfaat dan nilai tambah bagi para Pemegang Saham dan Pemangku Kepentingan.

Dalam persaingan industri perbankan yang ketat, kinerja dan citra yang baik merupakan kunci penting untuk mengoptimalkan daya saing sehingga bisa memenangkan persaingan.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia terus berupaya menyempurnakan penerapan GCG dengan menerapkan prinsip keterbukaan, akuntabilitas, pertanggungjawaban, independensi dan kewajaran.

RUPS

RUPS merupakan otoritas dan badan tata kelola tertinggi pada perseroan dimana para pemegang saham dapat menggunakan hak dan otoritasnya pada manajemen perseroan. Pemegang Saham mayoritas adalah Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd. sebagai Pemegang Saham Pengendali Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

RUPS memiliki kewenangan antara lain:

1. Mengangkat dan memberhentikan anggota Dewan Komisaris serta Direksi.
2. Menentukan jumlah remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.
3. Mengesahkan perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan.
4. Memberikan persetujuan atas laporan tahunan dan mengesahkan laporan keuangan.
5. Memutuskan penggunaan laba bersih perseroan.
6. Menunjuk akuntan publik.
7. Mengevaluasi keputusan dan realisasi hasil RUPS tahun sebelumnya

The determination of GCG is a must in order to build strong company conditions so as to create a strong company system and structure by providing benefits and added value to the Shareholders and Stakeholders.

In the intense competition of the banking industry, good performance and image are important keys to optimizing competitiveness so that they can win the competition.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia continues to strive to perfect the implementation of GCG by applying the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness.

GMS

The GMS is the highest authority and governance body in the company where shareholders can exercise their rights and authority on the company's management. The majority Shareholder is Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd. as the Controlling Shareholder of Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

The GMS has authority including:

1. To appoint and dismiss members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.
2. Determine the amount of remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.
3. To approve changes to the company's articles of association.
4. Give approval to the annual report and authorize the financial statements.
5. Decide on the use of the company's net profit.
6. Appoint a public accountant.
7. Evaluate the decisions and realization of the results of the previous year's GMS.

RUPS sebagai forum pengambilan keputusan tertinggi, Dewan Komisaris sebagai pegawai, dan Direksi yang memimpin jalannya kegiatan operasional perusahaan dan pelaksana keputusan-keputusan RUPS.

Untuk mendukung fungsi pengawasan Dewan Komisaris, Bank Shinhan Indonesia membentuk 3 Komite guna mendukung pengawasan Dewan Komisaris, yaitu Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, dan Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi.

Komite Audit merupakan salah satu syarat yang harus dipenuhi dalam struktur tata kelola yang berfungsi untuk membantu pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi pengawasan oleh Dewan Komisaris dalam memastikan terselenggaranya penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik dalam kegiatan usaha Bank, dan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi.

Komite Pemantau Risiko sangat dibutuhkan dalam struktur tata kelola perusahaan yang baik, yaitu untuk membantu Dewan Komisaris dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsi pengawasan dalam Pemantauan Manajemen Risiko.

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi berfungsi untuk membantu Dewan Komisaris dalam penetapan kriteria pemilihan calon anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi beserta sistem remunasinya.

The GMS as the highest decision making forum, the Board of Commissioners as the supervisor, and the Board of Directors who lead the company's operational activities and implement the GMS decisions.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia has formed 3 Committees to support the supervisory function of the Board of Commissioners namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Audit Committee is one of the requirements that must be met in the governance structure that serves to assist the implementation of the duties and functions of supervision by the Board of Commissioners in ensuring the implementation of good governance in the Bank's business activities, and supervision of the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

The Risk Monitoring Committee is highly needed in a good corporate governance structure, which is to assist the Board of Commissioners in carrying out their supervisory duties and functions in Monitoring Risk Management.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee functions as assisting the Board of Commissioners in determining the criteria for selecting candidates for members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors and their remuneration system.

Dewan Komisaris

Dewan Komisaris bertugas dan bertanggung jawab secara kolektif untuk melakukan pengawasan dan memberikan nasihat kepada Direksi serta memastikan pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) pada seluruh jenjang organisasi.

Anggota Dewan Komisaris berjumlah 3 (tiga) orang dengan komposisi sebagai berikut:

Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners has the duty and collective responsibility to supervise and provide advice to the Board of Directors and ensure that implement-sof *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) at all levels of the organization.

Members of the Board of Commissioners are 3 (three) members with the following composition:



Timoty Ekna Marnandus
Komisaris Utama
President Kommissioner



Kim Jihyung
Komisaris
Commissioner



Ananda Barata
Komisaris Independen
Independent Commissioner

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris

Berdasarkan ketentuan dalam Anggaran Dasar, Dewan Komisaris bertugas melakukan pengawasan atas kebijakan Direksi dalam menjalankan tugas-tugas Bank. Uraian tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris sebagai berikut:

1. Dewan Komisaris wajib melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya secara independen.
2. Dewan Komisaris mengadakan rapat sesuai jadwal yang ditetapkan.
3. Dewan Komisaris wajib memastikan penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik terselenggara dalam setiap kegiatan usaha Bank pada seluruh jenjang organisasi.
4. Dewan Komisaris wajib melaksanakan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi serta memberikan nasehat kepada Direksi.
5. Dewan Komisaris wajib mengarahkan, memantau, dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan kebijakan strategis Bank.
6. Dewan Komisaris wajib memastikan bahwa Direksi Bank telah menindaklanjuti temuan audit dan rekomendasi dari Departemen Audit internal, Auditor Eksternal, hasil pengawasan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan / atau hasil pengawasan Otoritas lain.
7. Dewan Komisaris wajib melaporkan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan paling lambat 7 (tujuh) hari sejak ditemukan:
 - a. Pelanggaran peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang keuangan dan perbankan.
 - b. Keadaan atau perkiraan keadaan yang dapat membahayakan kelangsungan usaha Bank.
8. Dewan Komisaris telah membentuk komite-komite untuk membantu dalam efektivitas tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, sebagai berikut:
 - a. Komite Audit.
 - b. Komite Pemantau Risiko.
 - c. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

Based on the provisions in the Articles of Association, the Board of Commissioners has the duty to supervise the policies of the Board of Directors in carrying out the duties of the Bank. The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners are as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners must carry out their duties and responsibilities independently.
2. The Board of Commissioners meeting is set according to the schedule.
3. The Board of Commissioners must ensure the implementation of good governance in all business activities of the Bank at all levels of the organization.
4. The Board of Commissioners must exercise supervision over the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and provide advice to the Board of Directors.
5. The Board of Commissioners must direct, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Bank's strategic policies.
6. The Board of Commissioners must ensure that the Board of Directors of the Bank has followed up on audit findings and recommendations from the Internal Audit Department, External Auditors, the results of supervision from the Financial Services Authority and / or the results of supervision by other Authorities.
7. The Board of Commissioners must report to the Financial Services Authority no later than 7 (seven) days after being discovered:
 - a. Violations of laws and regulations in the financial and banking sector.
 - b. Circumstances or estimates of circumstances that could be dangerous for the Bank's business continuity.
8. The Board of Commissioners has formed committees to assist in the effectiveness of their duties and responsibilities, as follows:
 - a. Audit Committee.
 - b. Risk Monitoring Committee.
 - c. Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

9. Dewan Komisaris dapat membentuk Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi secara terpisah.
10. Dewan Komisaris wajib memastikan bahwa Komite yang telah dibentuk pada butir 8 menjalankan tugasnya secara efektif.
11. Dewan Komisaris wajib menyediakan waktu yang cukup untuk melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab secara optimal.
12. Dewan Komisaris wajib melakukan pengawasan, namun Dewan Komisaris dilarang terlibat dalam pengambilan keputusan kegiatan operasional Bank, kecuali:
 - a. Penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan mengenai Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit Bank Umum.
 - b. Hal-hal lain yang ditetapkan dalam Anggaran Dasar Bank atau peraturan perundang-undangan.
13. Pengambilan keputusan pada butir 12 merupakan bagian dari tugas pengawasan oleh Dewan, sehingga tidak meniadakan tanggung jawab Direksi atas pelaksanaan kepengurusan Bank.
14. Melaksanakan tugas-tugas lain sepanjang masih berada dalam ruang lingkup tugas dan fungsi Dewan Komisaris.

Komposisi dan kompetensi anggota Dewan Komisaris sudah sesuai dengan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola yang berlaku. Seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris mampu bertindak dan mengambil keputusan secara independen. Sebagaimana fungsinya sebagai pengawas Bank, pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris telah memenuhi prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola. Rapat Dewan Komisaris terselenggara secara efektif dan efisien sesuai dengan pedoman dan tata tertib kerja Dewan Komisaris dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank. Aspek transparansi anggota Dewan Komisaris sangat baik dan tidak pernah melanggar ketentuan/peraturan yang berlaku.

9. The Board of Commissioners may form a Remuneration and Nomination Committee separately.
10. The Board of Commissioners must ensure that the Committee formed in point 8 carries out its duties effectively.
11. The Board of Commissioners must provide sufficient time to carry out their duties and responsibilities optimally.
12. The Board of Commissioners is obliged to conduct supervision, but the Board of Commissioners is prohibited from being involved in making decisions on the Bank's operational activities, except:
 - a. Provision of funds to related parties as stipulated in the provisions concerning the Legal Lending Limit for Commercial Banks.
 - b. Other matters stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association or laws and regulations.
13. Decision making in point 12 is part of the oversight task by the Board, so it does not negate the responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the implementation of the management of the Bank.
14. Carry out other tasks as long as they are within the scope of the duties and functions of the Board of Commissioners.

The composition and competence of members of the Board of Commissioners are in accordance with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority regarding the Implementation of Good Governance. All members of the Board of Commissioners are able to act and make decisions independently. As it functions as a Bank supervisor, the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners has fulfilled the Governance principles. Meetings of the Board of Commissioners are held effectively and efficiently in accordance with the guidelines and work rules of the Board of Commissioners and in accordance with the needs of the Bank. The transparency aspect of the members of the Board of Commissioners is very good and has never violated the applicable rules/regulations.

Direksi

Direksi merupakan organ perseroan yang bertanggung jawab penuh atas pengelolaan perusahaan untuk kepentingan dan tujuan perusahaan serta mewakili perusahaan sesuai Anggaran Dasar, serta mempertanggungjawabkan pelaksanaan tugas kepada Pemegang Saham melalui RUPS.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan diluar rapat perseroan terbatas PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Nomor 13 tanggal 22 Juni 2023, anggota Direksi berjumlah 4 (empat) dengan komposisi pada akhir tahun 2023 terdiri dari 4 Direktur.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the organ of the company that is fully responsible for managing the company for the interests and objectives of the company and representing the company in accordance with the Articles of Association, and is responsible for carrying out its duties to Shareholders through the GMS.

Based on the Deed of Decision Statement outside the limited liability company meeting of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia Number 13 dated June 22nd, 2023, the members of the Board of Directors totaled 4 (four) with the composition at the end of 2023 consisting of 4 Director.



Tony Tanusaputra
Direktur yang Membawahi
Fungsi Kepatuhan
Directors in Charge of Compliance

Leonard Auly
Direktur Kredit & SDM
Credit & HR Director

Koo Hyunghoe
Direktur Utama
President Director

Kim Seong Won
Direktur Keuangan
Finance Director

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi

Berdasarkan ketentuan Anggaran Dasar (AD), Direksi bertugas menjalankan tugas-tugas Bank sehari-hari termasuk melaksanakan Rencana Bisnis Bank yang telah disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris serta kebijakan, mengelola risiko dengan sebaik-baiknya, memonitor, mengelola aset, sumber daya manusia dan menjaga likuiditas dan reputasi Bank secara *prudent* (kehati-hatian). Uraian Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi diantaranya yaitu:

1. Direksi wajib mengelola Bank sesuai dengan kewenangan dan tanggung jawabnya sebagaimana diatur dalam AD dan Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
2. Direksi bertanggung jawab penuh sesuai bidangnya atas pelaksanaan kepengurusan Bank.
3. Direksi wajib menerapkan prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola yang baik dalam setiap kegiatan usaha Bank pada seluruh tingkatan atau jenjang organisasi.
4. Direksi wajib menindaklanjuti temuan Audit dan rekomendasi dari Departemen Audit Internal dan Auditor Eksternal, hasil Pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan / atau hasil pengawasan Otoritas lainnya.
5. Untuk melaksanakan prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola yang baik Direksi telah membentuk sebagai berikut:
 - a. Departemen Audit Internal.
 - b. Departemen Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Manajemen Risiko.
 - c. Departemen Kepatuhan.
6. Direksi wajib mempertanggungjawabkan pelaksanaan tugas sesuai bidangnya kepada Pemegang Saham melalui RUPS.
7. Direksi wajib menyediakan data dan informasi yang akurat, relevan dan tepat waktu kepada Dewan Komisaris.
8. Direksi menyusun Rencana Bisnis Bank/ merevisinya dan menyampaikannya ke OJK dan selanjutnya memantau pelaksanaannya, sebagaimana yang dituangkan dalam Realisasi Rencana Bisnis Bank secara Triwulanan.
9. Direksi melaksanakan tugas-tugas lain sepanjang masih berada dalam ruang lingkup tugas dan fungsi Direksi Bank.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

Based on the provisions of the Articles of Association (AoA), the Board of Directors is tasked with carrying out the day-to-day duties of the Bank including implementing the Bank's Business Plan which has been approved by the Board of Commissioners and policies, managing risks as well as possible, monitoring, managing assets, human resources and maintaining the Bank's liquidity and reputation prudently. Description of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors include:

1. The Board of Directors must manage the Bank in accordance with its authority and responsibilities as stipulated in the AoA and the prevailing laws and regulations.
2. The Board of Directors is fully responsible in accordance with their fields for the management of the Bank.
3. The Board of Directors is required to apply the principles of Good Governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels or levels of the organization.
4. The Board of Directors is obliged to follow up on Audit findings and recommendations from the Internal Audit Department and External Auditor, the results of the Oversight from the Financial Services Authority and / or other Regulator supervision results.
5. To implement the principles of Good Governance the Board of Directors have formed the following:
 - a. Internal Audit Department.
 - b. Risk Management Department and Risk Management Committee.
 - c. Compliance Department.
6. The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out its duties in accordance with its area to the Shareholders through the GMS.
7. The Board of Directors must provide accurate, relevant and timely data and information to the Board of Commissioners.
8. The Board of Directors compile the Bank Business Plan / revise it and submit it to the OJK and subsequently monitor its implementation, as outlined in the Quarterly Realization of the Bank's Business Plan.
9. The Board of Directors performs other tasks as long as they are within the scope of the duties and functions of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Pengembangan Kompetensi

Setiap tahun, Bank Shinhan Indonesia memberikan kesempatan kepada semua jajaran manajemen dan karyawan untuk mengembangkan kompetensi.

Pada tahun 2023 telah terdapat pengembangan kompetensi terkait dengan Keuangan Berkelanjutan sebagai berikut:

Pelatihan Training	Penyelenggara Organizer
Pelatihan Analisa Lingkungan Hidup Environmental Analysis Training	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority
Pelatihan Taksonomi Hijau Indonesia Indonesian Green Taxonomy Training	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority

Manajemen Risiko

Sesuai POJK NO.18/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum, SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum dan SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum yang menyebutkan bahwa Manajemen Risiko adalah serangkaian metodologi dan prosedur yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memantau, dan mengendalikan risiko yang timbul dari seluruh kegiatan usaha Bank. Secara umum masing-masing elemen proses Manajemen Risiko dapat dideskripsikan sebagai berikut:

1. Identifikasi
2. Pengukuran
3. Pemantauan
4. Pengendalian Risiko
5. Sistem Informasi Manajemen Risiko

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko yang efektif pada Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah didukung oleh kerangka Manajemen Risiko, yang mencakup kebijakan Manajemen Risiko, prosedur Manajemen Risiko dan limit risiko. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko tersebut telah ditentukan secara jelas berdasarkan Visi, Misi dan strategi bisnis Bank.

Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko, prosedur Manajemen Risiko dan limit diperiksa atau/ dikinikan jika diperlukan mengikuti dinamika dan kompleksitas transaksi guna efektivitas pengkinian tersebut Bank memiliki organ Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko untuk memberikan rekomendasi atas hal-hal yang dikinikan dalam kebijakan dan prosedur Manajemen Risiko.

Competency Development

Every year, Bank Shinhan Indonesia provides opportunities for all levels of management and employees to develop competence.

In 2023 there has been a development of competencies related to Sustainable Finance as follows:

Pelatihan Training	Penyelenggara Organizer
Pelatihan Analisa Lingkungan Hidup Environmental Analysis Training	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority
Pelatihan Taksonomi Hijau Indonesia Indonesian Green Taxonomy Training	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Financial Service Authority

Risk Management

In accordance POJK NO.18/POJK.03/2016 concerning Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, SEOJK No.34/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning rating assessment of the soundness of commercial banks which states that Risk Management is a series of methodologies and procedures used to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks arising from all business activities of the Bank. In general, each element of the Risk Management process can be described as follows:

1. Identification
2. Measurement
3. Monitoring
4. Risk Control
5. Risk Management Information System

The implementation of effective Risk Management at Bank Shinhan Indonesia has been supported by a Risk Management framework, which includes Risk Management policies, Risk Management procedures and risk limits. The Risk Management framework has been clearly determined based on the Bank's Vision, Mission and business characteristics.

Risk Management policies, Risk Management procedures and limits are reviewed or/ updated if necessary following the dynamics and complexity of the transaction. For the effectiveness of the update, the Bank has a Risk Management Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee organ to provide recommendations on matters that are updated in the Risk Management policies and procedures.

Pemangku Kepentingan

Keterlibatan para Pemangku Kepentingan mempengaruhi kegiatan usaha dan Keberlanjutan Bank, baik yang berkaitan dengan proses bisnis Keuangan Berkelanjutan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia menjaga hubungan profesional yang harmonis dengan para pemangku kepentingan untuk meningkatkan pelayanan dan kebutuhan Bank.

Tantangan yang Dihadapi

Tahun 2023 merupakan tahun kelima penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan di Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Masih banyak tantangan yang dihadapi oleh Bank Shinhan Indonesia, antara lain sebagai berikut:

1. Kapabilitas internal karyawan yang belum merata terkait keuangan berkelanjutan.
2. Masih terdapat kesulitan untuk penyaluran kredit kepada UMKM akibat profil risiko nasabah yang sering kali kurang sesuai dengan *risk profile* bank.
3. Tingkat kesiapan proses internal Bank untuk mendukung integrasi keuangan berkelanjutan dalam aktivitas bisnis bank, seperti pengembangan sistem monitoring dan pelaporan terkait Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan (KKUB) dan Taksonomi Hijau Indonesia (THI).
4. Kesadaran nasabah dan Pemangku Kepentingan juga diperlukan untuk mendukung dan menerapkan Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Pengembangan organisasi, produk dan kebijakan internal yang perlu disusun dan dikembangkan memerlukan waktu dan pengetahuan yang cukup terkait Keuangan Berkelanjutan.

Stakeholders

The involvement of the Stakeholders affects the business activities and Sustainability of the Bank, both related to the Sustainable Financial business process directly or indirectly.

Bank Shinhan Indonesia maintains a harmonious professional relationship with Stakeholders to improve Bank services and needs.

Challenges

2023 is the fifth year of the implementation of Sustainable Finance at Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Many challenges faced by Bank Shinhan Indonesia include the following:

1. Uneven internal capabilities of employees related to sustainable finance.
2. There are still difficulties in lending to MSMEs due to customer risk profiles that are often not in line with the bank's risk profile.
3. The level of readiness of the Bank's internal processes to support the integration of sustainable finance in the bank's business activities, such as the development of monitoring and reporting systems related to Sustainable Business Activities (KKUB) and Indonesian Green Taxonomy (THI).
4. Customer and Stakeholder Awareness is also needed to support and implement Sustainable Finance. The development of internal organizations, products and policies that need to be developed and developed requires adequate time and knowledge related to Sustainable Finance.

Tata Kelola Pemangku Kepentingan

Stakeholders Governance

Daftar Pemangku Kepentingan Stakeholder List	Aspek Kerja Sama Collaboration Aspect	Metode Pelibatan & Frekuensi Engaging Method & Frequency	Departemen Penanggung Jawab Department in Charge
Pemegang Saham dan Investor Shareholders and Investor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tata kelola organisasi Pencapaian kinerja ekonomi Organizational Governance Economic Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menyediakan informasi pencapaian Bank Shinhan Indonesia melalui laporan Global Conference Shinhan Korea, laporan Triwulan dan Tahunan Komunikasi langsung untuk memastikan penyampaian informasi material Pertemuan sesuai kebutuhan Providing relevant information about Bank Shinhan Indonesia achievement through Global Conference Shinhan Korea, quarterly report, and annual report Direct communication to ensure communication of material information Meetings as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direksi Board of Directors Strategy Planning Corporate Secretary
Nasabah Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perlindungan nasabah Keamanan data nasabah Hubungan berkelanjutan Customer protection Customer data security Sustainable relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penyediaan produk dan jasa sesuai peraturan yang berlaku Pemberian informasi produk dan jasa dengan tepat waktu, memadai, jelas dan akurat Pengembangan layanan berkualitas demi kepuasan nasabah Selalu berinovasi untuk meningkatkan keamanan data Nasabah Komunikasi melalui sosial media Pertemuan sesuai kebutuhan Providing product and service according to applicable rules and regulation Providing product service information in a timely, adequate, clear, and accurate manner Continuous service improvement for customer satisfaction Continuous innovation to improve Customer data security Social media communication Meeting as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Business Group E-Banking Wholesale Banking
Pegawai Employee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hubungan berkelanjutan Perlindungan kondisi kerja Pengembangan kompetensi Pengembangan karier dan aktualisasi diri Sustainable Relationship Working condition protection Competency development Career advancement and Self actualization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memberikan kesempatan yang sama untuk setiap pegawai Bank Shinhan Indonesia untuk terus berkembang dan meningkatkan diri Membangun lingkungan kerja kondusif Terus berinovasi untuk mempertahankan top talent di Bank Shinhan Indonesia Pertemuan sesuai kebutuhan Finding equal opportunity to every employee of Bank Shinhan Indonesia to continuously grow and develop their capabilities Ensuring conducive work environment for all employees Continuous innovation to retain top talent in Bank Shinhan Indonesia Meeting as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources Development Retail Business Group Wholesale Banking

Daftar Pemangku Kepentingan Stakeholder List	Aspek Kerja Sama Collaboration Aspect	Metode Pelibatan & Frekuensi Engaging Method & Frequency	Departemen Penanggung Jawab Department in Charge
Komunitas Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pendidikan dan inklusi finansial · Kesejahteraan dan pendapatan · Education and financial inclusion · Welfare and income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Turut serta berkontribusi untuk mensejahterakan masyarakat sekitar melalui berbagai program yang mencakup bidang pendidikan, pemberdayaan, dan kemanusiaan · Melaksanakan Literasi Keuangan · Pertemuan sesuai kebutuhan · Contributing in improving the welfare of surrounding community through various program and charity that consist of education, empowerment and humanity · Periodically conduct Financial Literacy · Meetings as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Human Resources Development · Corporate Secretary · IT · Finance & Accounting · Retail Business Group
Mitra Kerja/Pemasok Partnering Institution/ Vendor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hubungan berkelanjutan · Ekonomi · Keadilan dan transparansi · Sustainable Relationship · Economy · Fairness and transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Syarat kerja sama dan proses penawaran yang jelas · Penilaian kinerja yang transparan · Evaluasi vendor secara rutin · Pertemuan sesuai kebutuhan · Clear partnership requirement and transparent tender process · Transparant vendor evaluation · Periodic vendor evaluation · Meeting as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · General Affair · IT · Finance & Accounting
Pemerintah/Regulator Government/Regulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan · Komitmen terhadap regulasi perbankan · Komunikasi dan pelaporan yang jelas dan akurat, komprehensif dan tepat waktu · Compliance to current rules and regulation · Commitment with Banking regulation · Communication and reporting in a clear, accurate, comprehensive, and timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Penyempurnaan panduan GCG secara terus menerus · Implementasi GCG di seluruh unit kerja · Pertemuan berkala untuk membahas tingkat Kesehatan Bank Shinhan Indonesia · Continuous improvement of GCG guidance · GCG Implementation in all working unit of Bank Shinhan Indonesia · Periodic meeting to evaluate soundness level of Bank Shinhan Indonesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Direksi Board of Directors · Seluruh Departemen All Departments
Tokoh Masyarakat/Pejabat Setempat Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pengembangan usaha · Kemajuan daerah setempat · Business development · Development of surrounding area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Perencanaan Pembangunan · Pertemuan berkala sesuai kebutuhan · Development planning · Regular meeting as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Retail Business Group · Wholesale Banking · General Affair

KINERJA KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Performance

Kinerja Ekonomi

Keuangan Berkelanjutan merupakan hal baru bagi Bank Shinhan Indonesia sehingga salah satu strategi kinerja ekonomi di tahun 2023 sebagai tahun kelima pelaksanaan Keuangan Berkelanjutan adalah dengan membangun budaya Keberlanjutan kepada seluruh Pemangku Kepentingan. Bank sudah mulai menerapkan prinsip Keuangan Berkelanjutan ke dalam kegiatan operasional sehari-hari. Hal ini merupakan langkah pendekatan manajemen yang dilakukan sebagai upaya peningkatan kesadaran terhadap Keuangan Berkelanjutan.

Adapun bentuk penerapan kinerja aspek Keberlanjutan dalam kegiatan sehari-hari antara lain sebagai berikut:

1. Penghematan penggunaan kertas.
2. Penghematan penggunaan air.
3. Penghematan penggunaan listrik.
4. Mengurangi pemakaian air minum dalam kemasan.

Economy Performance

Sustainable Finance is a new thing for Bank Shinhan Indonesia so that one of the economic performance strategies in 2023 as the fifth year of the implementation of Sustainable Finance is to build a culture of Sustainability for all Stakeholders. Banks have started to apply the principles of Sustainable Finance into daily operations. This is a step in the management approach taken as an effort to increase awareness of Financial Sustainability.

The forms of the implementation of the performance aspects of Sustainability in everyday activities include the following:

1. Savings in paper usage.
2. Saving water use.
3. Electricity savings.
4. Reducing the use of bottled water.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in millions of Rupiah)

Uraian Description	2023	2022	2021
	Realisasi Realization	Realisasi Realization	Realisasi Realization
Total Aset Total Assets	23.342.422	22.693.047	17.543.629
Aset Produktif Productive Assets	29.446.256	28.152.227	22.213.168
Kredit Loan	17.220.313	16.264.545	13.190.902
Dana Pihak ketiga Third Party Funds	11.851.862	11.223.223	8.233.311
Pendapatan Operasional Operating Revenues	837.297	948.420	1.114.402
Beban Operasional Operating Expense	630.093	416.388	979.932
Laba Bersih Tahun Berjalan Net Income for The Year	156.532	159.446	99.501

(dalam %)
(in %)

Rasio Kinerja* Performance Ratios*	2023	2022	2021
	Realisasi Realization	Realisasi Realization	Realisasi Realization
Rasio Kecukupan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (MCAR)	23,28	26,15	29,91
Aset Produktif Bermasalah dan Aset Non-Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif dan Aset Non Produktif Non-Performing Earning Assets and Non Productive Assets to Total Earnings and Non-Productive Assets	2,89	2,11	2,68
Aset Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif Non-performing earnings assets to total productive assets	2,33	2,47	3,17
Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) Aset Keuangan terhadap Aset Produktif Allowance for impairment losses (AIL) for financial assets to productive assets	1,63	1,42	1,56
NPL Gross	2,97	3,36	3,97
NPL Net	1,93	2,06	2,95
Return on Asset (ROA)	0,91	1,17	0,76
Return on Equity (ROE)	3,39	4,10	2,23
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2,22	2,22	2,32
Rasio Efisiensi (BOPO) Efficiency Ratio (BOPO)	87,73	79,23	87,93
Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	145,13	140,37	160,21
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	117,34	124,28	114,77
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) individu Individual LCR	384,99	212,20	212,20
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Konsolidasi Consolidated LCR	N/A	N/A	N/A

*) Tidak ditarget | Not targeted

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in millions of Rupiah)

Uraian Description	2023	2022	2021
	Realisasi Realization	Realisasi Realization	Realisasi Realization
Jumlah Produk yang Memenuhi Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan Number of Products that Meet Criteria for Sustainable Business Activities			
a. Dana Pihak Ketiga Third Party Fund	-	-	-
b. Kredit Loan	-	-	-
c. Total Aset Produktif Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan Total Productive Assets of Sustainable Business Activities			
1. Total Kredit/Pembiayaan Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan Total Loan/Financing for Sustainable Business Activities	1.531.557	1.048.060	948.239
2. Total Non-kredit/Pembiayaan Non Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan Total Non-Loan/Financing for Non-Sustainable Business Activities	-	-	-
Persentase Total Kredit/Pembiayaan Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan terhadap Total Kredit/Pembiayaan (%) Percentage of Total Loans/Financing of Sustainable Business Activities to Total Credit/Financing (%)	8,89%	6,44%	6,98%

Kinerja Lingkungan

Biaya Lingkungan Hidup

Pada tahun 2023 Bank Shinhan Indonesia belum mengeluarkan biaya khusus untuk memperbaiki lingkungan hidup, tetapi Bank Shinhan Indonesia memastikan gedung yang ditempati untuk kegiatan operasional Shinhan memiliki pengelolaan sampah dan limbah yang baik. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga secara aktif mengurangi limbah kertas yang digunakan dalam kegiatan operasional bank.

Penggunaan Material Ramah Lingkungan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia berkomitmen untuk mengurangi jejak karbon yang ditimbulkan dari proses bisnis bank dengan cara mengurangi pemakaian kertas, air dan bahan bakar minyak serta menggunakan teknologi hemat listrik termasuk lampu hemat energi. Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga memastikan adanya tanaman hijau di setiap ruangan. Kantor pusat Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga menempati gedung yang telah memiliki pemisahan sampah. Kami juga terus mengingatkan karyawan untuk menggunakan air secukupnya.

E-Banking untuk Ujung Tombak Keberlanjutan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia berencana untuk terus memperluas layanan kepada seluruh lapisan masyarakat Indonesia tentunya dengan memperhatikan dampak terhadap lingkungan dan layanan yang mudah dijangkau. Percepatan aspek digital dan teknologi dalam perbankan memungkinkan Bank Shinhan Indonesia memperluas layanan dengan lebih ramah lingkungan. Pada tahun 2023, 34% transaksi yang ada di Bank Shinhan Indonesia dilakukan secara elektronik. Hal ini berdampak pada penurunan penggunaan sumber daya listrik per transaksi.

Jumlah Penggunaan Sumber Daya

Uraian Description	2023			2022			2021		
	Kantor Pusat Head Office	Cabang Branch	Total	Kantor Pusat Head Office	Cabang Branch	Total	Kantor Pusat Head Office	Cabang Branch	Total
Air Mineral Botol Mineral Water Bottle	23.302.205	24.749.395	48.051.600	75.282.844	85.483.512	160.766.356	72.428.672	110.117.683	182.546.355
Listrik (kWh) Electricity (kWh)	538.826.255	1.858.874.790	2.397.701.045	602.462.356	1.825.088.902	2.427.551.258	602.137.966	1.702.735.475	2.304.873.441
Air (m3) Water (m3)	10.247.578	107.322.479	117.570.057	10.593.049	109.660.217	120.253.266	18.568.875	114.059.118	132.627.993
BBM (liter) Fuel (liter)	664.524.023	975.865.764	1.640.389.787	585.288.256	901.577.213	1.486.865.469	363.851.118	664.406.013	1.028.257.131
Kertas (Rim) Paper (Ream)	62.774.500	115.798.203	178.572.703	58.894.320	115.402.597	174.296.917	53.140.000	103.582.457	156.722.457
Jumlah Karyawan Total Employee	312	374	686	295	450	745	290	12	302

Environment Performance

Environment Expenses

In 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has no expense for green environment. However, Bank Shinhan Indonesia makes sure to occupy environmentally conscious building with good waste management for operating offices. Bank Shinhan Indonesia is also actively reducing paper used in Bank operational activity.

Usage of Environmentally Friendly Material

Bank Shinhan Indonesia commits to reduce carbon footprint from business process in the bank by reducing paper usage, water, fuel and using energy saving technology including energy saving light bulb. Shinhan Indonesia is also ensuring plants in every rooms. The headquarter of Bank Shinhan Indonesia occupies building with waste separation management. We also constantly remind employe to use water only as needed.

E-Banking for Sustainability

Bank Shinhan Indonesia intend to widen our service to reach all layer of Indonesian Citizen with environmentally friendly and accessible service. Acceleration in digital aspect and technology in banking now has allowed Bank Shinhan Indonesia to do that. In 2023, 34% of transaction in Bank Shinhan Indonesia is done electrically. This has caused decrease of electricity usage per transaction.

Number of Resource Usage

Intensitas Penggunaan Energi Per Karyawan**Energy Intensity Usage Per Employee**

Keterangan Description	2023	2022	2021
Jumlah Pemakaian Listrik (kWh) Total Electricity Usage (kWh)	1.411.243	1.428.366	1.555.683
Jumlah Pekerja Total Employee	686	745	23
Intensitas Penggunaan Energi (kWh/ pekerja) Intensity Energy Usage (kWh/employee)	2.057	1.917	67.638

Intensitas Penggunaan Energi Per Transaksi**Energy Intensity Usage Per Transactions**

Keterangan Description	2023	2022	2021
Jumlah Biaya Pemakaian Listrik (kWh) Total Electricity Utilization Cost (kWh)	1.422.243	1.428.366	1.555.683
Jumlah Transaksi (dalam Ribuan) Total Transaction (in thousands)	33.750	27.466	20.087
Intensitas Penggunaan Energi (kWh/Ribu trx) Energy Usage Intensity (kWh/Thousand trx)	42	52	77

Inisiatif terkait Lingkungan Hidup Lainnya

Pada tahun 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah bekerjasama dengan perusahaan pengiriman dokumen yang menggunakan bahan bakar ramah lingkungan. Hal ini dilakukan untuk mengurangi jejak karbon dan dampak lingkungan pengiriman dokumen bisnis terutama ke luar negeri yang dilakukan Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Other Environmentally related Initiatives

In 2023, Shinhan Bank Indonesia has partnered with a shipping company that uses environmentally friendly fuel. This is done to reduce the carbon footprint and environmental impact of shipping business documents especially overseas by Shinhan Bank Indonesia.

Kinerja Sosial

Komitmen Bank

Keuangan Berkelanjutan di Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah dimulai pada tahun 2019, maka Bank Shinhan Indonesia berkomitmen untuk memberikan layanan yang setara kepada seluruh nasabah dan masyarakat, baik untuk produk dan / atau jasa.

Untuk saat ini, Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah memberikan layanan produk kredit untuk kelompok masyarakat yang termasuk dalam sektor UMKM.

Ketenagakerjaan

1. Kesetaraan Kesempatan Bekerja dan Tidak Adanya Tenaga Kerja Paksa dan Tenaga Kerja Anak-Anak

Bank memiliki komitmen untuk terus berupaya menjamin kesejahteraan karyawan dan memberikan kesempatan kerja yang setara.

Dalam hal kesempatan bekerja, Bank Shinhan Indonesia memberikan kesempatan kepada semua warga negara Indonesia untuk bekerja dan berkarir di Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Proses penerimaan pekerja dilakukan melalui seleksi yang transparan melalui penilaian yang objektif, antara lain wawancara secara langsung dengan user, kecocokan kepribadian, kompetensi pekerjaan, serta adanya proses *know your employee*.

2. Kesetaraan Jenis Kelamin

Dalam hal kesempatan bekerja di Bank Shinhan Indonesia juga menghindari segala bentuk diskriminatif yang berpotensi melanggar hak asasi manusia (HAM). Hal ini diantaranya tercermin dalam jumlah karyawan berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia.

Social Performance

Bank Commitments

Sustainable Finance at Bank Shinhan Indonesia has begun in 2019, so the Bank Shinhan Indonesia is committed to providing equal services to all customers and the public, both for products and / or services.

For now, the Bank Shinhan Indonesia has provided credit product services for community groups included in the MSME sector.

Employment

1. Equality of Employment Opportunities and Absence of Forced and Child Labor

The Bank is committed to continuing to strive to guarantee employee welfare and provide equal employment opportunities.

In terms of employment opportunities, Bank Shinhan Indonesia provides opportunities for all Indonesian citizens to work and have a career at Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

The recruitment process is carried out through transparent selection through objective assessments, including direct interviews with users, personality compatibility, job competencies, and the process of know your employee.

2. Gender Inclusivity

In terms of employment opportunities at Bank Shinhan Indonesia also avoids all forms of discrimination that have the potential to violate human rights. This is reflected in the number of employees based on gender and age.

Usia Age	2023		2022		2021	
	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male
< 21 Tahun < 21 Years Old	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 35 Tahun 21- 35 Years Old	189	111	205	215	205	211
36 - 45 Tahun 36 - 45 Years Old	995	141	111	147	111	97
46 Tahun - Usia Pensiun 46 Years Old - Retirement Age	156	92	61	104	61	55
Di atas Usia Pensiun Above Retirement Age	-	2	-	2	-	-
Total	340	346	377	368	377	363

3. Lokasi Penempatan Kerja Karyawan

Employee Work Placement Location

Usia Age	2023		2022		2021	
	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male
Sumatera Utara North Sumatera	4	6	4	4	4	6
Banten	6	11	10	8	10	15
DKI Jakarta	219	194	196	202	196	164
Jawa Barat West Java	24	32	33	25	33	39
Jawa Tengah Central Java	25	30	35	29	35	26
D.I. Yogyakarta	7	2	2	6	2	3
Jawa Timur East Java	49	56	79	72	79	94
Bali	6	4	7	6	7	6
Sulawesi Selatan South Sulawesi	6	5	7	8	7	6
Nusa Tenggara Barat West Nusa Tenggara	-	-	5	8	5	4
Total	346	340	377	368	377	363

4. Kelompok Level Organisasi

Group by Organization Level

Keterangan Description	2023	2022	2021
Officer	91	66	49
Senior Officer	250	321	312
Assistant Manager	127	138	124
Manager	74	71	76
Senior Manager	62	61	67
Assistant Vice President	37	37	29
Vice President	33	37	32
Executive Vice President	8	9	8
Board of Directors	4	5	5
Total	686	745	702

5. Tingkat Perputaran Karyawan

Employee Turnover

Usia Age	2023		2022		2021	
	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male
Karyawan Baru New Employee	35	66	87	79	35	79
Karyawan Berhenti Employee Stopped	76	108	66	57	40	57
Total	111	174	153	136	75	136

6. Perputaran Karyawan berdasarkan Usia

Employee Turnover based on Age

Usia Age	2023		2022		2021	
	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male
< 21 Tahun < 21 Years Old	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 35 Tahun 21- 35 Years Old	35	38	29	31	29	20
36 - 45 Tahun 36 - 45 Years Old	29	33	15	18	7	13
46 Tahun – Usia Pensiun 46 Years Old – Retirement Age	12	34	13	17	5	18
Di atas Usia Pensiun Above Retirement Age	-	3	-	-	-	-

7. Latar Belakang Karyawan Berhenti

Unemployment Background

Usia Age	2023		2022		2021	
	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male	Wanita Female	Pria Male
Pensiun Normal Normal Retirement	2	2	6	6	2	7
Pensiun Dini Early Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mengundurkan Diri Resign	35	43	46	46	34	41
Meninggal Dunia Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lain-lain Others	39	63	15	13	4	1

8. Kesejahteraan Karyawan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia terus berupaya untuk dapat terus memenuhi kesejahteraan karyawan yang diwujudkan antara lain dengan memberikan remunerasi yang disesuaikan dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan. Tidak ada perbedaan dalam proses pemberian remunerasi bagi karyawan laki-laki maupun karyawan perempuan. Secara umum besaran remunerasi yang diberikan kepada karyawan Bank Shinhan Indonesia pada tingkat jabatan terendah telah memenuhi dengan ketentuan mengenai Upah Minimum Pekerja di wilayah kerja masing-masing karyawan berada.

Komponen remunerasi yang diberikan kepada setiap karyawan tetap dan tidak tetap terdiri atas gaji dan upah, insentif dan tunjangan, upah kerja lembur, jaminan pemeliharaan kesehatan dan pengobatan, bantuan musibah, cuti melahirkan, cuti haid, cuti menjalankan kewajiban beragama, cuti tahunan dan kepesertaan dalam Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial.

9. Lingkungan Kerja

Untuk menunjang kenyamanan setiap karyawan dalam bekerja, maka Bank Shinhan Indonesia berupaya menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang layak dan aman, untuk menjamin keselamatan dan kesehatan para karyawan.

Sejalan dengan perkembangan bisnis, maka Bank terus melakukan perbaikan gedung kantor sebagai salah satu upaya dalam meningkatkan kenyamanan dan keselamatan setiap karyawan dalam bekerja.

10. Pendidikan dan Pelatihan

Dalam rangka mewujudkan Visi dan Misi Bank Shinhan Indonesia, maka telah disusun program pendidikan dan pelatihan kepada seluruh pekerja di semua lapis jabatan. Pendidikan dan pelatihan dilaksanakan melalui pelatihan internal maupun eksternal dengan pola pembelajaran di kelas atau pun secara *online*. Selain itu, Bank Shinhan juga memastikan adanya *transfer knowledge* dari TKA Korea kepada tenaga kerja lokal dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

<i>Knowledge Transfer Training</i>	2023	2022
Jumlah Pelatihan Number of Training	26	6
Jumlah Peserta Pelatihan Number of Training Participant	260	78
Jumlah Pelatihan Internal Internal Training	-	6
Jumlah Pelatihan Eksternal External Training	-	-

8. Employee Benefit

Bank Shinhan Indonesia continues to strive to meet employee welfare which is realized, among others, by providing remuneration that are tailored to statutory provisions. There is no difference in the process of providing remuneration for male and female workers. In general, the amount of remuneration provided to Bank Shinhan Indonesia employees at the lowest position level has fulfilled the provisions regarding the Minimum Workers' Wages in the work area of each employee.

The remuneration component given to each permanent and nonpermanent employee consists of salary and wages, incentives and benefits, overtime wages, health care and medical insurance, disaster assistance, maternity leave, menstrual leave, leave to fulfill religious obligations, annual leave and participation in Social Security Administration Agency.

9. Work Environment

To support the comfort of each employee at work, the Bank Shinhan Indonesia strives to create a decent and safe work environment, to ensure the safety and health of employees.

In line with business development, the Bank continues to make improvements to office buildings as an effort to improve the comfort and safety of every employee at work.

10. Education and Training

In order to realize the Vision and Mission of the Bank Shinhan Indonesia, education and training programs have been prepared for all workers in all levels of position. Education and training are carried out through internal and external training with learning patterns in the classroom or online. Furthermore, Bank Shinhan also ensures knowledge transfer from Korean foreign employee to local employee with detail as follow:

11. Serikat Karyawan

Bank Shinhan Indonesia selalu mengedepankan hubungan industrial antara manajemen dengan karyawan yang tergabung dalam Serikat Pekerja Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

Serikat Pekerja di Bank Shinhan Indonesia memiliki peran sebagai mitra dalam menjalankan aktifitas operasional dengan memberikan pendapat yang konstruktif sehingga menjadi pendamping dalam pemenuhan hak-hak normatif maupun kasus-kasus hubungan industrial.

Suasana kerja yang kondusif, aman, dan nyaman merupakan salah satu strategi Bank dalam membentuk dan membangun kekompakan karyawan dalam usaha pencapaian target kinerja Bank secara keseluruhan.

Aspek penting dalam mewujudkan budaya kerja di Bank Shinhan Indonesia adalah *Core Value & Code and Conduct*.

11. Employee Union

Bank Shinhan Indonesia always establishes industrial relations between management and employees who are members of the Bank Shinhan Indonesia Workers Union.

Trade Unions at Bank Shinhan Indonesia have a role as partners in carrying out operational activities by providing constructive opinions so that they become companions in fulfilling normative rights and industrial relations cases.

A conducive, safe and comfortable work atmosphere is one of the Bank's strategies in forming and building employee cohesiveness in the effort to achieve the overall Bank performance targets.

An important aspect in realizing work culture at Bank Shinhan Indonesia is *Core Value & Code and Conduct*.



12. Masyarakat

Bank Shinhan Indonesia merupakan hasil *merger* antara 2 Bank yang sudah beroperasi cukup lama di Indonesia dan tersebar di 9 provinsi.

Di tahun 2023, salah satu rencana Bank adalah membuat jaringan kantor yang *sustainable* sehingga dapat melayani semua lapisan masyarakat dengan lebih baik lagi.

Namun demikian, saat ini masih banyak lokasi yang belum dapat dijangkau oleh jaringan kantor Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Untuk itu, Bank terus mengembangkan dan meningkatkan layanan perbankan dengan memanfaatkan teknologi digital sehingga dapat meningkatkan akses keuangan kepada masyarakat yang belum dapat terlayani oleh jaringan kantor kami.

Salah satu bentuk lain dalam meningkatkan layanan kepada masyarakat adalah dengan menggunakan Kantor Cabang Pembantu Berpindah (KCP Mobile), sehingga Bank dapat secara fisik melayani kebutuhan layanan keuangan perbankan.

13. Keamanan Produk dan Produk yang Ditarik Kembali

Bank Shinhan Indonesia memastikan bahwa seluruh produk dan jasa keuangan maupun solusi perbankan yang dimiliki Bank Shinhan Indonesia telah disetujui Bank Indonesia dan OJK. Sampai dengan tahun 2023, belum ada produk/ jasa keuangan maupun solusi perbankan dari Bank Shinhan Indonesia yang ditarik kembali ataupun ditanggguhkan setelah diluncurkan.

14. Survei Kepuasan Pelanggan

Sampai dengan saat ini, Bank Shinhan Indonesia belum pernah mengadakan *survey* kepuasan pelanggan. Di periode mendatang, Bank Shinhan Indonesia berkomitmen untuk mengadakan survei kepuasan pelanggan untuk meningkatkan layanan Bank Shinhan Indonesia khususnya terkait dengan Keuangan Berkelanjutan.

12. Communities

Bank Shinhan Indonesia is the result of a merger between 2 Banks that have been operating for a long time in Indonesia and are spread across 9 Provinces.

In 2023, one of the Bank's plans is to create a sustainable office network so that it can better serve all levels of society.

However, currently there are still many locations that cannot be reached by the Bank Shinhan Indonesia office network. For this reason, the Bank continues to develop and improve banking services by utilizing digital technology so as to increase financial access to people who cannot yet be served by our office network.

Another form of improving services to the public is the use of Mobile Sub-Branch Offices, so that the Bank can physically serve the needs of banking financial services.

13. Product Safety and Recalled Products

Bank Shinhan Indonesia ensure that all product, service, and banking solutions of Bank Shinhan Indonesia are approved by BI and OJK. As per 2023, we have no recalled products, services, nor banking solutions.

14. Customer Satisfaction Survey

Until now, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has not conduct any customer satisfaction survey. In the future, Bank Shinhan Indonesia commits to conduct customer satisfaction survey to improve service of Bank Shinhan Indonesia especially related to Sustainable Finance.

Tabel Pengaduan Konsumen Desember 2023

Table of Consumer Complaints in December 2023

No.	Subjek Subject	Total			
		Keluhan Complaint	Dalam Proses in the Process	Tidak Selesai Not Completed	Selesai Done
1.	Kartu ATM/Debit/ATM ATM Card/Debit Card/ATM	322	-	-	322
2.	Electronic Banking	227	-	-	227
3.	Kredit Tanpa Agunan Unsecured Loans	83	-	-	83
4.	Kliring (Transfer)/Remittance	6	-	-	6
5.	Kredit/Pembiayaan Modal Kerja Working Capital Credit/Financing	7	-	-	7
6.	SMS Banking	9	-	-	9
7.	Tabungan Saving	2	-	-	2
8.	Deposito Deposit	1	-	-	1
9.	Kredit/Pembiayaan Kendaraan Bermotor Motor Vehicle Credit/Financing	1	-	-	1
Total		658	-	-	658

Dalam Proses:

Jumlah pengaduan yang masih dalam proses tabel diatas adalah posisi di akhir tahun 2023. Pada bulan Maret 2024 Jumlah Pengaduan Konsumen yang masih dalam proses pada tabel diatas statusnya sudah terselesaikan.

In Process:

The number of complaints that are still in process in the table above is the position at the end of the year 2023. On March 2024, the number of Consumer Complaints that are still in process in the table above has been completed.



15. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Tahun 2023, Bank Shinhan Indonesia mengalokasikan sejumlah anggaran untuk mendukung pelaksanaan kegiatan CSR. Pada realisasinya, kegiatan ini diharapkan dapat memberikan dampak positif bagi masyarakat.

Salah satu kegiatan yang dilakukan menyediakan beasiswa kepada 11 mahasiswa/i dari 2 institusi pendidikan, yaitu Universitas Indonesia (UI) dan Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing (STBA) Yapari.

Pemberian beasiswa secara simbolis telah dilakukan pada tanggal 13 Januari 2023 di STBA Yapari dan tanggal 26 Januari 2023 di Universitas Indonesia (UI). Tidak hanya bantuan uang, para mahasiswa/i terpilih juga akan mendapatkan kesempatan untuk magang dan berkarir di Bank Shinhan Indonesia.

15. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

In 2023, Shinhan Bank Indonesia allocated some budget to support the implementation of CSR activities. In its realization, this activity is expected to have a positive impact on the community.

One of the activities carried out provides scholarships to 11 students from 2 educational institutions, namely the University of Indonesia (UI) and Yapari College of Foreign Languages (STBA).

The symbolic awarding of scholarships was carried out on January 13, 2023 at STBA Yapari and on January 26, 2023 at the University of Indonesia (UI). Not only monetary assistance, the selected students will also get the opportunity for internship and career at Shinhan Bank Indonesia.

No.	Tanggal Date	Keterangan Description	Nominal (Rp)	
			Kegiatan Sosial Social Activity	Kegiatan Politik Political Activity
1.	Januari 2023 January 2023	Pemberian beasiswa di Universitas Indonesia dan STBA Yapari Providing scholarships at the University of Indonesia and STBA Yapari	243.705.000	Nihil None

16. Tanggung Jawab Pengembangan Produk

Bank Shinhan Indonesia meyakini bahwa kedepannya sistem transaksi keuangan akan bergeser dari transaksi manual yang masih membutuhkan kehadiran fisik kantor Bank ke sistem keuangan digital yang dapat diakses oleh setiap masyarakat dimanapun berada. Hal ini akan memberikan dampak yang positif terhadap peningkatan dan pemberdayaan sektor UMKM, pariwisata dan sektor lainnya.

Mencermati perkembangan ini, maka Bank Shinhan Indonesia melakukan inovasi layanan dan produk yang sejalan dengan perubahan tersebut.

Saat ini Bank Shinhan Indonesia sudah memberikan layanan bergerak atau Mobil Edukasi (KCP Mobile). KCP Mobile merupakan KCP yang dapat berpindah tempat atau yang berlokasi pada suatu tempat dalam waktu sementara untuk melayani nasabah, berupa kas mobil atau kendaraan yang dirancang khusus untuk memenuhi layanan transaksi perbankan nasabah.

Untuk meningkatkan inklusi keuangan, Bank juga melakukan inovasi lainnya berupa layanan elektronik perbankan melalui sistem aplikasi yang dapat diakses melalui mobile phone, sehingga diharapkan dapat menjangkau masyarakat dimanapun dan kapanpun untuk melakukan transaksi perbankan.

Bentuk tanggung jawab utama Bank lainnya adalah memberikan perlindungan kepada nasabah melalui produk dan layanan yang diberikan.

Semua produk yang ditawarkan kepada nasabah telah menerapkan prinsip keterbukaan, keandalan, kerahasiaan dan keamanan data atau/ informasi nasabah, penanganan pengaduan serta Penyelesaian sengketa nasabah secara sederhana, cepat, dan terjangkau.

Kami juga menyerdikan informasi tertulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia secara lengkap untuk setiap produk dan layanan bank.

Kami yang bertandatangan di bawah ini menyatakan bahwa informasi dalam Laporan Keberlanjutan tahun 2023 ini telah disampaikan sesuai dengan POJK 51 /POJK.03/2017. Laporan dibuat oleh Direksi dan telah mendapat persetujuan Dewan Komisaris.

16. Product Development Responsibility

Bank Shinhan Indonesia believes that in the future the financial transaction system will shift from manual transactions that still require the physical presence of a Bank office to a digital financial system that can be accessed by every community wherever they are. This will have a positive impact on the improvement and empowerment of the MSME sector, tourism and other sectors.

Paying close attention to this development, the Bank Shinhan Indonesia to innovate services and products in line with these changes.

Currently, Bank Shinhan Indonesia has provided mobile services or KCP Mobile Educational Cars. KCP Mobile is a KCP that moves from one place to another or is located at one place temporarily to serve customers, in the form of car cash or vehicles specifically designed to fulfill customer banking transaction services.

To increase financial inclusion, the Bank also made other innovations in the form of electronic banking services through an application system that can be accessed via mobile phones, so that it is expected to be able to reach the public anywhere and anytime to conduct banking transactions.

Another major form of Bank responsibility is to provide protection to customers through the products and services provided.

All products offered to customers have implemented the principles of openness, reliability, confidentiality and security of customer data or/ information, handling complaints and resolving customer disputes in a simple, fast, and affordable manner.

We also provide complete written information for every product and service in the bank.

We, the undersigned, declare that the information in this 2023 Sustainability Report has been submitted in accordance with POJK 51/ POJK. 03 /2017. The report is prepared by the Board of Directors and has been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

SURAT PERNYATAAN ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS DAN ANGGOTA DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2023 PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA

Statement of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Responsibility for the 2023 Annual Report of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini menyatakan bahwa semua informasi dalam Laporan Tahunan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia tahun 2023 telah dimuat secara lengkap dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya,

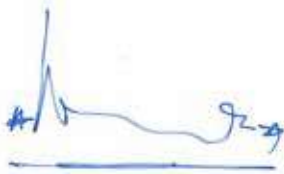
Jakarta, April 2024

We hereby state that all information contained herein has been fully disclosed in this 2023 Annual Report of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia and we are solely responsible for the accuracy of the content.

The declaration has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, April 2024

DEWAN KOMISARIS BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



ANANDA BARATA
Komisaris Independen
Independent Commissioner



TIMOTY E. MARNANDUS
Komisaris Utama
President Commissioner



KIM JIHYUNG
Komisaris
Commissioner

DIREKSI BOARD OF DIRECTORS



KOO HYUNGHOE
Direktur Utama
President Director



KIM SEONG WON
Direktur
Director



TONY TANUSAPUTRA
Direktur yang Membawahi Fungsi
Kepatuhan
Director in Charge of Compliance Function



LEONARD AULY
Direktur
Director

Expanding Together

For Bigger & Stronger Shinhan

07

Laporan Keuangan

Financial Report





PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA

LAPORAN KEUANGAN/
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2023/
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

DAN/*AND*

LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN/
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2023**

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**PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

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This report is originally issued in Indonesian language.

No. : 00126/2.1315/AU.1/07/0995-4/1/III/2024

Laporan Auditor Independen

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Opini

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

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

Basis Opini

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

Informasi Lain

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas informasi lain. Informasi lain terdiri dari laporan tahunan. Laporan tahunan diharapkan akan tersedia bagi kami setelah tanggal laporan auditor ini.

Opini kami atas laporan keuangan tidak mencakup informasi lain, dan oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan bentuk keyakinan apapun atas informasi lain tersebut.

Independent Auditors' Report

The Shareholders, Boards of Commissioners and Directors
PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Informasi Lain (Lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan audit kami atas laporan keuangan, tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk membaca informasi lain yang teridentifikasi di atas, jika tersedia dan, dalam melaksanakannya, mempertimbangkan apakah informasi lain mengandung ketidakkonsistensian material dengan laporan keuangan atau pemahaman yang kami peroleh selama audit, atau mengandung kesalahan penyajian material.

Ketika kami membaca laporan tahunan, jika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu kesalahan penyajian material di dalamnya, kami diharuskan untuk mengomunikasikan hal tersebut kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola dan mengambil tindakan tepat berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia.

Tanggung Jawab Manajemen dan Pihak yang Bertanggung Jawab atas Tata Kelola terhadap Laporan Keuangan

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

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

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

Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan

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

Other Information (Continued)

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan (Lanjutan)

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

- Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi dari yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.
- Memperoleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal Bank.
- Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.
- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, harus menentukan apakah perlu untuk memodifikasi opini kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha.
- Mengevaluasi penyajian, struktur, dan isi laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, termasuk pengungkapannya, dan apakah laporan keuangan mencerminkan transaksi dan peristiwa yang mendasarinya dengan suatu cara yang mencapai penyajian wajar.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

- *Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.*
- *Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.*
- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.*
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.*

Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan (Lanjutan)

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Kantor Akuntan Publik/*Registered Public Accountants*
Suharli, Sugiharto & Rekan



Michell Suharli, CPA

Registrasi Akuntan Publik/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP. 0995*

27 Maret 2024/*March 27, 2024*



**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2023**

***DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT LETTER
REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2023***

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

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Nama/ <i>Name</i> | : | Koo Hyunghoe |
| Alamat Kantor/ <i>Office Address</i> | : | International Financial Center Tower 2, Lt. 30-31,
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan |
| Alamat Domisili/ <i>Domicile Address</i> | : | Apartemen Plaza Senayan Unit D#061
Tower D Level Gelora Tanah Abang
Jakarta Pusat |
| Nomor Telepon/ <i>Phone Number</i> | : | 021-29751500 |
| Jabatan/ <i>Position</i> | : | Direktur Utama |
| 2. Nama/ <i>Name</i> | : | Kim Seong Won |
| Alamat Kantor/ <i>Office Address</i> | : | International Financial Center Tower 2, Lt 30-31,
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan |
| Alamat Domisili/ <i>Domicile Address</i> | : | Pakubuwono Residence Tower Sandalwood Unit 05C
Jl. Pakubuwono VI No. 68 Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan 12120 |
| Nomor Telepon/ <i>Phone Number</i> | : | 021-29751500 |
| Jabatan/ <i>Position</i> | : | Direktur Keuangan |


Menyatakan bahwa:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia ("Bank"); | 1. <i>We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia ("Bank");</i> |
| 2. Laporan keuangan Bank telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia; | 2. <i>The Bank's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;</i> |
| 3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Bank telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar; | 3. a. <i>All information contained in the financial statements of Bank have been completely and properly disclosed;</i> |
| b. Laporan keuangan Bank tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material. | b. <i>The financial statements of the Bank do not contain any improper material information or fact, nor do not omit material information or fact.</i> |
| 4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian intern Bank. | 4. <i>We are responsible for the Bank's internal control system.</i> |

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

This statement letter is made truthfully.

Jakarta, ~~27~~ Maret 2024 / ~~March 27,~~ 2024


Koo Hyunghoe
Direktur Utama / *President Director*


Kim Seong Won
Direktur Keuangan / *Finance Director*



PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
31 DESEMBER 2023
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>2023</u>	Catatan/ Notes	<u>2022*)</u>	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas	58.706.742.446	5	48.285.287.283	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367	6	786.023.411.375	Current account with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	355.614.165.277	7	313.003.963.458	Current account with other banks
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(18.528.307)</u>		-	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>355.595.636.970</u>		<u>313.003.963.458</u>	Net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.207.674.000.000	8	1.076.105.000.000	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Bunga yang belum diamortisasi	<u>(81.764.804)</u>		<u>(61.406.689)</u>	Unamortized interest
Neto	<u>1.207.592.235.196</u>		<u>1.076.043.593.311</u>	Net
Efek-efek	2.175.640.106.636	9	1.943.281.929.304	Securities
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(102.510.000)</u>		<u>(123.826.898)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>2.175.537.596.636</u>		<u>1.943.158.102.406</u>	Net
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	830.753.856.844	10	1.624.561.613.711	Securities purchased under resale agreement
Tagihan derivatif	95.421.923.064	11	109.794.250.696	Derivative receivables
Kredit		12		Loans
Pihak berelasi	281.137.938.030	33	125.542.191.766	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	16.939.175.385.756		16.188.079.094.331	Third parties
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(354.023.268.417)</u>		<u>(336.660.120.606)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>16.866.290.055.369</u>		<u>15.976.961.165.491</u>	Net
Tagihan akseptasi	52.049.760.817	13	70.982.887.971	Acceptance receivables
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(192.662.661)</u>		<u>(188.472.748)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>51.857.098.156</u>		<u>70.794.415.223</u>	Net
Aset tetap - neto	92.769.835.525	14	107.720.657.664	Property and equipment - net
Aset takberwujud - neto	35.398.708.131	15	27.904.763.499	Intangible assets - net
Aset hak-guna - neto	38.480.291.917	16a	39.514.939.617	Right-of-use assets - net
Klaim atas pengembalian pajak	47.432.163.575	32c	50.705.652.190	Claim for tax refund
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	85.418.234.275	32b	41.266.184.783	Deferred tax asset - net
Aset lain-lain	<u>493.911.483.208</u>	17	<u>477.308.667.202</u>	Other assets - net
JUMLAH ASET	<u>23.342.421.003.679</u>		<u>22.693.046.667.909</u>	TOTAL ASSETS

*) Lihat (Catatan 40) reklasifikasi

See (Note 40) reclassification *)

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang
tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to the Financial Statements are an
integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
31 DESEMBER 2023
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Catatan/ Notes</u>	<u>2022</u>	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	19.291.710.357		11.597.106.403	<i>Obligations due immediately</i>
Simpanan		18		<i>Deposits</i>
Pihak berelasi	93.560.611.176	33	262.007.088.067	<i>Related parties</i>
Pihak ketiga	<u>11.758.301.542.594</u>		<u>10.971.215.603.122</u>	<i>Third parties</i>
Jumlah	<u>11.851.862.153.770</u>		<u>11.233.222.691.189</u>	<i>Total</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain		19		<i>Deposits from other banks</i>
Pihak berelasi	27.651.309.885	33	599.333.748.996	<i>Related parties</i>
Pihak ketiga	<u>75.498.576.280</u>		<u>83.150.006.604</u>	<i>Third parties</i>
Jumlah	<u>103.149.886.165</u>		<u>682.483.755.600</u>	<i>Total</i>
Liabilitas derivatif	92.508.240.215	11	108.596.496.724	<i>Derivative liabilities</i>
Liabilitas akseptasi	52.049.760.817	13	70.982.887.971	<i>Acceptance payables</i>
Utang pajak	57.891.398.426	32a	9.236.149.081	<i>Taxes payable</i>
Pinjaman yang diterima	6.004.830.000.000	20	5.604.300.000.000	<i>Borrowings</i>
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	33.058.323.635	31	29.102.298.363	<i>Employment benefit liabilities</i>
Utang sewa	28.712.446.277	16b	31.492.594.534	<i>Lease liabilities</i>
Liabilitas lain-lain	<u>134.992.770.526</u>	21	<u>99.605.538.449</u>	<i>Other liabilities</i>
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	<u>18.378.346.690.188</u>		<u>17.880.619.518.314</u>	TOTAL LIABILITIES

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
31 DESEMBER 2023
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Catatan/ Notes</u>	<u>2022</u>	
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 per saham Modal dasar 3.700.000 saham pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022				Share capital - par value of Rp1,000,000 per share Authorized - 3,700,000 shares at December 31, 2023 and 2022
Modal ditempatkan dan dibayar - 944.278 lembar saham pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022	944.278.000.000	22	944.278.000.000	Issued and paid up - 944,278 shares at December 31, 2023 and 2022
Tambahan modal disetor	3.026.001.139.245	23	3.026.001.139.245	Additional paid-in capital
Penghasilan komprehensif lain: Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	(12.903.442.147)	25	(9.047.074.631)	Other comprehensive income: Unrealized loss from financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net
Keuntungan pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbalan pascakerja - neto	31.364.415.730	9	32.391.655.821	Gain on remeasurement of of post-employment benefits obligation - net
Saldo laba: Ditentukan penggunaannya	20.600.000.000	24	20.600.000.000	Retained earnings: Appropriated
Belum ditentukan penggunaannya	954.734.200.663		798.203.429.160	Unappropriated
JUMLAH EKUITAS	<u>4.964.074.313.491</u>		<u>4.812.427.149.595</u>	TOTAL EQUITY
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	<u>23.342.421.003.679</u>		<u>22.693.046.667.909</u>	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2023	Catatan/ Notes	2022*)	
Pendapatan dan beban bunga				Interest income and expenses
Pendapatan bunga	1.462.687.579.350	26,33	948.419.832.678	Interest income
Beban bunga	(855.069.351.960)	27,33	(416.387.771.440)	Interest expenses
Pendapatan bunga - neto	607.618.227.390		532.032.061.238	Interest income - net
Pendapatan operasional lainnya		28		Other operating income
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	40.526.164.746		38.677.326.915	Other fees and commissions
Laba selisih kurs - neto	39.411.580.908		34.055.099.443	Gain on foreign exchange - net
Lain-lain	50.872.807.053		26.956.079.790	Others
Jumlah pendapatan operasional lainnya	130.810.552.707		99.688.506.148	Total other operating income
Beban kerugian penurunan nilai	(127.339.089.071)		(82.502.496.238)	Provision for impairment losses
Beban operasional lainnya				Other operating expenses
Beban umum dan administrasi	(212.573.409.645)	30	(185.883.503.182)	General and administrative expenses
Beban tenaga kerja	(191.313.529.406)	29	(161.296.938.177)	Personnel
Jumlah beban operasional lainnya	(403.886.939.051)		(347.180.441.359)	Total other operating expenses
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - NETO	207.202.751.975		202.037.629.789	OPERATING REVENUES - NET
Pendapatan (beban) nonoperasional				Non-operating income (expenses)
Pendapatan non-operasional	2.630.782.385		8.598.779.159	Non-operating income
Beban non-operasional	(1.686.540.761)		(14.132.583)	Non-operating expense
Jumlah pendapatan nonoperasional	944.241.624		8.584.646.576	Total non-operating income - net
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK	208.146.993.599		210.622.276.365	PROFIT BEFORE TAX
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN		32b		INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Kini	(94.390.843.800)		(54.115.918.120)	Current
Tangguhan	42.774.621.704		2.939.341.792	Deferred
BEBAN PAJAK - NETO	(51.616.222.096)		(51.176.576.328)	TAX EXPENSE - NET
LABA NETO TAHUN BERJALAN	156.530.771.503		159.445.700.037	NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR

*) Lihat (Catatan 40) reklasifikasi

See (Note 40) reclassification *)

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>2023</u>	Catatan/ Notes	<u>2022</u>	
LABA NETO TAHUN BERJALAN	<u>156.530.771.503</u>		<u>159.445.700.037</u>	NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:
Pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbalan pascakerja	(1.316.974.476)	31	1.798.991.253	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation
Pajak penghasilan terkait	<u>289.734.385</u>	32b	<u>(395.778.075)</u>	Related income tax
Subjumlah	<u>(1.027.240.091)</u>		<u>1.403.213.178</u>	Sub-total
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	(4.944.060.918)	9	(44.533.171.000)	Unrealized loss from financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Pajak penghasilan terkait	<u>1.087.693.402</u>		<u>9.797.297.620</u>	Related income tax benefit
Subjumlah	<u>(3.856.367.516)</u>		<u>(34.735.873.380)</u>	Sub-total
JUMLAH PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TAHUN BERJALAN	<u>(4.883.607.607)</u>		<u>(33.332.660.202)</u>	TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
JUMLAH LABA KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN	<u>151.647.163.896</u>		<u>126.113.039.835</u>	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2023
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK S
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	Catatan/ Notes	Modal Saham/ Share Capital	Tambahkan Modal Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital	Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Other Comprehensive Income		Saldo Laba/ Retained Earnings	
				Keuntungan (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto/Unrealized gain (loss) on changes in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income - net	Pengukuran kembali kewajiban imbangan pascakerja - neto/ Remeasurement of post- employment benefit obligation - net	Ditentukan penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum d penggur Unappr
Saldo per 1 Januari 2022		944.278.000.000	3.026.001.139.245	25.688.798.749	30.988.442.643	20.600.000.000	638.75
Laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	9,31	-	-	(34.735.873.380)	1.403.213.178	-	159.44
Saldo per 31 Desember 2022		944.278.000.000	3.026.001.139.245	(9.047.074.631)	32.391.655.821	20.600.000.000	798.20
Laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	9,31	-	-	(3.856.367.516)	(1.027.240.091)	-	156.53
Saldo per 31 Desember 2023		<u>944.278.000.000</u>	<u>3.026.001.139.245</u>	<u>(12.903.442.147)</u>	<u>31.364.415.730</u>	<u>20.600.000.000</u>	<u>954.73</u>

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
These Financial Statements are originally
issued in Indonesian Language
LAPORAN ARUS KAS
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2023
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PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA		PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA	
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY		STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023		FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023	
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)		(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	
	2023	Catatan/ Notes	2022
ARUS KAS DARI			CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS OPERASI			OPERATING ACTIVITIES
	Penerimaan pendapatan bunga, provisi dan komisi	1.493.419.545.413	954.941.268.990
	Pembayaran beban bunga	(836.421.307.948)	(389.622.206.587)
	Pembayaran beban karyawan	(188.674.479.610)	(161.198.509.529)
	Beban umum dan administrasi	(163.722.929.993)	(145.270.084.175)
	Pendapatan operasional lainnya	49.582.708.204	322.870.162.604
	Pendapatan (beban) nonoperasional	(15.907.642)	1.370.812.494
	Pembayaran pajak penghasilan badan	(47.875.057.560)	(128.492.803.376)
	Arus kas operasi sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi	306.292.570.864	454.598.640.421
	Jumlah ekuitas/ Total equity		
	Penurunan (kenaikan) dalam aset		Decrease (increase) in operating assets:
	Tagihan akseptasi	18.933.127.154	27.862.679.595
	Efek-efek	(81.360.940.000)	63.044.468.485
	Tagihan derivatif	14.372.327.632	(78.896.432.223)
	Kredit	(1.008.159.151.564)	(2.722.475.680.487)
	Aset lain-lain	4.694.601.645	9.425.419.429
	Balance as of December 31, 2022		
	Kenaikan (penurunan) dalam liabilitas operasi:		Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:
	Liabilitas segera	7.694.603.954	8.500.564.484
	Simpanan	618.639.462.582	2.999.911.943.046
	Simpanan dari bank lain	(579.333.869.435)	57.136.241.793
	Liabilitas akseptasi	(18.933.127.154)	(27.862.679.595)
	Liabilitas derivatif	(16.088.256.509)	80.353.219.898
	Utang pajak dan liabilitas lain-lain	13.131.314.948	14.111.655.869
	Balance as of December 31, 2023		
	Kas Neto Diperoleh dari (Digunakan untuk) Aktivitas Operasi	(720.117.335.883)	885.710.040.715
			Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

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PT BANK SHINHAN INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
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(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2023	Catatan/ Notes	2022	
ARUS KAS DARI				CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Perolehan efek-efek biaya diamortisasi	(265.000.000.000)		(248.000.000.000)	Purchase of securities at amortized cost
Penerimaan efek-efek pada biaya diamortisasi	90.000.000.000		153.550.000.000	Proceeds from securities at amortized cost
Pembelian aset tetap, aset tak berwujud dan aset hak-guna	(33.484.639.355)		(37.575.496.785)	Acquisitions of property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets
Hasil penjualan aset yang diambil alih	8.120.985.645		1.929.340.541	Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	3.015.862.889	14	10.458.311.785	Proceeds from sale of property and equipment
Kas Neto Digunakan untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(197.347.790.821)		(119.637.844.459)	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI				CASH FLOWS FROM
AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran pinjaman	(1.717.575.000.000)		(3.075.231.000.000)	Payment of borrowings
Penerimaan pinjaman	2.171.337.500.000		4.682.370.000.000	Receipt of borrowings
Pembayaran utang sewa	(10.900.572.278)	16b	(10.348.731.558)	Payment for lease liabilities
Kas Neto Diperoleh dari Aktivitas Pendanaan	442.861.927.722		1.596.790.268.442	Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities
KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(474.603.198.982)		2.362.862.464.698	NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN	3.847.917.868.138		1.409.409.322.989	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR
Pengaruh perubahan kurs valuta asing	(13.392.528.026)		75.646.081.451	Effect of foreign exchange rate change
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN	3.359.922.142.130		3.847.917.869.138	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR
PENGUNGKAPAN TAMBAHAN				SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				Cash and cash equivalents consists of:
Kas	58.706.742.446		48.285.287.283	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367		786.023.411.375	Current account with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada Bank lain	355.614.165.277		313.003.963.458	Current account with other Banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain jangka waktu jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	1.207.592.235.196		1.076.043.593.311	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other Banks maturing within three months or less from acquisition date
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	830.753.856.844		1.624.561.613.711	Securities purchased under resale agreement
JUMLAH	3.359.922.142.130		3.847.917.869.138	TOTAL

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Laporan Keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements taken as a whole.

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1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Perusahaan dan Informasi Umum

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (selanjutnya disebut "Bank"; dahulu PT Bank Metro Express), didirikan berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 6 dari wakil Notaris Julizar di Jakarta, tanggal 8 September 1967, yang kemudian diubah dengan Akta Notaris No. 10 tanggal 6 Juli 1968 dan Akta Notaris No. 4 tanggal 3 Oktober 1968 dari notaris yang sama. Akta tersebut telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. J.A.5/60/16 tanggal 28 April 1970 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 47, Tambahan No. 173, tanggal 12 Juni 1970.

Pada tanggal 4 April 1968, Bank mendapat izin usaha sebagai bank umum dari Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia dengan Surat No. D.15.6.2.23.

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 1976, Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha (merger) dengan N.V. Bank Umum Persatuan Ekonomi yang berdomisili di Yogyakarta. Keputusan merger ini dituangkan dalam Akta Notaris Ridwan Suselo, S.H., No. 234 di Jakarta tanggal 21 Desember 1976. Akta tersebut telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. Y.A.5/138/7 tanggal 6 Juni 1978 serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 56, Tambahan No. 431 tanggal 14 Juli 1978.

Pada tanggal 22 Maret 1995, Bank Indonesia menunjuk Bank sebagai Bank Devisa dengan Surat Keputusan No. 27/155/KEP/DIR.

Berdasarkan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 31 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta Timur, tanggal 30 November 2015, telah dilakukan perubahan nama dari PT Bank Metro Express menjadi PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia. Akta perubahan tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0946955.AH.01.02.Tahun 2015 tanggal 30 November 2015.

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2016, Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha (merger) dengan PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB) yang berdomisili di Surabaya. Keputusan Merger ini dituangkan dalam Akta Notaris No. 01 tanggal 1 Desember 2016 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta Timur.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment of the Company and General Information

PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia (the "Bank"; formerly PT Bank Metro Express), was established based on Notarial Deed No. 6 of Julizar, Notary in Jakarta, dated September 8, 1967, which was then amended by Notarial Deed No. 10 dated July 6, 1968 and Notarial Deed No. 4 dated October 3, 1968 by the same notary. The Deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. J.A.5/60/16 dated April 28, 1970 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 47, Supplement No. 173, dated June 12, 1970.

As of April 4, 1968, the Bank obtained its license to operate as a commercial bank from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in its Letter No. D.15.6.2.23.

As of December 21, 1976, the Bank merged with N.V. Bank Umum Persatuan Ekonomi domiciled in Yogyakarta by Notarial Deed No. 234 dated December 21, 1976 of Ridwan Suselo, S.H., Notary in Jakarta. The Deed was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. Y.A.5/138/7 dated June 6, 1978 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 56, Supplement No. 431 dated July 14, 1978.

As of March 22, 1995, Bank Indonesia appointed the Bank as a Foreign Exchange Bank in its Decision Letter No. 27/155/KEP/DIR.

Based on Resolution Deed of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 31 as notarized by Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in East Jakarta, dated November 30, 2015, the name of the Bank was changed from PT Bank Metro Express into PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia. The amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-0946955.AH.01.02.Tahun 2015 dated November 30, 2015.

As of December 6, 2016, the Bank merged with PT Centratama Nasional Bank (CNB) domiciled in Surabaya. This merger decision is stated in the Notarial Deed No. 01 dated December 1, 2016 of Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in East Jakarta.

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1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Perusahaan dan Informasi Umum (Lanjutan)

Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa perubahan, terakhir diubah dengan Akta Notaris No. 03 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta Timur, menyetujui untuk mengubah ketentuan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan tentang Maksud dan Tujuan serta Kegiatan Usaha, Pasal 12 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan tentang Tugas dan Wewenang Direksi, mengangkat kembali anggota Dewan Komisaris Perseroan yang ada dan menyusun kembali seluruh Anggaran Dasar. Akta perubahan ini telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02.Tahun 2021 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 dan dicatat dalam Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 tanggal 7 Juni 2021 dan Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 tanggal 7 Juni 2021.

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir diubah dengan Akta No. 17 tanggal 18 Oktober 2023 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta Timur mengenai perubahan Direksi dan Komisaris. Akta perubahan tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat di dalam Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Perubahan Data Perseroan PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0175184 tanggal 18 Oktober 2023.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah melakukan usaha di bidang bank umum.

Kantor Pusat Bank berlokasi di International Financial Centre 2, lantai 30 - 32, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki Kantor Cabang dan Kantor Cabang Pembantu sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Kantor Pusat	1	1	Head Office
Kantor Cabang	26	28	Branch Offices
Kantor Cabang Pembantu	8	10	Sub-branch Office

b. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dan Karyawan

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (Continued)

a. Establishment of the Company and General Information (Continued)

The Bank's Articles of Association have been amended several times and the latest amendment is based on Notarial Deed No. 03 as notarized by Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in East Jakarta dated June 7, 2021, agree to change the content on Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association regarding Purpose and Objectives and Business Activities, Article 12 Articles of Association concerning the Duties and Authorities of Director, reappoint the existing members of the Company's Board of Commissioners and rearrange the entire Articles of Association. The changes were approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. AHU-0032533.AH.01.02.Tahun 2021 dated June 7, 2021 and recorded in the Acceptance of Amendment to Article of Association No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356279 dated June 7, 2021 and Acceptance Notification of Change in Company Data of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0356286 dated June 7, 2021.

The composition of the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors has undergone several changes, most recently amended by Deed No. 17 dated October 18, 2023 made before Notary Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in East Jakarta regarding Changes in Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners. The deed of amendment has been received and recorded in the Legal Entity Administration System of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in the Letter of Acceptance of Notification of Changes in Company Data of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.09-0175184 dated October 18, 2023.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities is to engage in commercial banking.

The Bank's Head Office is located at International Financial Centre 2, 30th - 32th floor, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23, Jakarta Selatan. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has Branch Offices and Sub-branch Offices as follows:

b. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination and Employees

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the structure of the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee are as follows:

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1. UMUM (Lanjutan)

b. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi dan Karyawan (Lanjutan)

	<u>2023</u>
<u>Dewan Komisaris</u>	
Komisaris Utama (Independen)	Drs. Timoty E. Marnandus
Komisaris (Independen)	Ananda Barata
Komisaris	Kim Jihyung
<u>Direksi</u>	
Direktur Utama	Koo Hyunghoe
Direktur	Kim Seong Won
Direktur	Leonard Auly
Direktur Kepatuhan	Tony Tanusaputra
Direktur	-
<u>Komite Audit</u>	
Ketua	Ananda Barata
Anggota	Richard Steven Dompas
Anggota	Rusli Simanjuntak
<u>Komite Pemantau Risiko</u>	
Ketua	Ananda Barata
Anggota	Lando Simatupang
Anggota	Rusli Simanjuntak
<u>Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi</u>	
Ketua	Drs. Timoty E. Marnandus
Anggota	Kim Jihyung
Anggota	Fransisca Lilia Noviani

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki masing-masing sebanyak 616 dan 672 karyawan tetap (tidak diaudit).

c. Otorisasi Laporan Keuangan

Laporan keuangan ini telah diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Bank, selaku pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyelesaian laporan keuangan, pada tanggal 27 Maret 2024.

1. GENERAL (Continued)

b. Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination and Employees (Continued)

	<u>2022</u>	
Drs. Timoty E. Marnandus	Drs. Timoty E. Marnandus	<u>Board of Commissioners</u> (Independent) President Commissioner
Ananda Barata	Ananda Barata	(Independent) Commissioner Commissioner
Kim Jihyung	Kim Jihyung	
Hwang Dae Geu	Hwang Dae Geu	<u>Board of Directors</u> President Director
Kim Seong Won	Kim Seong Won	Director
Leonard Auly	Leonard Auly	Director
Tony Tanusaputra	Tony Tanusaputra	Compliance Director
Ridwan Anwar Goenawan	Ridwan Anwar Goenawan	Director
Ananda Barata	Ananda Barata	<u>Audit Committee</u> Chairman
Richard Steven Dompas	Richard Steven Dompas	Member
Rusli Simanjuntak	Rusli Simanjuntak	Member
Ananda Barata	Ananda Barata	<u>Risk Monitoring Committee</u> Chairman
Lando Simatupang	Lando Simatupang	Member
Rusli Simanjuntak	Rusli Simanjuntak	Member
Drs. Timoty E. Marnandus	Drs. Timoty E. Marnandus	<u>Remuneration and Nomination Committee</u> Chairman
Kim Jihyung	Kim Jihyung	Member
Jane Yurico Meitty	Jane Yurico Meitty	Member

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has 616 and 672 permanent employees, respectively (unaudited).

c. Authorization of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been authorized to be issued by the Board of Directors of the Bank, who are responsible for the preparation and completion of the financial statements, on March 27, 2024.

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2. PERUBAHAN KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL

Standar dan interpretasi standar akuntansi keuangan yang baru serta amendemen dan penyesuaian terhadap standar akuntansi keuangan yang telah diterbitkan dan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2023 namun tidak berdampak secara material terhadap pelaporan kinerja ataupun posisi keuangan Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

- Amendemen PSAK No. 1 tentang “Penyajian Laporan Keuangan - Pengungkapan Kebijakan Akuntansi”;
- Amendemen PSAK No. 16 tentang “Aset Tetap - Hasil Sebelum Penggunaan yang Diintensikan”;
- Amendemen PSAK No. 25 tentang “Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi dan Kesalahan - Definisi Estimasi Akuntansi”; dan
- Amendemen PSAK No. 46 tentang “Pajak Penghasilan - Pajak Tangguhan terkait Aset dan Liabilitas yang Timbul dari Transaksi Tunggal”.

Sehubungan dengan pengesahan Kerangka Standar Pelaporan Keuangan Indonesia pada tanggal 12 Desember 2022, DSAK-IAI telah melakukan perubahan terhadap penomoran PSAK dan ISAK yang akan berlaku efektif pada 1 Januari 2024.

Pada tanggal penerbitan laporan keuangan ini, terdapat pula beberapa standar dan interpretasi standar akuntansi keuangan yang baru serta amendemen ataupun penyesuaian terhadap standar akuntansi keuangan lainnya yang telah diterbitkan namun belum berlaku efektif. Standar, interpretasi, amendemen ataupun penyesuaian tersebut akan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2024 dan 2025, sebagai berikut:

1 Januari 2024

- Amendemen PSAK No. 201 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 1) tentang “Penyajian Laporan Keuangan - Klasifikasi Liabilitas sebagai Jangka Pendek atau Jangka Panjang”;
- Amendemen PSAK No. 201 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 1) tentang “Penyajian Laporan Keuangan - Liabilitas Jangka Panjang dengan Kovenan”;
- Amendemen PSAK No. 116 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 73) tentang “Sewa - Liabilitas Sewa dalam Jual dan Sewa-balik”; dan
- Amendemen PSAK No. 207 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 2), “Laporan Arus Kas” dan PSAK No. 107 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 60), “Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan” tentang “PSAK No. 207 dan PSAK No. 107 - Pengaturan Pembiayaan Pemasok”.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New standards and interpretations of financial accounting standards as well as amendments and improvements on financial accounting standards those issued and effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023 which neither have material effect on the reporting of financial performance nor financial position of the Bank are as follows:

- *Amendment to PSAK No. 1 on “Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure of Accounting Policies”;*
- *Amendment to PSAK No. 16 on “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds Before Intended Use”;*
- *Amendment to PSAK No. 25 on “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates”; and*
- *Amendment to PSAK No. 46 on “Income Taxes - Deferred Tax related to Asset and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction”.*

Pertinent to the ratification of the Framework of Indonesian Financial Reporting Standard on December 12, 2022, DSAK-IAI has made changes on the numbering of PSAK and ISAK which shall be effective on January 1, 2024.

As at the authorization date of the issuance of these financial statements, there are also several new standards, interpretations of financial accounting standards, and amendments or improvements on other financial accounting standards which have been issued but not yet effective. Those standards, interpretations, amendments or improvements shall be effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and 2025, as follows:

January 1, 2024

- *Amendment to PSAK No. 201 (previously PSAK No. 1) on “Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”;*
- *Amendment to PSAK No. 201 (previously PSAK No. 1) on “Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”;*
- *Amendment to PSAK No. 116 (previously PSAK No. 73) on “Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”; and*
- *Amendment to PSAK No. 207 (previously PSAK No. 2), “Statement of Cash Flows” and PSAK No. 107 (previously PSAK No. 60), “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” on “PSAK No. 207 and PSAK No. 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements”.*

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2. PERUBAHAN KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG MATERIAL
(Lanjutan)

1 Januari 2025

- PSAK No. 117 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 74) tentang “Kontrak Asuransi”;
- Amendemen PSAK No. 117 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 74) tentang “Kontrak Asuransi - Penerapan Awal PSAK No. 117 dan PSAK No. 109 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 71) - Informasi Komparatif”; dan
- Amendemen PSAK No. 221 (sebelumnya PSAK No. 10) tentang “Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Valuta Asing - Kekurangan Ketertukaran”.

Penerapan dini untuk standar, interpretasi, amendemen ataupun penyesuaian terhadap standar akuntansi keuangan di atas diperkenankan.

Manajemen masih mengevaluasi penerapan dari standar, interpretasi, amendemen ataupun penyesuaian tersebut dan belum dapat menentukan dampak yang mungkin timbul terhadap pelaporan keuangan Bank secara keseluruhan.

3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI

a. Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan Bank disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

b. Dasar Penyusunan

Laporan keuangan Bank disusun atas dasar biaya historis kecuali untuk instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam kebijakan akuntansi di bawah ini.

Laporan arus kas Bank disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain dan penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dan Sertifikat Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga bulan atau kurang dari tanggal perolehannya dan yang tidak dijaminkan serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)

January 1, 2025

- PSAK No. 117 (previously PSAK No. 74) on “Insurance Contract”;
- Amendment to PSAK No. 117 (previously PSAK No. 74) on “Insurance Contract - Initial Application of PSAK No. 117 and PSAK No. 109 (previously PSAK No. 71) - Comparative Information”; and
- Amendment to PSAK No. 221 (previously PSAK No. 10) on “The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability”.

Early adoption of the above new standards, interpretations, and amendments or improvements to financial accounting standards are permitted.

Management is still evaluating the adoption of the above standards, interpretations, and amendments or improvements and unable to determine the impact that might arise toward the financial reporting of the Bank as a whole.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of Compliance

The Bank’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

b. Basis of Preparation

The Bank’s financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The Bank’s statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method with classifications of cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits with Bank Indonesia, demand deposits with other banks, and placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks and Bank Indonesia Certificates, with maturities of three months or less from the date of placement and are not pledged or restricted.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Transaksi dan Saldo dalam Mata Uang Asing

Laporan keuangan Bank diukur dan disajikan dalam mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi utama di mana entitas beroperasi (mata uang fungsionalnya). Laporan keuangan Bank disajikan dalam mata uang Rupiah yang merupakan mata uang fungsional dan mata uang penyajian untuk laporan keuangan Bank. Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank, transaksi dalam mata uang asing selain mata uang fungsional entitas (mata uang asing) diakui pada kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal transaksi. Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, pos moneter dalam valuta asing dijabarkan kembali dengan menggunakan kurs laporan (penutupan) yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia, yaitu kurs spot Reuters pada pukul 4:00 P.M. WIB untuk mencerminkan kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal tersebut (Catatan 35). Pos-pos nonmoneter yang diukur pada nilai wajar dalam valuta asing dijabarkan kembali pada kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal ketika nilai wajar ditentukan. Pos nonmoneter yang diukur dalam biaya historis dalam valuta asing tidak dijabarkan kembali. Selisih kurs atas pos moneter diakui dalam laba rugi pada periode saat terjadinya.

c. Foreign Currency Transaction and Translation

The Bank's financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Bank are presented in Indonesian Rupiah, which is the functional currency of the Bank and the presentation currency for the financial statements. In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated using the reporting (closing) rate set by Bank Indonesia, which is Reuters' spot rate at 4:00 P.M. WIB to reflect the rates of exchange prevailing at that date (Note 35). Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences in monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

d. Transaksi Pihak-pihak Berelasi

- a. Orang atau anggota keluarga dekatnya mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
- Memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
 - Memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
 - Merupakan personel manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.
- b. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
- Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya saling berelasi dengan entitas lainnya);
 - Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya);
 - Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama;
 - Satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga;
 - Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pascakerja 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;

d. Transaction with Related Parties

- a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:
- Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or a parent of the reporting entity.
- b. An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
- 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);
 - 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);
 - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - 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;

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d. Transaksi Pihak-pihak Berelasi (Lanjutan)

d. Transaction with Related Parties (Continued)

- vi. Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a);
- vii. Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a) (i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau merupakan personel manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas);
- viii. Entitas, atau anggota dari kelompok yang mana entitas merupakan bagian dari kelompok tersebut, menyediakan jasa personel manajemen kunci kepada entitas pelapor atau kepada entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.

- 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 a parent of the entity);
- viii. 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 a parent of the entity);

Transaksi signifikan yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, baik dilakukan dengan kondisi dan persyaratan yang sama dengan pihak ketiga maupun tidak, diungkapkan pada laporan keuangan Bank.

Significant transactions with related parties, whether or not made at similar terms and conditions as those done with third parties, are disclosed in the Bank's financial statements.

e. Aset Keuangan

e. Financial Assets

(i) Klasifikasi, pengakuan dan pengukuran

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement

Bank mengakui aset keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, Bank menjadi pihak dalam ketentuan kontraktual instrumen tersebut. Pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan secara reguler harus diakui dan dihentikan pengakuannya, jika berlaku, menggunakan akuntansi tanggal perdagangan.

The Bank recognizes financial assets when, and only when, the Bank becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut:

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain;
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Financial assets at amortized cost.

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan atas dasar model bisnis dalam mengelola aset keuangan, dan arus kas kontraktual dari aset keuangan (hanya pembayaran pokok dan bunga [SPPI]).

The Bank classifies its financial assets on the basis of both the business model in managing financial assets, and the contractual cash flows of the financial assets (solely payments of principal and interest [SPPI]).

Penilaian model bisnis

Evaluation of business model

Model bisnis ditentukan pada level yang mencerminkan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola bersama-sama untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu.

The business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve certain business objectives.

Penilaian model bisnis dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada, hal-hal berikut:

The evaluation of the business model is carried out by considering, but not limited to, the following:

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(i) Klasifikasi, pengakuan dan pengukuran (Lanjutan)

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement (Continued)

Penilaian model bisnis (Lanjutan)

Evaluation of business model (Continued)

- Bagaimana kinerja dari model bisnis dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis dievaluasi dan dilaporkan kepada personel manajemen kunci Bank;
- Apakah risiko yang memengaruhi kinerja dari model bisnis (termasuk aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis) dan khususnya bagaimana cara aset keuangan tersebut dikelola; dan
- Bagaimana penilaian kinerja pengelola aset keuangan (sebagai contoh, apakah penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar dari aset yang dikelola atau arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh).

- How the performance of the business model and financial assets held in the business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank's key management personnel;
- What are the risks that affect the performance of the business model (including financial assets held in the business model) and specifically how the financial assets are managed; and
- How to evaluate the performance of managers of financial assets (for example, whether performance appraisals are based on the fair value of the assets being managed or the contractual cash flows obtained).

Pengujian SPPI

SPPI Test

Pada pengakuan awal pokok didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar aset keuangan, dan dapat berubah selama umur aset keuangan (misalnya, jika terdapat pembayaran kembali pokok). Bunga terdiri dari pertimbangan untuk nilai waktu uang, untuk risiko kredit yang terkait dengan jumlah pokok terutang selama periode waktu tertentu dan untuk risiko dan biaya pinjaman dasar lainnya, serta margin keuntungan.

Principal is defined as the fair value of financial assets at initial recognition, and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

Dalam melakukan pengujian SPPI, Bank menerapkan penilaian dan pertimbangan atas faktor-faktor yang relevan seperti mata uang yang mendominasi aset keuangan, periode tingkat suku bunga ditetapkan, peristiwa kontinjensi yang akan mengubah jumlah dan pengaturan waktu arus kas, fitur leverage, pembayaran di muka dan persyaratan ekstensi, serta fitur lain yang dapat mengubah pertimbangan untuk nilai waktu uang.

In performing the SPPI test, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, the period for which the interest rate is set, contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows, leverage features, prepayment and extension terms and other features that may modify the consideration for the time value of money.

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada FVTPL kecuali evaluasi atas model bisnis dan uji SPPI menunjukkan aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Financial assets are classified and measured at FVTPL unless the evaluation of business model and SPPI test shows that financial assets are to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Klasifikasi ini dimaksudkan untuk instrumen keuangan yang dimiliki untuk perdagangan atau pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditentukan oleh Bank untuk diukur pada FVTPL.

This classification is intended for held for trading financial instruments or at the time of initial recognition has been determined by the Bank to be measured at FVTPL.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi, pengakuan dan pengukuran (Lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (FVTPL) (Lanjutan)

Aset keuangan dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan jika diperoleh untuk tujuan dijual dalam waktu dekat, atau pada pengakuan awal, aset tersebut merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan teridentifikasi yang dikelola bersama oleh Bank dan terdapat bukti pola sebenarnya dari pengambilan keuntungan jangka pendek.

Derivatif juga diklasifikasikan sebagai FVTPL, kecuali instrumen lindung nilai yang ditunjuk dan efektif.

Bank dapat secara tidak dapat ditarik kembali menetapkan aset keuangan di FVTPL jika hal tersebut menghilangkan atau secara signifikan mengurangi ketidaksesuaian akuntansi yang mungkin timbul.

Pada pengakuan awal, aset keuangan pada FVTPL diakui pada nilai wajarnya, dan biaya transaksi langsung diakui pada laba rugi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar dan pendapatan bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi.

Perubahan nilai wajar tagihan derivatif diakui sebagai "laba selisih kurs - neto" dalam laporan laba rugi.

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI)

Instrumen utang diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada FVOCI ketika aset keuangan dimiliki dalam model bisnis yang tujuannya dicapai dengan mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset keuangan, dan persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan menimbulkan arus kas pada tanggal tertentu yang hanya pembayaran pokok dan bunga.

Bank dapat membuat pemilihan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan pada pengakuan awal atas instrumen ekuitas yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan yang akan diukur di FVOCI.

Pada pengakuan awal, aset keuangan pada FVOCI diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi, dan selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajar di mana keuntungan atau kerugian dari penilaian wajar dilaporkan sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain. Bunga dan dividen dari instrumen utang dan ekuitas diakui dalam laporan laba rugi. Kerugian kredit yang diharapkan dari instrumen utang di FVOCI diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan tidak mengurangi nilai tercatat aset keuangan yang dicatat.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement (Continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (Continued)

A financial asset is held for trading if it was acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.

Derivatives are also classified as at FVTPL, except as designated and effective hedging instrument.

The Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

At initial recognition, financial assets at FVTPL are recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are recognized directly in profit or loss. Gain or loss arising from changes in fair value and interest income are recognized in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of derivative assets are recognized under "gain on foreign exchange - net" in profit or loss

Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments are classified and measured at FVOCI when the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Bank may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for equity instruments held for trading to be measured at FVOCI.

At initial recognition, financial assets at FVOCI are measured at fair value plus transaction cost, and subsequently measured at fair value where gain or loss from fair valuation are reported under other comprehensive income. Interest and dividends from debt and equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss. Expected credit losses from debt instruments at FVOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income and do not reduce the carrying amount of the recorded financial assets.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(i) Klasifikasi, pengakuan dan pengukuran (Lanjutan)

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement (Continued)

Aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Financial assets at amortized cost

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi ketika aset keuangan dimiliki dalam model bisnis untuk mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual, dan persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan menimbulkan arus kas pada tanggal tertentu yang hanya merupakan pembayaran pokok dan bunga.

Financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost when the financial assets are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Pada pengakuan awal, aset keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi, dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Bunga dari aset keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dicatat sebagai "pendapatan bunga" dalam laporan laba rugi. Kerugian kredit yang diharapkan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi sebagai "cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai" dan mengurangi nilai tercatat aset keuangan melalui akun penyisihan.

At initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are measured at fair value plus transaction cost, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest from financial assets at amortized cost is recorded as "interest income" in profit or loss. Expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss as a "provision for impairment loss" and reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset through an allowance account.

(ii) Penghentian pengakuan

(ii) Derecognition

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan

Derecognition of financial assets

Bank menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan berakhir, atau bank mentransfer aset keuangan dan secara substansial mentransfer seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset kepada entitas lain. Jika bank tidak mentransfer serta tidak memiliki secara substansial atas seluruh risiko dan manfaat kepemilikan serta masih mengendalikan aset yang ditransfer, maka bank mengakui keterlibatan berkelanjutan atas aset yang ditransfer dan liabilitas terkait sebesar jumlah yang mungkin harus dibayar. Jika bank memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat kepemilikan aset keuangan yang ditransfer, Bank masih mengakui aset keuangan dan juga mengakui pinjaman yang dijamin sebesar pinjaman yang diterima.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan secara keseluruhan, selisih antara jumlah tercatat aset dan jumlah pembayaran dan piutang yang diterima dan keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang telah diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan terakumulasi dalam ekuitas diakui dalam laba rugi.

On derecognition of financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (if any) is recognized in profit or loss.

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e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(ii) Penghentian pengakuan (Lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan (Lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan terhadap satu bagian saja (misalnya ketika Bank masih memiliki hak untuk membeli kembali bagian aset yang ditransfer), Bank mengalokasikan jumlah tercatat sebelumnya dari aset keuangan tersebut pada bagian yang tetap diakui berdasarkan keterlibatan berkelanjutan, dan bagian yang tidak lagi diakui berdasarkan nilai wajar relatif dari kedua bagian tersebut pada tanggal transfer.

Selisih antara jumlah tercatat yang dialokasikan pada bagian yang tidak lagi diakui dan jumlah dari pembayaran yang diterima untuk bagian yang tidak lagi diakui dan setiap keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang dialokasikan pada bagian yang tidak lagi diakui tersebut yang sebelumnya telah diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain diakui pada laba rugi. Keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dialokasikan pada bagian yang tetap diakui dan bagian yang dihentikan pengakuannya, berdasarkan nilai wajar relatif kedua bagian tersebut.

Penghapusan

Bank secara langsung mengurangi jumlah tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan dan dibebankan ke akun penyisihan ketika manajemen tidak memiliki ekspektasi yang wajar untuk memulihkan aset keuangan secara keseluruhan atau sebagian. Pemulihan aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional selama tahun tersebut.

(iii) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari biaya perolehan diamortisasi ke FVTPL dicatat sebesar nilai wajar. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan laba rugi.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari biaya perolehan diamortisasi ke FVOCI dicatat sebesar nilai wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari FVOCI ke FVTPL dicatat sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(ii) Derecognition (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets (Continued)

On derecognition of financial asset other than its entirety (e.g., when the Bank retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Bank allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer.

The difference between the carrying amount of the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for that part and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income (if any) is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Write-off

The Bank directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset and charges to the allowance account when management has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Recovery of a financial asset previously written-off in the previous years is recorded as operating income during the year.

(iii) Reclassifications of financial assets

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if, and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

Reclassification of financial assets from amortized cost to FVTPL is recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from amortized cost to FVOCI is recorded at fair values.

Reclassification of financial assets from FVOCI to FVTPL is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

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e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(iii) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (Lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari FVOCI ke biaya perolehan diamortisasi dicatat sebesar nilai tercatat. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi dihapus dari ekuitas dan disesuaikan dengan nilai wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari FVTPL menjadi FVOCI atau biaya perolehan diamortisasi dicatat sebesar nilai wajar.

(iv) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Tinjauan prinsip kerugian kredit yang diharapkan (ECL)

Bank mengakui cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang tidak diukur pada FVTPL.

Bank mengukur penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai pada jumlah yang sama dengan ECL seumur hidup jika risiko kredit pada aset keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, atau pada jumlah yang sama dengan ECL 12 bulan jika risiko kredit pada aset keuangan tidak meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengenalan awal.

ECL 12 bulan adalah bagian dari ECL seumur hidup yang mewakili kerugian kredit yang diharapkan yang diakibatkan oleh peristiwa default pada aset keuangan yang mungkin terjadi dalam 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

Aset keuangan yang memburuk

Aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai kredit ketika satu atau lebih peristiwa yang berdampak merugikan pada estimasi arus kas masa depan dari aset keuangan tersebut telah terjadi. Bukti bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai kredit mencakup data yang dapat diobservasi mengenai peristiwa berikut:

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(iii) Reclassifications of financial assets (Continued)

Reclassification of financial assets from FVOCI to amortized cost is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses are removed from equity and are adjusted against the fair value.

Reclassification of financial assets from FVTPL to FVOCI or amortized cost is recorded at fair value.

(iv) Allowance for impairment loss on financial assets

Overview of expected credit loss (ECL) principle

The Bank recognizes allowance for impairment loss on financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL.

The Bank measures the allowance for impairment loss at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition, or at an amount equal to 12-months ECL if the credit risk on financial assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The 12-months ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that represents the expected credit loss that results from default events on a financial asset that is possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

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e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(iv) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan
(Lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang memburuk (Lanjutan)

- Kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
- Pelanggaran kontrak, seperti peristiwa gagal bayar atau peristiwa tunggakan;
- Peminjam, karena alasan ekonomi atau kontrak yang berkaitan dengan kesulitan keuangan, telah memberikan konsesi kepada peminjam yang tidak akan dipertimbangkan oleh pemberi pinjaman;
- Terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya;
- Hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan tersebut karena kesulitan keuangan; atau
- Pembelian atau asal mula aset keuangan dengan diskon besar yang mencerminkan kerugian kredit yang terjadi.

Aset keuangan yang dibeli atau yang berasal dari aset keuangan memburuk (POCI)

Aset keuangan POCI adalah aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai pada saat pembelian. Tidak ada cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang diakui pada pengakuan awal karena harga pembelian termasuk estimasi kerugian kredit seumur hidup. Setiap perubahan kerugian kredit seumur hidup diakui dalam laporan laba rugi sebagai bagian dari cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Tahapan penurunan nilai berdasarkan klasifikasi risiko kredit

Bank mengklasifikasikan penurunan nilai aset keuangan dalam tiga tahap berdasarkan evaluasi internal terhadap risiko kredit dan kriteria tambahan untuk menentukan kualitas aset instrumen keuangan sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 40/POJK.03/2019 tentang Penilaian Kualitas Aktiva Bank Umum sebagai berikut:

Tahap 1

- Tidak ada tunggakan (*Bucket 1*)
- Terlambat tidak lebih dari 30 hari (*Bucket 2*)

Bank akan mengukur cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebesar ECL 12 bulan.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(iv) Allowance for impairment loss on financial assets
(Continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (Continued)

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets

POCI financial assets are those that are credit impaired at purchase. No allowance for impairment loss is recognized at initial recognition as the purchase price includes the estimated lifetime credit losses. Any changes in lifetime credit losses are recognized in profit or loss as part of the allowance for impairment losses.

Stages of impairment based on classification of credit risk

The Bank classifies the impairment of financial assets in three stages based on the internal evaluation of credit risk and additional criteria to determine the quality of financial instrument assets in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 40/POJK.03/2019 concerning Asset Quality Assessment for Commercial Banks as follows:

Stage 1

- No overdue (*Bucket 1*)
- Overdue not more than 30 days (*Bucket 2*)

The Bank will measure allowance for impairment loss at an amount equal to 12-months ECL.

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e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(iv) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan
(Lanjutan)

Tahapan penurunan nilai berdasarkan klasifikasi risiko kredit (Lanjutan)

Tahap 2

- Terlambat 31 - 60 hari (Bucket 3)
- Terlambat 61 - 90 hari (Bucket 4)
- Memiliki satu dari kriteria
 - Penurunan peringkat kredit internal
 - Peringkat kredit internal kedaluwarsa
 - *Early warning*
 - Indikasi keuangan mengalami penurunan
- Restrukturisasi

Tahap 3

- Terlambat lebih dari 90 hari (Bucket 5)
- Peringkat kredit internal D1-D3 (untuk perusahaan dan lembaga keuangan)
- Hapus buku

Bank akan mengukur cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk Stage 2 dan Stage 3 seumur hidup ECL.

Evaluasi penurunan nilai

Penurunan nilai secara individual

Bank mengevaluasi penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan dengan kriteria:

- Jumlah total Rp25 miliar ke atas;
- Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai Tahap 2 atau Tahap 3; dan
- Mendapat persetujuan dari Komite Manajemen Risiko.

Taksiran kerugian didasarkan pada semua informasi yang tersedia dan penilaian kredit yang dialami, dan mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor lain termasuk, tetapi tidak terbatas pada hal-hal berikut:

- Kemampuan pembayaran kembali;
- Jenis dan total agunan;
- Ketersediaan jaminan; dan
- Prospek bisnis rekanan di masa depan.

Estimasi jumlah terpulihkan didasarkan pada nilai kini arus kas masa depan yang diidentifikasi dari pihak lawan. Bank menggunakan teknik yang berbeda untuk mengevaluasi penurunan nilai dan mengukur kerugian penurunan nilai, seperti:

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(iv) Allowance for impairment loss on financial assets
(Continued)

Stages of impairment based on classification of credit risk (Continued)

Stage 2

- Overdue 31 - 60 days (Bucket 3)
- Overdue 61 - 90 days (Bucket 4)
- Has one of the following criteria
 - Downgrading of internal credit rating
 - Expired internal credit rating
 - *Early warning*
 - Downgrading financial indication
- Restructured

Stage 3

- Overdue more than 90 days (Bucket 5)
- Internal credit rating D1-D3 (for company and financial institution)
- Write off

The Bank will measure the allowance for impairment losses for Stage 2 and Stage 3 at equal to lifetime ECL.

Impairment evaluation

Individual impairment

The Bank evaluates impairment individually to financial assets with criteria:

- Total amount of Rp25 billion and above;
- The financial asset is classified as Stage 2 or Stage 3; and
- Obtained approval from the Risk Management Committee.

The estimated losses are based on all available information and experienced credit judgment, and considering other factors including, but not limited to the following:

- Repayment capability;
- Type and total collateral;
- Availability of guarantee; and
- Counterparty's business prospect in the future.

The estimated recoverable amount is based on the present value of future cash flows identified from the counterparty. Bank uses different technique to evaluate impairment and measure impairment losses, such as:

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e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(iv) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan
(Lanjutan)

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (Lanjutan)

- Metode arus kas yang didiskontokan;
- Nilai wajar agunan, jika nilai terpulihkannya hanya bersumber dari agunan, maka jumlah dan waktu arus kas masa depan dari pokok dan bunganya sulit ditentukan, dan kemungkinan terjadi pengambil alihan agunan dan didukung dengan aspek hukum pengikatan agunan; atau
- Harga pasar yang dapat diamati.

Penurunan nilai secara kolektif

Penurunan nilai kolektif termasuk aset keuangan lain yang tidak dinilai secara individual.

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan untuk penurunan nilai kolektif berdasarkan karakteristik kredit yang serupa sebagai berikut:

- Ritel - disubklasifikasi menjadi Ritel dan Kantor Kecil/Kantor Rumah (SOHO)
- Nonritel - disubklasifikasi menjadi Perusahaan Luar Negeri, Lembaga Keuangan, dan Pembiayaan Khusus

Evaluasi penurunan nilai kolektif didasarkan pada parameter *Probability of Default* (PD), *Loss Given Default* (LGD) dan *Exposure at Default* (EAD), dengan mempertimbangkan informasi historis, terkini dan berwawasan ke depan.

PD ditentukan menggunakan model *Markov Chain* dengan model *Number of Account of Transition Matrix*, dievaluasi dan diamati secara bulanan berdasarkan data historis. PD disesuaikan dengan informasi berwawasan ke depan dengan memasukkan faktor makroekonomi yang berhubungan langsung dengan PD bulanan berdasarkan analisis regresi.

LGD ditentukan berdasarkan tingkat pemulihan dari pembayaran pinjaman, dan eksposur terhadap agunan fisik dan keuangan.

EAD ditentukan sebagai saldo terutang dari aset keuangan pada tanggal penilaian penurunan nilai.

Bank mencerminkan nilai waktu atas uang dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif sebagai faktor diskonto untuk menentukan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal pelaporan.

Bobot probabilitas dalam perhitungan ECL telah ditentukan oleh Bank yang meliputi persentase skenario normal, terburuk, dan kasus terbaik.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. *Financial Assets* (Continued)

(iv) *Allowance for impairment loss on financial assets*
(Continued)

Impairment evaluation (Continued)

- *Discounted cash flow method;*
- *Fair value of collateral, if the recoverable amount is only sourced from collateral, the amount and timing of future cash flows from principal and interest are difficult to determine, and collateral acquisition is possible to occur and supported with legal aspects of collateral binding; or*
- *Observable market prices.*

Collective impairment

Collective impairment includes other financial assets which are not assessed individually.

The Bank classifies financial assets for collective impairment based on similar credit characteristics as follows:

- *Retail - subclassified into Retail and Small Office/Home Office (SOHO)*
- *Non-retail - subclassified into Overseas Corporate, Financial Institution, and Special Financing*

The evaluation of collective impairment is based on the parameters of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD), taking into account historical, current and forward-looking information.

PD is determined using Markov Chain with Number of Account of Transition Matrix model, evaluated and observed on a monthly basis based on historical data. PD is adjusted with forward-looking information by incorporating macroeconomic factor that has direct relationship with the monthly PD based on regression analysis.

LGD is determined based on the historical recovery rate from loan repayments, and exposure to risk-mitigating collaterals.

EAD is determined as the outstanding balance of the financial assets in the event of default.

The Bank reflects the time value of money using the effective interest rate as the discount factor to determine the impairment loss as of reporting date.

The probability weight in the calculation of ECL has been determined by the Bank which includes percentage of normal-, worst-, and best-case scenario.

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e. Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

(iv) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan
(Lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang dimodifikasi

Ketika arus kas kontraktual dari aset keuangan dinegosiasi ulang atau dimodifikasi dan negosiasi ulang atau modifikasi tidak mengakibatkan penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan, Bank menghitung ulang jumlah tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan sebagai nilai kini dari renegotiasi atau modifikasi. arus kas kontraktual yang didiskontokan dengan suku bunga efektif awal aset keuangan. Selisih antara arus kas kontraktual yang dinegosiasi ulang dan nilai tercatat aset keuangan pada tanggal modifikasi diakui sebagai "rugi penurunan nilai" dalam laporan laba rugi.

f. Liabilitas Keuangan

Klasifikasi, pengakuan dan pengukuran

Liabilitas keuangan yang diterbitkan oleh Bank diklasifikasi sesuai dengan substansi perjanjian kontraktual dan definisi liabilitas keuangan dan instrumen ekuitas.

Bank mengklasifikasikan kewajiban keuangannya dalam kategori berikut:

- Kewajiban keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi; dan
- Liabilitas keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Kewajiban keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)

Kategori ini terdiri dari kewajiban keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada FVTPL, dan kewajiban keuangan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank pada FVTPL.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada FVTPL jika diakuisisi terutama untuk tujuan pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau pada pengakuan awal, merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan teridentifikasi yang dikelola bersama oleh Bank dan yang terdapat bukti pola aksi ambil untung jangka pendek baru-baru ini. Derivatif juga diklasifikasikan sebagai FVTPL, kecuali instrumen lindung nilai yang ditunjuk dan efektif.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e. Financial Assets (Continued)

(iv) Allowance for impairment loss on financial assets
(Continued)

Modified financial assets

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Difference between the renegotiated contractual cash flows and the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date of modification is recognized as an "impairment loss" in profit or loss.

f. Financial Liabilities

Classification, recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities issued by the Bank are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

This category comprises financial liabilities classified at FVTPL, and financial liabilities designated by the Bank at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified and measured at FVTPL if it was acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term, or on initial recognition it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also classified as at FVTPL, except a designated and effective hedging instrument.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

f. Liabilitas Keuangan (Lanjutan)

Kewajiban keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL) (Lanjutan)

Bank dapat secara tidak dapat ditarik kembali menetapkan liabilitas keuangan pada FVTPL ketika hal itu menghasilkan informasi yang lebih relevan karena menghilangkan atau secara signifikan mengurangi ketidaksesuaian akuntansi yang mungkin timbul, atau sekelompok liabilitas keuangan dikelola dan kinerjanya dievaluasi berdasarkan nilai wajar. Berdasarkan manajemen risiko atau strategi investasi yang terdokumentasi dan informasi tentang Bank disediakan secara internal atas dasar itu kepada personel manajemen kunci entitas.

Liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diakui pada nilai wajar, dan biaya transaksi diakui secara langsung dalam laporan laba rugi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar dan beban bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi.

Perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas derivatif diakui sebagai "laba selisih kurs - neto" dalam laporan laba rugi.

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, kecuali untuk:

- Kewajiban keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- Liabilitas keuangan yang timbul ketika transfer aset keuangan tidak memenuhi syarat untuk penghentian pengakuan atau ketika pendekatan keterlibatan berkelanjutan diterapkan;
- Kontrak jaminan keuangan;
- Komitmen untuk memberikan pinjaman dengan suku bunga di bawah pasar; dan
- Pertimbangan kontinjensi yang diakui oleh pihak pengakuisisi dalam kombinasi bisnis.

Pada pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan diakui pada nilai wajar dikurangi biaya transaksi, dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Bunga dari kewajiban keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dicatat sebagai "beban bunga" dalam laporan laba rugi.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f. *Financial Liabilities* (Continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (Continued)

The Bank may irrevocably designate a financial liability at FVTPL when doing so results in more relevant information because either it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise, or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the Bank is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are recognized directly in profit or loss. Gain or loss arising from changes in fair value and interest expense are recognized in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of derivative liabilities are recognized under "gain on foreign exchange - net" in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost, except for:

- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;*
- *Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach is applied;*
- *Financial guarantee contracts;*
- *Commitments to provide loans at below market interest rate; and*
- *Contingent considerations recognized by the acquirer in the business combination.*

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are recognized at fair value minus the transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest from financial liabilities at amortized cost is recorded as "interest expense" in profit or loss.

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f. Liabilitas Keuangan (Lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan liabilitas keuangan

Bank menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, liabilitas Bank telah dilepaskan, dibatalkan atau kedaluwarsa. Selisih antara jumlah tercatat liabilitas keuangan yang dihentikan pengakuannya dan imbalan yang dibayarkan dan utang diakui dalam laba rugi.

Reklasifikasi liabilitas keuangan

Bank tidak diperbolehkan untuk mereklasifikasi setiap kewajiban keuangan dari atau ke kelompok kewajiban keuangan FVTPL.

Kerugian Kredit yang Diharapkan (ECL)

Bank akan mengakui penyisihan kerugian ECL pada komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan keuangan yang mana persyaratan penurunan nilai berlaku. Lihat Catatan 3e (iv.) untuk mengukur kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

Untuk komitmen pinjaman yang belum ditarik, ECL diukur pada selisih antara nilai kini dari jumlah arus kas jika komitmen ditarik dan arus kas yang diharapkan diterima oleh Bank.

Untuk kontrak jaminan keuangan, ECL diukur pada selisih antara estimasi pembayaran untuk menggantikan pemilik kerugian kredit yang terjadi dikurangi jumlah yang diperkirakan dapat dipulihkan.

ECL yang ditentukan untuk komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan keuangan diakui sebagai "provisi untuk penyediaan dana yang belum ditarik" berdasarkan komponen kewajiban Bank.

g. Saling Hapus antar Aset Keuangan dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan disalinghapuskan dan nilai netonya disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan jika Bank tersebut memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui; dan berintensi untuk menyelesaikan secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya secara simultan. Hak saling hapus dapat ada pada saat ini dari pada bersifat kontingen atas terjadinya suatu peristiwa di masa depan dan harus dieksekusi oleh pihak lawan, baik dalam situasi bisnis normal dan dalam peristiwa gagal bayar, peristiwa kepailitan atau kebangkrutan.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f. Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial liabilities

The Bank is not allowed to reclassify any financial liabilities from or to a group of FVTPL financial liabilities.

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The Bank shall recognize a loss allowance for ECL on a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract to which the impairment requirements apply. Refer to Note 3e (iv.) for the measurement of expected credit losses.

For undrawn loan commitments, ECL is measured at the difference between the present value of the amount of cash flow if the commitments are withdrawn and the cash flow expected to be received by the Bank.

For financial guarantee contracts, ECL are measured at the difference between the estimated payments to replace the holder for the credit losses incurred less the amount estimated to be recoverable.

The ECL determined that loan commitments and financial guarantee contract are recognized as "Provision for unused credit facility" under the Bank's liability component.

g. Netting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

h. Metode Suku Bunga Efektif

Metode suku bunga efektif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menghitung biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari instrumen keuangan dan metode untuk mengalokasikan pendapatan bunga atau biaya selama periode yang relevan. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi penerimaan atau pembayaran kas masa depan (mencakup seluruh komisi dan bentuk lain yang dibayarkan dan diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif, biaya transaksi dan premium dan diskonto lainnya) selama perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan, atau (jika lebih tepat), digunakan periode yang lebih singkat untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal.

Pendapatan dan beban diakui berdasarkan suku bunga efektif untuk instrumen keuangan selain dari instrumen keuangan FVTPL.

i. 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.

Dalam rangka konsistensi dan perbandingan dalam pengukuran nilai wajar dan pengungkapan terkait, Bank melakukan pengukuran nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan yang dimiliki dengan hierarki berikut:

- Pengukuran nilai wajar level 1 adalah yang berasal dari harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik di mana Bank dapat mengakses pada tanggal pengukuran;
- Pengukuran nilai wajar level 2 adalah yang berasal dari input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas, baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung (misalnya deviasi dari harga); dan
- Pengukuran nilai wajar level 3 adalah yang berasal dari teknik penilaian yang mencakup input untuk aset atau liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h. Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or (where appropriate), a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income and expenses are recognized on an effective interest basis for financial instruments other than those financial instruments at FVTPL.

i. Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, 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, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the asset or a liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In order to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, the Bank measures the fair value of the financial instruments held based on the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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j. Kas dan Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

Kas dan giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain tidak dijaminan atau dibatasi penggunaannya.

Kas dan setara kas diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Lihat Catatan 3e untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, reklasifikasi, penghentian pengakuan, dan penurunan nilai kas dan giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain.

k. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penempatan dalam bentuk Deposito Berjangka dan *Deposit Facility* Bank Indonesia.

Lihat Catatan 3e untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, reklasifikasi, penghentian pengakuan, dan penurunan nilai penempatan Bank Indonesia dan bank lain.

l. Efek-efek

Efek-efek terdiri dari obligasi Pemerintah dan obligasi korporasi yang diperdagangkan di pasar uang, forfaying serta wesel ekspor.

Efek-efek diklasifikasikan sebagai FVOCI dan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Lihat Catatan 3e untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, reklasifikasi, penghentian pengakuan, dan penurunan nilai sekuritas.

m. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif

Bank melakukan transaksi yang melibatkan instrumen keuangan derivatif seperti transaksi spot mata uang asing dan swap suku bunga, untuk mengelola eksposur risiko pasar seperti risiko mata uang dan risiko suku bunga.

Tagihan dan kewajiban derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai aset dan kewajiban keuangan pada FVTPL.

Lihat Catatan 3e dan 3f untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, reklasifikasi, penghentian pengakuan, dan penurunan nilai instrumen keuangan derivatif.

n. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi

Tagihan akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Liabilitas akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j. Cash and Demand Deposits with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

Cash and demand deposits with Bank Indonesia and other banks are not pledged or restricted in use.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as at amortized cost.

Refer to Note 3e for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, reclassification, derecognition, and impairment of cash and demand deposits with Bank Indonesia and other banks.

k. Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks represent placement in Bank Indonesia Time Deposit and Deposit Facility.

Refer to Note 3e for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, reclassification, derecognition, and impairment of placements Bank Indonesia and other banks.

l. Securities

Securities consist of the Government bonds and corporate bonds traded in the money market, forfaying and export drafts.

Securities are classified as at FVOCI and at amortized cost.

Refer to Note 3e for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, reclassification, derecognition, and impairment of securities.

m. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Bank enters into transactions involving derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency spot and forward transactions, and interest rate swaps, to manage exposures to market risks such as currency risk and interest rate risks.

Derivative receivables and payables are classified as financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL.

Refer to Notes 3e and 3f for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, reclassification, derecognition, and impairment of derivative financial instruments.

n. Acceptance Receivables and Payables

Acceptance receivables are classified as at amortized cost.

Acceptance payables are classified as at amortized cost.

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n. Tagihan dan Liabilitas Akseptasi (Lanjutan)

Lihat Catatan 3e dan 3f untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, reklasifikasi, penghentian pengakuan, dan penurunan nilai piutang dan kewajiban akseptasi.

o. Kredit

Kredit merupakan dana yang diberikan berdasarkan perjanjian atau kontrak pembiayaan dengan peminjam, di mana peminjam diharuskan membayar kembali utangnya dengan bunga setelah jangka waktu tertentu.

Kredit diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Kredit sindikasi dicatat sesuai proporsi risiko yang ditanggung Bank.

Lihat Catatan 3e untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, reklasifikasi, penghentian pengakuan, dan penurunan nilai kredit.

Restrukturisasi kredit

Restrukturisasi kredit dilakukan kepada peminjam yang tidak dapat memenuhi pembayaran pokok atau bunganya sesuai dengan jadwal kontrak.

Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit terkait dengan perubahan persyaratan kredit diakui jika nilai kini penerimaan kas masa depan yang didiskontokan pada tingkat bunga efektif awal, lebih kecil dari jumlah kredit sebelum restrukturisasi. Lihat Catatan 3e (iv.) untuk kebijakan akuntansi restrukturisasi kredit.

p. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai.

Penyusutan diakui untuk menghapuskan biaya perolehan aset dikurangi nilai residu dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus dengan jangka waktu sebagai berikut:

	<u>Tahun/Years</u>	
Bangunan	20	Building
Inventaris kantor	5	Office equipment
Kendaraan	5	Vehicles
Perbaikan prasarana	5	Leasehold improvements

Masa manfaat ekonomis, nilai residu dan metode penyusutan dikaji setiap akhir tahun dan pengaruh dari setiap perubahan estimasi tersebut berlaku prospektif.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

n. Acceptance Receivables and Payables (Continued)

Refer to Notes 3e and 3f for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, reclassification, derecognition, and impairment of acceptance receivables and payables.

o. Loans

Loans represent funds provided based on agreements or financing contracts with borrowers, where borrowers are required to repay their debts with interest after a specified period.

Loans are classified as at amortized cost.

Syndicated loans are recorded according to the proportion of risks borne by the Bank.

Refer to Note 3e for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, reclassification, derecognition, and impairment of loans.

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring is made for borrowers who are unable to fulfill their principal or interest payments according to the contractual schedule.

Losses resulting from loan restructuring related to modification of credit terms are recognized if the present value of future cash receipts discounted at the original effective interest rate, is less than the amount of the outstanding loan before the restructuring. Refer to Note 3e (iv.) for the accounting policies on loan restructuring.

p. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write-off the cost of assets less residual values using the straight-line method with rates as follows:

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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p. Aset Tetap (Lanjutan)

Tanah dinyatakan berdasarkan biaya perolehan dan tidak disusutkan.

Beban pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dibebankan pada laba rugi pada saat terjadinya. Biaya-biaya lain yang terjadi selanjutnya yang timbul untuk menambah, mengganti atau memperbaiki aset tetap dicatat sebagai biaya perolehan aset jika, dan hanya jika, besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomis di masa depan berkenaan dengan aset tersebut akan mengalir ke entitas dan biaya perolehan aset dapat diukur secara andal.

Aset tetap yang sudah tidak digunakan lagi atau yang dijual dikeluarkan dari kelompok aset tetap berikut akumulasi penyusutannya. Keuntungan atau kerugian dari penjualan aset tetap tersebut dibukukan dalam laba rugi pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

Aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat pelepasan atau ketika tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan timbul dari penggunaan aset secara berkelanjutan. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari pelepasan atau penghentian pengakuan suatu aset tetap ditentukan sebagai selisih antara hasil penjualan dan nilai tercatat aset dan diakui dalam laba rugi.

q. Aset Tak Berwujud

Aset takberwujud Bank terdiri dari hak atas tanah dan perangkat lunak.

Perangkat lunak yang dibeli oleh Bank dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi penurunan nilai.

Amortisasi diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat selama 5 tahun.

Biaya legal pengurusan hak atas tanah pada saat perolehan tanah tersebut diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan aset tanah pada aset tetap.

Biaya pembaruan atau pengurusan perpanjangan hak atas tanah diakui sebagai aset takberwujud dan diamortisasi selama periode hak atas tanah sebagaimana tercantum dalam kontrak atau umur ekonomis aset, mana yang lebih pendek.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

p. Property and Equipment (Continued)

Land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operations as incurred. Other costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service an item of property and equipment, are recognized as asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of their carrying values and the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in profit or loss.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

q. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets of the Bank consist of land rights and software.

Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method based on its estimated useful life of 5 years.

The legal cost of land rights upon acquisition of the land is recognized as part of the cost of and under property and equipment.

The cost of renewal or extension of legal rights on land is recognized as an intangible asset and amortized over the period of land rights as stated in the contract or economic life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

r. Sewa

Pada awal kontrak, Bank menilai apakah kontrak tersebut adalah, atau memuat, sewa. Suatu kontrak adalah atau memuat sewa jika kontrak tersebut memberikan hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset yang diidentifikasi untuk suatu periode waktu sebagai imbalan untuk imbalan.

Bank mengakui kewajiban sewa sebesar pembayaran sewa yang akan dibayar selama masa sewa, didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman tambahan lessee. Pembayaran sewa mencakup pembayaran tetap, termasuk pembayaran tetap secara substansial, dikurangi piutang insentif sewa, pembayaran sewa variabel yang bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga, dan jumlah yang diharapkan untuk dibayar dalam jaminan nilai sisa. Pembayaran sewa juga mencakup harga pelaksanaan yang wajar untuk opsi pembelian jika ditentukan untuk dilaksanakan oleh Bank, dan pembayaran denda untuk mengakhiri sewa jika jangka waktu sewa mencerminkan Bank melaksanakan opsi pengakhiran sewa.

Aset-hak guna termasuk jumlah liabilitas sewa yang diakui, biaya langsung awal yang dibayarkan, biaya pemulihan dan pembayaran sewa pada atau sebelum tanggal mulai sewa, dikurangi insentif sewa yang diterima.

Setelah tanggal awal sewa, jumlah kewajiban sewa ditingkatkan untuk mencerminkan beban bunga dan dikurangi pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan. Hak-guna disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama periode yang lebih singkat antara masa sewa dan taksiran masa manfaat aset.

Untuk sewa jangka pendek (dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan) dan sewa aset bernilai rendah, Bank mengakui pembayaran sewa dengan dasar garis lurus selama periode sewa dalam laba rugi.

Aset-hak guna dan liabilitas sewa disajikan terpisah di laporan posisi keuangan. Penyusutan aset hak pakai dan beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi. Pembayaran tunai untuk liabilitas sewa disajikan secara terpisah di laporan arus kas.

s. Agunan yang Diambil Alih dan Properti Terbengkalai

Agunan yang diambil alih adalah agunan yang diambil alih oleh Bank.

Properti terbengkalai merupakan aset tetap Bank berupa tanah dan bangunan yang tidak digunakan dalam kegiatan operasional bisnis Bank.

Aset yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai disajikan dalam akun "Aset lain-lain".

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

r. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Bank recognizes lease liabilities at the amount of lease payments that will be paid over the lease term, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include fixed payments, including substantially fixed payments, less lease incentive receivables, variable lease payments that depends on index or interest rate, and the expected amount to be paid in a residual value guarantee. Lease payments also include the reasonable exercise price for purchase option if it is determined to be exercised by the Bank, and the payment of penalty to terminate the lease if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the lease termination option.

The right-of-use assets include the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs paid, restoration costs and lease payments on or before the start date of the lease, less lease incentives received.

After the inception date of the lease, the amount of the lease liabilities is increased to reflect the interest charges and fewer lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter period between the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset.

For short-term leases (with terms of less or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets, the Bank recognizes lease payments on a straight-line basis during the lease period in profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented separately in the statement of financial position. Depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest charges on lease liabilities are presented in profit and loss. Cash payments for lease liabilities are presented separately in the statement of cash flows.

s. Foreclosed Assets and Abandoned Properties

Foreclosed assets are collaterals foreclosed by the Bank.

Abandoned properties represent the Bank's property and equipment in the form of land and building which are not used in the Bank's business operational activities.

Foreclosed assets and abandoned properties are presented under "Other assets" account.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

s. Agunan yang Diambil Alih dan Properti Terbengkalai (Lanjutan)

Selisih antara nilai tercatat agunan yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai dengan hasil penjualan properti tersebut dicatat sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada saat penjualan.

Agunan yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai diukur pada nilai mana yang lebih rendah antara jumlah tercatat dan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual. Manajemen mengevaluasi nilai agunan yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai secara berkala. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih dan properti terbengkalai dicadangkan pada saat penurunan nilai properti.

t. Penurunan Nilai Aset Nonkeuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Bank menelaah nilai tercatat aset nonkeuangan untuk menentukan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa aset tersebut telah mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali dari aset diestimasi untuk menentukan tingkat kerugian penurunan nilai (jika ada). Bila tidak memungkinkan untuk mengestimasi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali atas suatu aset individu, Bank akan mengestimasi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali dari unit penghasil kas atas aset.

Estimasi nilai terpulihkan adalah nilai tertinggi antara nilai wajar dikurangi biaya pelepasan dan nilai pakainya. Dalam menilai nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan didiskontokan ke nilai kini menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini dari nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik atas aset yang mana estimasi arus kas masa depan belum disesuaikan.

Jika jumlah terpulihkan dari aset nonkeuangan (unit penghasil kas) lebih kecil dari nilai tercatatnya, nilai tercatat aset (unit penghasil kas) diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai terpulihkan dan rugi penurunan nilai diakui ke laba rugi.

u. Liabilitas Segera

Liabilitas segera dicatat pada saat liabilitas kepada masyarakat maupun kepada bank lain timbul.

Kewajiban segera diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Lihat Catatan 3f untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, dan penghentian pengakuan liabilitas segera.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

s. Foreclosed Assets and Abandoned Properties (Continued)

The difference between the carrying amount of foreclosed assets and abandoned properties and the proceeds from the sale of such properties is recorded as gain or loss at the time of sale.

Foreclosed assets and abandoned properties are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Management evaluates the value of foreclosed assets and abandoned properties periodically. Allowance for impairment losses on foreclosed assets and abandoned properties is reserved on reduction of the properties' value.

t. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Estimated recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of the non-financial asset (cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

u. Liabilities Payable Immediately

Liabilities payable immediately are recorded at the time obligations to public customers or other banks arise.

Liabilities payable immediately are classified as amortized cost.

Refer to Note 3f for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, and derecognition of liabilities payable immediately.

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v. Simpanan

Simpanan nasabah adalah dana yang ditempatkan nasabah pada Bank, yang meliputi giro, tabungan dan, deposito berjangka.

Simpanan diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Lihat Catatan 3f untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait tentang klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran dan penghentian pengakuan simpanan.

w. Simpanan dari Bank Lain

Simpanan dari bank lain merupakan kewajiban kepada bank dalam dan luar negeri berupa giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka, dan interbank call money,

Simpanan dari bank lain diklasifikasikan dalam kategori liabilitas keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Lihat Catatan 3f untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, dan penghentian pengakuan simpanan dari bank lain.

x. Pinjaman yang Diterima

Pinjaman diterima merupakan dana yang diterima dari bank lain dengan liabilitas pembayaran kembali sesuai dengan persyaratan perjanjian pinjaman.

Pinjaman diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Lihat Catatan 3f untuk kebijakan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, dan penghentian pinjaman yang diterima.

y. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban Bunga

Pendapatan dan beban bunga diakui secara akrual menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (Catatan 3h).

Pendapatan dan beban bunga dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan diakui dalam laba rugi. Pendapatan bunga dari kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif berdasarkan jumlah kredit setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

v. Deposits

Deposits from customers are the funds placed by customers with the Bank, which include demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits and other similar deposits.

Deposits are classified as at amortized costs.

Refer to Note 3f for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, and derecognition of deposits.

w. Deposits from Other Banks

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to domestic and overseas banks, in the form of demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits, and interbank call money.

Deposits from other banks are classified as at amortized costs.

Refer to Note 3f for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, and derecognition of deposits from other banks.

x. Borrowings

Borrowings are funds received from other banks, with payment obligation based on loan agreement.

Borrowings are classified as at amortized cost.

Refer to Note 3f for the related accounting policies on classification, recognition, measurement, and derecognition of borrowings.

y. Recognition of Interest Revenues and Expenses

Interest revenue and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method (Note 3h).

Interest revenues and expenses from financial assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss. Interest revenues from impaired loans are computed using the effective interest rate method based on the amount of loan, net of impairment loss.

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z. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban Provisi dan Komisi

Pendapatan komisi dan upah yang terkait dengan aktivitas pinjaman atau persyaratan tertentu dan dalam jumlah yang signifikan diperlakukan sebagai biaya transaksi ditangguhkan yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung ke instrumen keuangan dan diamortisasi selama periode instrumen keuangan terkait dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Provisi dan komisi yang tidak berkaitan dengan kegiatan perkreditan atau pinjaman dan syarat tertentu atau nilainya tidak material menurut Bank diakui sebagai pendapatan atau beban pada saat terjadinya transaksi.

aa. Perpajakan

Beban pajak penghasilan merupakan jumlah pajak yang terutang dan pajak tangguhan.

Pajak kini terutang berdasarkan laba kena pajak untuk tahun berjalan. Laba kena pajak berbeda dari laba sebelum pajak seperti yang dilaporkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain karena pos pendapatan atau beban yang dikenakan pajak atau dikurangkan pada tahun berbeda dan pos-pos yang tidak pernah dikenakan pajak atau tidak dapat dikurangkan.

Beban pajak kini ditentukan berdasarkan laba kena pajak dalam periode yang bersangkutan yang dihitung berdasarkan tarif pajak yang berlaku.

Pajak tangguhan diakui atas perbedaan temporer antara jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan keuangan dengan dasar pengenaan pajak yang digunakan dalam perhitungan laba kena pajak. Liabilitas pajak tangguhan umumnya diakui untuk seluruh perbedaan temporer kena pajak. Aset pajak tangguhan umumnya diakui untuk seluruh perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan sepanjang kemungkinan besar bahwa laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer dapat dimanfaatkan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan tidak diakui jika perbedaan temporer timbul dari pengakuan awal (selain dari kombinasi bisnis) dari aset dan liabilitas suatu transaksi yang tidak memengaruhi laba kena pajak atau laba akuntansi.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

z. Recognition of Revenues and Expenses on Commissions and Fees

Commissions and fees income related to loan activities or specific terms and with significant amounts are treated as deferred transaction cost that are directly attributable to the financial instruments and amortized over the periods of the related financial instruments using the effective interest rate method.

Commissions and fees which are not related to loan activities and terms of the loan or whose amount is not material according to the Bank are recognized as revenues or expenses at the time the transactions occur.

aa. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable income for the year computed using prevailing tax rates.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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aa. Perpajakan (Lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang diekspektasikan berlaku dalam periode ketika liabilitas diselesaikan atau aset dipulihkan dengan tarif pajak (dan peraturan pajak) yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada akhir periode pelaporan. Pengukuran aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan mencerminkan konsekuensi pajak yang sesuai dengan cara yang Bank harapkan, pada akhir periode pelaporan, untuk memulihkan atau menyelesaikan jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitasnya.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan dikaji ulang pada akhir periode pelaporan dan dikurangi jumlah tercatatnya jika kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak tidak lagi tersedia dalam jumlah yang memadai untuk mengkompensasikan sebagian atau seluruh aset pajak tangguhan tersebut.

Pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan diakui sebagai beban atau pendapatan dalam laporan laba rugi, kecuali jika berkaitan dengan pos-pos yang diakui di luar laba rugi (baik dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain atau langsung dalam ekuitas), dalam hal ini pajak juga diakui di luar laporan laba rugi. Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dikompensasikan ketika ada hak yang dapat diberlakukan secara hukum untuk menghapus aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini dan ketika mereka berhubungan dengan pajak penghasilan yang dipungut oleh otoritas perpajakan yang sama pada salah satu entitas kena pajak yang sama ketika ada tujuan untuk memulihkan aset pajak kini dan liabilitas pajak kini secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan, di setiap periode mendatang di mana sejumlah besar liabilitas atau aset pajak tangguhan diharapkan dapat diselesaikan atau dipulihkan.

ab. Imbalan Kerja

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek diakui pada saat terutang kepada karyawan berdasarkan metode akrual.

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja

Bank mengakui liabilitas imbalan pascakerja kepada karyawan sesuai dengan ketentuan minimum di dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 35 Tahun 2021 yang mengatur mengenai pelaksanaan dari Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang "Cipta Kerja" yang telah diganti dengan Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2023 tentang "Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja menjadi Undang-Undang".

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

aa. Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of their assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized outside of profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognized outside of profit or loss. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity when there is an intention to settle its current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

ab. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized when they accrue to the employees based on accrual method.

Post-employment benefits obligation

The Bank recognizes post-employment benefit liabilities to its employees in accordance with the minimum requirement in the Government Regulation No. 35 Year 2021 which regulates the implementation of Law No. 11 Year 2020 on "Job Creation" which has been replaced by Law No. 6 Year 2023 on "Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 Year 2022 on Job Creation into Law".

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3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

ab. Imbalan Kerja (Lanjutan)

ab. Employee Benefits (Continued)

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja (Lanjutan)

Post-employment benefits obligation (Continued)

Biaya penyediaan imbalan ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode projected unit credit, dengan penilaian aktuarial dilakukan pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan tahunan. Pengukuran kembali, yang terdiri dari keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial, segera tercermin dalam laporan posisi keuangan dengan beban atau kredit yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode terjadinya. Pengukuran kembali yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain tercermin sebagai pos terpisah pada penghasilan komprehensif lain di ekuitas dan tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi. Biaya jasa lalu diakui dalam laporan laba rugi pada periode amendemen program. Biaya bunga bersih dihitung dengan mengalihkan tingkat diskonto pada awal periode terhadap liabilitas imbalan pasti. Biaya manfaat pasti dikategorikan sebagai berikut:

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected as a separate item under other comprehensive income in equity and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the defined benefit liability. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Biaya jasa (termasuk biaya jasa kini, biaya jasa lalu serta keuntungan dan kerugian kurtailmen dan penyelesaian);
- Beban atau pendapatan bunga neto; dan
- Pengukuran kembali.

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense; and
- Remeasurement.

Bank menyajikan dua komponen pertama dari biaya imbalan pasti di laba rugi. Keuntungan dan kerugian kurtailmen dicatat sebagai biaya jasa lalu.

The Bank presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Liabilitas imbalan pensiun yang diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan merupakan defisit atau surplus aktual dalam program imbalan pasti Bank. Surplus yang dihasilkan dari perhitungan ini terbatas pada nilai kini manfaat ekonomis yang tersedia dalam bentuk pengembalian dana program dan pengurangan iuran masa depan atas program.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Bank's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Liabilitas untuk pesangon diakui mana yang terjadi lebih dulu ketika entitas tidak dapat lagi menarik penawaran imbalan tersebut dan ketika Bank mengakui biaya restrukturisasi terkait.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earliest of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Bank recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja jangka panjang lainnya

Other long-term employee benefits

Bank memberikan cuti kerja selama dua bulan bagi pegawai yang masih aktif selama 6 tahun masa kerja yang akan diberikan pada tahun ke-7 dan ke-8. Bank menyajikan komponen imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya dalam laporan laba rugi.

The Bank provides two months long service leaves for employees who are still active in 6 years of services that will be granted in 7th and 8th year. The Bank presents the components of other long-term employee benefits in profit or loss.

ac. Provisi

ac. Provision

Penyisihan diakui jika Bank memiliki kewajiban masa kini (baik secara hukum maupun konstruktif) sebagai akibat dari peristiwa masa lalu, kemungkinan besar Bank akan diminta untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban tersebut, dan dapat dibuat estimasi yang andal tentang jumlah kewajiban tersebut.

Provision is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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3. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (Lanjutan)

ac. Provisi (Lanjutan)

Jumlah yang diakui sebagai penyisihan merupakan estimasi terbaik dari pertimbangan yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban kini pada akhir periode pelaporan, dengan mempertimbangkan risiko dan ketidakpastian yang melingkupi kewajiban tersebut. Jika penyisihan diukur dengan menggunakan estimasi arus kas untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban kini, nilai tercatatnya adalah nilai kini dari arus kas tersebut.

Ketika beberapa atau semua manfaat ekonomi yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan penyisihan diharapkan dapat dipulihkan dari pihak ketiga, piutang diakui sebagai aset jika secara virtual dipastikan bahwa penggantian akan diterima dan jumlah piutang dapat diukur dengan andal.

Kontinjensi

Kewajiban kontinjensi tidak diakui dalam laporan keuangan tetapi diungkapkan kecuali kemungkinan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi kecil. Aset kontinjensi tidak diakui tetapi diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan jika kemungkinan besar terdapat arus masuk manfaat ekonomi.

4. PENGGUNAAN ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Dalam penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 3, manajemen diwajibkan untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi tentang jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas yang tidak tersedia dari sumber lain. Estimasi dan asumsi yang terkait didasarkan pada pengalaman historis dan faktor-faktor lain yang dianggap relevan. Hasil aktualnya mungkin berbeda dari estimasi tersebut.

Estimasi dan asumsi yang mendasari ditelaah secara berkelanjutan. Revisi estimasi akuntansi diakui dalam periode yang perkiraan tersebut direvisi jika revisi hanya memengaruhi periode itu, atau pada periode revisi dan periode masa depan jika revisi memengaruhi kedua periode tersebut.

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 3, pertimbangan kritis yang memiliki dampak signifikan pada jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan selain dari penyajian perkiraan yang diatur di bawah ini.

Klasifikasi Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Bank menetapkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 3e dan 3f.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

ac. Provision (Continued)

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both periods.

In the process of applying the accounting policies described in Note 3, critical judgment has a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements apart from those involving estimates, which are dealt with below.

Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Bank determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in Notes 3e and 3f.

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4. PENGGUNAAN ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (Lanjutan)

Sumber Estimasi Ketidakpastian

Asumsi utama mengenai masa depan dan sumber estimasi ketidakpastian utama lainnya pada akhir periode pelaporan, yang memiliki risiko signifikan yang mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam periode pelaporan berikutnya dijelaskan di bawah ini:

Rugi Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Bank menilai penurunan nilai aset keuangan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan. Dalam menentukan apakah rugi penurunan nilai harus dicatat dalam laba rugi, manajemen membuat penilaian, apakah terdapat bukti objektif bahwa kerugian telah terjadi. Suatu aset keuangan dinyatakan mengalami penurunan nilai bila ada bukti objektif terjadinya peristiwa yang berdampak pada estimasi arus kas atas aset keuangan. Bukti tersebut meliputi data yang dapat diobservasi yang menunjukkan bahwa telah terjadi peristiwa yang merugikan dalam status pembayaran debitur atau kondisi ekonomi nasional atau lokal yang berkorelasi dengan kelalaian pembayaran piutang.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai akan dibentuk untuk mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai yang terjadi dalam portofolio aset keuangan. Manajemen menggunakan perkiraan berdasarkan pengalaman kerugian historis untuk aset dengan karakteristik risiko kredit dan bukti objektif adanya penurunan nilai yang serupa dengan yang ada dalam portofolio pada saat penjadwalan arus kas masa depan.

Manajemen juga membuat penilaian atas metodologi dan asumsi untuk memperkirakan jumlah dan waktu arus kas masa depan yang direviu secara berkala untuk mengurangi perbedaan antara estimasi kerugian dan kerugian aktualnya. Bank melakukan penilaian terhadap penurunan nilai dalam dua cara, yaitu:

- a. Individual, dilakukan untuk jumlah aset keuangan yang melebihi ambang batas (*threshold*) tertentu dan aset keuangan yang memiliki bukti objektif penurunan nilai yang telah teridentifikasi secara terpisah pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan. Kerugian penurunan nilai adalah selisih antara nilai tercatat dan nilai kini dari estimasi terbaik atas arus kas masa depan dan realisasi agunan pada tingkat suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut. Estimasi ini dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan kapasitas utang dan fleksibilitas keuangan debitur, kualitas pendapatan debitur, jumlah dan sumber arus kas, industri di mana debitur beroperasi dan nilai realisasi agunan.

4. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period are discussed below:

Impairment Loss on Financial Assets

The Bank assesses its financial assets at each reporting date. In determining whether the impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, management makes judgment as to whether there is objective evidence that loss event has occurred. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been affected. The evidence includes observable data which indicates that an adverse event has occurred in the payment status of borrowers or in the national or local economic conditions that correlate with the omission of payment of receivables.

Allowance for loss on impairment will be set up to recognize the impairment loss that occurs in a portfolio of financial assets. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling future cash flows.

Management also makes judgments as to the methodology and assumptions for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows which are reviewed regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimate and actual loss. The Bank performs assessment of the impairment amounts in two ways, namely:

- a. Individually, made to the amount of financial assets that exceed certain threshold and to certain financial assets that have objective evidence that impairment has been identified separately on the date of statement of financial position. Impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the best estimated future cash flows and realization of collateral at the initial effective interest rates of financial assets. The estimates are made by considering the debt capacity and financial flexibility of the debtor, debtor's earnings quality, quantity and source of cash flows, industry in which the debtor operates and realizable value of collateral.

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Sumber Estimasi Ketidakpastian (Lanjutan)

Rugi Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (Lanjutan)

Estimasi jumlah dan waktu pemulihan masa depan akan membutuhkan banyak pertimbangan. Jumlah penerimaan tergantung pada kinerja debitur pada masa mendatang dan nilai agunan, keduanya akan dipengaruhi oleh kondisi ekonomi di masa depan, di samping itu agunan mungkin tidak mudah dijual. Nilai aktual arus kas masa depan dan tanggal penerimaan mungkin berbeda dari estimasi tersebut dan akibatnya kerugian aktual yang terjadi mungkin berbeda dengan yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan.

- b. Kolektif, dilakukan untuk jumlah aset keuangan yang tidak melebihi ambang batas (threshold) tertentu, tidak memiliki bukti objektif penurunan nilai dan aset keuangan yang memiliki bukti objektif penurunan nilai, namun belum diidentifikasi secara terpisah pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan. Pembentukan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan secara kolektif dengan antara lain memperhitungkan jumlah dan lamanya tunggakan, agunan dan pengalaman kerugian masa lalu. Faktor paling penting dalam pembentukan cadangan adalah probability of default dan loss given default. Kualitas aset keuangan pada masa mendatang dipengaruhi oleh ketidakpastian yang dapat menyebabkan kerugian aktual aset keuangan dapat berbeda secara material dari cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah dibentuk. Ketidakpastian ini termasuk lingkungan ekonomi, suku bunga dan pengaruhnya terhadap pembelanjaan debitur, tingkat pengangguran dan perilaku pembayaran.

Penilaian Instrumen Keuangan

Seperti dijelaskan dalam Catatan 36, Bank menggunakan teknik penilaian yang meliputi input yang tidak didasarkan pada data pasar yang dapat diobservasi untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar dari beberapa jenis instrumen keuangan. Catatan 36 memberikan informasi yang rinci mengenai asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam menentukan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa teknik penilaian yang dipilih dan asumsi yang digunakan adalah tepat dalam menentukan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan.

Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja

Penentuan liabilitas imbalan kerja tergantung pada pemilihan asumsi tertentu yang diidentifikasi oleh manajemen dalam menghitung jumlah liabilitas tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain tingkat diskonto dan tingkat kenaikan gaji. Perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang digunakan dapat berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap liabilitas imbalan kerja Bank. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja diungkapkan dalam Catatan 31.

4. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Impairment Loss on Financial Assets (Continued)

Estimating the amount and timing of future recovery will require a lot of considerations. The amount of revenue depends on the performance of the debtor in the future and the value of collateral, both of which will be affected by future economic conditions, in addition to the fact that the collateral may not be easily sold. The actual value and date of receipt of future cash flows may differ from the estimates and as a result, an actual loss which occurs may be different from the amount recognized in the financial statements.

- b. Collectively, made to the amount of financial assets that do not exceed certain threshold and do not have objective evidence of impairment when assessed individually, and to the financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment but has not been identified separately on the date of statement of financial position. Establishment of collective impairment loss is made by, among others, taking into account the number and duration of arrears, collateral and past loss experience. The most important factors in establishing reserves are the probability of default and the loss given default. The quality of financial assets in the future is affected by uncertainties that could cause actual loss on financial assets, which may differ materially from the impairment loss reserves that have been established. These uncertainties include the economic environment, interest rates and the effect on spending of the debtor, unemployment rate and payment behavior.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

As described in Note 36, the Bank uses valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data to estimate the fair value of certain types of financial instruments. Note 36 provides detailed information about the key assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the detailed sensitivity analysis for these assumptions. The management believes that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of financial instruments.

Employment Benefit Liabilities

Determination of employment benefit liabilities depends on the selection of certain assumptions identified by management in calculating the amount of such liability. These assumptions include, among others, the discount rate and the rate of increase in salaries. Significant changes in the assumptions used can significantly affect the Bank's employment benefit liabilities. The present value of the employment benefit liabilities of the Bank is disclosed in Note 31.

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4. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Sumber Estimasi Ketidakpastian (Lanjutan)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Taksiran Masa Manfaat Ekonomis Aset Tetap dan Aset Takberwujud

Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Masa manfaat setiap aset tetap dan aset takberwujud Bank ditentukan berdasarkan kegunaan yang diharapkan dari aset tersebut. Estimasi ini ditentukan berdasarkan evaluasi teknis internal dan pengalaman atas aset sejenis. Masa manfaat setiap aset direviu secara periodik dan disesuaikan apabila perkiraan berbeda dengan estimasi sebelumnya karena keausan, keusangan teknis dan komersial, hukum atau keterbatasan lainnya atas pemakaian aset. Namun terdapat kemungkinan bahwa hasil operasi di masa mendatang dapat dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh perubahan atas jumlah serta periode pencatatan biaya yang diakibatkan karena perubahan faktor yang disebutkan di atas.

The useful life of each item of the Bank's property and equipment and intangible assets are estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

Perubahan masa manfaat aset tetap dan aset takberwujud dapat memengaruhi jumlah biaya penyusutan dan amortisasi yang diakui dan mengurangi nilai tercatat aset tersebut. Nilai tercatat aset tetap dan aset takberwujud diungkapkan masing-masing dalam Catatan 14 dan 15.

A change in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment and intangible assets would affect the recorded depreciation and amortization expense and decrease the carrying values of these assets. The carrying amounts of property and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 14 and 15, respectively.

Penurunan Nilai Aset Nonkeuangan

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Bank mengevaluasi penurunan nilai aset apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset tidak dapat dipulihkan kembali. Faktor-faktor penting yang dapat menyebabkan penelaahan penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The Bank assesses impairment of assets whenever events or changes in circumstances that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Performa yang tidak tercapai secara signifikan terhadap ekspektasi historis atau proyeksi hasil operasi di masa yang akan datang;
- perubahan yang signifikan dalam cara penggunaan aset atau strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
- industri atau tren ekonomi yang secara signifikan bernilai negatif.

- significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

Bank mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai apabila nilai tercatat aset melebihi nilai yang dapat dipulihkan. Jumlah terpulihkan adalah nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakai aset (atau unit penghasil kas). Jumlah terpulihkan diestimasi untuk aset individual atau, jika tidak memungkinkan, untuk unit penghasil kas yang mana aset tersebut merupakan bagian daripada unit tersebut.

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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Sumber Estimasi Ketidakpastian (Lanjutan)

Aset Pajak Tangguhan

Bank mengakui aset pajak tangguhan sepanjang kemungkinan besar bahwa laba kena pajak tersedia dalam jumlah yang memadai untuk mengkompensasikan sebagian atau seluruh aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat dimanfaatkan. Penilaian Bank atas pengakuan aset pajak tangguhan dari perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan didasarkan pada tingkatan dan waktu dari proyeksi laba kena pajak periode pelaporan berikutnya.

Proyeksi didasarkan pada historis dan ekspektasi Bank atas pendapatan dan beban serta strategi perencanaan pajak di masa depan.

Menentukan Jangka Waktu Kontrak dengan Opsi Perpanjangan dan Penghentian Kontrak - Bank sebagai Lessee

Bank menentukan jangka waktu sewa sebagai jangka waktu sewa yang tidak dapat dibatalkan, bersama dengan periode yang dicakup oleh opsi untuk memperpanjang masa sewa jika dipastikan akan dilaksanakan, atau periode apa pun yang dicakup oleh opsi untuk menghentikan sewa, jika cukup wajar untuk tidak dilakukan.

Bank memiliki beberapa kontrak sewa yang mencakup opsi perpanjangan dan penghentian jangka waktu sewa. Bank menerapkan penilaian dalam mengevaluasi apakah dapat dipastikan jika akan menggunakan opsi untuk memperpanjang atau menghentikan sewa. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh fakta dan keadaan yang relevan yang memberikan insentif ekonomi untuk melakukan perpanjangan atau penghentian sewa. Setelah tanggal dimulainya, Bank menilai kembali masa sewa, jika terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan signifikan dalam keadaan yang berada dalam kendali dan memengaruhi apakah lessee cukup pasti untuk mengeksekusi opsi memperpanjang atau menghentikan sewa.

5. KAS

Kas terdiri dari:

	2023
Rupiah	42.758.738.300
Mata uang asing:	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.866.269.766
Dolar Singapura	81.734.380
Euro	-
Jumlah	58.706.742.446

Kas termasuk kas pada *Automated Teller Machines* masing-masing sebesar Rp3.048.850.000 dan Rp5.933.650.000 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

4. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

Deferred Tax Assets

The Bank recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Bank's assessment of the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting periods.

The forecast is based on the Bank's past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies.

Determining the Contract Term with Extension and Contract Termination Options - the Bank as Lessee

The Bank determines the lease term as noncancellable term, together with the period covered by the option to extend the lease if it is determined to be exercised, or any period covered by the option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and contract termination in the lease terms. The Bank applies its judgment in evaluating whether it is certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease. This is done by considering all relevant facts and circumstances that provide economic incentives to extend or terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term, if there is a significant event or change in circumstances which are under its control and affect whether the lessee is certain enough to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease.

5. CASH

Cash consists of:

	2023	2022	
	38.471.041.315		Rupiah
			Foreign currency:
	9.795.102.135		United States Dollar
	2.562.113		Singapore Dollar
	16.581.720		Euro
	48.285.287.283		Total

Cash includes cash in *Automated Teller Machines* amounting to Rp3,048,850,000 and Rp5,933,650,000 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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6. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

Giro pada Bank Indonesia ini terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>
Rupiah	737.888.142.367
Mata uang asing:	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	169.367.000.000
Jumlah	<u>907.255.142.367</u>

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 24/4/PBI/2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022 tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah" dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 12 Tahun 2023 tanggal 27 September 2023 tentang "Perubahan kedua atas PADG No. 24/8/PADG/2022 tentang Pelaksanaan Peraturan atas Pemenuhan Giro Wajib Minimum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah". Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 24/4/PBI/2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 24/8/PADG/2022 tanggal 30 Juni 2022, yang masing-masing sebesar:

	<u>2023</u>
Rupiah	
GWM harian*)	0,00%
GWM rata-rata*)	6,80%
Penyangga Likuiditas	
Makroprudensial (PLM)**)	6,00%
Mata uang asing***)	4,00%

*) Bank melakukan penyediaan dana untuk kegiatan ekonomi tertentu dan inklusif, sehingga Bank mendapatkan insentif berupa relaksasi Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dalam Rupiah masing-masing sebesar 2,20% dan 1,00% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022. Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah yang wajib dipenuhi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 yang seharusnya sebesar 9,00% dengan ketentuan harian 0,00% dan rata-rata 9,00% menjadi 6,80% dengan ketentuan harian 0,00% dan rata-rata 6,80% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, dan menjadi 8,00% dengan ketentuan harian 0,00% dan rata-rata 8,00% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.

***) Berdasarkan PADG No. 22/17/PBI/2020 tanggal 30 September 2020 tentang kewajiban pemenuhan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) ditetapkan perubahan menjadi 6%.

****) Per 16 Maret 2020, berdasarkan PADG No. 22/2/PADG/2020 tanggal 13 Maret 2020. Penyesuaian kebijakan pengaturan GWM dengan menurunkan GWM Valuta Asing untuk Bank Umum Konvensional (BUK) sebesar 400 bps dari 8% (delapan persen) menjadi 4% (empat persen).

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia consist of:

	<u>2022</u>	
	614.780.911.375	Rupiah
		Foreign currency:
	171.242.500.000	United States Dollar
	<u>786.023.411.375</u>	Total

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve has complied with Bank Indonesia (BI) Regulation PBI No. 24/4/PBI/2022 dated March 1, 2022 concerning "Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units", and Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No. 12 Year 2023 dated September 27, 2023 concerning "Second Amendment to PADG No. 24/8/PADG/2022 concerning Implementation Regulations for Fulfilling The Minimum Statutory Reserve in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units". As of December 31, 2022, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve has complied with Bank Indonesia (BI) Regulation PBI No. 24/4/PBI/2022 dated March 1, 2022 and Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No. 24/8/PADG/2022 dated June 30, 2022 which are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
		Rupiah
	0,00%	Daily GWM*)
	8,00%	Average GWM*)
		Macroprudential
	6,00%	Liquidity Buffer (PLM)**)
	4,00%	Foreign currencies***)

*) The Bank provides funds for certain and inclusive economic activities, thus the Bank gets incentives in the form of relaxation of the Statutory Reserves in Rupiah amounting to 2.20% and 1.00% as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Statutory Reserves in Rupiah that must be fulfilled by the Bank which should be 9.00% with daily provisions of 0.00% and an average of 9.00% become 6.80% with daily provisions of 0.00% and an average of 6.80% as of December 31, 2023, and become 8.00% with daily provisions of 0.00% and an average of 8.00% as of December 31, 2022.

***) Based on PADG No. 22/17/PBI/2020 dated September 30, 2020 regarding fulfillment of Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) with changes to 6%.

****) As of March 16, 2020, based on PADG No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated March 13, 2020. Adjusting the statutory reserve requirement policy by lowering the Foreign Exchange Reserve Requirement for Bank Umum Konvensional (BUK) by 400 bps from 8% (eight percent) to 4% (four percent).

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6. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (Lanjutan)

RIM adalah tambahan simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, jika RIM Bank di bawah minimum RIM target Bank Indonesia (84%) atau jika di atas maksimum RIM target BI (94%) dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPM Insentif BI sebesar 14%.

Giro Wajib Minimum ("GWM") dalam mata uang Rupiah serta Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022:

	<u>2023</u>
Rupiah	
GWM harian*)	8,19%
GWM rata-rata*)	7,78%
GWM sekunder/ Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM)**)	17,18%
Dolar Amerika Serikat	
GWM valuta asing***)	5,47%

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan BI yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum.

7. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

Akun ini terdiri dari rekening giro pada bank lain dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Pihak Berelasi	
Mata uang asing	
Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd.	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	59.682.844.448
Won Korea	345.144.072
Subjumlah	<u>60.027.988.520</u>
Pihak Ketiga	
Rupiah	
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	50.917.915.264
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	11.211.780.925
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	9.307.205.527
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	33.908.436
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	14.369.126
Subjumlah	<u>71.485.179.278</u>

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (Continued)

RIM is the additional reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia, if the Bank's RIM is below the minimum RIM targeted by Bank Indonesia (84%) or if the Bank's RIM is above the maximum of RIM targeted by BI (94%) and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below BI requirement of 14%.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the minimum statutory reserves ("GWM") in Rupiah and United States Dollar are:

	<u>2022</u>	
Rupiah		
Daily GWM*)	8,88%	
Average GWM*)	8,43%	
Secondary GWM/ Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM)**)	21,04%	
United States Dollar		
Foreign currency GWM***)	4,06%	

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has fulfilled Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding Statutory Reserve Requirement and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer on Commercial Banks.

7. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

This account consists of current accounts with other banks with details as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
Related Parties		
Foreign currencies		
Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd.		
United States Dollar	56.059.615.971	
Korean Won	92.640.672	
Sub-total	<u>56.152.256.643</u>	
Third Parties		
Rupiah		
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	25.488.477.600	
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	-	
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	5.952.147.488	
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	34.410.806	
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	13.869.229	
Sub-total	<u>31.488.905.123</u>	

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7. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (Lanjutan)

	2023
Pihak Ketiga (Lanjutan)	
Mata uang asing	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	
Bank of America	91.387.592.146
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	49.010.232.734
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	43.484.207.708
Citibank, N.A.,	38.828.783.106
Subjumlah	<u>222.710.815.694</u>
Dolar Singapura	
Bank of America, Singapore Ltd	400.058.264
Dolar Australia	
Bank of America, N.A.,	317.779.227
Euro	
Bank of America, Merrill Lynch	259.520.875
Yuan China	
Bank of China, Hongkong Ltd	208.492.659
Yen Jepang	
Bank of America, N.A.,	150.640.271
Dolar Hongkong	
Bank of America, N.A.,	53.690.489
Jumlah	<u>355.614.165.277</u>
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(18.528.307)
Neto	<u>355.595.636.970</u>

Rentang suku bunga efektif per tahun untuk giro pada bank lain dalam mata uang Rupiah dan dalam mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023
Rupiah	0,00% - 0,31%
Mata uang asing	0,00% - 0,00%

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang dijadikan sebagai jaminan.

Berdasarkan peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku, seluruh giro pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar.

7. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (Continued)

	2022	
		Third Parties (Continued)
		Foreign currencies
		United States Dollar
		Bank of America
		PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
		JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.
		Citibank, N.A.
		Sub-total
		Singapore Dollar
		Bank of America, Singapore Ltd
		Australian Dollar
		Bank of America, N.A.,
		Euro
		Bank of America, Merrill Lynch
		Chinese Yuan
		Bank of China, Hongkong Ltd
		Japanese Yen
		Bank of America, N.A.,
		Hongkong Dollar
		Bank of America, N.A.,
		Total
		Less: allowance for impairment losses
		Net

The annual effective interest range for current accounts with other banks in Rupiah and in foreign currencies are as follows:

	2022	
		Rupiah
		Foreign currencies

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no current accounts with other banks which are pledged as collateral nor restricted in use.

Based on the prevailing Bank Indonesia regulation, all current accounts with other banks as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are classified as current.

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8. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berdasarkan jenis dan mata uangnya adalah sebagai berikut:

8. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks by type and currency are as follows:

	2023		
	Jangka Waktu/ Period	Jumlah/ Total	
	Hari/Days	Rp	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Fasilitas simpanan			Deposit facility
Bank Indonesia - setelah dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi sebesar Rp81.764.804	4	560.918.235.196	Bank Indonesia - net of unamortized interest of Rp81,764,804
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Simpanan berjangka Bank Indonesia	4	646.674.000.000	Time deposit Bank Indonesia
Jumlah		<u>1.207.592.235.196</u>	Total

	2022		
	Jangka Waktu/ Period	Jumlah/ Total	
	Hari/Days	Rp	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Simpanan berjangka			Time deposit
Bank Indonesia - setelah dikurangi bunga yang belum diamortisasi sebesar Rp61.406.689	5-8	284.938.593.311	Bank Indonesia - net of unamortized interest of Rp61,406,689
Call money			Call money
PT Bank Mayapada International Tbk	8	75.000.000.000	PT Bank Mayapada International Tbk
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Call money			Call money
Bank of China, Hongkong Ltd	8	155.675.000.000	Bank of China, Hongkong Ltd
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	5	155.675.000.000	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
Simpanan berjangka Bank Indonesia	5-8	404.755.000.000	Time deposit Bank Indonesia
Jumlah		<u>1.076.043.593.311</u>	Total

Rentang suku bunga efektif per tahun untuk penempatan pada Bank Indonesia bank lain dalam mata uang Rupiah dan dalam mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

The annual effective interest range for placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks in Rupiah and in foreign currencies are as follows:

	2023	2022	
Rupiah	5,98%	3,30%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	5,10%	2,86%	Foreign currencies

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8. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN
(Lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.207.592.235.196
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima (Catatan 17)	287.769.930
Jumlah	<u>1.207.880.005.126</u>

Berdasarkan peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku, seluruh penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak diperlukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai penempatan pada bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak ada penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

9. EFEK-EFEK

Efek-efek berdasarkan klasifikasi, jenis, mata uang dan peringkat obligasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	
	Rp	Peringkat/Rating
Pihak Ketiga		
Pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi Rupiah		
Obligasi perusahaan		
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	90.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	145.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (Persero) Tbk	193.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	25.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	175.000.000.000	IdAAA
Obligasi pemerintah Republik Indonesia - setelah dikurangi diskon yang belum diamortisasi	Rp1.067.713.364	
	<u>28.932.286.636</u>	
Subjumlah	<u>656.932.286.636</u>	
Pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain Rupiah		
Obligasi Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	1.518.707.820.000	
Jumlah	<u>2.175.640.106.636</u>	
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(102.510.000)	
Neto	<u>2.175.537.596.636</u>	

8. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS
(Continued)

The carrying amount of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks at amortized cost are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.076.043.593.311	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima (Catatan 17)	267.106.825	Accrued interest receivable (Note 17)
Jumlah	<u>1.076.310.700.136</u>	Total

Based on the prevailing Bank Indonesia regulations, all placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are classified as current.

Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses on placements with other banks is required as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks which are pledged as collateral.

9. SECURITIES

Securities based on classification, type, currencies and rating of bonds are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	
	Rp	Peringkat/Rating
Third Parties		
At amortized cost		
Rupiah		
Corporate bonds		
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	90.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	145.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (Persero) Tbk	193.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	25.000.000.000	IdAAA
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	175.000.000.000	IdAAA
Government bonds of the Republic of Indonesia - net of unamortized discount of Rp1,067,713,364	28.932.286.636	
Sub-total	656.932.286.636	
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Rupiah		
Government Bonds of the Republic of Indonesia	1.518.707.820.000	
Total	<u>2.175.640.106.636</u>	
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(102.510.000)	
Net	<u>2.175.537.596.636</u>	

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9. EFEK-EFEK (Lanjutan)

9. SECURITIES (Continued)

	2022		
	Rp	Peringkat/Rating	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi Rupiah			At amortized cost Rupiah
Obligasi perusahaan Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia - setelah dikurangi premi yang belum diamortisasi sebesar Rp1.186.483.116	180.393.516.884	IdAAA	Corporate bonds Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia - net of unamortized premium of Rp1,186,483,116
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	145.000.000.000	IdAAA	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk (Persero) Tbk	103.000.000.000	IdAAA	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	25.000.000.000	IdAA	PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)
Obligasi pemerintah Republik Indonesia - setelah dikurangi diskon yang belum diamortisasi Rp1.092.397.580	28.907.602.420		Government bonds of the Republic of Indonesia - net of unamortized discount of Rp1,092,397,580
LC Forfaiting	33.129.060.000		LC Forfaiting
Subjumlah	<u>515.430.179.304</u>		Sub-total
Pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain Rupiah			At fair value through other comprehensive income Rupiah
Obligasi Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	1.427.851.750.000		Government Bonds of the Republic of Indonesia
Jumlah	<u>1.943.281.929.304</u>		Total
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(123.826.898)		Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>1.943.158.102.406</u>		Net

Efek-efek dinilai oleh PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), pihak ketiga yang tidak terkait dengan Bank.

Securities are rated by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), a third party that is not related to the Bank.

Suku bunga rata-rata per tahun dan jangka waktu adalah sebagai berikut:

Average interest rates per annum and terms are as follows:

	2023		2022		
	Jangka waktu/ Term Hari/Days	Suku bunga rata-rata per tahun/ Average annual interest rate	Jangka waktu/ Term Hari/Days	Suku bunga rata-rata per tahun/ Average annual interest rate	
Rupiah					Rupiah
Obligasi Perusahaan	731-2.557	6,63%	1.097-2.557	7,18%	Corporate Bonds
Obligasi Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	1.826-6.940	5,90%	1.826-6.940	5,42%	Government Bonds of the Republic of Indonesia
LC Forfaiting	105 - 122	7,93%	105 - 122	5,82%	LC Forfaiting

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9. EFEK-EFEK (Lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Efek-efek	2.175.640.106.636
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima (Catatan 17)	28.898.377.076
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(102.510.000)</u>
Neto	<u>2.204.435.973.712</u>

Perubahan laba (rugi) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal	(11.598.813.629)
Perubahan nilai wajar efek selama tahun berjalan	(4.944.060.918)
Jumlah sebelum pajak tangguhan Pajak penghasilan tangguhan (Catatan 32b)	3.639.432.400
Saldo akhir	<u>(12.903.442.147)</u>

Perubahan nilai tercatat bruto adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal	1.943.281.929.304
Aset baru	609.490.000.000
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi selama tahun berjalan (kecuali hapus buku)	(353.129.060.000)
Pengukuran kembali	(24.002.762.668)
Saldo akhir	<u>2.175.640.106.636</u>

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal	123.826.898
Aset baru	45.050.000
Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi selama tahun berjalan (kecuali hapus buku)	(15.366.898)
Pengukuran kembali	(51.000.000)
Saldo akhir	<u>102.510.000</u>

9. SECURITIES (Continued)

Carrying amount at amortized cost of the securities is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	1.943.281.929.304	Securities
	22.500.513.483	Accrued interest receivable (Note 17)
	<u>(123.826.898)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Net	<u>1.965.658.615.889</u>	Net

The movements in unrealized gains (losses) from changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	32.934.357.371	Beginning balance
	(44.533.171.000)	Changes in fair value of securities during the year
	(11.598.813.629)	Total before deferred tax
	2.551.738.998	Deferred income tax (Note 32b)
	<u>(9.047.074.631)</u>	Ending balance

The movements in the gross carrying value amount are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	1.956.718.849.519	Beginning balance
	281.129.060.000	New assets originated
	(228.090.429.485)	Assets derecognized or repaid during the year (exclude write off)
	(66.475.550.730)	Remeasurement
	<u>1.943.281.929.304</u>	Ending balance

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on securities are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	174.250.201	Beginning balance
	93.160.000	New assets originated
	(130.832.419)	Assets derecognized or repaid during the year (exclude write off)
	(12.750.884)	Remeasurement
	<u>123.826.898</u>	Ending balance

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9. EFEK-EFEK (Lanjutan)

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 telah memadai untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian.

Berdasarkan peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku, semua efek-efek pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak terdapat efek-efek yang dijadikan agunan oleh Bank.

10. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI UNTUK DIJUAL KEMBALI

Akun ini terdiri dari:

2023						
Rekanan/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Jumlah penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Bunga yang belum realisasi/ Unrealized Interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount
Pihak ketiga/ Third Party						
Bank Indonesia	VR0042	29 Desember/ December 2023	5 Januari/ January 2024	831.307.415.969	553.559.125	830.753.856.844
2022						
Rekanan/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Jumlah penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Bunga yang belum realisasi/ Unrealized Interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount
Pihak ketiga/ Third Party						
Bank Indonesia	VR0038	26 Desember/ December 2022	2 Januari/ January 2023	200.488.410.161	30.597.452	200.457.812.709
Bank Indonesia	VR0062	27 Desember/ December 2022	3 Januari/ January 2023	199.924.545.783	61.022.795	199.863.522.988
Bank Indonesia	VR0042	28 Desember/ December 2022	4 Januari/ January 2023	389.916.876.962	178.520.984	389.738.355.978
Bank Indonesia	VR0062	29 Desember/ December 2022	5 Januari/ January 2023	285.713.528.321	174.416.183	285.539.112.138
Bank Indonesia	VR0039	29 Desember/ December 2022	6 Januari/ January 2023	549.382.028.395	419.218.497	548.962.809.898
Jumlah/Total				1.625.425.389.622	863.775.911	1.624.561.613.711

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun atas efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 adalah 5,81% dan 3,97%.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, lokasi penyimpanan efek-efek jaminan tanpa warkat (*scriptless*) dicatat pada sistem BI-SSSS Bank Indonesia. Efek-efek tersebut memiliki *rating* "Investment Grade".

9. SECURITIES (Continued)

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 to cover possible losses.

Based on the prevailing Bank Indonesia regulation, all securities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were classified as current.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no securities pledged as collateral by the Bank.

10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENT

This account consists of:

The average interest rate per annum of securities purchased under resale agreements in 2023 and 2022 is 5.81% and 3.97%.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the *scriptless* collateral securities were custodied in BI-SSSS system of Bank Indonesia. The securities are rated as "Investment Grade".

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10. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI UNTUK DIJUAL KEMBALI (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku, semua efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak diperlukan adanya cadangan penurunan nilai pada efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali.

11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF

Instrumen keuangan derivatif Bank terdiri dari kontrak valuta asing berjangka, swap suku bunga dan transaksi spot.

Transaksi perangkat moneter derivatif di atas menimbulkan risiko pasar dan risiko kredit. Risiko pasar dari transaksi perangkat moneter derivatif timbul sebagai akibat dari adanya fluktuasi dalam tingkat bunga dan nilai tukar mata uang asing. Sedangkan risiko kredit timbul dalam hal pihak lain tidak memenuhi liabilitasnya kepada Bank. Jangka waktu dari instrumen derivatif berkisar lebih kecil dari 1 bulan - 12 bulan untuk transaksi forward dan spot, dan 5 - 8 tahun untuk transaksi swap.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak ada transaksi derivatif yang diperlakukan sebagai akuntansi lindung nilai. Dengan demikian, seluruh laba/rugi yang berasal dari transaksi derivatif diakui pada laba rugi.

Rincian tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023			
	Nilai notional/ Notional amount	Tagihan/ Receivables	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	
Swap atas suku bunga	3.485.933.242.182	73.696.332.795	73.696.332.795	Interest rate swap
Forward contract	1.810.037.561.452	21.647.040.269	18.796.907.420	Forward contract
Spot	66.991.950.000	78.550.000	15.000.000	Spot
Jumlah		95.421.923.064	92.508.240.215	Total
	2022			
	Nilai notional/ Notional amount	Tagihan/ Receivables	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	
Swap atas suku bunga	2.026.959.207.586	83.088.373.998	83.088.373.998	Interest rate swap
Swap atas mata uang asing	158.413.500.000	8.717.018.089	-	Swap on foreign currencies
Forward contract	934.367.700.271	17.398.608.609	25.043.189.126	Forward contract
Spot	125.321.670.000	590.250.000	464.933.600	Spot
Jumlah		109.794.250.696	108.596.496.724	Total

10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENT (Continued)

Based on the prevailing Bank Indonesia regulation, securities purchased under resale agreement as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were classified as current.

Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary on securities purchased under resale agreement.

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES

The Bank's derivative financial instruments consist of forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps and spot transactions.

The Bank's derivative financial instruments give rise to market and credit risks. The market risk of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential changes in value due to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur due to the failure of a counterparty to fulfill its obligations according to the terms of the contract. The Bank's derivative financial instruments have terms of less than 1 month - 12 months for forward and spot transactions, and 5 - 8 years for swap transaction.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, none of the Bank's derivative transactions were designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Accordingly, all gains and losses resulting from the derivative transactions are recognized in profit or loss.

The details of derivative receivables and liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

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12. KREDIT

Kredit ini terdiri dari:

a. Jenis pinjaman dan mata uang

	2023	2022
Pihak berelasi		
Rupiah		
Modal kerja	276.073.307.431	122.626.347.075
Investasi	2.878.929.386	275.842.622
Konsumsi	2.185.701.213	2.640.002.069
Subjumlah	<u>281.137.938.030</u>	<u>125.542.191.766</u>
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah		
Modal kerja	6.760.077.882.054	6.036.694.623.214
Investasi	909.825.335.200	992.838.690.440
Konsumsi	1.021.392.808.922	584.770.737.324
Dolar Amerika Serikat		
Modal kerja	4.844.357.554.936	5.989.768.851.690
Investasi	3.403.521.804.644	2.584.006.191.663
Subjumlah	<u>16.939.175.385.756</u>	<u>16.188.079.094.331</u>
Jumlah	<u>17.220.313.323.786</u>	<u>16.313.621.286.097</u>
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(354.023.268.417)	(336.660.120.606)
Neto	<u>16.866.290.055.369</u>	<u>15.976.961.165.491</u>

b. Jenis pinjaman dan mata uang

	2023	2022
Rupiah		
Perantara keuangan	2.374.705.789.845	1.912.636.680.327
Manufaktur	1.862.371.965.591	977.237.464.920
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	1.470.825.941.065	1.464.405.867.655
Perorangan	1.023.578.510.130	587.410.739.329
Penyediaan akomodasi dan makan minum	357.617.202.885	363.623.331.898
Konstruksi	330.252.297.566	540.010.610.632
Real estat, usaha persewaan dan perusahaan jasa	219.678.391.464	282.552.474.942
Lainnya	1.333.403.865.660	1.611.969.073.041
Subjumlah	<u>8.972.433.964.206</u>	<u>7.739.846.242.744</u>
Dolar Amerika Serikat		
Manufaktur	6.781.112.953.901	6.430.135.381.275
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	319.596.044.644	450.942.937.771
Konstruksi	61.588.000.000	62.713.258.720
Real estat, usaha persewaan dan perusahaan jasa	52.226.137.609	-
Perantara keuangan	26.490.070.738	440.483.522.777
Penyediaan akomodasi dan makan minum	2.513.994.445	-
Lainnya	1.004.352.158.243	1.189.499.942.810
Subjumlah	<u>8.247.879.359.580</u>	<u>8.573.775.043.353</u>
Jumlah	<u>17.220.313.323.786</u>	<u>16.313.621.286.097</u>
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(354.023.268.417)	(336.660.120.606)
Neto	<u>16.866.290.055.369</u>	<u>15.976.961.165.491</u>

12. LOANS

Loans consist of:

a. By type of loan and currencies

	2023	2022	
Related parties			
Rupiah			
Working capital	276.073.307.431	122.626.347.075	
Investment	2.878.929.386	275.842.622	
Consumption	2.185.701.213	2.640.002.069	
Sub-total	<u>281.137.938.030</u>	<u>125.542.191.766</u>	
Third parties			
Rupiah			
Working capital	6.760.077.882.054	6.036.694.623.214	
Investment	909.825.335.200	992.838.690.440	
Consumption	1.021.392.808.922	584.770.737.324	
United States Dollar			
Working capital	4.844.357.554.936	5.989.768.851.690	
Investment	3.403.521.804.644	2.584.006.191.663	
Sub-total	<u>16.939.175.385.756</u>	<u>16.188.079.094.331</u>	
Total	<u>17.220.313.323.786</u>	<u>16.313.621.286.097</u>	
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(354.023.268.417)	(336.660.120.606)	
Net	<u>16.866.290.055.369</u>	<u>15.976.961.165.491</u>	

b. By type of loan and currencies

	2023	2022	
Rupiah			
Financial intermediary	2.374.705.789.845	1.912.636.680.327	
Manufacturing	1.862.371.965.591	977.237.464.920	
Wholesale and retail	1.470.825.941.065	1.464.405.867.655	
Individual	1.023.578.510.130	587.410.739.329	
Accommodation and food and beverages	357.617.202.885	363.623.331.898	
Construction	330.252.297.566	540.010.610.632	
Real estate, leasing services and services companies	219.678.391.464	282.552.474.942	
Others	1.333.403.865.660	1.611.969.073.041	
Sub-total	<u>8.972.433.964.206</u>	<u>7.739.846.242.744</u>	
United States Dollar			
Manufacturing	6.781.112.953.901	6.430.135.381.275	
Wholesale and retail	319.596.044.644	450.942.937.771	
Construction	61.588.000.000	62.713.258.720	
Real estate, leasing services and services companies	52.226.137.609	-	
Financial intermediary	26.490.070.738	440.483.522.777	
Accommodation and food and beverages	2.513.994.445	-	
Others	1.004.352.158.243	1.189.499.942.810	
Sub-total	<u>8.247.879.359.580</u>	<u>8.573.775.043.353</u>	
Total	<u>17.220.313.323.786</u>	<u>16.313.621.286.097</u>	
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(354.023.268.417)	(336.660.120.606)	
Net	<u>16.866.290.055.369</u>	<u>15.976.961.165.491</u>	

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12. KREDIT (Lanjutan)

12. LOANS (Continued)

c. Jangka waktu

c. By period

	2023			
	Rupiah/ Rupiah	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ United States Dollar	Jumlah/ Total	
≤1 tahun	4.827.958.391.982	4.834.726.202.704	9.662.684.594.686	≤1 year
>1 - 2 tahun	1.113.851.479.360	308.888.662.289	1.422.740.141.649	>1 - 2 years
>2 - 5 tahun	2.258.307.455.591	1.152.746.584.594	3.411.054.040.185	>2 - 5 years
>5 tahun	772.316.637.273	1.951.517.909.993	2.723.834.547.266	>5 years
Jumlah	8.972.433.964.206	8.247.879.359.580	17.220.313.323.786	Total
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(258.074.073.742)	(95.949.194.675)	(354.023.268.417)	Allowance for impairment losses
Kredit - Neto	8.714.359.890.464	8.151.930.164.905	16.866.290.055.369	Loans - Net
	2022			
	Rupiah/ Rupiah	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ United States Dollar	Jumlah/ Total	
≤1 tahun	4.375.508.291.373	5.450.555.030.320	9.826.063.321.693	≤1 year
>1 - 2 tahun	805.779.743.383	172.463.103.929	978.242.847.312	>1 - 2 years
>2 - 5 tahun	1.809.880.901.285	1.792.705.056.118	3.602.585.957.403	>2 - 5 years
>5 tahun	748.677.306.703	1.158.051.852.986	1.906.729.159.689	>5 years
Jumlah	7.739.846.242.744	8.573.775.043.353	16.313.621.286.097	Total
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(185.540.830.782)	(151.119.289.824)	(336.660.120.606)	Allowance for impairment losses
Kredit - Neto	7.554.305.411.962	8.422.655.753.529	15.976.961.165.491	Loans - Net

d. Menurut stage

d. By stage

Berikut adalah perubahan jumlah kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan stage selama periode berakhir 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022:

Below is movement of loans based on stage during the period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Jumlah/Total	
Saldo di awal tahun	11.578.946.197.925	4.201.451.014.369	533.224.073.803	16.313.621.286.097	Balance at beginning of the year
Transfer ke:					Transfer to:
Stage 1	696.129.652.299	(695.264.208.382)	(865.443.917)	-	Stage 1
Stage 2	(254.046.187.997)	254.586.396.219	(540.208.222)	-	Stage 2
Stage 3	(361.751.394.956)	(95.758.117.428)	457.509.512.384	-	Stage 3
Pinjaman tambahan selama tahun berjalan	3.796.812.545.762	1.168.044.740.535	78.098.160.501	5.042.955.446.798	Additional loans during the year
Pembayaran kembali pinjaman	(2.623.162.620.316)	(957.424.522.894)	(452.231.689.013)	(4.032.818.832.223)	Repayment of loans
Penghapusan pinjaman	-	-	(103.444.576.886)	(103.444.576.886)	Write-off of loans
Saldo di akhir tahun	12.832.928.192.717	3.875.635.302.419	511.749.828.650	17.220.313.323.786	Balance at end of the year
	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Jumlah/Total	
Saldo di awal tahun	8.817.550.406.868	4.008.418.141.705	760.137.165.257	13.586.105.713.830	Balance at beginning of the year
Transfer ke:					Transfer to:
Stage 1	154.225.361.143	(153.673.251.075)	(552.110.068)	-	Stage 1
Stage 2	(284.364.490.689)	284.364.490.689	-	-	Stage 2
Stage 3	(36.945.327.200)	(158.322.080.377)	195.267.407.577	-	Stage 3
Pinjaman tambahan selama tahun berjalan	5.234.744.208.035	1.393.133.663.457	94.546.951.357	6.722.424.822.849	Additional loans during the year
Pembayaran kembali pinjaman	(2.306.263.960.232)	(1.172.469.950.030)	(504.957.283.385)	(3.983.691.193.647)	Repayment of loans
Penghapusan pinjaman	-	-	(11.218.056.935)	(11.218.056.935)	Write-off of loans
Saldo di akhir tahun	11.578.946.197.925	4.201.451.014.369	533.224.073.803	16.313.621.286.097	Balance at end of the year

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12. KREDIT (Lanjutan)

d. Menurut *stage* (Lanjutan)

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan untuk periode berakhir 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Jumlah/Total	
Saldo di awal tahun	22.496.767.799	83.159.992.995	231.003.359.812	336.660.120.606	Balance at beginning of the year
Transfer ke:					Transfer to:
Stage 1	5.687.688.840	(5.117.933.670)	(569.755.170)	-	Stage 1
Stage 2	(516.094.560)	603.739.383	(87.644.823)	-	Stage 2
Stage 3	(922.128.858)	(897.798.935)	1.819.927.793	-	Stage 3
Penyisihan (pemulihan) sepanjang tahun	15.379.716.042	62.430.252.366	79.403.640.390	157.213.608.798	Provision (recovery) during the year
Pembayaran kembali pinjaman	(4.818.946.735)	(2.473.761.349)	(28.320.204.163)	(35.612.912.247)	Repayment of loans
Penghapusan sepanjang tahun	-	-	(103.444.576.886)	(103.444.576.886)	Write-off during the year
Valuta asing dan pergerakan lainnya	(171.028.404)	(490.969.040)	(130.974.410)	(792.971.854)	Foreign exchange and other movements
Saldo di akhir tahun	37.135.974.124	137.213.521.750	179.673.772.543	354.023.268.417	Balance at end of the year
	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Jumlah/Total	
Saldo di awal tahun	26.010.586.882	72.353.545.546	156.812.678.430	255.176.810.858	Balance at beginning of the year
Transfer ke:					Transfer to:
Stage 1	879.817.866	(789.994.723)	(89.823.143)	-	Stage 1
Stage 2	(915.713.321)	915.713.321	-	-	Stage 2
Stage 3	(74.523.165)	(8.593.608.707)	8.668.131.872	-	Stage 3
Penyisihan (pemulihan) sepanjang tahun	292.423.449	27.710.397.957	126.875.564.787	154.878.386.193	Provision (recovery) during the year
Pembayaran kembali pinjaman	(4.697.869.714)	(10.433.146.856)	(54.944.210.004)	(70.075.226.574)	Repayment of loans
Penghapusan sepanjang tahun	-	-	(11.218.056.935)	(11.218.056.935)	Write-off during the year
Valuta asing dan pergerakan lainnya	1.002.045.802	1.997.086.457	4.899.074.805	7.898.207.064	Foreign exchange and other movements
Saldo di akhir tahun	22.496.767.799	83.159.992.995	231.003.359.812	336.660.120.606	Balance at end of the year

e. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun

	2023	2022	Average annual effective interest rate
Tingkat bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun			
Rupiah	7,63%	6,74%	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	6,86%	3,86%	United States Dollar

f. Informasi pokok lainnya

1. Kredit sindikasi merupakan kredit yang diberikan kepada debitur berdasarkan perjanjian pembiayaan bersama (sindikasi) dengan bank-bank lain.

Partisipasi Bank dalam perjanjian pembiayaan sindikasi berkisar antara 1,00% - 28,63% pada tahun 2023 dan 0,83% - 28,63% pada tahun 2022

2. Pinjaman untuk karyawan adalah pinjaman untuk pembelian rumah, kendaraan dan barang lainnya dengan jangka waktu 12 sampai 36 bulan. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat bunga sebesar 6,00% pembayaran per tahun yang dipotong dari gaji bulanan.

12. LOANS (Continued)

d. By *stage* (Continued)

The movement of allowance for impairment losses loans during the period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

e. Average annual interest rate

f. Other significant information

1. Syndicated loans represent loans given to debtors based on syndicated financing agreements with other banks.

The Bank's participation in syndicated financing agreements ranges from 1.00% - 28.63% in 2023 and 0.83% - 28.63% in 2022.

2. Loans to employees are loans for purchase of houses, vehicles and other items with a period of 12 until 36 months. These loans bear an interest rate of 6.00% per annum payments which are deducted from monthly salaries.

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12. KREDIT (Lanjutan)

f. Informasi pokok lainnya (Lanjutan)

3. Pinjaman dijamin dengan agunan yang disahkan dengan akta hak tanggungan, surat kuasa untuk menjual dan agunan lain yang berlaku umum di industri perbankan. Pinjaman juga dijamin dengan agunan tunai dalam bentuk giro, deposito berjangka dan *irrecoverable letter of credit* dari bank.
4. Kredit yang disalurkan Bank melalui pembiayaan langsung kepada perusahaan *multifinance* dan mekanisme pembiayaan bersama pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp356.544.472.669 dan Rp169.845.062.420.
5. Kredit berdasarkan kolektibilitas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	2022	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Lancar	8.340.988.074.471	7.147.403.801.458	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	160.133.482.543	164.743.610.667	Special mention
Kurang lancar	51.619.663.128	7.032.854.754	Substandard
Diragukan	224.018.803	50.320.342.621	Doubtful
Macet	419.468.725.261	370.345.633.244	Loss
Subjumlah	<u>8.972.433.964.206</u>	<u>7.739.846.242.744</u>	Sub-total
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Lancar	7.839.161.645.236	8.112.282.102.214	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	368.913.620.591	358.248.079.484	Special mention
Macet	39.804.093.753	103.244.861.655	Loss
Subjumlah	<u>8.247.879.359.580</u>	<u>8.573.775.043.353</u>	Sub-total
Jumlah	<u>17.220.313.323.786</u>	<u>16.313.621.286.097</u>	Total

6. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, rincian kredit yang direstrukturisasi berdasarkan kolektibilitas POJK adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	2022	
Lancar	647.319.924.644	1.136.762.986.482	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	464.205.193.300	496.296.856.828	Special mention
Kurang lancar	47.080.084.152	6.949.100.329	Substandard
Diragukan	-	46.843.202.635	Doubtful
Macet	371.401.039.269	366.287.063.819	Loss
Jumlah	<u>1.530.006.241.365</u>	<u>2.053.139.210.093</u>	Total
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(280.629.039.710)</u>	<u>(266.197.080.755)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>1.249.377.201.655</u>	<u>1.786.942.129.338</u>	Net

12. LOANS (Continued)

f. Other significant information (Continued)

3. Loans are secured by collateral, which are legalized by deed of encumbrance, power of attorney to sell and other collaterals that are generally accepted in the banking industry. Loans are also secured by cash collateral, in the form of current accounts, time deposits and *irrecoverable letter of credit* from bank.
4. Loans channeled by the Bank through direct financing to multi-finance companies and joint financing mechanisms as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp356,544,472,669 and Rp169,845,062,420, respectively.
5. Loans collectability based on Financial Service Authority Regulation (POJK) are as follows:

	2023	2022	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Lancar	8.340.988.074.471	7.147.403.801.458	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	160.133.482.543	164.743.610.667	Special mention
Kurang lancar	51.619.663.128	7.032.854.754	Substandard
Diragukan	224.018.803	50.320.342.621	Doubtful
Macet	419.468.725.261	370.345.633.244	Loss
Subjumlah	<u>8.972.433.964.206</u>	<u>7.739.846.242.744</u>	Sub-total
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Lancar	7.839.161.645.236	8.112.282.102.214	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	368.913.620.591	358.248.079.484	Special mention
Macet	39.804.093.753	103.244.861.655	Loss
Subjumlah	<u>8.247.879.359.580</u>	<u>8.573.775.043.353</u>	Sub-total
Jumlah	<u>17.220.313.323.786</u>	<u>16.313.621.286.097</u>	Total

6. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the details of restructured loans based on POJK collectability are as follows:

	2023	2022	
Lancar	647.319.924.644	1.136.762.986.482	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	464.205.193.300	496.296.856.828	Special mention
Kurang lancar	47.080.084.152	6.949.100.329	Substandard
Diragukan	-	46.843.202.635	Doubtful
Macet	371.401.039.269	366.287.063.819	Loss
Jumlah	<u>1.530.006.241.365</u>	<u>2.053.139.210.093</u>	Total
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(280.629.039.710)</u>	<u>(266.197.080.755)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
Neto	<u>1.249.377.201.655</u>	<u>1.786.942.129.338</u>	Net

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12. KREDIT (Lanjutan)

f. Informasi pokok lainnya (Lanjutan)

Bank telah melakukan restrukturisasi kredit untuk debitur yang terdampak pandemi Covid-19 sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 17/POJK.03/2021 (POJK 17/2021) tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 11/POJK.03/2020 Tentang Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan Countercyclical Dampak Penyebaran Coronavirus Disease 2019 (berlaku hingga 31 Maret 2023) yang diperpanjang berdasarkan Siaran Pers No. 85/DHMS/OJK/XI/2022 dan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (KDK OJK) No. 34/KDK.03/2022 untuk segmen, sektor, industri dan daerah tertentu (*targeted*) yang memerlukan periode restrukturisasi kredit/pembiayaan tambahan selama 1 tahun sampai 31 Maret 2024. Selanjutnya, POJK No. 19 Tahun 2022 tentang Perlakuan Khusus untuk Lembaga Jasa Keuangan pada Daerah dan Sektor Tertentu di Indonesia Yang Terkena Dampak Bencana.

Pinjaman yang direstrukturisasi mencakup pinjaman dengan pembayaran pokok dan bunga yang dijadwalkan ulang, penurunan suku bunga dan perubahan jenis fasilitas.

7. Berdasarkan penilaian secara individual dan kolektif adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Kredit yang dinilai secara kolektif			<i>Loans assessed collectively</i>
Baki debit	15.680.794.782.299	12.407.755.928.378	<i>Outstanding</i>
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(118.871.583.367)</u>	<u>(88.204.250.827)</u>	<i>Less: allowance for impairment losses</i>
Neto	<u>15.561.923.198.932</u>	<u>12.319.551.677.551</u>	<i>Net</i>
Kredit yang dinilai secara individual			<i>Loans assessed individually</i>
Baki debit	1.539.518.541.487	3.905.865.357.719	<i>Outstanding</i>
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(235.151.685.050)</u>	<u>(248.455.869.779)</u>	<i>Less: allowance for impairment losses</i>
Neto	<u>1.304.366.856.437</u>	<u>3.657.409.487.940</u>	<i>Net</i>
Jumlah Kredit - Neto	<u>16.866.290.055.369</u>	<u>15.976.961.165.491</u>	<i>Total Loans - Net</i>

8. Rasio *non-performing loan* (NPL) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
NPL Bruto	2,97%	3,37%	<i>Gross NPL</i>
NPL Neto	1,93%	1,91%	<i>Net NPL</i>

12. LOANS (Continued)

f. Other significant information (Continued)

The Bank has restructured credit for debtors affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2021 (POJK 17/2021) concerning the Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (valid until March, 31 2023) which was extended based on Press Release No. 85/DHMS/OJK/XI/2022 and Decree of Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority (KDK OJK) No. 34/KDK.03/2022 for certain segment, sectors, industries and regions (*targeted*) that require an additional credit/financing restructuring period of 1 year until March 31, 2024. Further, POJK No. 19 Year 2022 regarding Special Treatment for Financial Institution in Certain Area and Sector in Indonesia Those Affected by Disaster.

Restructured loans include loans with rescheduled principal and interest payments, reduced interest rates and change in facility type.

7. Individual and collective impairment assessments of loans are as follows:

8. Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

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12. KREDIT (Lanjutan)

f. Informasi pokok lainnya (Lanjutan)

9. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, rincian kredit bermasalah menurut sektor ekonomi adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023		2022		
	Kredit bermasalah/ Non-performing loans	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	Kredit bermasalah/ Non-performing loans	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	
Perantara keuangan	15.545.067.994	15.545.067.994	16.023.554.470	9.586.843.181	Financial intermediary
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	199.157.878.100	60.416.737.833	283.735.309.016	134.943.880.390	Wholesale and retail
Manufaktur	123.803.386.875	66.208.494.233	122.371.266.721	44.148.322.407	Manufacturing
Perorangan	1.933.089.522	948.194.224	28.357.567.316	17.146.638.081	Individual
Konstruksi	6.300.000.000	1.531.974.684	6.300.000.000	1.402.779.237	Construction
Real estat, usaha persewaan dan perusahaan jasa	109.860.000.000	21.873.529.093	19.400.000.000	11.547.251.302	Real estate, leasing services and services companies
Lainnya	54.517.078.454	12.537.654.394	54.755.994.751	11.638.655.874	Others
Jumlah	511.116.500.945	179.061.652.455	530.943.692.274	230.414.370.472	Total

10. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak ada pinjaman yang melanggar maupun atau melebihi BMPK sebagaimana tercantum dalam laporan BMPK kepada Bank Indonesia.

11. Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	2022	
Saldo awal tahun	336.660.120.606	255.176.810.858	Balance at beginning of the year
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan	121.600.696.551	84.803.159.619	Provision during the year
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(103.444.576.886)	(11.218.056.935)	Write-off during the year
Selisih kurs penjabaran	(792.971.854)	7.898.207.064	Exchange rates difference
Saldo akhir tahun	354.023.268.417	336.660.120.606	Balance at end of the year

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya kredit yang diberikan.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible loans.

12. LOANS (Continued)

f. Other significant information (Continued)

9. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the details of non-performing loans based on economic sector are as follows:

	2023		2022		
	Kredit bermasalah/ Non-performing loans	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	Kredit bermasalah/ Non-performing loans	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	
Financial intermediary	15.545.067.994	15.545.067.994	16.023.554.470	9.586.843.181	Financial intermediary
Wholesale and retail	199.157.878.100	60.416.737.833	283.735.309.016	134.943.880.390	Wholesale and retail
Manufacturing	123.803.386.875	66.208.494.233	122.371.266.721	44.148.322.407	Manufacturing
Individual	1.933.089.522	948.194.224	28.357.567.316	17.146.638.081	Individual
Construction	6.300.000.000	1.531.974.684	6.300.000.000	1.402.779.237	Construction
Real estate, leasing services and services companies	109.860.000.000	21.873.529.093	19.400.000.000	11.547.251.302	Real estate, leasing services and services companies
Others	54.517.078.454	12.537.654.394	54.755.994.751	11.638.655.874	Others
Total	511.116.500.945	179.061.652.455	530.943.692.274	230.414.370.472	Total

10. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no loans which violated nor exceeded the legal lending limit (BMPK) as stated in the legal lending limit report to Bank Indonesia.

11. The movements in allowance for impairment losses on loans are as follows:

	2023	2022	
Balance at beginning of the year	336.660.120.606	255.176.810.858	Balance at beginning of the year
Provision during the year	121.600.696.551	84.803.159.619	Provision during the year
Write-off during the year	(103.444.576.886)	(11.218.056.935)	Write-off during the year
Exchange rates difference	(792.971.854)	7.898.207.064	Exchange rates difference
Balance at end of the year	354.023.268.417	336.660.120.606	Balance at end of the year

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible loans.

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12. KREDIT (Lanjutan)

f. Informasi pokok lainnya (Lanjutan)

12. Mutasi kredit yang dihapus buku adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal tahun	284.295.111.831
Penambahan tahun berjalan	103.444.576.886
Penerimaan kembali	(19.935.796.584)
Saldo akhir tahun	<u>367.803.892.133</u>

13. Nilai tercatat biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Kredit	17.220.313.323.786
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima (Catatan 17)	100.727.954.135
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(354.023.268.417)
Neto	<u>16.967.018.009.504</u>

13. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI

Tagihan dan kewajiban akseptasi adalah kepada pihak ketiga dan dengan jangka waktu 1 bulan sampai dengan 12 bulan.

	<u>2023</u>
Tagihan akseptasi	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	52.049.760.817
Rupiah	-
Jumlah	52.049.760.817
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(192.662.661)
Neto	<u>51.857.098.156</u>

Liabilitas akseptasi	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	52.049.760.817
Rupiah	-
Jumlah	<u>52.049.760.817</u>

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 telah memadai untuk kemungkinan kerugian.

12. LOANS (Continued)

f. Other significant information (Continued)

12. The movements in the loans written-off are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	275.872.681.264	Balance at beginning of the year
	11.218.056.935	Additions during the year
	(2.795.626.368)	Recovery
	<u>284.295.111.831</u>	Balance at end of the year

13. The carrying amount of loans at amortized cost is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	16.313.621.286.097	Loans
	80.066.387.591	Accrued interest receivables (Note 17)
	(336.660.120.606)	Less: allowance for impairment losses
	<u>16.057.027.553.082</u>	Net

13. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Acceptance receivables and payables are made to third parties and with terms of 1 month to 12 months.

	<u>2022</u>	
	51.829.180.071	Acceptance receivables
	19.153.707.900	United States Dollar
	70.982.887.971	Rupiah
	(188.472.748)	Total
	<u>70.794.415.223</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
		Net

	51.829.180.071	Acceptance payables
	19.153.707.900	United States Dollar
	<u>70.982.887.971</u>	Rupiah
		Total

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 for possible losses.

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14. ASET TETAP

Mutasi aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023				Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification		
Biaya Perolehan						Acquisition Cost
Pemilikan langsung						Direct acquisition
Tanah	38.334.873.207	-	(102.780.000)	(2.921.370.344)	35.310.722.863	Land
Bangunan	55.620.331.415	230.389.921	(447.606.000)	(10.555.104.082)	44.848.011.254	Buildings
Inventaris kantor	146.756.769.234	7.054.677.823	(2.285.800.624)	-	151.525.646.433	Office equipment
Kendaraan	10.346.479.205	2.342.500.000	(2.202.530.000)	-	10.486.449.205	Vehicles
Perbaikan prasarana	31.734.026.954	1.716.985.167	-	-	33.451.012.121	Leasehold improvements
Jumlah	282.792.480.015	11.344.552.911	(5.038.716.624)	(13.476.474.426)	275.621.841.876	Total
Akumulasi Penyusutan						Accumulated Depreciation
Bangunan	31.214.554.032	2.089.340.955	(194.574.735)	(6.861.869.387)	26.247.450.865	Buildings
Inventaris kantor	108.415.392.932	13.806.391.903	(2.250.118.211)	-	119.971.666.624	Office equipment
Kendaraan	9.680.459.505	272.119.700	(2.202.530.000)	-	7.750.049.205	Vehicles
Perbaikan prasarana	25.761.415.882	3.121.423.775	-	-	28.882.839.657	Leasehold improvements
Jumlah	175.071.822.351	19.289.276.333	(4.647.222.946)	(6.861.869.387)	182.852.006.351	Total
Nilai buku	107.720.657.664				92.769.835.525	Book value

14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Mutation of property and equipment are as follows:

	2022				Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification		
Biaya Perolehan						Acquisition Cost
Pemilikan langsung						Direct acquisition
Tanah	39.228.552.151	-	(893.678.944)		38.334.873.207	Land
Bangunan	60.058.219.703	43.000.000	(4.480.888.288)		55.620.331.415	Buildings
Inventaris kantor	133.335.713.222	14.643.031.471	(1.221.975.459)		146.756.769.234	Office equipment
Kendaraan	10.295.529.205	585.500.000	(534.550.000)		10.346.479.205	Vehicles
Perbaikan prasarana	30.482.491.372	1.251.535.582	-		31.734.026.954	Leasehold improvements
Jumlah	273.400.505.653	16.523.067.053	(7.131.092.691)		282.792.480.015	Total
Akumulasi Penyusutan						Accumulated Depreciation
Bangunan	30.843.916.121	2.513.440.756	(2.142.802.845)		31.214.554.032	Buildings
Inventaris kantor	95.386.900.894	14.237.754.181	(1.209.262.143)		108.415.392.932	Office equipment
Kendaraan	9.985.489.805	229.519.700	(534.550.000)		9.680.459.505	Vehicles
Perbaikan prasarana	21.853.243.353	3.908.172.529	-		25.761.415.882	Leasehold improvements
Jumlah	158.069.550.173	20.888.887.166	(3.886.614.988)		175.071.822.351	Total
Nilai buku	115.330.955.480				107.720.657.664	Book value

Beban penyusutan sebesar Rp19.289.276.333 dan Rp20.888.887.166 pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing dibebankan pada "Beban umum dan administrasi" dalam laporan laba rugi (Catatan 30).

Depreciation expenses amounting to Rp19,289,276,333 and Rp20,888,887,166 in 2023 and 2022, respectively is charged to "General and administrative expenses" in profit or loss (Note 30).

Keuntungan penjualan properti dan peralatan dicatat sebagai bagian "Pendapatan Non-operasional" pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

Gain on sale of property and equipment recorded as part of "Non-operating income" in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022	
Harga jual	3.015.862.889	10.458.311.785	Proceeds from sale
Nilai buku	391.493.678	3.244.477.703	Book value
Laba penjualan aset tetap	2.624.369.211	7.213.834.082	Gain on sale of property and equipment

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14. ASET TETAP (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki masing-masing 33 dan 34 bidang tanah dengan hak legal berupa sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB), Hak Milik dan Hak Pakai. Sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan mempunyai masa manfaat antara 6 hingga 30 tahun. Masa berlaku HGB berakhir sampai 2046. Manajemen berpendapat tidak terdapat masalah dengan perpanjangan hak atas tanah karena seluruh tanah diperoleh secara sah dan didukung dengan bukti kepemilikan yang memadai.

Manajemen menilai bahwa pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022: (1) tidak ada aset tetap yang tidak dipakai sementara; (2) jumlah tercatat bruto dari setiap aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp117.358.581.462 dan Rp91.923.665.215; dan (3) tidak ada aset tetap yang berasal dari hibah.

Tanah dan bangunan dengan nilai buku sebesar Rp6.614.605.039 terkait dengan kantor cabang Bank yang telah ditutup direklasifikasi sebagai properti terbungkalai pada akun "Aset lain-lain" (Catatan 17).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, bangunan dan kendaraan diasuransikan terhadap risiko gempa bumi dan risiko kerugian lainnya kepada PT Meritz Korindo Insurance, pihak ketiga, dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sebesar Rp93.715.000.000 dan Rp137.944.300.000. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian yang akan terjadi.

Berdasarkan penilaian manajemen Bank, tidak ada kejadian-kejadian atau perubahan-perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan adanya penurunan nilai aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

15. ASET TAKBERWUJUD

Mutasi aset takberwujud adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023			Acquisition Cost
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	
Biaya Perolehan				
Perangkat lunak	91.831.908.529	18.145.399.937	(4.331.753.803)	105.645.554.663
Hak atas tanah	157.523.004	-	(157.523.004)	-
Jumlah	<u>91.989.431.533</u>	<u>18.145.399.937</u>	<u>(4.489.276.807)</u>	<u>105.645.554.663</u>
Akumulasi Amortisasi				Accumulated Amortization
Perangkat lunak	63.927.145.030	10.651.455.305	(4.331.753.803)	70.246.846.532
Hak atas tanah	157.523.004	-	(157.523.004)	-
Jumlah	<u>64.084.668.034</u>	<u>10.651.455.305</u>	<u>(4.489.276.807)</u>	<u>70.246.846.532</u>
Nilai buku	<u>27.904.763.499</u>			35.398.708.131
				Book value

14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank owns 33 and 34, respectively, land with legal rights of Building Use Right (HGB), Ownership Right and Usage Right. These certificates have useful lives of 6 to 30 years. The HGB expiration period ranges up to 2046. Management believes that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the extension of the landrights as all the land were acquired legally and are supported by sufficient evidence of ownership.

Management considers that as of December 31, 2023 and 2022: (1) there are no property and equipment that are not used temporarily; (2) the gross amount of property and equipment which have been fully depreciated and are still used amounted to Rp117,358,581,462 and Rp91,923,665,215, respectively; and (3) no property and equipment were derived from the grant.

Land and buildings with book value of Rp6,614,605,039 related to the Bank's branch offices that were closed are reclassified as abandoned properties under "Other assets" (Note 17).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, buildings and vehicles are insured against earthquake and other risks with PT Meritz Korindo Insurance, a third party, with insurance coverage of Rp93,715,000,000 and Rp137,944,300,000, respectively. Management believes that the amount is adequate to cover possible losses from such risks.

Based on the assessment of the Bank's management, there are no events or changes in circumstances that indicate any impairment in the value of property and equipment as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Mutation of intangible assets are as follows:

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15. ASET TAKBERWUJUD (Lanjutan)

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

	2022				
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals		Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
Biaya Perolehan				Acquisition Cost	
Perangkat lunak	77.636.645.580	14.289.512.949	(94.250.000)	91.831.908.529	Software
Hak atas tanah	157.523.004	-	-	157.523.004	Land rights
Jumlah	77.794.168.584	14.289.512.949	(94.250.000)	91.989.431.533	Total
Akumulasi Amortisasi				Accumulated Amortization	
Perangkat lunak	54.786.835.430	9.234.559.600	(94.250.000)	63.927.145.030	Software
Hak atas tanah	157.523.004	-	-	157.523.004	Land rights
Jumlah	54.944.358.434	9.234.559.600	(94.250.000)	64.084.668.034	Total
Nilai buku	22.849.810.150			27.904.763.499	Book value

Beban amortisasi sebesar Rp10.651.455.305 dan Rp9.234.559.600 pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing dibebankan pada "Beban umum dan administrasi" dalam laporan laba rugi (Catatan 30).

Amortization expenses amounting to Rp10,651,455,305 and Rp9,234,559,600 in 2023 and 2022, respectively is charged to "General and administrative expenses" in profit or loss (Note 30).

Manajemen berpendapat tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset takberwujud yang dimiliki Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

Management believes that there is no indication of impairment on intangible assets owned by the Bank as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

16. SEWA

16. LEASES

a. Aset Hak Guna

a. Right-of-use Assets

Mutasi aset hak-guna adalah sebagai berikut:

Mutation of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	2023				
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Penghapusan/ Disposal		Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
Biaya Perolehan				Acquisition Cost	
Tanah dan bangunan	136.491.070.328	16.721.959.305	(88.023.263.726)	65.189.765.907	Land and building
Akumulasi Penyusutan				Accumulated Depreciation	
Tanah dan bangunan	96.976.130.711	17.756.607.005	(88.023.263.726)	26.709.473.990	Land and building
Nilai buku	39.514.939.617			38.480.291.917	Book value
	2022				
	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance		
Biaya Perolehan				Acquisition Cost	
Tanah dan bangunan	129.728.153.545	6.762.916.783	136.491.070.328	Land and building	
Akumulasi Penyusutan				Accumulated Depreciation	
Tanah dan bangunan	80.348.206.387	16.627.924.324	96.976.130.711	Land and building	
Nilai buku	49.379.947.158		39.514.939.617	Book value	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, beban penyusutan aset hak-guna masing-masing sejumlah Rp17.756.607.005 dan Rp16.627.924.324 dibebankan pada "Beban umum dan administrasi" dalam laporan laba rugi (Catatan 30).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, depreciation expense of right-of-use asset amounting to Rp17,756,607,005 and Rp16,627,924,324, respectively, is charged to "General and administrative expenses" in profit or loss (Note 30).

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16. SEWA (Lanjutan)

b. Liabilitas Sewa

Mutasi liabilitas sewa adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal tahun	31.492.594.534
Penambahan	6.967.282.250
Beban bunga	1.153.141.771
Pembayaran	<u>(10.900.572.278)</u>
Saldo akhir tahun	<u>28.712.446.277</u>

Jatuh tempo liabilitas sewa dianalisa sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Kurang dari 1 tahun	10.435.449.208
Antara 1 - 2 tahun	11.181.209.909
Antara 2 - 5 tahun	<u>7.095.787.160</u>
Jumlah	<u>28.712.446.277</u>

Pada tahun 2023 dan 2022, Bank mengakui beban sewa dari sewa jangka pendek dan sewa aset bernilai rendah masing-masing sebesar Rp3.355.560.025 dan Rp3.803.738.546 (Catatan 30).

16. LEASES (Continued)

b. Lease Liabilities

Movement in lease liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	40.529.622.036	Balance at beginning of the year
	-	Additions
	1.311.704.056	Interest expense
	<u>(10.348.731.558)</u>	Payments
	<u>31.492.594.534</u>	Balance at end of the year

Maturity of lease liabilities is analyzed as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	8.496.114.737	Within 1 year
	8.512.470.729	Between 1 - 2 years
	<u>14.484.009.068</u>	Between 2 - 5 years
Jumlah	<u>31.492.594.534</u>	Total

In 2023 and 2022, the Bank recognized rent expense from short-term leases and leases of low-value assets amounting to Rp3,355,560,025 and Rp3,803,738,546 (Note 30).

17. ASET LAIN-LAIN

Aset lain-lain terdiri atas:

	<u>2023</u>
Agunan yang diambil alih	351.099.424.133
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(6.687.707.203)</u>
Neto	<u>344.411.716.930</u>

Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima (Catatan 8, 9 dan 12)	129.914.101.141
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(2.863.808.755)</u>
Neto	<u>127.050.292.386</u>

Setoran jaminan, kliring dan uang muka	10.903.798.015
Properti terbengkalai	6.614.605.039
Beban dibayar di muka	3.218.964.251
Settlement ATM	1.701.255.969
Persediaan keperluan kantor	<u>10.850.618</u>
Jumlah	<u>493.911.483.208</u>

Agunan yang diambil alih merupakan jaminan kredit dalam bentuk tanah dan bangunan yang telah diambil alih oleh Bank.

Bank telah mengambil tindakan untuk penyelesaian agunan yang diambil alih sebagaimana yang dipersyaratkan oleh Bank Indonesia berdasarkan peraturan No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012.

17. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consist of:

	<u>2022</u>	
	360.884.628.722	Foreclosed assets
	<u>(5.100.199.687)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
	<u>355.784.429.035</u>	Net

	102.834.007.899	Accrued interest receivables (Notes 8, 9 and 12)
	<u>(1.839.240.218)</u>	Less: allowance for impairment losses
	<u>100.994.767.681</u>	Net

	13.577.271.097	Security deposits, clearing and advances
	-	Abandoned properties
	4.465.426.830	Prepaid expenses
	1.209.846.550	Settlement ATM
	<u>1.276.926.009</u>	Office supplies
	<u>477.308.667.202</u>	Total

Foreclosed assets represent collaterals on loans in the form of land and buildings that have been foreclosed by the Bank.

The Bank has taken actions for the resolution of foreclosed collaterals as required by Bank Indonesia under regulation No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated October 24, 2012.

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17. ASET LAIN-LAIN (Lanjutan)

Pada tahun 2023 dan 2022, Bank menjual agunan yang diambil alih dengan nilai tercatat bersih masing-masing sejumlah Rp8.120.985.645 dan Rp1.929.340.541.

Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima ini merupakan piutang bunga atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek dan kredit.

Setoran jaminan, kliring dan uang muka merupakan jaminan sewa gedung, uang muka ATM Prima, uang muka kepada vendor dan lainnya.

Peroperti terbengkalai merupakan tanah dan bangunan milik Bank yang sudah tidak digunakan kembali untuk kegiatan operasional.

Beban dibayar di muka merupakan biaya pemeliharaan, biaya servis gedung, biaya langganan, asuransi kendaraan dan biaya lainnya.

Settlement ATM merupakan tagihan dari penyelesaian transaksi nasabah melalui ATM Bersama.

Persediaan keperluan kantor merupakan formulir bank, kartu ATM dan alat tulis lainnya.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 telah memadai untuk kemungkinan kerugian.

18. SIMPANAN

Simpanan terdiri dari:

	2023			
	Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Pihak ketiga/ Third parties	Jumlah/ Total	
Giro	62.450.361.288	2.761.043.077.594	2.823.493.438.882	Demand deposits
Tabungan	1.109.814.642	2.469.152.741.728	2.470.262.556.370	Saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	30.000.435.246	6.528.105.723.272	6.558.106.158.518	Time deposits
Jumlah	93.560.611.176	11.758.301.542.594	11.851.862.153.770	Total
	2022			
	Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Pihak ketiga/ Third parties	Jumlah/ Total	
Giro	246.923.495.945	1.669.586.882.163	1.916.510.378.108	Demand deposits
Tabungan	1.587.096.703	1.795.917.597.189	1.797.504.693.892	Saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	13.496.495.419	7.505.711.123.770	7.519.207.619.189	Time deposits
Jumlah	262.007.088.067	10.971.215.603.122	11.233.222.691.189	Total

17. OTHER ASSETS (Continued)

In 2023 and 2022, the Bank sold foreclosed asset with net carrying value amounting to Rp8,120,985,645 and Rp1,929,340,541, respectively.

Accrued interest receivable represents interest receivable on placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities and loans.

Security deposits, clearing and advances represent building rental deposits, ATM Prima deposits, advances to other vendors and others.

Abandoned properties represent land and buildings owned by the Bank that are no longer used for operational activities.

Prepaid expenses represent maintenance costs, building service costs, subscription fees, vehicle insurance and other costs.

Settlement ATM represents receivables from settlement of customer transactions through ATM Bersama.

Office supplies represent bank forms, ATM cards and other stationery.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 for possible losses.

18. DEPOSITS

Deposits consists of:

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18. SIMPANAN (Lanjutan)

a. Giro terdiri atas:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Pihak berelasi			Related parties
Rupiah	50.976.918.904	246.920.428.836	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	11.473.442.384	3.067.109	United States Dollar
Subjumlah	<u>62.450.361.288</u>	<u>246.923.495.945</u>	Sub-total
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	1.759.852.044.887	972.387.256.388	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.001.174.007.677	696.799.581.499	United States Dollar
Euro	17.025.030	400.044.276	Euro
Subjumlah	<u>2.761.043.077.594</u>	<u>1.669.586.882.163</u>	Sub-total
Jumlah	<u>2.823.493.438.882</u>	<u>1.916.510.378.108</u>	Total
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Tingkat bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun			Average annual effective interest rate
Rupiah	3,02%	2,00%	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1,29%	0,50%	United States Dollar
Euro	0,05%	0,05%	Euro

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak terdapat giro yang dijadikan sebagai jaminan kredit.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no demand deposits that are pledged as loan collateral.

b. Tabungan terdiri atas:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Pihak berelasi			Related parties
Rupiah	1.102.590.832	1.571.954.973	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	7.223.810	15.141.730	United States Dollar
Subjumlah	<u>1.109.814.642</u>	<u>1.587.096.703</u>	Sub-total
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	1.278.569.787.661	684.680.331.262	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.190.582.954.067	1.111.237.265.927	United States Dollar
Subjumlah	<u>2.469.152.741.728</u>	<u>1.795.917.597.189</u>	Sub-total
Jumlah	<u>2.470.262.556.370</u>	<u>1.797.504.693.892</u>	Total
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Tingkat bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun			Average annual effective interest rate
Rupiah	2,30%	1,62%	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2,41%	0,83%	United States Dollar

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, tidak terdapat giro yang dijadikan sebagai jaminan kredit.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there are no savings deposits that were pledged as loan collateral.

c. Deposito berjangka terdiri atas:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Pihak berelasi			Related parties
Rupiah	24.939.334.337	8.486.950.979	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	5.061.100.909	5.009.544.440	United States Dollar
Subjumlah	<u>30.000.435.246</u>	<u>13.496.495.419</u>	Sub-total
Pihak ketiga			Third parties
Rupiah	5.526.464.364.237	5.823.845.116.925	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.001.641.359.035	1.681.866.006.845	United States Dollar
Subjumlah	<u>6.528.105.723.272</u>	<u>7.505.711.123.770</u>	Sub-total
Jumlah	<u>6.558.106.158.518</u>	<u>7.519.207.619.189</u>	Total

c. Time deposits consist of:

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18. SIMPANAN (Lanjutan)

c. Deposito berjangka terdiri atas: (Lanjutan)

	<u>2023</u>
Tingkat bunga efektif rata-rata per tahun	
Rupiah	5,33%
Dolar Amerika Serikat	3,57%

Deposito berjangka berdasarkan jangka waktu adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Rupiah	
1 bulan	2.165.207.781.438
3 bulan	1.305.849.893.825
6 bulan	599.984.360.231
12 bulan	1.480.361.663.080
Subjumlah	<u>5.551.403.698.574</u>
Dolar Amerika Serikat	
1 bulan	589.105.760.072
3 bulan	95.065.442.126
6 bulan	128.329.316.314
12 bulan	194.201.941.432
Subjumlah	<u>1.006.702.459.944</u>
Jumlah	<u>6.558.106.158.518</u>

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, deposito berjangka yang telah dibatasi penggunaannya dan dijadikan sebagai jaminan kredit masing-masing sejumlah Rp133.725.113.642 dan Rp104.410.185.446.

Nilai tercatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari simpanan adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Simpanan	
Giro	2.823.493.438.882
Tabungan	2.470.262.556.370
Deposito berjangka	6.558.106.158.518
Subjumlah	<u>11.851.862.153.770</u>
Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar (Catatan 21)	
Giro	2.825.707.579
Tabungan	3.286.501.700
Deposito berjangka	28.420.311.520
Subjumlah	<u>34.532.520.799</u>
Jumlah	<u>11.886.394.674.569</u>

18. DEPOSITS (Continued)

c. Time deposits consist of: (Continued)

	<u>2022</u>	
Average annual effective interest rate		
Rupiah	3,90%	
United States Dollar	1,18%	

Time deposits based on time periods are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
Rupiah		
1 month	1.680.494.794.610	
3 months	47.731.659.239	
6 months	1.144.912.681.931	
12 months	2.959.192.932.124	
Sub-total	<u>5.832.332.067.904</u>	
United States Dollar		
1 month	880.238.394.392	
3 months	47.170.890.425	
6 months	355.342.575.296	
12 months	404.123.691.172	
Sub-total	<u>1.686.875.551.285</u>	
Total	<u>7.519.207.619.189</u>	

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, time deposits which were restricted and pledged as loan collateral amounted to Rp133,725,113,642 and Rp104,410,185,446, respectively.

Carrying amount at amortized cost of the deposits are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
Deposits		
Demand deposits	1.916.510.378.108	
Saving deposits	1.797.504.693.892	
Time deposits	7.519.207.619.189	
Sub-total	<u>11.233.222.691.189</u>	
Accrued interest expense (Note 21)		
Demand deposits	1.180.522.918	
Saving deposits	1.319.398.776	
Time deposits	19.365.664.689	
Sub-total	<u>21.865.586.383</u>	
Total	<u>11.255.088.277.572</u>	

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19. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN

Simpanan dari bank lain terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Pihak berelasi		
Dolar Amerika Serikat		
<i>Call money</i>	-	544.862.500.000
Rupiah		
Giro	27.651.309.885	54.471.248.996
Subjumlah	<u>27.651.309.885</u>	<u>599.333.748.996</u>
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah		
Giro	1.650.525.056	5.815.687.192
Tabungan	5.982.366.098	12.584.319.412
Deposito berjangka	67.865.685.126	64.750.000.000
Subjumlah	<u>75.498.576.280</u>	<u>83.150.006.604</u>
Jumlah	<u>103.149.886.165</u>	<u>682.483.755.600</u>
Jangka waktu		
Deposito berjangka	1 - 12 bulan/ <i>months</i>	1 - 12 bulan/ <i>months</i>
<i>Call money</i>	11 bulan/ <i>months</i>	11 bulan/ <i>months</i>
Tingkat bunga efektif		
rata-rata per tahun		
Dolar Amerika Serikat		
<i>Call money</i>	5,23%	2,03%
Rupiah		
Giro	2,66%	2,81%
Tabungan	2,69%	3,43%
Deposito berjangka	4,94%	3,75%
<i>Call Money</i>	5,79%	3,75%

Nilai tercatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Simpanan dari bank lain	103.149.886.165
Beban bunga yang masih dibayar (Catatan 21)	222.364.799
Jumlah	<u>103.372.250.964</u>

Tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain yang diblokir dan dijadikan jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022.

19. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

Deposits from other banks consist of:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
			<i>Related parties</i>
			<i>United States Dollar</i>
			<i>Call money</i>
			<i>Rupiah</i>
			<i>Demand deposits</i>
			<i>Sub-total</i>
			<i>Third parties</i>
			<i>Rupiah</i>
			<i>Demand deposits</i>
			<i>Saving deposits</i>
			<i>Time deposits</i>
			<i>Sub-total</i>
			Total
			<i>Term</i>
			<i>Time deposits</i>
			<i>Call money</i>
			<i>Average annual</i>
			<i>effective interest rate</i>
			<i>United States Dollar</i>
			<i>Call money</i>
			<i>Rupiah</i>
			<i>Demand deposits</i>
			<i>Saving deposits</i>
			<i>Time deposits</i>
			<i>Call Money</i>

Carrying amount at amortized cost of the deposits from other banks are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Simpanan dari bank lain	103.149.886.165	682.483.755.600	<i>Deposits from other banks</i>
Beban bunga yang masih dibayar (Catatan 21)	222.364.799	1.417.526.726	<i>Accrued interest expense</i>
Jumlah	<u>103.372.250.964</u>	<u>683.901.282.326</u>	Total

There were no deposits from other banks that were restricted and pledged as loan collateral as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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20. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA

Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, Bank memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dari Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd yang terdiri dari:

- Fasilitas pinjaman tanggal 15 September 2022 sebesar USD252.000.000 dengan jangka waktu selama 2 tahun dan tingkat suku bunga SOFR 3M Term ditambah margin tertentu.
- Fasilitas pinjaman tanggal 12 April 2023 sebesar USD285.000.000 dengan jangka waktu selama 5 tahun dan tingkat suku bunga SOFR 3M Term ditambah margin tertentu.
- Fasilitas pinjaman tanggal 26 April 2023 sebesar USD30.000.000 dengan jangka waktu selama 5 tahun dan tingkat suku bunga SOFR 3M Term ditambah margin tertentu.

Bank memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman pada tanggal 8 April 2021 sebesar USD240.000.000 dengan jangka waktu selama 2 tahun dan tingkat suku bunga LIBOR 3 bulan ditambah margin tertentu. Fasilitas tersebut telah ditutup pada saat jatuh tempo dan tidak diperpanjang.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank memiliki saldo pinjaman yang diberikan dari fasilitas tersebut masing-masing sebesar USD370.000.000 (setara Rp5.696.890.000.000) dan USD315.000.000 (setara Rp4.903.762.500.000).

PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

Bank memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dengan PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk ("Danamon") tanggal 5 Mei 2023 sebesar Rp305.000.000.000 dengan jangka waktu selama 24 bulan dan tingkat suku bunga mengikuti suku bunga pasar yang akan ditinjau kembali oleh Danamon setiap waktu. Fasilitas ini tersedia dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing lainnya yang tersedia di Danamon. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, saldo terutang atas fasilitas ini sebesar USD20.000.000 (setara dengan Rp307.940.000.000).

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Bank memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dari PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk tanggal 29 Juli 2022 sebesar USD10.000.000 (sebesar Rp155.675.000.000 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022) dengan jangka waktu selama 205 hari dan tingkat suku bunga LIBOR 7 bulan ditambah margin tertentu. Fasilitas tersebut telah dilunasi pada saat jatuh tempo dan tidak diperpanjang.

PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Bank memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dari PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia tanggal 30 Juni 2022 sebesar USD20.000.000 (sebesar Rp544.862.500.000 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022) dengan jangka waktu selama 12 bulan dan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 3,15%. Fasilitas tersebut telah dilunasi pada saat jatuh tempo dan tidak diperpanjang.

20. BORROWINGS

Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd

As of December 31, 2023, the Bank has obtained loan facilities from Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd which consists of the following:

- Loan facility dated September 15, 2022 amounting to USD252,000,000 with a period of 2 years and with interest rate at SOFR 3M Term plus certain margin.
- Loan facility dated April 12, 2023 amounting to USD285,000,000 with a period of 5 years and with interest rate at SOFR 3M Term plus certain margin.
- Loan facility dated April 26, 2023 amounting to USD30,000,000 with a period of 5 years and with interest rate at SOFR 3M Term plus certain margin.

The Bank has obtained loan facility dated April 8, 2021 amounting to USD240,000,000 with a period of 2 years and with interest rate at LIBOR 3 months plus certain margin. This facility has been closed at maturity and was not renewed.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has outstanding borrowings from these facilities amounting to USD370,000,000 (equivalent to Rp5,696,890,000,000) and USD315,000,000 (equivalent to Rp4,903,762,500,000), respectively.

PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

The Bank has obtained loan facility with PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk ("Danamon") dated May 5, 2023 amounting to Rp305,000,000,000 with a term of 24 months and floating interest following the market interest rate which will be reviewed by Danamon at any time. The facility provided is available in Rupiah or other currencies available from Danamon. As of December 31, 2023, outstanding balance from this facility amounted to USD20,000,000 (equivalent to Rp307,940,000,000).

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

The Bank has obtained loan facility from PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk dated July 29, 2022 amounting to USD10,000,000 (equivalent to Rp155,675,000,000 as of December 31, 2022) with a period of 205 days and with interest rate at LIBOR 7 months plus certain margin. This facility has been repaid at maturity and was not renewed.

PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

The Bank has obtained loan facility from PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia dated June 30, 2022 amounting to USD35,000,000 (equivalent to Rp544,862,500,000 as of December 31, 2022) with a period of 12 months and with interest rate at 3.15%. This facility has been repaid at maturity and was not renewed.

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20. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (Lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat pinjaman yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd	5.696.890.000.000
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	307.940.000.000
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	-
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	-
Beban bunga yang masih dibayar (Catatan 21)	31.333.913.819
Jumlah	<u>6.036.163.913.819</u>

21. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

Liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>
Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar (Catatan 18, 19 dan 20)	66.088.799.417
Beban masih harus dibayar	33.841.848.903
Penyisihan insentif dan tunjangan hari raya	14.167.732.212
Penyisihan kerugian batas kredit yang belum ditarik	9.801.224.737
Pendapatan diterima di muka	938.091.896
Setoran jaminan	771.343.806
Lainnya	9.383.729.555
Jumlah	<u>134.992.770.526</u>

Bunga yang masih harus dibayar merupakan bunga yang masih harus dibayar atas simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari Bank lain dan pinjaman yang diterima.

Beban yang masih harus dibayar merupakan cadangan biaya terkait karyawan seperti cadangan Bonus, THR, BPJS, pelatihan dan lainnya.

Setoran jaminan merupakan jaminan atas transaksi LC dan setoran jaminan lainnya.

Penyisihan insentif dan tunjangan hari raya merupakan akrual biaya-biaya atas insentif dan tunjangan karyawan.

Penyisihan kerugian batas kredit yang belum ditarik merupakan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas fasilitas kredit komitmen yang belum ditarik.

Pendapatan diterima di muka adalah pendapatan diterima dimuka atas kredit yang diberikan dan bank garansi.

Lainnya termasuk liabilitas dari penyelesaian transaksi nasabah melalui ATM Prima, uang muka yang diterima, dan lain-lain.

20. BORROWINGS (Continued)

The carrying amount of the borrowings at amortized cost are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	4.903.762.500.000	Shinhan Bank Co. Ltd
	-	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
	544.862.500.000	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
	155.675.000.000	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
	24.157.642.296	Accrued interest expense (Note 21)
	<u>5.628.457.642.296</u>	Total

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities consist of:

	<u>2022</u>	
	47.440.755.405	Accrued interest expense (Notes 18, 19 and 20)
	26.469.734.427	Accrued expenses Incentive and religious allowances
	6.891.299.744	Provision for unused credit facility
	6.745.046.278	Unearned income
	733.436.074	Guarantee deposits
	8.220.794.640	Others
	3.104.471.881	
	<u>99.605.538.449</u>	Total

Accrued interest expenses represent accrued interest on deposits from customers, deposits from other banks and borrowings.

Accrued expenses include reserve related to employee expenses such as bonus reserves, THR, BPJS, training and others.

Guarantee deposits represent guarantees for LC transactions and other guarantee deposits.

Incentive and religious allowances represents the accrual of expenses for incentives and benefits for employees.

Provision for unused credit facility is the allowance for impairment losses established for unused committed credit facilities.

Unearned income represents unearned income on loans and bank guarantees.

Others include payables from settlement of customer transactions through ATM Prima, advances received, and others.

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22. MODAL SAHAM

Modal saham terdiri dari:

22. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital consist of:

Pemegang saham	2023 dan/and 2022			Shareholders
	Jumlah saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/ Number of shares issued and fully paid	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership (%)	Jumlah/ Total	
Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd	934.828	99,00	934.828.000.000	Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd
PT Metropanca Gemilang	5.000	0,53	5.000.000.000	PT Metropanca Gemilang
PT STM Tunggal Jaya	4.450	0,47	4.450.000.000	PT STM Tunggal Jaya
Jumlah	944.278	100,00	944.278.000.000	Total

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 15 tanggal 21 Juli 2017 yang dibuat oleh Notaris Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta, para pemegang saham sepakat untuk melaksanakan peningkatan modal dasar dari Rp800.000.000.000 menjadi Rp3.700.000.000.000 dan modal disetor Bank dari Rp490.087.000.000 menjadi Rp944.278.000.000. Akta tersebut telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0015084.AH.01.02. Tahun 2017 tanggal 24 Juli 2017.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 15 dated July 21, 2017 by Notary Hermin Budisetyasih, S.H., M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, the shareholders agreed to increase the authorized capital from Rp800,000,000,000 to Rp3,700,000,000,000 and the paid-up capital of the Bank from Rp490,087,000,000 to Rp944,278,000,000. The Deed was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. AHU-0015084.AH.01.02. Tahun 2017 dated July 24, 2017.

23. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

23. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

	2023 dan/and 2022			
	Agio saham/ Premium on share capital	Efek penggabungan usaha/ Effect of merger acquisition	Jumlah/ Total	
Penambahan 172.850 lembar saham tahun 2015	627.146.123.800	-	627.146.123.800	Additional 172,850 shares in 2015
Penambahan 224.615 lembar saham tahun 2016	775.380.638.445	-	775.380.638.445	Additional 224,615 shares in 2016
Penggabungan usaha	-	57.878.000.000	57.878.000.000	Merger acquisition
Jumlah per 31 Desember 2016	1.402.526.762.245	57.878.000.000	1.460.404.762.245	Total as of December 31, 2016
Penambahan 454.191 lembar saham tahun 2017	1.565.596.377.000	-	1.565.596.377.000	Additional 454,191 shares in 2017
Jumlah	2.968.123.139.245	57.878.000.000	3.026.001.139.245	Total

24. CADANGAN UMUM

Sesuai Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 efektif tanggal 16 Agustus 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas, yang mengharuskan Perusahaan di Indonesia untuk membuat cadangan umum sebesar sekurang-kurangnya 20% dari jumlah modal yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh. Undang-Undang tersebut tidak mengatur jangka waktu untuk cadangan umum minimum tersebut. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, saldo cadangan umum sebesar Rp20.600.000.000.

24. GENERAL RESERVE

In accordance with Law No. 40 Year 2007 effective on August 16, 2007 regarding Limited Liability Company, the Company in Indonesia should create a general reserve of at least 20% of the issued and fully paid capital. The law has not set a period of time for the minimum general reserve. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, general reserve amounted to Rp20,600,000,000.

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25. PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

Penghasilan komprehensif lain terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Keuntungan (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (Catatan 9)	(12.903.442.147)	(9.047.074.631)
Pengukuran kembali atas kewajiban imbalan pasti	31.364.415.730	32.391.655.821
Jumlah	<u>18.460.973.583</u>	<u>23.344.581.190</u>

25. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Other comprehensive income consists of:

Unrealized gain (loss) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits obligation
Total

26. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

Pendapatan bunga terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Rupiah		
Kredit	618.987.819.015	467.266.667.594
Efek-efek	122.310.382.782	115.057.218.124
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	69.477.622.255	33.438.648.871
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	57.859.728.732	21.850.740.319
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	6.013.263.880	3.944.141.654
Giro pada bank lain	861.416.789	547.714.742
Subjumlah	<u>875.510.233.453</u>	<u>642.105.131.304</u>
Mata uang asing		
Kredit	573.662.206.894	297.877.153.764
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	13.515.139.003	8.437.547.610
Subjumlah	<u>587.177.345.897</u>	<u>306.314.701.374</u>
Jumlah	<u>1.462.687.579.350</u>	<u>948.419.832.678</u>

Rupiah
Loans
Securities
Securities purchased under resale agreement
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia
Demand deposits with other banks
Sub-total

Foreign currencies
Loans
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Sub-total
Total

Jumlah pendapatan bunga dari pihak berelasi pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp13.560.934.038 dan Rp13.784.561.614 (Catatan 33).

Total interest revenues from related parties in 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp13,560,934,038 and Rp13,784,561,614, respectively (Note 33).

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27. BEBAN BUNGA

Beban bunga terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>
Rupiah	
Simpanan nasabah	
Giro	36.122.826.211
Tabungan	26.073.736.357
Deposito berjangka	331.432.379.798
Premi penjaminan simpanan	23.816.021.723
Simpanan dari bank lain	5.513.643.714
Subjumlah	<u>422.958.607.803</u>
Mata uang asing	
Simpanan nasabah	
Giro	7.764.756.116
Tabungan	26.618.473.705
Deposito berjangka	42.245.872.573
Simpanan dari bank lain	14.856.216.517
Pinjaman yang diberikan	340.625.425.246
Subjumlah	<u>432.110.744.157</u>
Jumlah	<u>855.069.351.960</u>

Jumlah beban bunga kepada pihak berelasi pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp326.768.574.126 dan Rp120.219.037.824 (Catatan 33).

27. INTEREST EXPENSES

Interest expenses consists of:

	<u>2022</u>	
		Rupiah
		Deposits from customers
		Demand deposits
		Saving deposits
		Time deposits
		Premium on deposit guarantee
		Deposits from other banks
		Sub-total
		Foreign currencies
		Deposits from customers
		Demand deposits
		Saving deposits
		Time deposits
		Deposits from other banks
		Borrowings
		Sub-total
		Total

Total interest expenses to related parties in 2023 and 2022 amounted to Rp326,768,574,126 and Rp120,219,037,824, respectively (Note 33).

28. PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA

Pendapatan operasional lainnya terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	
Rupiah	26.186.629.310
Mata uang asing	14.339.535.436
Subjumlah	<u>40.526.164.746</u>
Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing - neto	<u>39.411.580.908</u>
Lain-lain	
Jasa kliring dan transfer	12.927.477.010
Jasa keterlambatan	11.037.711.799
Jasa administrasi nasabah	2.982.429.139
Jasa penyimpanan	306.773.988
Lainnya	23.618.415.117
Subjumlah	<u>50.872.807.053</u>
Jumlah	<u>130.810.552.707</u>

28. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

Other operating revenues consist of:

	<u>2022</u>	
		Other fees and commissions
		Rupiah
		Foreign currencies
		Sub-total
		Gain on foreign exchange - net
		Others
		Clearing and transfer fees
		Penalty fees
		Customer administration fees
		Safe deposits box fees
		Others
		Sub-total
		Total

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29. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA

Beban tenaga kerja terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>
Gaji dan tunjangan	178.506.692.216
Imbalan pascakerja (Catatan 31)	9.373.760.946
Pendidikan dan pelatihan	3.433.076.244
Jumlah	<u>191.313.529.406</u>

Termasuk ke dalam beban tenaga kerja adalah gaji dan tunjangan lainnya yang dibayarkan kepada Komisaris, Direksi dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Komisaris	
Gaji dan tunjangan	719.088.000
Bonus dan THR	117.543.000
Subjumlah	<u>836.631.000</u>
Direktur	
Gaji dan tunjangan	11.238.512.884
Bonus dan THR	3.553.034.671
Subjumlah	<u>14.791.547.555</u>
Komite audit	
Gaji dan tunjangan	<u>390.390.000</u>
Pejabat eksekutif bank	
Gaji dan tunjangan	36.068.251.260
Bonus dan THR	6.785.148.849
Subjumlah	<u>42.853.400.109</u>
Jumlah	<u>58.871.968.664</u>

29. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Personnel expenses consists of:

	<u>2022</u>	
155.464.140.205		Salaries and allowances
2.696.882.574		Post-employment benefits (Note 31)
3.135.915.398		Education and training
161.296.938.177		Total

Included in personnel expenses are salaries and other allowances for Commissioners, Directors and Executive Officers of the Bank as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
691.428.000		Commissioners
57.619.000		Salaries and allowances
749.047.000		Bonus and religious allowances
		Sub-total
11.500.707.815		Directors
2.943.832.567		Salaries and allowances
14.444.540.382		Bonus and religious allowances
		Sub-total
375.375.000		Audit committee
		Salaries and allowances
35.280.225.309		Executive bank officers
5.912.195.539		Salaries and allowances
41.192.420.848		Bonus and religious allowances
		Sub-total
56.761.383.230		Total

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30. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

Beban umum dan administrasi terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Penyusutan (Catatan 14 dan 16)	37.045.883.338	37.516.811.490
Keamanan dan kebersihan	31.556.697.282	32.233.473.549
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	29.615.223.081	30.157.737.534
Jasa profesional	25.212.231.510	8.284.262.883
Utilitas	17.557.717.152	16.431.064.241
Komisi	16.516.258.646	11.551.969.288
Iuran	12.849.943.562	9.995.661.700
Amortisasi aset takberwujud (Catatan 15)	10.651.455.305	9.234.559.600
Administrasi bank	6.855.341.285	5.180.966.641
Asuransi	6.070.960.867	5.643.198.390
Biaya kantor	3.512.965.418	2.892.281.723
Sewa	3.355.560.025	3.803.738.546
Perjalanan dinas	2.534.088.606	2.145.842.306
Iklan	2.190.277.873	2.698.030.603
Perjamuan	2.059.512.331	1.545.438.578
Beban pajak	1.630.560.167	2.606.979.644
Beban bunga atas liabilitas sewa (Catatan 16b)	1.153.141.771	1.311.704.056
Lain-lain (di bawah Rp2 miliar)	2.205.591.426	2.649.782.410
Jumlah	<u>212.573.409.645</u>	<u>185.883.503.182</u>

31. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Liabilitas imbalan kerja terdiri dari:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja	27.469.153.713	24.993.726.851
Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya	5.589.169.922	4.108.571.512
Jumlah	<u>33.058.323.635</u>	<u>29.102.298.363</u>

Perhitungan liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tahun 2023 dan 2022 dilakukan oleh KKA Riana & Rekan.

Jumlah karyawan yang berhak atas liabilitas imbalan kerja masing-masing sebanyak 616 dan 672 karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 (tidak diaudit).

Program imbalan pasti memberikan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko aktuarial adalah sebagai berikut:

Risiko Tingkat Bunga

Penurunan suku bunga obligasi akan meningkatkan liabilitas imbalan kerja.

Risiko Gaji

Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti dihitung dengan mengacu pada gaji masa depan peserta program. Dengan demikian, kenaikan gaji peserta program akan meningkatkan liabilitas program itu.

30. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses consists of:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Depreciation (Notes 14 and 16)	37.516.811.490	37.516.811.490
Security and cleaning	32.233.473.549	32.233.473.549
Maintenance and repairs	30.157.737.534	30.157.737.534
Professional fees	8.284.262.883	8.284.262.883
Utilities	16.431.064.241	16.431.064.241
Commission	11.551.969.288	11.551.969.288
Contributions	9.995.661.700	9.995.661.700
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 15)	9.234.559.600	9.234.559.600
Bank administration	5.180.966.641	5.180.966.641
Insurance	5.643.198.390	5.643.198.390
Office expense	2.892.281.723	2.892.281.723
Rent	3.803.738.546	3.803.738.546
Business trip	2.145.842.306	2.145.842.306
Advertisement	2.698.030.603	2.698.030.603
Representation	1.545.438.578	1.545.438.578
Tax expenses	2.606.979.644	2.606.979.644
Interest expense from lease liabilities (Note 16b)	1.311.704.056	1.311.704.056
Others (below Rp2 billion)	2.649.782.410	2.649.782.410
Total	<u>185.883.503.182</u>	<u>185.883.503.182</u>

31. EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITIES

Employment benefits liabilities consists of:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Post-employment benefits liabilities	27.469.153.713	24.993.726.851
Other long-term benefits	5.589.169.922	4.108.571.512
Total	<u>33.058.323.635</u>	<u>29.102.298.363</u>

The calculation of employment benefit liabilities in 2023 and 2022 was conducted by KKA Riana & Rekan.

Number of eligible employees for employment benefit liabilities are 616 and 672 employees as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (unaudited).

The defined benefit plan typically exposes the Bank to actuarial risks as follows:

Interest Risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the employment benefit liabilities.

Salary Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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31. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

Risiko Harapan Hidup

Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti dihitung dengan mengacu pada estimasi terbaik dari mortalitas peserta program selama masa kerja. Peningkatan harapan hidup peserta program akan meningkatkan liabilitas program.

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja

Bank memberikan imbalan pascakerja kepada karyawan tetap yang memenuhi kriteria yang telah ditetapkan atau telah mencapai usia pensiun normal pada umur 57 tahun yang dihitung berdasarkan peraturan yang berlaku, yakni Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja No. 11/2020, PP 35/2021, Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2023.

Jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sehubungan dengan liabilitas imbalan pascakerja adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Diakui pada laba rugi			<i>Recognized in profit or loss</i>
Biaya jasa:			<i>Service cost:</i>
Biaya jasa kini	6.633.260.278	6.089.179.447	<i>Current service cost</i>
Biaya jasa lalu	(5.681.342.177)	(5.409.463.387)	<i>Past service cost</i>
Biaya bunga	1.711.786.035	1.443.751.788	<i>Interest cost</i>
Dampak atas perubahan periode atribusi manfaat	-	(1.059.102.843)	<i>Impact of changes in benefit attribution period</i>
Biaya tambahan untuk pemutusan hubungan kerja karyawan	5.229.459.400	-	<i>Additional cost for terminated employees</i>
Jumlah (Catatan 29)	<u>7.893.163.536</u>	<u>1.064.365.005</u>	<i>Total (Note 29)</i>
Diakui pada penghasilan komprehensif lain			<i>Recognized in other comprehensive income</i>
Pengukuran Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial yang timbul dari:			<i>Remeasurements</i>
perubahan asumsi keuangan	921.593.812	(444.799.215)	<i>Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:</i>
penyesuaian pengalaman	395.380.664	(1.354.192.038)	<i>changes in financial assumptions</i>
Jumlah	<u>1.316.974.476</u>	<u>(1.798.991.253)</u>	<i>experience adjustments</i>
Jumlah yang diakui di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	<u>9.210.138.012</u>	<u>(734.626.248)</u>	<i>Total recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</i>

31. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Continued)

Longevity Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Post-employment benefits liabilities

The Bank provides post-employment benefits to its permanent employees who meet the criteria or reach the normal retirement age of 57 years in accordance with Job Creation Law No. 11/2020, PP 35/2021, Law No. 6 Year 2023.

The amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of the post-employment benefits liabilities are as follows:

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31. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja (Lanjutan)

Mutasi dari nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal tahun	24.993.726.852
Dampak perubahan manfaat periode atribusi	-
Biaya jasa kini	6.633.260.277
Biaya layanan lalu	(5.681.342.177)
Biaya bunga	1.711.786.035
Pembayaran imbalan kerja	(6.734.711.150)
Biaya tambahan untuk pemutusan hubungan kerja karyawan	5.229.459.400
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial yang timbul dari: perubahan asumsi keuangan	921.593.812
penyesuaian pengalaman	395.380.664
Saldo akhir tahun	<u>27.469.153.713</u>

Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya

Mutasi imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>
Saldo awal tahun	4.108.572.512
Biaya jasa kini	1.904.296.769
Biaya jasa lalu	(521.907.960)
Biaya bunga	287.600.076
Keuntungan aktuarial yang timbul dari penyesuaian pengalaman	(225.906.572)
(Keuntungan) kerugian aktuarial yang timbul dari perubahan asumsi keuangan	36.515.097
Saldo akhir tahun	<u>5.589.169.922</u>

Biaya imbalan pasti bersih yang diakui pada laba rugi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.480.597.410 dan Rp1.632.518.569 (Catatan 29).

31. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Continued)

Post-employment benefits liabilities (Continued)

Movements in present value of defined benefits obligation are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	28.828.716.313	Balance at beginning of year
	(1.059.102.843)	Impact of changes in benefit attribution period
	6.089.179.447	Current service cost
	(5.409.463.387)	Past service cost
	1.443.751.788	Interest cost
	(3.100.363.214)	Benefits paid
	-	Additional cost for terminated employees
	(444.799.214)	Actuarial loss (gain) arising from: changes in financial assumptions
	(1.354.192.038)	experience adjustments
	<u>24.993.726.852</u>	Balance at end of year

Other long-term benefits

Movements in other long-term benefits are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	
	2.476.053.943	Balance at beginning of year
	1.590.025.104	Current service cost
	-	Past service cost
	179.513.911	Interest cost
	(171.731.964)	Actuarial gains arising from experience adjustment
	34.710.518	Actuarial (gain) loss arising from changes in financial assumption
	<u>4.108.571.512</u>	Balance at end of year

Net defined benefit cost recognized in profit or loss amounted to Rp1,480,597,410 and Rp1,632,518,569, respectively (Note 29).

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31. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

Asumsi aktuarial signifikan dan analisis sensitivitas

Perhitungan aktuarial dilakukan dengan menggunakan asumsi utama sebagai berikut:

	2023
Usia pensiun normal	57 tahun/years
Tingkat diskonto	6,75%
Tingkat proyeksi kenaikan gaji	5,00%
Tingkat mortalitas dan kecacatan	Tabel Mortalita Indonesia/ Indonesian Mortality Table (TMI4)
Tingkat pengunduran diri	15% hingga usia 22 tahun dan menurun secara linier hingga 0% per tahun pada usia 57 tahun/ 15% up to age 22 then decrease linearly to 0% at age 57

Asumsi aktuarial yang signifikan untuk penentuan liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah tingkat diskonto dan kenaikan gaji yang diharapkan. Sensitivitas analisis di bawah ini ditentukan berdasarkan masing-masing perubahan asumsi yang mungkin terjadi pada akhir periode pelaporan, dengan semua asumsi lain konstan.

Liabilitas imbalan pascakerja

- Jika tingkat diskonto lebih tinggi (lebih rendah) 100 basis poin, kewajiban imbalan pasti akan berkurang sebesar Rp2.580.364.389 (meningkat sebesar Rp1.224.783.076) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan berkurang sebesar Rp1.658.370.990 (meningkat sebesar Rp1.859.074.437) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.
- Jika pertumbuhan gaji yang diharapkan naik (turun) sebesar 100 basis poin kewajiban imbalan pasti akan naik sebesar Rp1.359.879.277 (turun sebesar Rp2.729.300.692) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan naik sebesar Rp1.993.527.827 (turun sebesar Rp1.803.960.740) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.

31. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Continued)

Significant actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The actuarial calculations are carried out using the following key assumptions:

	2022	
Usia pensiun normal	57 tahun/years	Normal retirement age
Tingkat diskonto	7,25%	Discount rate
Tingkat proyeksi kenaikan gaji	5,00%	Projected salary increment rate
Tingkat mortalitas dan kecacatan	Tabel Mortalita Indonesia/ Indonesian Mortality Table (TMI4)	Mortality and disability rate
Tingkat pengunduran diri	15% hingga usia 22 tahun dan menurun secara linier hingga 0% per tahun pada usia 57 tahun/ 15% up to age 22 then decrease linearly to 0% at age 57	Resignation rate

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of employment benefits liabilities are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Post-employment benefits liabilities

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefits obligation would decrease by Rp2,580,364,389 (increase by Rp1,224,783,076) as of December 31, 2023, and decrease by Rp1,658,370,990 (increase by Rp1,859,074,437) as of December 31, 2022.
- If the expected salary growth increase (decrease) by 100 basis points the defined benefits obligation would increase by Rp1,359,879,277 (decrease by Rp2,729,300,692) as of December 31, 2023, and increase by Rp1,993,527,827 (decrease by Rp1,803,960,740) as of December 31, 2022.

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31. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (Lanjutan)

Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya

- Jika tingkat diskonto lebih tinggi (lebih rendah) 100 basis poin, kewajiban imbalan pasti akan berkurang sebesar Rp143.978.191 (meningkat sebesar Rp149.650.458) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan berkurang sebesar Rp136.559.320 (meningkat sebesar Rp142.800.534) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.
- Jika pertumbuhan gaji yang diharapkan naik (turun) sebesar 100 basis poin kewajiban imbalan pasti akan naik sebesar Rp156.432.009 (turun sebesar Rp153.030.239) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan naik sebesar Rp147.339.746 (turun sebesar Rp143.323.982) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.

Analisis sensitivitas yang disajikan di atas mungkin tidak mewakili perubahan yang sebenarnya dalam kewajiban imbalan pasti mengingat bahwa perubahan asumsi terjadinya tidak terisolasi satu sama lain karena beberapa asumsi tersebut mungkin berkorelasi.

Selanjutnya, dalam menyajikan analisis sensitivitas di atas, nilai kini dari program imbalan pasti telah dihitung dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" pada akhir periode pelaporan, yang sama dengan yang diterapkan dalam menghitung liabilitas manfaat pasti yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan.

Durasi rata-rata dari estimasi jangka pembayaran liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing adalah 12 tahun dan 11,39 tahun.

Durasi rata-rata dari estimasi jangka pembayaran imbalan jangka panjang lainnya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing adalah 6,67 dan 7,05 tahun.

32. PERPAJAKAN

a. Utang Pajak

Utang pajak terdiri dari:

	2023
Pajak penghasilan:	
Pasal 4(2)	8.004.779.642
Pasal 21	3.837.244.554
Pasal 23	137.019.720
Pasal 26	1.996.171.703
Pasal 29	43.596.045.895
Pajak pertambahan nilai	320.136.912
Jumlah	57.891.398.426

b. Pajak Penghasilan

(Beban) manfaat pajak penghasilan terdiri atas:

	2023
Pajak kini	(94.390.843.800)
Pajak tangguhan	42.774.621.704
Jumlah beban pajak	(51.616.222.096)

31. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITIES (Continued)

Other long-term benefits

- If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefits obligation would decrease by Rp143,978,191 (increase by Rp149,650,458) as of December 31, 2023, and decrease by Rp136,559,320 (increase by Rp142,800,534) as of December 31, 2022.
- If the expected salary growth increase (decrease) by 100 basis points the defined benefits obligation would increase by Rp156,432,009 (decrease by Rp153,030,239) as of December 31, 2023, and increase by Rp147,339,746 (decrease by Rp143,323,982) as of December 31, 2022.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit plan has been calculated using the "Projected Unit Credit" method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the statement of financial position.

The average duration of post-employment benefit liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is 12 years and 11.39 years, respectively.

The average duration of other long-term benefits at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is 6.67 and 7.05 years respectively.

32. TAXATION

a. Taxes Payable

Taxes payable consists of:

	2023	2022	
Pajak penghasilan:			Income taxes:
Pasal 4(2)	8.004.779.642	5.304.969.976	Article 4(2)
Pasal 21	3.837.244.554	1.722.579.579	Article 21
Pasal 23	137.019.720	136.988.897	Article 23
Pasal 26	1.996.171.703	1.671.899.583	Article 26
Pasal 29	43.596.045.895	353.748.272	Article 29
Pajak pertambahan nilai	320.136.912	45.962.774	Value added tax
Jumlah	57.891.398.426	9.236.149.081	Total

b. Income Taxes

Income tax (expense) benefits consists of the following:

	2023	2022	
Pajak kini	(94.390.843.800)	(54.115.918.120)	Current tax
Pajak tangguhan	42.774.621.704	2.939.341.792	Deferred tax
Jumlah beban pajak	(51.616.222.096)	(51.176.576.328)	Total tax expense

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32. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

b. Pajak Penghasilan (Lanjutan)

Pajak kini

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	208.146.993.599	210.622.276.365
Perbedaan temporer:		
Penghapusan pinjaman Sewa	103.444.576.886 (99.920.891)	11.218.056.935 7.522.114.997
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit dan aset lainnya	91.164.941.837	5.570.776.837
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	1.587.507.516	-
Akrual untuk biaya jasa manajemen	7.672.660.996	3.423.517.929
Insentif dan tunjangan hari raya	7.276.432.468	501.909.288
Beban penyusutan Amortisasi aset takberwujud	(1.934.798.918) (2.176.319.331)	53.225.907 (269.237.951)
Beban imbalan pascakerja	2.639.049.796	(403.480.640)
Subjumlah	<u>209.574.130.359</u>	<u>27.616.883.302</u>
Perbedaan permanen:		
Biaya yang tidak dapat dikurangkan:		
Natura	2.179.652.822	4.266.501.185
Sewa	8.023.017.705	-
Penyusutan	-	4.037.775.188
Promosi	7.449.622	2.698.030.603
Perjamuan	1.772.563.843	1.374.770.903
Surat kabar dan majalah	43.220.000	61.806.022
Sumbangan	4.099.400	4.500.000
Laba penjualan aset tetap	(1.573.829.910)	(6.934.080.544)
Lainnya	871.992.705	2.232.982.997
Subjumlah	<u>11.328.166.187</u>	<u>7.742.286.354</u>
Penghasilan Kena Pajak	<u>429.049.290.145</u>	<u>245.981.446.021</u>
Penghasilan Kena Pajak - Dibulatkan	<u>429.049.290.000</u>	<u>245.981.446.000</u>

Perhitungan beban dan utang pajak kini adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Beban pajak kini	94.390.843.800	54.115.918.120
Dikurangi: pajak dibayar di muka Pasal 25	50.794.797.905	53.762.169.848
Utang pajak penghasilan	<u>43.596.045.895</u>	<u>353.748.272</u>

32. TAXATION (Continued)

bb. Income Taxes (Continued)

Current tax

Reconciliation between profit before income tax per statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and taxable income is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	208.146.993.599	210.622.276.365	Profit before income tax
Perbedaan temporer:			Temporary differences:
Penghapusan pinjaman Sewa	103.444.576.886 (99.920.891)	11.218.056.935 7.522.114.997	Write-off of loans Leases
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit dan aset lainnya	91.164.941.837	5.570.776.837	Allowance for impairment losses on loans and other assets
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih	1.587.507.516	-	Allowance for impairment losses on foreclosed asset
Akrual untuk biaya jasa manajemen	7.672.660.996	3.423.517.929	Accrual for management service fee
Insentif dan tunjangan hari raya	7.276.432.468	501.909.288	Incentives and religious allowances
Beban penyusutan Amortisasi aset takberwujud	(1.934.798.918) (2.176.319.331)	53.225.907 (269.237.951)	Depreciation expense Amortization of intangible assets
Beban imbalan pascakerja	2.639.049.796	(403.480.640)	Post-employment benefits expense
Subjumlah	<u>209.574.130.359</u>	<u>27.616.883.302</u>	Sub-total
Perbedaan permanen:			Permanent differences:
Biaya yang tidak dapat dikurangkan:			Non-deductible expenses:
Natura	2.179.652.822	4.266.501.185	Benefit in kind
Sewa	8.023.017.705	-	Leases
Penyusutan	-	4.037.775.188	Depreciation
Promosi	7.449.622	2.698.030.603	Promotion
Perjamuan	1.772.563.843	1.374.770.903	Representation
Surat kabar dan majalah	43.220.000	61.806.022	Newspaper and magazines
Sumbangan	4.099.400	4.500.000	Donations
Laba penjualan aset tetap	(1.573.829.910)	(6.934.080.544)	Gain on sale of property and equipment
Lainnya	871.992.705	2.232.982.997	Others
Subjumlah	<u>11.328.166.187</u>	<u>7.742.286.354</u>	Sub-total
Penghasilan Kena Pajak	<u>429.049.290.145</u>	<u>245.981.446.021</u>	Taxable Income Tax
Penghasilan Kena Pajak - Dibulatkan	<u>429.049.290.000</u>	<u>245.981.446.000</u>	Taxable Income Tax - Rounded

The computation of current tax expenses and current tax payable are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Beban pajak kini	94.390.843.800	54.115.918.120	Current tax expenses
Dikurangi: pajak dibayar di muka Pasal 25	50.794.797.905	53.762.169.848	Less: prepaid income tax Article 25
Utang pajak penghasilan	<u>43.596.045.895</u>	<u>353.748.272</u>	Income tax payable

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32. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

b. Pajak Penghasilan (Lanjutan)

Pajak tangguhan

Rincian dari aset pajak tangguhan Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

32. TAXATION (Continued)

bb. Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax

The details of the Bank's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2023				
	1 Januari/ January 2023	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Laba Rugi/Credited (Charged) to Profit or Loss	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income	31 Desember/ December 2023	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit	(14.746.964.116)	19.352.005.778	-	4.605.041.662	Allowance for impairment losses on loans
Penghapusan kredit	37.667.267.974	19.232.328.736	-	56.899.596.710	Write-off of loan
Beban imbalan pascakerja	6.402.505.742	580.590.955	289.734.385	7.272.831.082	Post-employment benefit obligation
Perubahan nilai wajar dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai keuangan melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	2.551.738.997	-	1.087.693.403	3.639.432.400	Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Insentif dan tunjangan hari raya	1.516.085.943	1.600.815.143	-	3.116.901.086	Incentive and religious allowances
Penyusutan dan amortisasi	(2.324.474.262)	(904.446.015)	-	(3.228.920.277)	Depreciation and amortization
Akrual biaya jasa manajemen	6.863.032.697	1.687.985.419	-	8.551.018.116	Accrual for management service fee
Sewa	257.698.926	(21.982.596)	-	235.716.330	Leases
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai - nonpinjaman	1.957.248.951	898.072.630	-	2.855.321.581	Allowance for impairment losses - other than loans
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai - aset yang diambil alih	1.122.043.931	349.251.654	-	1.471.295.585	Allowance for impairment losses on foreclosed assets
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	41.266.184.783	42.774.621.704	1.377.427.788	85.418.234.275	Deferred tax assets - net

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32. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

b. Pajak Penghasilan (Lanjutan)

Pajak tangguhan (Lanjutan)

	2022				
	1 Januari/ January 2022	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Laba Rugi/Credited (Charged) to Profit or Loss	Dikreditkan (Dibebankan) pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Credited (Charged) to Other Comprehensive Income	31 Desember/ December 2022	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit	(15.009.557.606)	262.593.490	-	(14.746.964.116)	Allowance for impairment losses on loans
Penghapusan kredit	35.199.295.448	2.467.972.526	-	37.667.267.974	Write-off of loan
Beban imbalan pascakerja	6.887.049.338	(88.765.521)	(395.778.075)	6.402.505.742	Post-employment benefit obligation
Perubahan nilai wajar dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai keuangan melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	(7.245.558.623)	-	9.797.297.620	2.551.738.997	Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Insentif dan tunjangan hari raya	1.405.665.900	110.420.043	-	1.516.085.943	Incentive and religious allowances
Penyusutan dan amortisasi	(2.276.951.612)	(47.522.650)	-	(2.324.474.262)	Depreciation and amortization
Akrual biaya jasa manajemen	6.109.858.753	753.173.944	-	6.863.032.697	Accrual for management service fee
Sewa	263.462.046	(5.763.120)	-	257.698.926	Leases
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai - nonpinjaman	2.470.015.871	(512.766.920)	-	1.957.248.951	Allowance for impairment losses - other than loans
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai - aset yang diambil alih	1.122.043.931	-	-	1.122.043.931	Allowance for impairment losses on foreclosed assets
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	28.925.323.446	2.939.341.792	9.401.519.545	41.266.184.783	Deferred tax assets - net

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak dan hasil perkalian laba akuntansi sebelum pajak dengan tarif pajak efektif yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliation between the total tax expense and the amounts computed by applying the effective tax rates to income before tax is as follows:

	2023	2022	
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	208.146.993.599	210.622.276.365	Profit before income tax
Tarif pajak yang berlaku	45.792.338.592	46.336.900.800	Effective tax rates
Penghapusan pajak tangguhan	3.331.686.943	3.136.372.529	Disposal of deferred tax
Pengaruh pajak atas beban yang tidak dapat dikurangkan menurut fiskal	2.492.196.561	1.703.302.999	Tax effect of non-deductible expenses
Jumlah beban pajak	51.616.222.096	51.176.576.328	Total tax expense

c. Tagihan Pajak Penghasilan

Pada tanggal 12 Mei 2022, Bank menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") untuk pajak penghasilan badan, pajak penghasilan, dan PPN untuk tahun fiskal 2020 sebesar Rp12.811.212.841 (termasuk denda sebesar Rp3.111.850.447). Bank telah menyetujui hasil pemeriksaan tersebut sebesar Rp1.400.515.341 yang dibebankan pada laba rugi. Pada tanggal 5 Agustus 2022, Bank telah mengajukan keberatan atas tagihan pajak penghasilan sebesar Rp50.705.652.190.

c. Claims for Tax Refund

On May 12, 2022, the Bank received underpaid tax assessment letters ("SKPKBs") for corporate income tax, withholding taxes, and VAT for fiscal year 2020 amounting to Rp12,811,212,841 (including penalties of Rp3,111,850,447). The Bank has agreed on the assessments amounting to Rp1,400,515,341 which were charged in profit or loss. On August 5, 2022, the Bank filed an objection regarding the claims for tax refund amounting to Rp50,705,652,190.

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32. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)

c. Tagihan Pajak Penghasilan (Lanjutan)

Pada April 2023, Bank menerima beberapa Surat Keputusan dari Direktur Jenderal Pajak yang mengabulkan sebagian klaim pengembalian pajak Bank sebesar Rp3.273.488.615 yang telah ditagih oleh bank pada Mei 2023. Atas sisa klaim restitusi pajak sebesar Rp47.432.163.575, Bank telah mengajukan banding ke Pengadilan Pajak pada tanggal 27 Juni 2023. Sampai dengan tanggal otorisasi penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank belum menerima hasil banding pajak tersebut.

33. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi dan transaksinya adalah sebagai berikut:

32. TAXATION (Continued)

c. Claims for Tax Refund (Continued)

On April 2023, the Bank received several Decision Letters from the Director General of Taxes granting some of the Bank's claims for tax refund amounting to Rp3,273,488,615 which were collected by the Bank on May 2023. For the remaining claims for tax refund amounting to Rp47,432,163,575, the Bank filed for tax appeal to the tax court on June 27, 2023. As of the date of the authorization for the issuance of the financial statements, the Bank has not yet received the result of the tax appeal.

33. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The nature of relationships with related parties and its transactions are as follows:

	2023 dan/and 2022	
Pihak berelasi/ <i>Related parties</i>	Sifat hubungan berelasi/ <i>Nature of relationship</i>	Transaksi/ <i>Transaction</i>
Shinhan Bank Co., Ltd	Pemegang saham mayoritas/ <i>Majority shareholder</i>	Giro pada bank lain, tagihan derivatif, pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima, simpanan dari bank lain, pinjaman yang diterima, liabilitas derivatif, beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar, pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga/ <i>Demand deposits with other banks, derivative receivables, accrued interest income, deposits from other banks, borrowings, derivative liabilities, accrued interest expense, interest income and interest expense</i>
PT Shinhan Sekuritas Indonesia	Entitas pengendali oleh Shinhan Financial Group/ <i>Entity under common control by Shinhan Financial Group</i>	Simpanan, beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar dan beban bunga/ <i>Deposits, accrued interest expense and interest expense</i>
PT Shinhan Indo Finance	Entitas pengendali oleh Shinhan Financial Group/ <i>Entity under common control by Shinhan Financial Group</i>	Kredit yang diberikan, pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima, simpanan, beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar, pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga/ <i>Loans, accrued interest income, deposits, accrued interest expense, interest income and interest expense</i>
Dewan Komisaris, Dewan Direksi, Komite Audit dan Pejabat Eksekutif/ <i>Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Executive Officer</i>	Personel Manajemen Kunci/ <i>Key Management Personnel</i>	Kredit yang diberikan, pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima, simpanan, beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar, pendapatan bunga, beban bunga dan beban tenaga kerja dan tunjangan/ <i>Loans, accrued interest income, deposits, accrued interest expense, interest income, interest expense and salaries and allowances</i>

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33. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(Lanjutan)

Berikut adalah pihak berelasi Bank sesuai dengan POJK:

33. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

The following are other related parties of the Bank in accordance with POJK:

	2023 dan/and 2022	
Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat hubungan berelasi/ Nature of relationship	Transaksi/ Transaction
PT Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Gamon	Hubungan istimewa dengan personel manajemen kunci Bank/ <i>Special relationship with the Bank's key management personnel</i>	Kredit yang diberikan, pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima, simpanan, beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar, pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga/ <i>Loans, accrued interest income, deposits, accrued interest expense, interest income and interest expense</i>
PT Bank Pantura Abadi		
PT BPR Gitamakmur Utama		
PT Indomobil Sukses Internasional Tbk		
PT Megalestari Epack Sentosaraya Tbk		

Transaksi-transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi

Transaksi dengan pihak yang berelasi diperlakukan sama dengan transaksi dengan pihak lainnya.

Dalam kegiatan usahanya, Bank juga mengadakan transaksi tertentu dengan pihak-pihak berelasi. Transaksi-transaksi tersebut meliputi antara lain:

- a. Saldo pihak berelasi dan persentase terhadap total aset adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	
	Saldo/Balance	%
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 7)	60.027.988.520	0,26%
Kredit (Catatan 12)	281.137.938.030	1,20%
Tagihan derivatif	61.529.134.343	0,26%
Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima	1.355.977.750	0,006%

- b. Persentase simpanan dan simpanan dari bank lain dari pihak yang berelasi terhadap jumlah liabilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	
	Saldo/Balance	%
Simpanan (Catatan 18)	93.560.611.176	0,51%
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 19)	27.651.309.885	0,15%
Pinjaman yang diterima (Catatan 20)	5.696.890.000.000	31,00%
Liabilitas derivatif	12.167.198.452	0,07%
Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar	62.410.376.469	0,34%

- c. Persentase pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga, kepada pihak yang berelasi terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	
	Saldo/Balance	%
Pendapatan bunga	13.560.934.038	0,93%
Beban bunga	326.768.574.126	38,22%

Transactions with Related Parties

Balances and transactions with related parties are treated in the same manner as transactions with other parties.

In the normal course of business, the Bank entered into certain transactions with related parties. These transactions included, among others, the following:

- a. The balances from related parties and percentage to total assets are as follows:

	2022		
	Saldo/Balance	%	
56.152.256.643	0,25%	Demand deposit with other banks (Note 7)	
125.542.191.766	0,55%	Loans (Note 12)	
83.088.373.998	0,36%	Derivative receivables	
856.541.302	0,004%	Accrued interest receivables	

- b. The balances from related parties and percentage to total liabilities are as follows:

	2022		
	Saldo/Balance	%	
262.007.088.067	1,47%	Deposits (Note 18)	
599.333.748.996	3,35%	Deposits from other bank (Note 19)	
4.903.762.500.000	27,43%	Borrowings (Note 20)	
-	-	Derivative liabilities	
22.851.360.538	0,13%	Accrued interest expense	

- c. The percentage of interest income and interest expense from related parties to total interest income and total interest expense, are as follows:

	2022		
	Saldo/Balance	%	
13.784.561.614	1,45%	Interest revenue	
120.219.037.824	28,87%	Interest expense	

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34. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

34. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	2023	2022	
Komitmen			Commitments
Tagihan komitmen			Commitment receivables
Fasilitas pinjaman yang belum ditarik	2.771.460.000.000	934.050.000.000	Unused credit facility
Pembelian valuta asing tunai yang belum diselesaikan dan derivatif	2.699.183.971.917	1.629.381.253.211	Unsettled foreign currencies bought and derivatives
Jumlah tagihan komitmen	<u>5.470.643.971.917</u>	<u>2.563.431.253.211</u>	Total commitment receivables
Liabilitas komitmen			Commitment liabilities
Penjualan valuta asing tunai belum diselesaikan dan derivatif	2.663.778.781.717	1.615.680.824.655	Unsettled foreign currencies sold and derivatives
Fasilitas kredit kepada debitur yang belum digunakan	4.646.677.079.533	4.869.465.596.092	Unused loan facility granted to debtors
Irrevocable letter of credit yang diterbitkan	155.037.466.221	180.429.532.540	Irrevocable letter of credit issued
Lainnya	808.231.698.863	796.677.806.219	Others
Jumlah liabilitas komitmen	<u>8.273.725.026.334</u>	<u>7.462.253.759.506</u>	Total commitment liabilities
Liabilitas Komitmen - Neto	<u>2.803.081.054.417</u>	<u>4.898.822.506.295</u>	Commitment Liabilities - Net
Kontinjensi			Contingencies
Tagihan kontinjensi			Contingent receivables
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	88.559.819.432	87.055.598.146	Interest receivables from non-performing loans
Liabilitas kontinjensi			Contingent liabilities
Bank garansi yang diterbitkan	43.377.503.185	33.639.268.735	Bank guarantees issued
Tagihan Kontinjensi - Neto	<u>45.182.316.247</u>	<u>53.416.329.411</u>	Contingent Receivables - Net

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35. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING

35. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	2023		2022			
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekuivalen dalam Rp/ Equivalent in Rp	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekuivalen dalam Rp/ Equivalent in Rp		
Aset					Assets	
Kas	USD	1.030.478	15.866.269.766	629.202	9.795.102.135	Cash
	SGD	7.000	81.734.380	221	2.562.113	
	EUR	-	-	1.000	16.581.720	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	USD	11.000.000	169.367.000.000	11.000.000	171.242.500.000	Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - neto	USD	18.340.285	282.385.372.552	17.962.041	279.624.077.782	Demand deposits with other banks - net
	SGD	34.262	400.058.264	40.853	473.601.376	
	KRW	29.052.531	345.144.072	7.501.269	92.640.672	
	AUD	30.205	317.779.227	9.551	100.836.306	
	EUR	15.232	259.520.875	46.676	773.962.725	
	CNY	96.077	208.492.659	74.400	166.575.441	
	JPY	1.383.544	150.640.271	1.313.796	154.778.307	
	HKD	27.244	53.690.489	64.404	128.585.726	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	USD	42.000.000	646.674.000.000	46.000.000	716.105.000.000	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Kredit - neto	USD	529.449.254	8.151.930.164.905	541.040.999	8.422.655.753.529	Loans - net
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	USD	3.368.000	51.857.098.156	3.320.479	51.691.556.833	Acceptance receivables - net
Aset lain-lain - neto	USD	2.546.518	39.208.731.638	1.689.608	26.302.975.706	Other assets - net
Jumlah aset			9.359.105.697.254		9.679.327.090.371	Total assets
Liabilitas						Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	USD	166	2.560.521	-	-	Liabilities payable immediately
	AUD	-	-	12.500	131.973.500	
Simpanan	USD	208.478.281	3.209.940.087.882	224.501.725	3.494.930.607.550	Deposits
	EUR	999	17.025.030	24.126	400.044.276	
Simpanan dari bank lain	USD	-	-	35.000.000	544.862.500.000	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas akseptasi	USD	3.380.513	52.049.760.817	3.329.319	51.829.173.533	Acceptance payable
Pinjaman yang diterima	USD	390.000.000	6.004.830.000.000	360.000.000	5.604.300.000.000	Borrowings
Liabilitas lain-lain	USD	2.450.078	37.723.844.783	2.101.435	32.714.083.484	Other liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas			9.304.563.279.033		9.729.168.382.343	Total liabilities
Jumlah aset (liabilitas) - neto			54.542.418.221		(49.841.291.972)	Total assets (liabilities) - net

Kurs yang digunakan untuk menjabarkan aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing adalah kurs Reuters dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

The foreign exchange rates used for monetary assets and liabilities of the Bank denominated in foreign currencies were Reuters spot rates as follows:

	2023	2022	
Euro	17.038,32	16.581,72	Euro
Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.397,00	15.567,50	United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura	11.676,34	11.592,88	Singapore Dollar
Dolar Australia	10.520,77	10.557,88	Australian Dollar
Yuan China	2.170,06	2.238,91	Chinese Yuan
Dolar Hong Kong	1.970,73	1.996,55	Hong Kong Dollar
Yen Jepang	108,88	117,81	Japanese Yen
Won Korea	11,88	12,35	Korean Won

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36. PENGUKURAN NILAI WAJAR

Selain daripada yang disebutkan dalam tabel di bawah ini, manajemen menilai bahwa nilai tercatat dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan dalam laporan posisi keuangan adalah hampir sama dengan nilai wajarnya.

	2023	
	Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>	Nilai wajar/ <i>Fair value</i>
Efek-efek pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi	656.932.286.636	503.252.200.630

Aset atau liabilitas yang diatur dengan suku bunga tetap terekspos risiko suku bunga nilai wajar, sedangkan aset atau liabilitas yang diatur dengan suku bunga mengambang terekspos risiko suku bunga arus kas.

Teknik penilaian dan asumsi yang diterapkan untuk tujuan pengukuran nilai wajar

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan ditentukan sebagai berikut:

- Kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, kredit, wesel ekspor, *forfaiting*, liabilitas segera, simpanan nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, pinjaman yang diterima, tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi dan aset dan liabilitas keuangan lain-lain yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan mendekati nilai wajarnya karena jatuh tempo dalam jangka pendek atau yang memiliki tingkat suku bunga pasar.
- Nilai wajar efek-efek dengan syarat dan kondisi standar dan diperdagangkan di pasar aktif ditentukan dengan mengacu pada kuotasi harga pasar.
- Nilai wajar tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif diukur dengan menggunakan kurs kuotasi dan kurva *yield* yang berasal dari suku bunga kuotasi mencocokkan jatuh tempo kontrak.

Tabel berikut ini memberikan analisis dari instrumen keuangan yang diukur setelah pengakuan awal sebesar nilai wajar, dikelompokkan ke tingkat 1 sampai 3 didasarkan pada sejauh mana nilai wajar diamati.

36. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Except as detailed in the following table, management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position approximate their fair values.

	2022		
	Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>	Nilai wajar/ <i>Fair value</i>	
	515.430.179.304	484.266.781.415	Securities at amortized cost

Asset or liabilities arranged at fixed interest rate are exposed to fair value interest risk, meanwhile asset or liability arranged at floating interest rates are exposed to cash flows interest rate risk.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- Cash, demand deposits with Bank Indonesia, demand deposits with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, loans, export drafts, *forfaiting*, liabilities immediately payable, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, borrowings, acceptances receivable and payable and other financial assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values either because of their short-term maturities or they carry market rates of interest.
- Fair value of securities with standard terms and conditions and traded in active market is determined by reference to the quoted market prices.
- Fair value of derivative receivables and payables are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates to match the maturity of the contract.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured at fair value, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

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36. PENGUKURAN NILAI WAJAR (Lanjutan)

36. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

		2023				
		<u>Jumlah tercatat/ Total carrying amount</u>	<u>Tingkat 1/ Level 1</u>	<u>Tingkat 2/ Level 2</u>	<u>Tingkat 3/ Level 3</u>	
Aset keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Financial assets
						at fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	95.421.923.064	-	95.421.923.064	-		Derivative receivables
yang diakui pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						at fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	1.518.707.820.000	1.518.707.820.000	-	-		Securities
Liabilitas keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Financial liabilities
						at fair value through profit or loss
Liabilitas derivatif	92.508.240.215	-	92.508.240.215	-		Derivative liabilities
		2022				
		<u>Jumlah tercatat/ Total carrying amount</u>	<u>Tingkat 1/ Level 1</u>	<u>Tingkat 2/ Level 2</u>	<u>Tingkat 3/ Level 3</u>	
Aset keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Financial assets
						at fair value through profit or loss
Tagihan derivatif	109.794.250.696	-	109.794.250.696	-		Derivative receivables
yang diakui pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						at fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek	1.427.851.750.000	1.427.851.750.000	-	-		Securities
Liabilitas keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Financial liabilities
						at fair value through profit or loss
Liabilitas derivatif	108.596.496.724	-	108.596.496.724	-		Derivative liabilities

Tidak ada transfer antar level atau perubahan dalam teknik penilaian selama periode tersebut.

There are no transfers between levels nor changes in the valuation technique during the period.

37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Penerapan manajemen risiko di Bank mengacu pada Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016 dan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 1 September 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT

The implementation of risk management in the Bank is in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 and the Financial Services Authority Circular No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016 regarding Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko tidak hanya terbatas pada pemantauan, pelaporan dan evaluasi terhadap risiko-risiko tetapi juga mendeteksi dan mengantisipasi risiko-risiko yang mungkin terjadi. Komitmen manajemen untuk meningkatkan kualitas pengelolaan risiko diwujudkan melalui penyusunan kebijakan Manajemen Risiko yang mencakup:

- Pengawasan aktif oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi;
- Kecukupan kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit;
- Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko serta sistem informasi Manajemen Risiko; dan
- Sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh.

Selain itu, manajemen telah membentuk Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko, agar pengelolaan risiko secara keseluruhan dapat dilakukan secara terpadu, terarah dan terkoordinir dan berkesinambungan untuk meningkatkan kinerja usaha Bank.

Sesuai dengan kompleksitas usahanya, Bank melakukan identifikasi, pengukuran, dan pemantauan terhadap 8 (delapan) jenis risiko yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko strategik dan risiko reputasi.

Setiap periodik, Bank menyusun profil risiko yang bertujuan untuk mendapat cerminan dari tingkat risiko Bank terhadap 8 (delapan) jenis risiko.

Kerangka Manajemen Risiko

Organisasi manajemen risiko Bank melibatkan pengawasan dari Dewan Komisaris, melalui Komite Pemantau Risiko. Komite Pemantau Risiko merupakan pengawas risiko tertinggi di tingkat Dewan Komisaris di mana dibentuk oleh Dewan Komisaris dan bertanggung jawab untuk mengelola risiko yang ada di Bank. Komite Pemantau Risiko memantau pelaksanaan kerangka dan kebijakan manajemen risiko Bank. Dewan Komisaris mendelegasikan kuasa kepada Presiden Direktur dan Direksi untuk mengimplementasikan strategi manajemen risiko.

Kebijakan manajemen risiko Bank ditetapkan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa risiko-risiko yang dihadapi Bank, untuk menetapkan batasan risiko dan pengendalian yang sesuai, serta untuk mengawasi risiko dan kepatuhan terhadap batasan yang telah ditetapkan. Kebijakan dan sistem manajemen risiko ditelaah secara berkala untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar, produk dan jasa yang ditawarkan. Bank, melalui pelatihan serta standar dan prosedur pengelolaan, berusaha untuk mengembangkan lingkungan pengendalian yang taat dan konstruktif, di mana semua karyawan memahami tugas dan kewajiban mereka.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Risk management is not merely related to monitoring, reporting and evaluating the risks, but also detecting and anticipating possible risks. Management's commitment to enhance the quality of risk management is implemented by formulating the manual of Guidelines for Application of Risk Management as follows:

- Active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors;
- Adequacy of policies, procedures and establishment of limits;
- Adequacy of processes of identification, measurement, monitoring and control of risks and the Risk Management information system; and
- Comprehensive internal control system.

In addition, the management has been established the Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Working Unit, so the overall risk management will be integrated, coordinated and continuously practiced to improve operational performance.

In accordance with the complexity of business, the Bank has identifies, measures and monitors 8 (eight) types of risks, namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, legal risk, strategic risk and reputation risk.

On quarterly basis, the Bank prepared the risks profile to get reflected the Bank's risk rate against 8 (eight) types of risk.

Risk Management Framework

The organization of the Bank's risk management involves oversight from the Boards of Commissioners through Risk Monitoring Committee. The Risk Monitoring Committee is the highest risk authority in the Board of Commissioners's level which is formed by the Board of Commissioners and is responsible for managing risk of the Bank. The Risk Monitoring Committee monitors the implementation of risk management framework and policies of the Bank. The Board of Commissioners delegates authority to the President Director and Directors to implement the risk management strategy.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits determined. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (Lanjutan)

Komite Audit Bank memiliki tanggung jawab untuk memantau kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan dan prosedur, untuk menelaah kecukupan kerangka manajemen risiko yang terkait dengan risiko-risiko yang dihadapi oleh Bank. Dalam menjalankan fungsinya, Komite Audit dibantu oleh Satuan Kerja Audit Internal yang secara berkala maupun sesuai kebutuhan, menelaah pengendalian dan prosedur manajemen risiko dan melaporkan hasilnya ke Komite Audit Bank.

Komite Pemantau Risiko mengawasi perkembangan kebijakan manajemen risiko dan menilai penerapannya. Komite Pemantau Risiko juga memberikan nasihat mengenai strategi manajemen risiko yang harus digunakan oleh Bank. Dalam melaksanakan fungsi pengawasan, Komite Pemantau Risiko akan melakukan pengawasan dan evaluasi kinerja Komite Manajemen Risiko yang diketuai oleh Direktur Utama.

Assets Liabilities Committee (ALCO) merupakan sarana utama untuk mencapai tujuan dalam mengelola aset, liabilitas dan modal dengan memperhatikan risiko terkait untuk tujuan utilitas yang efisien dan optimum. Tujuan utama dari ALCO adalah:

- i. Memberikan arahan dan memastikan penerapan strategi untuk mengelola komposisi dan menentukan struktur posisi keuangan Bank pada kondisi normal dan stres;
- ii. Memonitor risiko yang relevan dan pengaruh pasar;
- iii. Menyediakan sarana untuk mendiskusikan masalah ALCO;
- iv. Memfasilitasi kerjasama tim antara bisnis/departemen yang berbeda;
- v. Menyelesaikan isu antar departemen seperti alokasi sumber daya;
- vi. Menelaah sumber dan alokasi pendanaan secara keseluruhan; dan
- vii. Melakukan perencanaan ke depan dan menentukan lingkungan perbankan yang paling sesuai untuk perencanaan aset/liabilitas di masa depan dan menelaah skenario kontinjensi.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Risk Management Framework (Continued)

The Bank's Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's policies, procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Bank's Audit Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit Task Force which Force undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Bank's Audit Committee.

The Risk Monitoring Committee supervises the development of risk management policies and assesses the implementation. The Risk Monitoring Committee also provides advice on the risk management strategy to be employed by the Bank. In conducting its oversight role, the Risk Monitoring Committee will also monitor and evaluate the performance of the Risk Management Committee chaired by President Director.

The Assets Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is the primary vehicle for achieving the objectives of managing assets, liabilities and capital with the consideration of related risk for the purpose of efficient and optimum utilization. The main purposes of an ALCO are to:

- i. Provide direction and ensure tactical follow through to manage the Bank's balance sheet composition and finding structure under normal and stressed conditions;*
- ii. Monitor relevant risk and market influences;*
- iii. Provide a forum for discussing ALCO issues;*
- iv. Facilitate teamwork between different businesses/ departments;*
- v. Resolve departmental inter-face issues such as resource allocation;*
- vi. Examine overall resources and funding allocation; and*
- vii. Plan and determine the most appropriate banking environment for asset/liability forward planning and review contingency scenarios.*

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (Lanjutan)

Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko Bank bertanggung jawab dalam penerapan manajemen risiko yang mencakup:

- i. Melakukan Pengawasan aktif dan manajemen proaktif berdasarkan arahan dari Dewan Komisaris dan/atau Direksi terhadap profil risiko Bank dan eksposurnya melalui rapat komite secara berkala;
- ii. Penetapan kebijakan dan prosedur risiko serta *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* termasuk penelaahan berkala dengan tujuan kepatuhan terhadap peraturan dan/atau praktek-praktek terbaik yang terkini; dan
- iii. Pengembangan budaya yang sadar akan risiko dan pengendalian di semua level organisasi melalui komunikasi yang cukup terkait pentingnya pengendalian internal yang efektif.

Komite Manajemen Risiko antara lain dibentuk dengan tujuan sebagai berikut:

- i. Untuk mengukur, menganalisa terhadap 8 jenis risiko secara sistematis dan memastikan terdapat pengendalian yang memadai sehingga tingkat pengembalian mencerminkan risiko-risiko terkait.
- ii. Untuk mengidentifikasi isu risiko di semua lini organisasi Bank pada tahap awal, yang bertujuan untuk meminimalisir potensi kerugian dan memastikan bahwa Bank menyiapkan mitigasi risiko secara optimal; dan
- iii. Untuk menjalankan tata kelola dan pengawasan atas sistem penilaian risiko guna menilai bahwa sistem tersebut telah tepat sasaran dan dipergunakan secara memadai untuk pengendalian risiko.

Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit merupakan risiko yang terjadi akibat kegagalan pihak lawan (*counterparty*) dalam memenuhi kewajibannya. Risiko kredit dapat timbul dari berbagai aktivitas fungsional Bank seperti perkreditan (penyediaan dana), treasury dan investasi serta operasional dan pelayanan.

Di dalam melakukan pengelolaan risiko kredit, Bank berfokus pada beberapa unsur utama yang meliputi sumber daya manusia yang sadar risiko, proses persetujuan kredit yang transparan dan berjenjang oleh Komite Kredit, tata cara, kriteria dan alat ukur risiko yang jelas, administrasi dan dokumentasi yang lengkap serta pengawasan kredit secara berkesinambungan terhadap kualitas kredit yang diberikan.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Risk Management Framework (Continued)

The Bank's Risk Management Working Unit is responsible for applying risk management which comprises:

- i. Active oversight and pro-active management from Boards of Commissioners and/or Directors over Bank's risk profiles and its exposures through regular committee meetings;
- ii. Establishment of risk policies, procedures risk appetite and risk tolerance including its regular reviews in order to comply with updated regulations and/or best practices; and
- iii. Development of risk and control awareness culture in all organizational level, through adequate communication regarding the importance of effective internal controls.

The Risk Management Committee is established with having, among others, the following objectives:

- i. To measure and analyze 8 risks on a systematic basis and ensure that adequate controls exist and that the related returns reflect these risks.
- ii. To identify risk issues in all lines of the Bank's organization at an early stage, with the aim of minimizing potential losses and ensuring that the Bank prepares optimal risk mitigation; and
- iii. To exercise governance and oversight over the Bank's risk rating systems to assess that they are fit for purpose and adequately utilised to control risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk resulting from the default of counterparty in fulfilling its obligation. Credit risk can arise from various functional activities of the Bank such as credit (finance of fund), treasury and investment and operational and services.

In managing credit risk, the Bank focuses on several major elements which are people's risk-awareness, transparent and layered credit process by Credit Committee, clear risk procedures, criteria and measurement tools, adequate credit administration and documentation and a continuous credit oversight on the loans portfolio quality.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

Upaya yang dilakukan Bank dalam memperbaiki profil risiko kredit adalah melakukan *monitoring* atas debitur dan mengambil tindakan yang diperlukan agar kualitas kreditnya tidak menjadi *non-performing loans* (NPL); melakukan penagihan secara intensif terhadap debitur bermasalah; melakukan kaji ulang dan mengevaluasi indikator aspek risiko dan aspek kepatuhan untuk mengevaluasi penerapan *four eyes principles* serta memberi *rating* untuk pemberian kredit korporasi; mengintensifkan rapat Komite Pemutus Kredit untuk pemberian kredit dengan plafon besar; dan secara konsisten memantau ekspansi kredit yang sehat dan berkualitas.

i. Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan kredit lainnya

Untuk aset keuangan yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit sama dengan nilai tercatatnya. Untuk liabilitas kontinjensi, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit adalah nilai maksimum yang harus Bank bayarkan ketika timbul kewajiban atas instrumen yang diterbitkan. Untuk komitmen kredit, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit adalah sebesar jumlah fasilitas yang belum ditarik dari nilai penuh fasilitas kredit yang telah disepakati (*committed*) kepada debitur.

Kemampuan Bank untuk mengendalikan dan memelihara eksposur risiko kredit yang berasal dari kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- Bank telah memiliki pedoman tertulis mengenai kebijakan dan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) kredit yang mencakup seluruh aspek pemberian kredit yang dilakukan. Setiap pemberian kredit harus senantiasa mengacu pada kebijakan tersebut.
- Bank telah memiliki sistem deteksi dini terhadap potensi risiko kredit melalui "early warning system" dan pemantauan secara berkala.

Tabel berikut menyajikan eksposur terhadap risiko kredit atas instrumen keuangan pada laporan posisi keuangan serta komitmen dan kontinjensi (rekening administratif) tanpa memperhitungkan agunan yang dimiliki atau jaminan kredit lainnya.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

Efforts by the Bank in improving credit risk profile include the monitoring of borrowers and taking necessary actions so that the credit quality does not become non-performing loans (NPL); conduct an intensive collection of problematic debtors; conducted a review and evaluating indicators of risk aspects and compliance aspects to evaluate the application of four eyes principles and rating for corporate credit; intensify the Credit Approval Committee meeting for credit approval with a large plafond; and consistently monitor healthy and quality credit expansion.

i. The maximum credit risk exposure without calculating the collateral and other credit enhancement

For financial assets recognized on the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount. For contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the instruments issued are called upon. For credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn committed credit facilities granted to debtors.

Bank's ability to control and maintain its credit risk exposure arising from loans based on the following:

- *The Bank has written guidelines regarding credit policies and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that cover all aspects of loans granted. Each granting of credit should always refer to such policy.*
- *The Bank has an early detection system for potential credit risk through an "early warning system" and periodic monitoring.*

The following table present the exposure to credit risk on financial instruments in its statement of financial position and commitments and contingences (administrative accounts) without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

i. Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan kredit lainnya (Lanjutan)

	2023	2022
<u>Laporan Posisi Keuangan</u>		
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367	786.023.411.375
Giro pada bank lain	355.614.165.277	313.003.963.458
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.207.592.235.196	1.076.043.593.311
Efek-efek	2.175.640.106.636	1.943.281.929.304
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	830.753.856.844	1.624.561.613.711
Tagihan derivatif	95.421.923.064	109.794.250.696
Kredit	17.220.313.323.786	16.313.621.286.097
Tagihan akseptasi	52.049.760.817	70.982.887.971
Aset lain-lain	140.120.819.381	112.945.569.516
Subjumlah	<u>22.984.761.333.368</u>	<u>22.350.258.505.439</u>
<u>Komitmen dan Kontinjensi</u>		
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan	4.646.677.079.533	4.869.465.596.092
Irrevocable letter of credit yang masih berjalan	155.037.466.221	180.429.532.540
Bank garansi yang diterbitkan	43.377.503.185	33.639.268.735
Subjumlah	<u>4.845.092.048.939</u>	<u>5.083.534.397.367</u>
Jumlah	<u>27.829.853.382.307</u>	<u>27.433.792.902.806</u>

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

i. The maximum credit risk exposure without calculating the collateral and other credit enhancement (Continued)

<u>Statement of Financial Position</u>
Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia
Demand deposits with other banks
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Securities
Securities purchased under resale agreement
Derivative receivables
Loans
Acceptance receivables
Other assets
Sub-total

Commitments and Contingencies

Unused loan facility granted to customer
Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Bank guarantees issued
Sub-total
Total

37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

Credit Risk (Continued)

ii. Risiko konsentrasi kredit

ii. Concentration of credit risk

a. Sektor Industri

a. Industry Sectors

Berikut ini adalah table dari konsentrasi aset keuangan dan *off-balance sheet* berdasarkan jenis *counterparty* (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai):

The following table presents the concentration of financial assets and *off-balance sheet* by *counterparty* (gross of allowance for credit losses):

		2023						
	Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i>	Tagihan derivatif/ <i>Derivative receivables</i>	Kredit/ <i>Loans</i>	Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali/ <i>Securities purchased under resale agreement</i>	Tagihan akseptasi/ <i>Acceptances receivable</i>	Aset lain-lain/ <i>Other assets</i>
Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367	1.207.592.235.196	1.547.640.106.636	-	-	830.753.856.844	-	22.892.892.271
Bank-bank	355.614.165.277	-	603.000.000.000	73.509.163.108	19.942.616.095	-	-	23.639.271.000
Korporasi dan perorangan	-	-	25.000.000.000	21.912.759.956	17.200.370.707.691	-	52.049.760.817	117.204.287.817
Jumlah	1.262.869.307.644	1.207.592.235.196	2.175.640.106.636	95.421.923.064	17.220.313.323.786	830.753.856.844	52.049.760.817	140.120.819.359
		2022						
	Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i>	Tagihan derivatif/ <i>Derivative receivables</i>	Kredit/ <i>Loans</i>	Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali/ <i>Securities purchased under resale agreement</i>	Tagihan akseptasi/ <i>Acceptances receivable</i>	Aset lain-lain/ <i>Other assets</i>
Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia	786.023.411.375	689.693.593.311	1.637.152.869.304	-	-	1.624.561.613.711	-	19.263.172.271
Bank-bank	313.003.963.458	386.350.000.000	248.000.000.000	83.678.623.998	560.221.407.370	-	-	1.925.325.000
Korporasi dan perorangan	-	-	58.129.060.000	26.115.626.698	15.753.399.878.726	-	70.982.887.971	91.757.071.500
Jumlah	1.099.027.374.833	1.076.043.593.311	1.943.281.929.304	109.794.250.696	16.313.621.286.096	1.624.561.613.711	70.982.887.971	112.945.569.000

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

ii. Risiko konsentrasi kredit (Lanjutan)

b. Sektor Geografis

Tabel berikut menyajikan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatatnya (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan wilayah geografis tempat mereka beroperasi:

		2023							
		DKI Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Banten	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Lain-lain/ Others	Jumlah/ Total	
Giro pada									Demand deposits with
Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367	-	-	-	-	-	-	907.255.142.367	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada									Demand deposits
bank lain	355.614.165.277	-	-	-	-	-	-	355.614.165.277	with other banks
Penempatan									Placements
pada Bank Indonesia									with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	1.207.592.235.196	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.207.592.235.196	and other banks
Efek-efek	2.175.640.106.636	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.175.640.106.636	Securities
Efek yang dibeli									Securities
dengan janji									purchased
untuk dijual kembali	830.753.856.844	-	-	-	-	-	-	830.753.856.844	under resale
Tagihan derivatif	95.421.923.064	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.421.923.064	agreement
Kredit	12.446.118.054.441	1.393.649.740.421	636.919.411.919	712.806.261.590	720.757.342.923	310.062.512.492	17.220.313.323.786	17.220.313.323.786	Derivative receivables
Tagihan akseptasi	702.094.578	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.049.760.817	Loans
Aset lain-lain	113.170.706.574	4.424.583.983	1.986.914.835	7.495.883.204	11.130.224.565	1.912.506.220	140.120.819.381	140.120.819.381	Acceptances receivable
Jumlah - kotor	18.132.268.284.977	1.398.074.324.404	638.906.326.754	720.302.144.794	783.235.233.727	311.975.018.712	22.984.761.333.368	22.984.761.333.368	Other assets
Cadangan kerugian									Total - gross
penurunan nilai								(357.200.778.140)	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah - neto								22.627.560.555.228	Total - net
		2022							
		DKI Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Banten	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Lain-lain/ Others	Jumlah/ Total	
Giro pada									Demand deposits with
Bank Indonesia	786.023.411.375	-	-	-	-	-	-	786.023.411.375	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada									Demand deposits
bank lain	313.003.963.458	-	-	-	-	-	-	313.003.963.458	with other banks
Penempatan									Placements
pada Bank Indonesia									with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	1.076.043.593.311	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.076.043.593.311	and other banks
Efek-efek	1.943.281.929.304	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.943.281.929.304	Securities
Efek yang dibeli									Securities
dengan janji									purchased
untuk dijual kembali	1.624.561.613.711	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.624.561.613.711	under resale
Tagihan derivatif	109.794.250.696	-	-	-	-	-	-	109.794.250.696	agreement
Kredit	12.599.660.354.965	1.276.612.684.751	496.644.793.702	830.284.924.611	774.751.484.849	335.667.043.219	16.313.621.286.097	16.313.621.286.097	Derivative receivables
Tagihan akseptasi	19.153.707.900	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.982.887.971	Loans
Aset lain-lain	83.654.318.021	4.933.825.320	21.600.000	3.444.290.223	12.854.903.621	8.036.632.331	112.945.569.516	112.945.569.516	Acceptances receivable
Jumlah - kotor	18.555.177.142.741	1.281.546.510.071	496.666.393.702	833.729.214.834	839.435.568.541	343.703.675.550	22.350.258.505.439	22.350.258.505.439	Other assets
Cadangan kerugian									Total - gross
penurunan nilai								(338.811.660.470)	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah - neto								22.011.446.844.969	Total - net

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

ii. Concentration of credit risk (Continued)

b. Geographic Sector

The following tables show the Bank's credit exposure at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement), as categorized by geographic region where activities are undertaken:

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

iii. Kualitas kredit berdasarkan kelas aset keuangan

Kualitas kredit berdasarkan kelas aset keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Tingkat Tinggi

- i. Giro pada Bank Indonesia, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yaitu giro atau penempatan pada institusi Pemerintah dan dengan bank yang memiliki reputasi baik dengan tingkat kemungkinan gagal bayar atas kewajiban yang rendah.
- ii. Kredit yang diberikan, bunga yang masih akan diterima dan tagihan kepada pihak ketiga dari debitur dengan riwayat pembayaran yang sangat baik dan tidak pernah menunggak sepanjang waktu kredit; debitur dengan tingkat stabilitas dan keragaman yang tinggi; memiliki akses setiap saat untuk memperoleh pendanaan dalam jumlah besar dari pasar terbuka; memiliki kemampuan membayar yang kuat dan rasio-rasio neraca yang konservatif.

b. Tingkat Standar

- i. Giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada bank lain, yaitu giro atau penempatan pada bank lokal yang tidak terdaftar di bursa.
- ii. Kredit yang diberikan, bunga yang masih akan diterima dan tagihan kepada pihak ketiga dari debitur dengan riwayat pembayaran yang baik dan tidak pernah menunggak 90 hari atau lebih; memiliki akses terbatas ke pasar modal atau pasar keuangan lainnya; tingkat pendapatan dan kinerja keseluruhan tidak stabil; memiliki kemampuan membayar yang cukup.

c. Jatuh Tempo dan Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai

Eksposur di mana pihak ketiga yaitu debitur dalam tahap awal dari keterlambatan pembayaran dan telah gagal untuk melakukan pembayaran atau pembayaran tidak penuh, sesuai dengan persyaratan kontraktual dalam perjanjian kredit. Hal ini pada umumnya di mana suatu kredit telah lewat jatuh tempo sampai dengan 90 hari dan tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai lainnya.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

iii. Credit quality by class of financial asset

Credit quality by class of financial asset is defined as follows:

a. High Grade

- i. Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, which are current accounts or placements with the Government and with reputable banks and has low probability of insolvency.
- ii. Loans, interest receivables and third party receivables from borrowers with very satisfactory track record of loan repayment and whose accounts did not turn past due during the term of the loan, borrowers with high degree of stability and diversity, has access to raise substantial amounts of funds through public market at any time and very strong debt service capacity and has conservative balance sheet ratios.

b. Standard Grade

- i. Demand deposits with other banks, placements with other banks which are current accounts or placements with the local banks not listed in the stock exchange.
- ii. Loans, interest receivables and third party receivables from borrowers who have an average track record of loan repayment and whose accounts did not turn past due for 90 days and over, smaller corporations with limited access to public capital market or to alternative financial market, volatility of earnings and overall performance and debt service capacity is adequate.

c. Past Due and Not Impaired

Exposures which third party borrowers are in the early stages of delinquency and has failed to make a payment or partial payment in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. This is where a loan is up to 90 days past due and there is no others indicators of impairment.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

iii. Kualitas kredit berdasarkan kelas aset keuangan
(Lanjutan)

d. Mengalami Penurunan Nilai

Eksposur telah mengalami penurunan nilai. Bank mempertimbangkan bahwa pihak ketiga yaitu debitur tidak mungkin membayar kewajiban kreditnya secara menyeluruh atau pemulihannya akan bertumpu pada realisasi agunan apabila ada atau debitur telah menunggak kewajiban kredit selama lebih dari 90 hari dan terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai.

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan kualitas aset keuangan berdasarkan kelas dengan risiko kredit, jumlah yang disajikan adalah sebelum dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

iii. Credit quality by class of financial asset (Continued)

d. Impaired

Exposures have been assessed as impaired. The Bank considers that either the thirdparty borrowers are unlikely to pay their credit obligation in full, or the recovery will be relied on realizing collateral if held, or borrowers have been past due for more than 90 days and there are other indicators of impairment.

The table shows the quality of financial assets by class with credit risk, amount presented is gross of allowance for impairment loss.

	2023		Telah Jatuh Tempo Tetapi Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Past Due but Not Impaired	Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah/ Total	
	Belum Jatuh Tempo dan Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Neither Past Due nor Impaired					
	High Grade	Standard Grade				
FVOCI						FVOCI
Efek-efek	1.518.707.820.000	-	-	-	1.518.707.820.000	Securities
FVTPL						FVTPL
Tagihan derivatif	95.421.923.064	-	-	-	95.421.923.064	Derivative receivables
Biaya perolehan diamortisasi						Amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367	-	-	-	907.255.142.367	Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	355.614.165.277	-	-	-	355.614.165.277	Demand deposits with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.207.592.235.196	-	-	-	1.207.592.235.196	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek	656.932.286.636	-	-	-	656.932.286.636	Securities
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	830.753.856.844	-	-	-	830.753.856.844	Securities purchased under resale agreement
Kredit	16.180.149.719.707	-	529.047.103.134	511.116.500.945	17.220.313.323.786	Loans
Tagihan akseptasi	52.049.760.817	-	-	-	52.049.760.817	Acceptance receivables
Aset lain-lain	138.613.089.125	-	1.507.730.256	-	140.120.819.381	Other assets
Jumlah	21.943.089.999.033	-	530.554.833.390	511.116.500.945	22.984.761.333.368	Total

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

iii. Kualitas kredit berdasarkan kelas aset keuangan (Lanjutan)

d. Mengalami Penurunan Nilai (Lanjutan)

	2022		Telah Jatuh Tempo Tetapi Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Past Due but Not Impaired	Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah/ Total	
	Belum Jatuh Tempo dan Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Neither Past Due nor Impaired					
	High Grade	Standard Grade				
FVOCI						FVOCI
Efek-efek	1.427.851.750.000	-	-	-	1.427.851.750.000	Securities
FVTPL						FVTPL
Tagihan derivatif	109.794.250.696	-	-	-	109.794.250.696	Derivative receivables
Biaya perolehan diamortisasi						Amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	786.023.411.375	-	-	-	786.023.411.375	Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	313.003.963.458	-	-	-	313.003.963.458	Demand deposits with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	1.076.043.593.311	-	-	-	1.076.043.593.311	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek	515.430.179.304	-	-	-	515.430.179.304	Securities
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali	1.624.561.613.711	-	-	-	1.624.561.613.711	Securities purchased under resale agreement
Kredit	15.259.685.903.672	-	522.991.690.151	530.943.692.274	16.313.621.286.097	Loans
Tagihan akseptasi	70.982.887.971	-	-	-	70.982.887.971	Acceptance receivables
Aset lain-lain	107.935.450.172	-	5.010.119.344	-	112.945.569.516	Other assets
Jumlah	21.291.313.003.670	-	528.001.809.495	530.943.692.274	22.350.258.505.439	Total

iv. Analisa umur pinjaman dan piutang yang telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai

Aset keuangan Bank yang telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai masing-masing sebesar Rp530.554.833.390 dan Rp528.001.809.495 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, aset keuangan ini telah jatuh tempo masing-masing di bawah 90 hari.

v. Agunan

Dalam rangka memitigasi risiko kredit, salah satu upaya yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah meminta nasabah untuk memberikan jaminan sebagai 2nd way out jika nasabah mengalami kesulitan keuangan yang menyebabkan nasabah tidak dapat melunasi kewajibannya kepada Bank.

Bentuk-bentuk jaminan yang dapat diterima sesuai dengan kebijakan kredit Bank meliputi:

- Deposito berjangka dan rekening tabungan
- Standby Letter of credit
- Piutang
- Tanah dan/atau bangunan
- Mesin dan peralatan
- Persediaan
- Garansi perusahaan maupun garansi perorangan

Prosedur penilaian jaminan untuk tanah dan bangunan maupun mesin dan peralatan menggunakan pihak ketiga sebagai penilai independen yang akan dinilai kembali secara berkala setiap dua tahun sekali.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

iii. Credit quality by class of financial asset (Continued)

d. Impaired (Continued)

iv. Aging analysis of loans and receivables that would otherwise be past due or impaired

The Bank's financial assets that are past due but not impaired amounted to Rp530,554,833,390 and Rp528,001,809,495 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These financial assets are past due below 90 days.

v. Collateral

In order to mitigate credit risk, one of the efforts undertaken by the Bank is to request customers to provide collateral as an 2nd way out if the customer is experiencing financial difficulties which cause customers not to repay their obligation to the Bank.

Forms of acceptable collateral in accordance with the loan policy of the Bank include:

- Time deposits and savings accounts
- Standby Letter of credit
- Receivables
- Land and/or building
- Machineries and equipment
- Inventories
- Corporate guarantee or personal guarantee

Collateral assessment procedure for land and building as well as machineries and equipment is through a third party independent appraiser which will periodically be re-assessed every two years.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (Lanjutan)

v. Agunan (Lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah portofolio pinjaman (bruto cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) Bank dan agunan terkait:

		2023				
	Pinjaman Modal Kerja/ Working Capital Loan	Pinjaman Investasi/ Investment Loan	Pinjaman Konsumsi/ Consumer Loan	Jumlah/ Total		
Eksposur kredit	11.880.508.744.421	4.316.226.069.230	1.023.578.510.135	17.220.313.323.786	Credit exposure	
Nilai jaminan	9.193.402.627.287	4.570.176.768.125	941.067.556.132	14.704.646.951.544	Collateral value	
Ekspour jumlah kredit tanpa jaminan	6.745.841.755.806	1.427.002.800.020	519.724.960.950	8.692.569.516.776	Total unsecured credit exposure	
Bagian tanpa jaminan dari eksposur kredit (%)	56,78%	33,06%	50,78%	50,48%	Unsecured portion of credit exposure (%)	
Jenis Agunan					Types of collateral	
Tanah dan bangunan	5.557.999.286.006	3.621.444.818.889	137.040.099.064	9.316.484.203.959	Land and building	
Standby LC	1.698.230.170.000	143.961.950.000	-	1.842.192.120.000	Standby L/C	
Persediaan	587.518.523.089	-	-	587.518.523.089	Inventories	
Mesin-mesin	97.164.833.061	246.551.638.970	-	343.716.472.031	Machineries	
Deposito	42.754.624.454	24.254.647.748	910.000.000	67.919.272.202	Deposits	
Kendaraan	272.000.000	23.788.050.000	803.117.457.068	827.177.507.068	Vehicles	
Lain-lain	1.209.463.190.677	510.175.662.518	-	1.719.638.853.195	Others	
Jumlah	9.193.402.627.287	4.570.176.768.125	941.067.556.132	14.704.646.951.544	Total	
		2022				
	Pinjaman Modal Kerja/ Working Capital Loan	Pinjaman Investasi/ Investment Loan	Pinjaman Konsumsi/ Consumer Loan	Jumlah/ Total		
Eksposur kredit	12.149.089.821.979	3.577.120.724.725	587.410.739.393	16.313.621.286.097	Credit exposure	
Nilai jaminan	3.841.998.863.579	1.252.925.021.865	143.087.320.819	5.238.011.206.263	Collateral value	
Ekspour jumlah kredit tanpa jaminan	230.750.914.297	422.555.827.387	927.435.635	654.234.177.319	Total unsecured credit exposure	
Bagian tanpa jaminan dari eksposur kredit (%)	1,90%	11,81%	0,16%	4,01%	Unsecured portion of credit exposure (%)	
Jenis Agunan					Types of collateral	
Tanah dan bangunan	1.923.478.635.015	159.313.342.560	5.752.217.990	2.088.544.195.565	Land and building	
Standby LC	2.694.210.716	-	-	2.694.210.716	Standby L/C	
Persediaan	32.717.532.886	-	353.154.541	33.070.687.427	Inventories	
Mesin-mesin	354.410.050.124	39.765.873.072	-	394.175.923.196	Machineries	
Deposito	252.259.875.862	15.399.424.111	52.834.057.824	320.493.357.797	Deposits	
Kendaraan	23.678.068.000	222.552.779.537	-	246.230.847.537	Vehicles	
Lain-lain	1.252.760.490.976	815.893.602.585	84.147.890.464	2.152.801.984.025	Others	
Jumlah	3.841.998.863.579	1.252.925.021.865	143.087.320.819	5.238.011.206.263	Total	

Risiko Pasar

Risiko pasar merupakan risiko yang timbul karena adanya pergerakan faktor pasar dari portofolio yang dimiliki oleh Bank, yang dapat merugikan Bank (adverse movement). Yang dimaksud dengan faktor pasar adalah suku bunga dan nilai tukar. Secara umum, risiko pasar dibagi ke dalam risiko-risiko berikut:

1. Risiko Suku Bunga

Bank melakukan pengukuran risiko suku bunga dengan menggunakan metodologi yang dapat mengidentifikasi risiko suku bunga dari portofolio aset dan kewajiban yang sensitif terhadap perubahan suku bunga serta menentukan besaran risiko terhadap Bank.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

v. Collateral (Continued)

The following are loan portfolio of the Bank (gross of allowance for impairment losses) and related collateral:

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk arising from movement in market variables for portfolios held by the Bank that could incur losses for the Bank (adverse movement). Market variables are defined as interest rates and exchange rates. In overall, market risks are divided into the following risks:

1. Interest Rate Risk

The Bank performs interest rate risk monitoring by utilizing a methodology which can identify the risk of the interest rate on the asset portfolio and liabilities that are sensitive to interest rate fluctuation and determine the risk exposure of the Bank.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (Lanjutan)

1. Risiko Suku Bunga (Lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko suku bunga juga dilakukan pada eksposur *banking book*, antara lain dengan memperhatikan posisi gap aset dan liabilitas Bank yang sensitif terhadap pergerakan suku bunga dan kecenderungan pergerakan suku bunga acuan tingkat bunga Bank Indonesia serta suku bunga pasar yang dapat memengaruhi stabilitas tingkat profitabilitas Bank.

Sensitivitas Suku Bunga

Analisis sensitivitas untuk beberapa faktor pasar menunjukkan bagaimana laba rugi dapat dipengaruhi oleh perubahan dari beberapa faktor risiko sesuai dengan tabel di bawah ini. Secara umum, sensitivitas diestimasi dengan membandingkan suatu nilai awal ke nilai tertentu setelah perubahan tertentu dari faktor pasar, dengan mengasumsikan seluruh variabel lainnya tetap. Jumlah sensitivitas atas laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa terdapat perubahan paralel dalam kurva penghasilan.

Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Impact to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	
	2023	2022
+100	43.833.852.866	44.875.152.976
-100	(43.833.852.866)	(44.875.152.976)

2. Risiko Nilai Tukar Mata Uang Asing

Bank memiliki eksposur nilai tukar akibat adanya transaksi dalam mata uang asing. Bank memonitor risiko konsentrasi yang terjadi untuk setiap nilai tukar mata uang asing sehubungan dengan konversi mata uang asing terhadap Rupiah.

Penilaian risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing dilakukan dengan memperhatikan Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) dan volatilitas mata uang asing yang dikelola Bank. Pengendalian risiko dilakukan melalui monitoring mutasi transaksi valuta asing di seluruh kantor cabang dan unit bisnis.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market Risk (Continued)

1. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The interest rate risk management is also performed on the *banking book* exposure, i.e. by monitoring the gap position of the Bank's assets and liabilities which are sensitive to interest rate volatility, Bank Indonesia rate and market rate trend that may impact the Bank's profit stability level.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis for several market factors showing how profit or loss could be affected by changes in the relevant risk factor are in the following tables below. In general, sensitivity is estimated by comparing an initial value to the value derived after a specified change in the market factor, assuming all other variables are constant. The total sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

2. Foreign Exchange Risk

The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies. The Bank monitors any concentration risk in relation to any individual currency with regards to the translation of foreign currencies into Indonesian Rupiah.

The foreign exchange risk valuation is performed by monitoring the Net Open Position (NOP) and foreign exchange volatility maintained by the Bank. Risk control is performed through monitoring the foreign exchange transaction movement in all branches and business units.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (Lanjutan)

2. Risiko Nilai Tukar Mata Uang Asing (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tanggal 17 Juli 2003 yang telah diubah dengan PBI No. 6/20/PBI/2004 tanggal 15 Juli 2004 dan diubah kembali dengan PBI No. 7/37/PBI/2005 tanggal 30 September 2005 dan diubah lagi dengan PBI No. 12/10/PBI/2010 tanggal 1 Juli 2010 dan yang terakhir dengan No. 17/5/PBI/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015, bank diwajibkan untuk memelihara posisi devisa netonya setinggi-tingginya 20% dari modal. Berdasarkan pedoman Bank Indonesia, "PDN" merupakan penjumlahan dari nilai absolut atas selisih bersih aset dan liabilitas untuk setiap mata uang asing dan selisih bersih tagihan dan liabilitas, berupa komitmen dan kontinjensi di rekening administratif, untuk setiap mata uang, yang semuanya dinyatakan dalam Rupiah.

Berikut ini disajikan rincian Posisi Devisa Neto Bank (PDN):

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market Risk (Continued)

2. Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 5/13/PBI/2003 dated July 17, 2003, as amended by PBI No. 6/20/PBI/2004 dated July 15, 2004, PBI No. 7/37/PBI/2005 dated September 30, 2005, PBI No. 12/10/PBI/2010 dated July 1, 2010, and the latest by PBI No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated 29 May 2015, banks are obliged to maintain maximum NOP at 20% of total capital. Under Bank Indonesia guidelines, "NOP" means the sum of the absolute value of the net difference between asset and liability balances for each foreign currency and the net differences between claims and liabilities, in the form both commitments and contingencies in administrative accounts, for each foreign currency, which are stated in Rupiah.

The following table shows the Bank's Net Open Position (NOP):

2023							
Mata Uang	Aset dan tagihan komitmen dan kontinjensi/Assets, commitment and contingent receivables		Liabilitas dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi/Liabilities, commitment and contingent liabilities		Posisi devisa absolut/ Net open position absolute		Currencies
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekivalen nilai penuh/ Equivalent in full amount	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekivalen nilai penuh/ Equivalent in full amount	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekivalen nilai penuh/ Equivalent in full amount	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.074.025.971	16.536.777.872.108	1.033.916.066	15.919.205.661.601	40.109.905	617.572.210.507	United States Dollar
Dolar Australia	30.205	317.779.227	-	-	30.205	317.779.227	Australian Dollar
Dolar Singapura	41.262	481.792.644	-	-	41.262	481.792.644	Singapore Dollar
Won Korea	29.052.531	345.144.072	-	-	29.052.531	345.144.072	Korean Won
Euro	15.232	259.520.875	999	17.026.394	14.232	242.494.481	Euro
Yen Jepang	1.383.544	150.640.271	-	-	1.383.544	150.640.271	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	27.244	53.690.489	-	-	27.244	53.690.489	Hong Kong Dollar
China Yuan	96.077	208.492.659	-	-	96.077	208.492.659	Chinese Yuan
Jumlah		16.538.594.932.345		15.919.222.687.995		619.372.244.350	Total
Jumlah Modal						4.902.238.505.255	Total Capital
Persentase PDN terhadap modal						12,63%	Percentage of NOP to capital
2022							
Mata Uang	Aset dan tagihan komitmen dan kontinjensi/Assets, commitment and contingent receivables		Liabilitas dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi/Liabilities, commitment and contingent liabilities		Posisi devisa absolut/ Net open position absolute		Currencies
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekivalen nilai penuh/ Equivalent in full amount	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekivalen nilai penuh/ Equivalent in full amount	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (full amount)	Ekivalen nilai penuh/ Equivalent in full amount	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	851.974.402	13.263.111.497.108	868.828.378	13.525.485.769.506	16.853.976	262.374.272.398	United States Dollar
Dolar Australia	39.551	417.572.706	12.500	131.973.500	27.051	285.599.206	Australian Dollar
Dolar Singapura	41.074	476.163.402	-	-	41.074	476.163.402	Singapore Dollar
Won Korea	7.501.269	92.640.672	-	-	7.501.269	92.640.672	Korean Won
Euro	47.676	790.544.445	154.126	2.555.676.001	106.450	1.765.131.556	Euro
Yen Jepang	1.313.796	154.778.307	-	-	1.313.796	154.778.307	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	64.404	128.585.726	-	-	64.404	128.585.726	Hong Kong Dollar
China Yuan	74.400	166.575.441	-	-	74.400	166.575.441	Chinese Yuan
Jumlah		13.265.338.357.807		13.528.173.419.007		265.443.746.708	Total
Jumlah Modal						4.790.417.170.057	Total Capital
Persentase PDN terhadap modal						5,54%	Percentage of NOP to capital

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (Lanjutan)

2. Risiko Nilai Tukar Mata Uang Asing (Lanjutan)

Batas nilai (absolut) PDN dengan menggunakan modal akhir tahun pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 masing-masing sebesar Rp980.447.701.051 dan Rp956.521.679.043. PDN Bank tidak melampaui batas nilai (absolut) yang diperkenankan oleh Bank Indonesia.

Risiko Likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko yang diakibatkan ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kewajiban yang jatuh tempo dari sumber pendanaan arus kas dan/atau dari asset likuid berkualitas tinggi yang dapat diagunkan, tanpa mengganggu aktivitas dan kondisi keuangan Bank. Besar kecilnya risiko likuiditas ditentukan:

1. Kecermatan dalam perencanaan arus kas atau arus dana berdasarkan prediksi pembiayaan dan prediksi pertumbuhan dana termasuk mencermati tingkat fluktuasi dana;
2. Ketepatan dalam mengatur struktur dana termasuk kecukupan dana;
3. Ketepatan dalam mengatur struktur dana termasuk kecukupan dana;
4. Kemampuan menciptakan akses ke pasar antar bank atau sumber dana lainnya.

Jika gap tersebut cukup besar maka akan menurunkan kemampuan Bank dalam memenuhi kewajibannya pada saat jatuh tempo. Oleh karena itu, pengelolaan likuiditas diperlukan untuk mengantisipasi risiko likuiditas yang merupakan bagian dari pengelolaan asset dan kewajiban.

Kebijakan likuiditas Bank ditujukan untuk memastikan bahwa kebutuhan dana dapat dipenuhi, baik untuk membayar simpanan pada saat jatuh tempo atau untuk memenuhi fasilitas kredit yang belum digunakan.

Pengelolaan dan pemantauan posisi likuiditas Bank berada dalam tanggung jawab Departemen Treasury sedangkan pengukuran serta analisa terhadap kondisi likuiditas menjadi tugas Satuan Kerja Manajemen risiko di antaranya *stress test* likuiditas berdasarkan skenario dan pembuatan profil risiko yang terkait likuiditas.

Pengelolaan kelebihan dana likuiditas yang tidak terserap penyaluran kredit teroptimalkan melalui pengelolaan treasury. Sebagian besar kelebihan dana likuiditas akan ditempatkan melalui instrumen jangka pendek yang aman. Umumnya, kondisi likuiditas bank terjaga baik jika penarikan dana nasabah dapat terpenuhi sementara kelebihan dana teroptimalkan dengan imbal hasil yang optimal.

Sumber dana dan waktu jatuh tempo simpanan jika dikelola untuk menghindari adanya *idle fund* dan menentukan tingkat likuiditas dan instrumen aset lancar yang tepat untuk memastikan keberlangsungan tingkat likuiditas.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market Risk (Continued)

2. Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

The maximum (absolute) value of NOP as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 using capital at end of the year amounting to Rp980,447,701,051 and Rp956,521,679,043, respectively. NOP of the Bank did not exceed the maximum (absolute) limit permitted by Bank Indonesia.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk resulting from the Bank's inability to meet its maturing obligations from cash flow funding sources and/or from high quality liquid assets that can be collateralized, without disrupting the Bank's activities and financial condition. The size of liquidity risk is determined:

1. Accuracy in cash flows or flow of fund planning based on financing and fund growth prediction, including observing the fund rate volatility;
2. The precision in managing the fund structure, including the adequacy of funding;
3. Availability of asset that is ready to be converted into cash; and
4. Ability to create access to the interbank market or other funding sources.

If the gap is large enough, it will reduce the Banks ability to meet its liabilities at maturity. Therefore, liquidity management is needed to anticipate liquidity risk which is a part of the asset and liability management.

The Bank's liquidity policies are aimed at ensuring that fund requirements can be fulfilled, either to pay deposits at maturity or to fulfill additional loans on request.

Maintaining and monitoring the Bank's liquidity position is the responsibility of the Treasury Department while measuring and analysing on liquidity condition is the responsibility of the Risk Management Working unit, which among others, include liquidity stress test based on scenarios and preparing risk profile related to liquidity risk.

Managing the excess of liquidity fund which are not absorbed by credits will be optimized through managing treasury. Most of the excess of liquidity will be placed in short-term and secured instruments. In general, the Bank's liquidity condition is well maintained where the customers withdrawal can be fulfilled while the excess fund can be optimized with optimum return.

Sources of funds and maturity dates of deposits are managed to avoid idle funds and determine the appropriate liquidity level and liquid asset instrument to ensure a sustainable liquidity level.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas (Lanjutan)

Analisis Jatuh Tempo untuk Liabilitas Keuangan

Jatuh tempo liabilitas keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual sejak tanggal pelaporan. Untuk liabilitas keuangan di mana pihak lawan memiliki pilihan kapan suatu jumlah dibayarkan, liabilitas tersebut dialokasikan ke periode paling awal yang dapat disyaratkan oleh Bank untuk membayar.

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan profil jatuh tempo liabilitas keuangan Bank berdasarkan arus kas tidak terdiskonto.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liquidity Risk (Continued)

Maturity Analysis for Financial Liabilities

The maturity of financial liabilities are grouped based on the remaining contractual maturity from the date of reporting. For financial liabilities where the counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period for which the Bank can be implied to pay.

The tables below show the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	2023					Jumlah/ Total	
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ 1 month or less	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	3-6 bulan/ 3-6 months	6-12 bulan/ 6-12 months	>12 bulan/ >12 months		
Tanpa bunga							<i>Non-interest bearing</i>
Liabilitas segera	19.291.710.357	-	-	-	-	19.291.710.357	<i>Liabilities payable immediately</i>
Simpanan	5.610.644.235	-	-	-	-	5.610.644.235	<i>Deposits</i>
Liabilitas derivatif	1.127.438.160	9.207.234.557	6.549.772.521	1.927.462.182	73.696.332.795	92.508.240.215	<i>Derivative liabilities</i>
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	51.347.666.239	702.094.578	-	-	52.049.760.817	<i>Acceptances payable</i>
Liabilitas lain-lain	134.992.770.526	-	-	-	-	134.992.770.526	<i>Other liabilities</i>
Instrumen tingkat bunga variabel							<i>Variable interest rate instruments</i>
Simpanan	5.263.315.749.653	-	-	-	-	5.263.315.749.653	<i>Deposits</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	35.284.201.039	-	-	-	-	35.284.201.039	<i>Deposits from other bank</i>
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	615.880.000.000	923.820.000.000	2.540.505.000.000	1.924.625.000.000	6.004.830.000.000	<i>Borrowing</i>
Instrumen tingkat bunga tetap							<i>Fixed interest rate instruments</i>
Simpanan	3.389.086.107.042	1.462.923.799.010	846.389.017.301	882.585.917.429	1.950.919.100	6.582.935.759.882	<i>Deposits</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	35.533.685.126	5.982.000.000	1.000.000.000	25.350.000.000	-	67.865.685.126	<i>Deposits from other bank</i>
Jumlah	8.884.242.306.138	2.145.340.699.806	1.778.460.884.400	3.450.368.379.611	2.000.272.251.895	18.258.684.521.850	Total
Liabilitas komitmen							<i>Commitment liabilities</i>
Fasilitas kredit nasabah yang belum digunakan	637.810.607.712	723.357.984.442	818.240.014.811	1.729.821.519.926	737.446.952.642	4.646.677.079.533	<i>Unused credit facilities granted</i>
Irrevocable letter of credit	89.433.929.982	65.603.536.239	-	-	-	155.037.466.221	<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>
Subjumlah	727.244.537.694	788.961.520.681	818.240.014.811	1.729.821.519.926	737.446.952.642	4.801.714.545.754	<i>Sub-total</i>
Liabilitas kontinjensi							<i>Contingent liabilities</i>
Bank garansi yang diterbitkan	14.256.756.985	9.939.200.000	1.166.546.200	18.015.000.000	-	43.377.503.185	<i>Bank guarantees issued</i>
Jumlah	741.501.294.679	798.900.720.681	819.406.561.011	1.747.836.519.926	737.446.952.642	4.845.092.048.939	Total

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Risiko Likuiditas (Lanjutan)

Analisis Jatuh Tempo untuk Liabilitas Keuangan (Lanjutan)

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liquidity Risk (Continued)

Maturity Analysis for Financial Liabilities (Continued)

		2022						
		Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ 1 month or less	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	3-6 bulan/ 3-6 months	6-12 bulan/ 6-12 months	>12 bulan/ >12 months	Jumlah/ Total	
Tanpa bunga							<i>Non-interest bearing</i>	
Liabilitas segera	11.597.106.403	-	-	-	-	-	11.597.106.403	<i>Liabilities payable immediately</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	3.184.710.357	-	-	-	-	-	3.184.710.357	<i>Deposits from other bank</i>
Liabilitas derivatif	464.933.600	118.377.146	24.924.811.980	-	83.088.373.998	108.596.496.724	108.596.496.724	<i>Derivative liabilities</i>
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	3.540.518.590	35.218.214.555	30.611.119.844	1.613.034.982	70.982.887.971	70.982.887.971	<i>Acceptances payable</i>
Liabilitas lain-lain	99.605.538.449	-	-	-	-	-	99.605.538.449	<i>Other liabilities</i>
Instrumen tingkat bunga variabel							<i>Variable interest rate instruments</i>	
Simpanan	3.701.381.716.455	-	1.561.031.250	6.477.133.182	4.595.191.113	3.714.015.072.000	3.714.015.072.000	<i>Deposits</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	69.686.545.243	-	-	-	-	-	69.686.545.243	<i>Deposits from other bank</i>
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	-	-	700.537.500.000	4.903.762.500.000	5.604.300.000.000	5.604.300.000.000	<i>Borrowing</i>
Instrumen tingkat bunga tetap							<i>Fixed interest rate instruments</i>	
Simpanan	2.560.733.189.002	1.592.329.431.891	683.690.883.654	2.682.454.114.642	-	7.519.207.619.189	7.519.207.619.189	<i>Deposits</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	45.350.000.000	1.700.000.000	15.000.000.000	547.562.500.000	-	609.612.500.000	609.612.500.000	<i>Deposits from other bank</i>
Jumlah	6.492.003.739.509	1.597.688.327.627	760.394.941.439	3.967.642.367.668	4.993.059.100.093	17.810.788.476.336	17.810.788.476.336	Total
Liabilitas komitmen							<i>Commitment liabilities</i>	
Fasilitas kredit nasabah yang belum digunakan	476.010.901.318	394.147.978.321	617.616.342.759	2.344.581.434.331	1.037.108.939.363	4.869.465.596.092	4.869.465.596.092	<i>Unused credit facilities granted</i>
Irrevocable letter of credit	1.855.294.186	127.560.921.847	32.799.341.507	-	18.213.975.000	180.429.532.540	180.429.532.540	<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>
Subjumlah	477.866.195.504	521.708.900.168	650.415.684.266	2.344.581.434.331	1.055.322.914.363	5.049.895.128.632	5.049.895.128.632	<i>Sub-total</i>
Liabilitas kontinjensi							<i>Contingent liabilities</i>	
Bank garansi yang diterbitkan	-	33.639.268.735	-	-	-	33.639.268.735	33.639.268.735	<i>Bank guarantees issued</i>
Jumlah	477.866.195.504	555.348.168.903	650.415.684.266	2.344.581.434.331	1.055.322.914.363	5.083.534.397.367	5.083.534.397.367	Total

Risiko Operasional

Risiko operasional adalah risiko yang disebabkan oleh ketidakcukupan dan atau tidak berfungsinya proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem atau adanya kejadian eksternal yang memengaruhi operasional Bank. Untuk mengawasi risiko operasional yang mungkin terjadi, Bank telah mengembangkan suatu sistem dengan menggunakan metodologi pengukuran sendiri (self-assessment) yang dilakukan oleh masing-masing risk owner di cabang, sehingga dapat dibentuk suatu peta risiko yang mungkin terjadi di setiap unit kerja di cabang.

Kerangka kerja yang sistematis diterapkan untuk memastikan risiko operasional dapat diidentifikasi dan dikendalikan. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah bermacam-macam pengendalian kebijakan yang telah diformalkan, prosedur yang didokumentasikan, praktik usaha dan pengawasan kepatuhan. Kendali-kendali tersebut akan ditinjau kembali dan disempurnakan secara berkala.

Risiko Hukum

Risiko yang disebabkan oleh adanya kelemahan aspek yuridis, yang antara lain disebabkan adanya tuntutan hukum, ketiadaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendukung atau kelemahan perikatan seperti tidak dipenuhinya syarat sahnya kontrak dan pengikatan agunan yang tidak sempurna.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is a risk incurred by insufficient and or malfunction of internal processes, human error, system failure, or external events that affect the Bank's operation. To monitor the possible occurrence of operational risk, the Bank has developed a self-assessment measurement system to be performed by each risk owner in branch, which enables the Bank to develop a risk mapping system that could potentially be implemented at each work unit in branch.

A systematic framework is in place to ensure operational risk is identified and controlled. This encompasses a variety of controls including formal policies, documented procedures, business practices and compliance monitoring. These controls are subject to frequent review and improvement.

Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk raised by weakness in juridical aspects, which could be caused by legal claims, non-existence of supported regulation or weaknesses in agreements, such a unfulfilled terms and conditions in contracts and collateral binding which is not complete.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Hukum (Lanjutan)

Risiko hukum dikelola dengan memastikan seluruh aktivitas dan hubungan bisnis Bank dengan pihak ketiga didasarkan pada aturan dan persyaratan yang dapat melindungi kepentingan Bank dari segi hukum.

Berikut adalah kasus hukum yang belum terselesaikan yang melibatkan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023:

- a. Bahwa sepanjang tahun 2023 terdapat 3 (tiga) perkara yang berproses ditingkat Pengadilan Negeri dengan No Register 688/Pdt.G/2023/PN.jkt.Sel,517/Pdt.G/2023/PN.Bdg,1102/Pdt.G/2023/PN.Jkt.Sel di mana ketiga gugatan tersebut memiliki kesamaan yaitu, Penggugat dalam hal ini Debitur berdalil untuk memohon kepada Pengadilan untuk membatalkan lelang atas jaminan kredit Penggugat yang dilakukan oleh Bank dikarenakan dianggap lelang tersebut merupakan perbuatan melawan hukum.
- b. Bahwa pada tingkat Pengadilan Tinggi, Bank Shinhan masih menunggu putusan banding dari majelis hakim atas perkara No. 342/Pdt.G/2020/PN.Bdg yang diajukan Banding oleh Debitur. Adapun pada tingkat Pengadilan Negeri gugatan Debitur ditolak oleh Majelis Hakim pada tanggal 18 Maret 2021 yang menyatakan Pengadilan tidak berwenang memeriksa dan mengadili perkara. Adapun atas gugatan terkait dengan permohonan Penggugat dalam hal ini Debitur untuk membatalkan lelang jaminan kredit yang dilaksanakan oleh Bank.

Risiko Strategik

Risiko strategik adalah risiko yang disebabkan adanya penetapan dan pelaksanaan strategi Bank yang tidak tepat, pengambilan keputusan bisnis yang tidak tepat atau kurang responsifnya Bank terhadap perubahan eksternal. Risiko strategik yang memengaruhi yaitu visi Bank, rencana strategis, perubahan kepemilikan dan peluncuran produk baru.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Legal Risk (Continued)

Legal risks are managed by ensuring that all activities and business relationships between the Bank with third parties are based on rules and conditions which able to protecting the Bank's interests from a legal perspective.

The following are the outstanding legal cases which involve the Bank as of December 31, 2023:

- a. That through 2023 there are 3 (three) cases being processed at the District Court level with Registration No 688/Pdt.G/2023/PN.jkt.Sel,517/Pdt.G/2023/PN.Bdg1102/Pdt.G/2023/PN.Jkt.Sel where the three lawsuit has something in common, namely, that the palintiff, in this case the Debtor, argued that and asked the Court to cancel the auction of the Plaintiff's credit guarantee carried out by the Bank beacuse the auction was considered an unlawful act.
- b. Where as at the High Court Level, Shinhan Bank is still waiting for the appeal decision from the panel of judges regarding case No. 342/Pdt.G/2020/PN.Bdg, which was appealed by the Debtor. Mewanwhile, at the District Court Level, the Debtor's lawsuit was rejected by the panel of judges on March 18 2021, which stated that the Court hd no authority to investigate and try the case. The lawsuit is related to the Plaintiff's request, in this case the Debtor, to cancel the credit guarantee auction carried out by the Bank.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk caused by inappropriate determination and implementation of the Bank strategy, inappropriate business decisions or being unresponsive to external changes. Strategic risk is influenced by the Bank's vision, strategic plan, changes in ownership and new product launches.

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37. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (Lanjutan)

Risiko Strategik (Lanjutan)

Melalui satuan kerja terkait, Bank mengelola risiko strategis melalui proses pertimbangan dan pengambilan keputusan setiap kebijakan strategis secara kolektif dan komprehensif oleh Direksi dan Komite-Komite yang telah dibentuk.

Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan merupakan risiko yang disebabkan Bank tidak mematuhi atau tidak melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan lain yang berlaku.

Bank mengelola risiko kepatuhan dengan melakukan penelaahan secara komprehensif untuk memastikan kesesuaian kebijakan standar operasi dan prosedur serta pengembangan produk baru dengan peraturan eksternal.

Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan juga telah melaksanakan pengkajian sistem dan prosedur terhadap rencana kebijakan dan rancangan keputusan dalam rangka mencegah penyimpangan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan lain yang berlaku. Di samping itu, Bank juga melaksanakan fungsi kepatuhan meliputi tindakan untuk:

1. Mewujudkan terlaksananya budaya kepatuhan pada semua tingkatan organisasi dan kegiatan usaha Bank;
2. Mengelola risiko kepatuhan yang dihadapi oleh Bank; tindakan mengelola risiko kepatuhan dilaksanakan dengan mengacu pada ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan mengenai Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum;
3. Memastikan agar kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem dan prosedur serta kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan oleh Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku; dan
4. Memastikan kepatuhan Bank terhadap komitmen yang dibuat oleh Bank kepada otoritas jasa keuangan.

Risiko Reputasi

Bank menindaklanjuti seluruh keluhan nasabah dan akan selalu berusaha menanganinya secara tepat waktu. Tidak terdapat kasus publikasi negatif pada bank. Karena itu, risiko yang mungkin timbul dari tingkat Bank yang berdampak langsung atau tidak langsung pada reputasi Bank adalah rendah.

38. INFORMASI SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA

a. Manajemen Modal

Tujuan utama manajemen permodalan Bank adalah untuk memastikan bahwa permodalan telah memenuhi persyaratan permodalan eksternal, hal tersebut mempertahankan peringkat kredit yang kuat dan rasio permodalan yang sehat dalam rangka menunjang bisnis dan memaksimalkan nilai pemegang saham.

37. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Strategic Risk (Continued)

The Bank manages strategic risk through a consideration of and decision making process regarding every strategic policy in a collective and comprehensive manner performed by the established Bank's Directors and Committees.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk caused by non-compliance with or non-application of prevailing regulations.

The Bank manages its compliance risk by performing comprehensive review to ensure that Bank's Standard Operating Procedures and new product development conform with external regulations.

The Compliance Unit has also evaluated systems and procedures relating to new or revised policies and decisions to ensure their compliance with the applicable regulations. Furthermore, the Bank has also performed compliance function including:

1. *Compliance culture in all level of organization and Bank's business activities;*
2. *Manage compliance risk faced by the Bank; managing compliance risk is based on financial service authority regulation about Risk Management for the Bank;*
3. *Ensure policy, regulation, system and procedure and bank business activities inline with Bank Indonesia's regulation and law; and*
4. *Ensure Bank's compliance with commitments made by the Bank to the financial service authority.*

Reputation Risk

The Bank follows up on any customer complaints and tries to resolve them in a timely manner. There are no cases of negative publicity for the bank. Therefore, the possibility of risk that may arise from the Bank level which may have direct or indirect impact on the Bank's reputation is low.

38. OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION

a. Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements, it maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders value.

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38. INFORMASI SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

a. Manajemen Modal (Lanjutan)

Bank mengatur struktur modal dan membuat penyesuaian atas perubahan kondisi ekonomi dan karakteristik risiko kegiatannya. Dalam rangka mempertahankan atau menyesuaikan struktur modal, Bank dapat menyesuaikan jumlah pembayaran dividen kepada pemegang saham dan struktur pengembalian modal. Tidak terdapat perubahan tujuan, kebijakan dan proses dari tahun sebelumnya.

Bank telah memenuhi semua persyaratan modal yang diwajibkan sepanjang tahun.

b. Modal yang Diwajibkan Regulator

Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 dihitung berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 27 Tahun 2022 tanggal 26 Desember 2022 tentang perubahan kedua atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 1/POJK.03/2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum di mana bank wajib membentuk *Capital Conservation Buffer* secara bertahap mulai 1 Januari 2016 sampai dengan 1 Januari 2019. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, *Capital Conservation Buffer* yang wajib dibentuk oleh kelompok Bank berdasarkan modal inti 2, kelompok Bank berdasarkan modal inti 3, kelompok Bank berdasarkan modal inti 4 adalah sebesar 2,5% dari ATMR, di mana Bank masih termasuk dalam kategori kelompok Bank berdasarkan modal inti 1.

Rasio kewajiban penyediaan modal Bank dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, risiko operasional dan risiko pasar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2023	2022
Modal Inti (Tier 1)		
Modal Inti Utama (CET 1)	4.700.802.202.132	4.606.351.273.927
Modal Inti Tambahan (AT-1)	-	-
Jumlah Modal Inti	4.700.802.202.132	4.606.351.273.927
Modal Pelengkap (Tier 2)	201.436.303.123	184.065.896.130
Jumlah modal	4.902.238.505.255	4.790.417.170.057
Aset tertimbang menurut risiko (ATMR)		
Untuk risiko kredit*)	19.592.837.052.505	17.019.158.416.404
Untuk risiko pasar**)	619.372.244.350	265.443.746.708
Untuk risiko operasional***)	845.788.500.000	1.043.143.378.084
Jumlah ATMR	21.057.997.796.855	18.327.745.541.196
Rasio KPMM		
Rasio CET 1	22,32%	25,13%
Rasio Tier 1	22,32%	25,13%
Rasio Tier 2	0,96%	1,00%
Jumlah rasio	23,28%	26,14%

38. OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (Continued)

a. Capital Management (Continued)

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders and return capital structure. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

b. Regulatory Capital

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on December 31, 2023 and 2022 is calculated based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 27 of 2022 dated December 26, 2022 regarding the second amendment to Financial Service Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 1/POJK.03/2016 regarding Minimum Capital Adequacy of Commercial Banks where banks are required to establish Capital Conservation Buffer gradually starting from January 2016, until January 1, 2019. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Capital Conservation Buffer required to be established by the bank group based on core capital 2, bank group based on core capital 3, bank group based on core capital 4 is 2.5% of RWA, where the bank is still included in the category of Bank group based on core capital 1.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio with consideration for credit risk, operational risk and market risks as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Core Capital (Tier 1)
Prime Core Capital (CET 1)
Additional Core Capital (AT-1)
Total Core Capital
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)
Total capital
Risk weighted assets
For credit risk*)
For market risk**)
For operational risk***)
Total risk weighted assets
CAR Ratio
Ratio CET 1
Ratio Tier 1
Ratio Tier 2
Total ratio

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38. INFORMASI SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

b. Modal yang Diwajibkan Regulator (Lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Bank telah memenuhi rasio sesuai yang disyaratkan oleh Bank Indonesia untuk rasio kecukupan modal.

*) Rasio ATMR untuk risiko kredit dihitung berdasarkan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 tanggal 7 Oktober 2021 Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang menurut risiko untuk risiko kredit dengan menggunakan pendekatan standar bagi Bank Umum.

**) Rasio ATMR untuk risiko pasar dihitung berdasarkan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 tanggal 7 Desember 2022, Tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Pasar bagi Bank Umum.

***) Rasio ATMR untuk risiko operasional dihitung berdasarkan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Operasional dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar bagi Bank Umum.

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 27 Tahun 2022 tanggal 26 Desember 2022 mengenai Perubahan kedua atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 11/POJK.03/2016 terakut kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum Bank Umum, bank wajib menyediakan modal minimum sesuai dengan profil risikonya yang ditetapkan dengan skema berikut ini:

- i. Untuk profil risiko peringkat 1 (satu), modal minimum terendah yang wajib dimiliki adalah 8% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko;
- ii. Untuk profil risiko peringkat 2 (dua), modal minimum terendah yang wajib dimiliki adalah 9% sampai dengan kurang dari 10% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko;
- iii. Untuk profil risiko peringkat 3 (tiga), modal minimum terendah yang wajib dimiliki adalah 10% sampai dengan kurang dari 11% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko; dan
- iv. Untuk profil risiko peringkat 4 (empat) atau 5 (lima), modal minimum terendah yang wajib dimiliki adalah 11% sampai dengan kurang dari 14% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko.

OJK berwenang menetapkan modal minimum lebih besar dari modal minimum dalam hal OJK menilai suatu bank menghadapi potensi kerugian yang membutuhkan modal lebih besar.

38. OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (Continued)

b. Regulatory Capital (Continued)

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has complied with the required ratio set by Bank Indonesia for capital adequacy ratio.

*) Risk weighted assets ratio for credit risk is calculated based on Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 dated October 7, 2021 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk using the Standardized Approach for Commercial Banks.

**) Risk weighted assets ratio for market risk is calculated based on Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 dated December 7, 2022 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Asset for Market Risk for Commercial Bank.

***) Risk weighted assets ratio for operational risk is calculated based on the circular letter of Financial Service Authority No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Standardized Approach for Commercial Banks.

In accordance Prevailing Financial Service Authority Regulation No. 27 of 2022 dated December 26, 2022 regarding the second amendment to the POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 regarding the obligation to provide Minimum Capital for Commercial Banks, a bank is required to provide a minimum capital in accordance based on their risk profile which is determined by the following scheme:

- i. For banks with risk profile rating 1 (one), the minimum capital requirement is 8% of Risk Weighted Asset;
- ii. For banks with risk profile rating 2 (two), the minimum capital requirement is 9% to less than 10% of Risk Weighted Asset;
- iii. For banks with risk profile rating 3 (three), the minimum capital requirement is 10% to less than 11% of Risk Weighted Asset; and
- iv. For banks with risk profile rating 4 (four) or 5 (five), the minimum capital requirement is 11% to less than 14% of Risk Weighted Asset.

OJK is authorised to stipulate minimum capital greater than minimum capital in terms of OJK assesses a bank as facing potential losses which requires a larger capital.

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38. INFORMASI SIGNIFIKAN LAINNYA (Lanjutan)

b. Modal yang Diwajibkan Regulator (Lanjutan)

Berdasarkan self-assessment Bank, profil risiko Bank dinilai berada pada peringkat 2. Oleh karena itu, Bank berkewajiban untuk memenuhi modal minimum sebesar 9,67%. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023 dan 2022, Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank berada pada level di atas modal minimum yang diwajibkan tersebut, yaitu sebesar 23,28% dan 26,36%.

c. Analisis Perbedaan Jatuh Tempo

38. OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (Continued)

b. Regulatory Capital (Continued)

Based on its self-assessment, the Banks risk profile is assessed to be in rating 2. Therefore, the Bank is required to provide a minimum capital of 9.67%. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank Capital Adequacy Ratio was 23.28% and 26.36%, which was higher than the required minimum provision of capital.

c. Maturity Mismatch Analysis

	2023						Jumlah/ Total	
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ 1 month or less	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	3-6 bulan/ 3-6 months	6-12 bulan/ 6-12 months	>12 bulan/ >12 months			
Aset								Assets
Tanpa Bunga								Non-interest bearing
Kas	58.706.742.446	-	-	-	-	58.706.742.446	Cash	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	907.255.142.367	-	-	-	-	907.255.142.367	Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia	
Giro pada bank lain	355.614.165.277	-	-	-	-	355.614.165.277	Demand deposits with other banks	
Efek yang dibeli janji untuk dijual kembali	830.753.856.844	-	-	-	-	830.753.856.844	Securities purchased under resale agreement	
Tagihan derivatif	128.269.017	1.455.130.076	10.727.613.055	3.760.008.364	79.350.902.552	95.421.923.064	Derivative receivable	
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	-	52.049.760.817	52.049.760.817	Acceptance receivable	
Aset lain-lain	138.613.089.125	1.507.730.256	-	-	-	140.120.819.381	Other assets	
Suku bunga variabel								Variable interest rate
Kredit	4.553.962.322	380.557.805.746	35.259.450.720	3.536.265.427.084	9.001.426.270.963	12.958.062.916.835	Loans	
Suku bunga tetap								Fixed interest rate
Penempatan pada bank lain	1.207.592.235.196	-	-	-	-	1.207.592.235.196	Placements with other bank	
Efek-efek	-	-	-	-	2.175.640.106.636	2.175.640.106.636	Securities	
Kredit	24.884.263.682	144.107.932.421	362.177.730.577	1.059.000.392.356	2.672.080.087.915	4.262.250.406.951	Loans	
Jumlah aset keuangan	3.528.101.726.276	527.628.598.499	408.164.794.352	4.599.025.827.804	13.980.547.128.883	23.043.468.075.814	Total financial assets	
Liabilitas								Liabilities
Tanpa bunga								Non-interest bearing
Liabilitas segera	19.291.710.357	-	-	-	-	19.291.710.357	Liabilities payable immediately	
Simpanan	5.610.644.235	-	-	-	-	5.610.644.235	Deposits	
Liabilitas derivatif	1.127.438.160	9.207.234.557	6.549.772.521	1.927.462.182	73.696.332.795	92.508.240.215	Derivative liabilities	
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	51.347.666.239	702.094.578	-	-	52.049.760.817	Acceptance receivable	
Liabilitas lain-lain	134.992.770.526	-	-	-	-	134.992.770.526	Other liabilities	
Suku bunga variabel								Variable interest rate
Simpanan	5.263.315.749.653	-	-	-	-	5.263.315.749.653	Deposits	
Simpanan dari bank lain	35.284.201.039	-	-	-	-	35.284.201.039	Deposits from other bank	
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	615.880.000.000	923.820.000.000	2.540.505.000.000	1.924.625.000.000	6.004.830.000.000	Borrowing	
Suku bunga tetap								Fixed interest rate
Simpanan	3.389.086.107.042	1.462.923.799.010	846.389.017.301	882.585.917.429	1.950.919.100	6.582.935.759.882	Deposits	
Simpanan dari bank lain	35.533.685.126	5.982.000.000	1.000.000.000	25.350.000.000	-	67.865.685.126	Deposits from other bank	
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	8.884.242.306.138	2.145.340.699.806	1.778.460.884.400	3.450.368.379.611	2.000.272.251.895	18.258.684.521.850	Total financial liabilities	
Jumlah	(5.356.140.579.862)	(1.617.712.101.307)	(1.370.296.090.048)	1.148.657.448.193	11.980.274.876.988	4.784.783.553.964	Total	

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38. OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION (Continued)

c. Analisis Perbedaan Jatuh Tempo (Lanjutan)

c. Maturity Mismatch Analysis (Continued)

		2022					
		Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ 1 month or less	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	3-6 bulan/ 3-6 months	6-12 bulan/ 6-12 months	>12 bulan/ >12 months	Jumlah/ Total
Aset							Assets
Tanpa Bunga							Non-interest bearing
Kas	48.285.287.283	-	-	-	-	48.285.287.283	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	786.023.411.375	-	-	-	-	786.023.411.375	Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	313.003.963.458	-	-	-	-	313.003.963.458	Demand deposits with other banks
Efek-efek	33.129.060.000	-	-	-	-	33.129.060.000	Securities
Efek yang dibeli janji untuk dijual kembali	1.624.561.613.711	-	-	-	-	1.624.561.613.711	Securities purchased under resale agreement
Tagihan derivatif	590.250.000	132.502.464	25.983.124.234	-	83.088.373.998	109.794.250.696	Derivative receivable
Tagihan akseptasi Aset lain-lain	112.945.569.516	3.540.518.590	35.218.214.555	30.611.119.844	1.613.034.982	70.982.887.971	Acceptance receivable
Suku bunga variabel							Variable interest rate
Kredit	10.278.789.646.169	405.897.061.824	105.236.538.805	971.456.145.891	4.530.558.338.849	16.291.937.731.538	Loans
Suku bunga tetap							Fixed interest rate
Penempatan pada bank lain	1.076.043.593.311	-	-	-	-	1.076.043.593.311	Placements with other bank
Efek-efek	-	-	-	-	1.910.152.869.304	1.910.152.869.304	Securities
Kredit	10.039.134.135	-	-	-	11.644.420.424	21.683.554.559	Loans
Jumlah aset keuangan	14.283.411.528.958	409.570.082.878	166.437.877.594	1.002.067.265.735	6.537.057.037.557	22.398.543.792.722	Total financial assets
Liabilitas							Liabilities
Tanpa bunga							Non-interest bearing
Liabilitas segera	11.597.106.403	-	-	-	-	11.597.106.403	Liabilities payable immediately
Simpanan dari bank lain	3.184.710.357	-	-	-	-	3.184.710.357	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	464.933.600	118.377.146	24.924.811.980	-	83.088.373.998	108.596.496.724	Derivative liabilities
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	3.540.518.590	35.218.214.555	30.611.119.844	1.613.034.982	70.982.887.971	Acceptances payable
Liabilitas lain-lain	99.605.538.449	-	-	-	-	99.605.538.449	Other liabilities
Suku bunga variabel							Variable interest rate
Simpanan	3.701.381.716.455	-	1.561.031.250	6.477.133.182	4.595.191.113	3.714.015.072.000	Deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	69.686.545.243	-	-	-	-	69.686.545.243	Deposits from other bank
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	-	-	700.537.500.000	4.903.762.500.000	5.604.300.000.000	Borrowing
Suku bunga tetap							Fixed interest rate
Simpanan	2.560.733.189.002	1.592.329.431.891	683.690.883.654	2.682.454.114.642	-	7.519.207.619.189	Deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	45.350.000.000	1.700.000.000	15.000.000.000	547.562.500.000	-	609.612.500.000	Deposits from other bank
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	6.492.003.739.509	1.597.688.327.627	760.394.941.439	3.967.642.367.668	4.993.059.100.093	17.810.788.476.336	Total financial liabilities
Jumlah	7.791.407.789.449	(1.188.118.244.749)	(593.957.063.845)	(2.965.575.101.933)	1.543.997.937.464	4.587.755.316.386	Total

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39. INFORMASI ARUS KAS TAMBAHAN

Rekonsiliasi liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan adalah sebagai berikut:

	1 Januari/ January 2023	Arus kas/ Cash flows	Perubahan transaksi nonkas/ Non-cash changes	31 Desember/ December 2023	
Pinjaman yang diterima	5.604.300.000.000	453.762.500.000	(53.232.500.000)	6.004.830.000.000	Borrowings
	1 Januari/ January 2022	Arus kas/ Cash flows	Perubahan transaksi nonkas/ Non-cash changes	31 Desember/ December 2022	
Pinjaman yang diterima	3.662.892.500.000	1.607.139.000.000	334.268.500.000	5.604.300.000.000	Borrowings

Rekonsiliasi aset tetap, aset takberwujud dan aset hak-guna adalah sebagai berikut:

Reconciliation of liability arising from financing activity is as follows:

Reconciliation of property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets under investing activities is as follows:

	2023	
Arus kas dari pembelian aset tetap, aset takberwujud dan aset hak-guna	33.484.639.352	Cash flows from acquisitions of property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets
Nonkas dari perolehan aset hak-guna melalui liabilitas sewa	6.967.282.250	Non-cash acquisition of right-of-use assets through lease liabilities
Nonkas dari perolehan aset takberwujud melalui beban masih harus dibayar	5.759.990.551	Non-cash acquisition of intangible asset through accrued expenses
Jumlah penambahan aset tetap, aset takberwujud dan aset hak-guna	46.211.912.153	Total acquisition of property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets

40. REKLASIFIKASI AKUN

Untuk menyesuaikan dengan penyajian laporan keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2023, terdapat reklasifikasi akun untuk laporan keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 sebagai berikut:

40. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

In connection with the presentation of financial statements as of December 31, 2023, there are account reclassification of financial statements as of December 31, 2022 as follows:

	2022			
	Sebelum Reklasifikasi/ Before Reclassification	Mutasi/ Mutation	Setelah Reklasifikasi/ After Reclassification	
Laporan Posisi Keuangan				Statement of Financial Position
Kredit				Loans
Pihak ketiga	16.139.003.634.743	49.075.459.588	16.188.079.094.331	Third parties
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(287.584.661.018)	(49.075.459.588)	(336.660.120.606)	Allowance for impairment losses
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain				Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Laba selisih kurs - neto	41.504.756.336	(7.449.656.896)	34.055.099.440	Gain on foreign exchange - net
Beban umum dan administrasi	(193.333.160.075)	7.449.656.896	185.883.503.179	General and administrative expense

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41. PERISTIWA SETELAH TANGGAL PERIODE PELAPORAN

Setelah tahun buku berakhir, terdapat perubahan susunan Direksi Bank yang disetujui pada Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham Diluar dan Sebagai Pengganti Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No: 002/BSI-KSPS/I/2024 tertanggal 30 Januari 2024, yaitu mengangkat Lasmintono sebagai Direktur Operasional Perseroan.

Pengangkatan Direktur Operasional ini berdasarkan pada Keputusan Anggota Dewan Komisiner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No: KEPR-166/D.03/2023 tertanggal 22 Desember 2023 tentang hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatuhan Lasminto sebagai Calon Direktur Operasional pada tanggal 30 Januari 2024.

41. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

After the financial year ended, there was a change in the composition of the Bank's Board of Directors approved in the Circular Resolution of the Shareholders Outside and in Lieu of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia No: 002/BSI-KSPS/I/2024 dated January 30, 2024, which appointed Lasmintono as the Company's Operations Director.

The appointment of the Operational Director is based on the Decision of the Members of the Board of Commissioners of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No: KEPR-166/D.03/2023 dated December 22, 2023 regarding the results of the Capability and Compliance Assessment of Lasminto as a Candidate for Operational Director on January 30, 2024.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	
<u>Direksi</u>			<u>Board of Directors</u>
Direktur Utama	Koo Hyunghoe	Koo Hyunghoe	President Director
Direktur	Kim Seong Won	Kim Seong Won	Director
Direktur	Leonard Auly	Leonard Auly	Director
Direktur Kepatuhan	Tony Tanusaputra	Tony Tanusaputra	Compliance Director
Direktur	Lasmintono	-	Director

2023

Laporan Tahunan & Laporan Keberlanjutan
Annual Report & Sustainability Report



SHINHAN BANK INDONESIA

International Financial Center 2
Lantai 30, 31, 32
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 22-23,
Jakarta Selatan 12920