

Management Discussion and Analysis



Business Segment Performance Overview

Transaction Banking

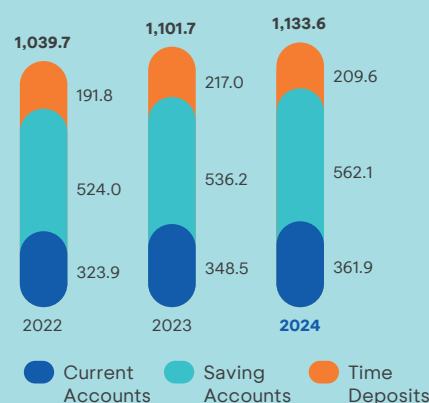
As one of BCA's core businesses, rapid technological advancements require BCA's transaction banking to remain agile. Consistent innovation that is responsive and focused on diverse and dynamic needs of customers has been carried out to maintain BCA's competitive edge. These efforts have enabled BCA to sustain positive CASA growth.

Customer trust in BCA's transaction banking services is supported by BCA's ecosystem, which features various integrated touchpoints. BCA's transaction banking capabilities are continuously developed by leveraging technological advancements. BCA commits to simplify transaction processes for customers and provide reliable payment solutions across multiple channels to ensure a seamless, secure, and convenient transaction experience. In 2024, BCA's total transaction volume reaching 36 billion transactions.

Number of Transaction Growth (YoY)

20.5%

Third Party Funds Composition (in trillion Rupiah)



Corporate Banking

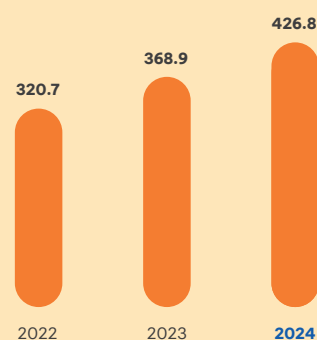
The solid growth in BCA's Corporate Loans is the result of BCA's consistency as a reliable partner in providing financing for corporate clients. Improvements in investment climate has also driven increased demand for loans from various sectors, such as energy and electric power generator and transportation infrastructure.

BCA remains committed to providing loans across various sectors, exploring potential new sectors, and consistently applies prudent lending principles to maintain loan quality.

Corporate Loan Portfolio Growth (YoY)

15.7%

Corporate Loan Portfolio (in trillion Rupiah)



Commercial & SME Banking

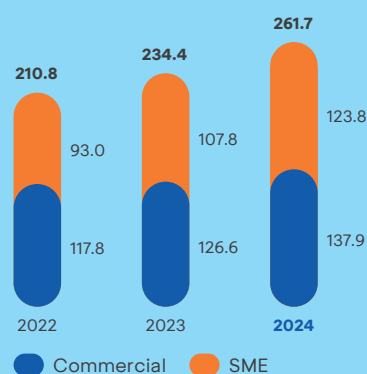
The growth in Commercial and SME loans was supported by strengthened loan infrastructure while maintaining the loan quality. Several initiatives have been taken, including providing integrated solutions and personalized services, utilizing data analytics to identify business opportunities developing human resources, and strengthen relationships with vendors and partners. Additionally, BCA offers a variety of products combined with competitive interest rates for business owners.

BCA's support for government programs is reflected in its partnerships with various institutions and ministries in channeling loans to SMEs, as seen in the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM) reaching 21.5%.

Commercial & SME Loan Portfolio Growth (YoY)

11.6%

Commercial & SME Loan Portfolio (in trillion Rupiah)



Individual Banking

As one of the key drivers of business growth, customer trust and loyalty are continuously nurtured and maintained by BCA through various initiatives. BCA consistently deepens its relationships with individual customers through behavioral analysis and data-driven insights to provide appropriate and comprehensive solutions.

Consumer loans, which include mortgage, vehicle loans, and personal loans, continued to grow well, supported by various promotions and strategic events, including BCA Expo which was held twice in 2024. In the investment sector, BCA strives to provide the best services through the Welma app, which now integrated with myBCA. BCA also contributed in expanding financial literacy through initiatives such as Wealth Management Goes to Campus and as well as *Runvestasi* which promotes wealth-life balance.

Consumer Loan Portfolio Growth (YoY)

12.4%

Consumer Loan by Product

(in trillion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase/(decrease) 2024 | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % |
| Mortgage | 135.5 | 121.8 | 109.1 | 13.6 | 11.2 |
| Vehicle | 65.3 | 56.9 | 47.1 | 8.4 | 14.8 |
| Personal Loan | 19.5 | 17.0 | 13.8 | 2.5 | 14.8 |
| Total* | 223.7 | 199.1 | 173.2 | 24.6 | 12.4 |

*including employee loan

Business Review

Transaction Banking



“

The ever-growing development of transaction banking urges BCA to continuously enhance its products and services, while consistently educate its customers to support sustainable business growth

”

CASA

Rp **924.0** trillion

Number of Transactions
Growth (YoY)

20.5 %

Amid rapid technological advancements, BCA's Transaction Banking business continues to evolve, maintaining its focus on the increasingly diverse and dynamic needs of its customers. To meet these needs, BCA consistently introduce innovations to deliver exceptional transaction experiences. As a result, BCA has maintained positive growth in CASA throughout 2024, with CASA reaching Rp924.0 trillion, which contributes 82% of total third-party funds.

CONSISTENT INNOVATION FOR SECURITY AND CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

BCA's Transaction Banking strives to strengthen its competitive advantage by continuously innovating and developing products and services. Both individual and organizational customers' transactional needs have evolved towards a hybrid model, where secure and convenient transactions, both offline and online, are essential to support various daily activities, particularly to synergize with business operations.

With tremendous transaction growth in digital channel, BCA focuses on developing its mobile banking and internet banking channels, with various transaction banking features. This aims to provide a secure, reliable, fast, convenient, and comprehensive transaction experience, complementing other transaction channels such as branch offices and ATMs.

Throughout 2024, BCA's mobile banking app, myBCA, continues to be enhanced with additional features. With the growing global mobility of customers and the need for foreign currency transactions, BCA launches

Poket Valas, a feature that allows customers to top up funds from Rupiah-based accounts easily and quickly in 16 foreign currencies with competitive exchange rates, and perform debit transactions (including contactless) and cash withdrawals at ATMs with no conversion rate, in the respective countries. BCA also developed the QRIS Payment feature with the Customer Presented Mode (CPM) for QRIS Payments scanned by merchants, QRIS Transfer as an alternative method for transfers, QRIS Cross-border for easy transactions in foreign countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand, as well as QRIS Tap that enables contactless transaction. In addition, overseas customers will experience the ease in communicating by using roaming packages available in the Payment & Top Up feature and performing transactions through foreign phone numbers with the Worldwide Banking services, both of which exists in myBCA. For customers that require credit cards and their transactions be converted into installments, can now apply for them through an online application within myBCA.

BCA acknowledges the importance of maintaining loyalty and convenience across its diverse customer generations. Therefore, BCA continues to maintain BCA Mobile, its previous mobile banking app. Both myBCA and BCA Mobile are designed to complement each other, offering customers a range of services tailored to their preferences and needs.

Through BCA's innovations, total customer transactions grew by 21%, reaching more than 36 billion transactions, with mobile banking and internet banking services accounting for more than 87% of total transactions.

SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATION OF MULTI-CHANNEL NETWORKS

BCA is committed to simplify customer transaction processes and position its products as reliable payment tools across various channels. To achieve this, BCA continues to optimize its products, strengthen processes and networks through digitalization. For example, BCA debit and credit card holders may utilize the contactless features to make faster and more convenient tap transactions both domestically and globally. For customers that cares about the safety of credit cards, they may access and set their preference through Card Control feature, accessible through BCA Mobile and myBCA.

Beside transaction features, BCA has a loyalty program that supports the growth of funds and transactions through the launch of the "Gebyar Hadiah BCA" rewards program in May 2024, which is now in its phase with "Gacha Berhadiah" feature.

Halo BCA customer service continues to play a vital role in helping customers transition to BCA's growing digital ecosystem. One of the latest innovations is the ability to update customer's data via online, through the Halo BCA app, which is now integrated with the entire contact center, including VoIP (no-call charges), email, Halo BCA Chat, and @HaloBCA social media accounts, allowing customers to easily access services without communication costs. In November 2024, the VoIP Call feature is added to the myBCA app, allowing customers to reach Halo BCA support services through the app.

Business Review

Transaction Banking

As the primary source of information and services for BCA's customers and potential customers, BCA's website, www.bca.co.id, launched a new feature in August 2024, in the form of Multi-purpose Business Credit simulation. This feature is provided for business customers to help them decide which loan ceilings and terms best suit their needs, and allow them to apply online.

Through digitalization and a strong multi-channel network, the growth of customer acquisition through digital channels shows a positive trend, where online account openings contributes more than 60% of total account opening during 2024.

OFFERING COMPREHENSIVE TRANSACTION BANKING SOLUTIONS

As an effort to build a comfortable and collaborative ecosystem for customers and merchants, BCA offer solutions designed to meet the needs of every segment. Through the BCA Merchant app, BCA provides an accessible platform for merchants that is continuously developed to help them grow their businesses. Serving as an onboarding channel, the app had enabled hundreds of thousands merchants to apply for EDC or Static QRIS feature by December 2024. Merchants may also use this app to monitor real-time sales, manage their stores, and communicate with BCA regarding inquiries or complaints.

The app allows merchants to easily apply for additional EDC machines, QRIS Static, and updating merchant's data. In 2024, several features were added to help merchants manage their businesses, such as: multi-settlement feature of up to four times a day, sound notifications of successful QRIS transactions, QRIS Payment Merchant Presented Mode (MPM), and other solutions accessible via Android and iOS devices.

BCA continues to develop the Application Programming Interface (API) which strengthens the connectivity of the BCA ecosystem and the customer ecosystem in accordance with National Open API Payment Standard (SNAP) which has been implemented since 2022. In

addition, BCA continues to improve services for the corporate ecosystem, with the aim of meeting both financial and non-financial needs of corporate customers. This is in line with the 2025 "Blueprint Sistem Pembayaran Indonesia" (BSPI) established by Bank Indonesia and the "Cetak Biru Transformasi Digital Perbankan" by OJK.

Additionally, BCA actively collaborates with strategic partners and local communities to provide value added benefits for each transaction using BCA products, while boosting customer loyalty within the BCA ecosystem.

As one of its top priority, BCA actively promotes a safe digital transaction environment through educational series like "Nurut Apa Kata Mama" and the "Don't Know Kasih No" campaign, which has more than 300 million views combined. Furthermore, BCA consistently provide support to various initiatives, including in March 2024, where BCA collaboratively participated in the Consumer Protection Movement (GEBER PK) with Bank Indonesia, OJK, Kemenkominfo, and relevant associations to raise customer awareness of the latest schemes of fraud and scams.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

BCA is committed to further enhance the transaction experience through innovations that align with evolving customer preferences, society needs, and regulatory changes. Enhancement to its digital channels: myBCA app, Merchant BCA, and others will continue to be carried out by paying attention to the principles of fast, easy, safe, and convenient transactions. To meet the needs for traditional transactions, BCA maintains service excellence through its conventional channels like ATMs and branch offices.

BCA will continue to strengthen its products and services in a comprehensive and synergistic manner for both individual and organizational customers. BCA will collaborate with relevant communities and ecosystems to provide various customer segments with literacy on products, services, and educational initiatives about the safety of performing transactions.

Business Review

Corporate Banking



“

By deepening customer relationship and leveraging tailored solutions, BCA strengthen value proposition as a reliable banking partner to corporate customers and their ecosystem

”

Corporate Loan Portfolio

Rp **426.8** trillion

Corporate Loan growth (YoY)

15.7 %

Business Review

Corporate Banking

In 2024, Indonesia's economy has shown resilience in various persistent macro challenges, hinges on the government's adaptive policy and effective collaboration between both government and private sectors.

As the leading private bank in Indonesia, from time to time BCA has been a steadfast partner in providing financing to corporate customers. The Corporate Banking loan portfolio grew 15.7% year-on-year or equal to Rp57.9 trillion, reaching Rp426.8 trillion. This solid growth was driven by investment loan and installment loan facilities, totaling Rp48.9 trillion. The improved investment climate and increased credit demand contributed to this positive trend. Sectors such as energy and electric power generator, transportation infrastructure, and coal experienced significant growth during this period.

MAINTAINING LOAN QUALITY

BCA consistently implemented prudent credit risk management practices and stayed vigilant by minimizing concentration risks, which includes diversifying loans across various sectors, exploring high-potential emerging sectors, and carefully selecting creditworthy debtors with proven track records. This approach aims to maintain the BCA's loan quality in the event of disruption in a particular sector.

Concurrently, BCA maintained a rigorous approach to credit assessment, encompassing both new and existing debtors. BCA disbursed Rp44 trillion in new loans to several new debtors/debtor groups, with a significant portion going to the mineral sector. BCA has also allocated adequate impairment allowance to mitigate potential credit losses.

As of December 2024, the corporate Loan at Risk (LAR) ratio improved from 5.6% to 4.3%. The Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio remained benign, with low rate at 1.5%, down 0.4% from the 1.9% recorded in December 2023.

STRENGTHENING CORPORATE CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS

Corporate customers play a key role in the value chain ecosystem. Transactions undertaken by these customers are the cornerstone of BCA's transaction banking business. BCA's digital capabilities, particularly in collections and payments, are increasingly important in strengthening liquidity and driving CASA growth. By leveraging our digital capabilities and deepening customer relationship, BCA encouraged corporate customers to utilize BCA's transaction services within their ecosystem, thereby bolstering CASA dan fee-based income.

To maintain a competitive edge, BCA continues to develop a robust suite of digital features and offers customer-driven solutions such as corporate deposit machines, QRIS API, bulk payroll API, and bulk foreign exchange transactions. Corporate Banking leverage opportunities in creating total business solutions by bundling credit facility with cash management solutions and various attractive programs, such as employee benefit payroll program, tactical credit card program, and QRIS cooperation.

SYNDICATED LOANS TO SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

BCA actively supports Indonesia's infrastructure development by providing syndicated loans for refinancing, acquisitions, and business expansion in various sectors such as toll roads, mining, chemicals, polywood, telecommunication, water treatment, and energy. The Bank has participated in syndicated loans of Rp41.4 trillion from Rp142.1 trillion portfolio exposure in total. Taking multifaceted role as an arranger, underwriter, participant, and agent, BCA has generated Rp569.6 billion fee-based income.



FUTURE PLAN

Corporate Banking will remain focus on high-potential sectors such as healthcare, transportation & logistics, e-commerce, building materials, and fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG).

Digitalization and data utilization continue to underpin BCA's efforts to build stronger and deeper customer relationship as we enhance our digital platforms into customers' ecosystems and industry. MyBCA Bisnis (MBB) is our renewed version of internet banking for business, offering customized features, both automated and semi-automated, to deliver a more tailored transaction service to corporate customers.

Corporate Banking will also maintain LAR ratio and liquidity adequacy level while expanding loan growth through various competitive lending and refinancing programs. By deepening customer relationship, BCA aims to strengthen our value proposition as a reliable banking partner to corporate customers and their ecosystem.

Business Review

Commercial and Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Banking



BCA offers value added solution to Commercial and SME customers, supporting growth and enhancing overall banking experience



Commercial & SME Loan Portfolio

Rp **261.7** trillion

Commercial & SME Loan Growth (YoY)

11.6 %

In 2024, we continued to scale up Commercial and SME business, underpinned by healthy growth in loan and cash management services from deepening customer relationship. Various actions have been taken to support the growth of Commercial and SME lending which include optimizing data-driven analytics to identify business opportunities, improving lending processes and infrastructure, and enhancing human resource capabilities. As the result, total Commercial Banking & SME credit facilities grew by 10.8% to Rp438.7 trillion, while outstanding loans grew by 11.6% to Rp261.7 trillion, with credit utilization rate of 60%.

QUALITY LOAN GROWTH

BCA always adheres to prudent lending principle by carefully considering the business prospects, needs, and scale of our customers. We continued to strengthen loan infrastructures to support a sustainable quality credit growth. To improve efficiency, our MSME loan processing unit have been expanded to cover 8 new cities, bringing the total to 56 cities in 2024.

A broad range of financing products, such as Kredit Multiguna Usaha (KMU), Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR), and Kredit Kemitraan, have been developed and offered with tailored terms and competitive interest rates. These products are designed using a value chain approach, focusing on prospective business communities and sectors.

Supporting the government's MSME development agenda, BCA has formed partnerships with financial and non-financial institutions, including Indonesian Embassies, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, fintech companies, and organizations with expertise, competencies, and infrastructure in this segment. We also promote women's empowerment and green taxonomy initiatives to support ESG objectives by offering Multi-Purpose Business Credit (KMU) with special rates for women-led MSMEs or business with female management or shareholders.

BCA's support is reflected in its Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM), which reached 21.5% in December 2024. This achievement is mainly driven by direct and supply chain financing, further supported by financing to financial institutions, business entities, and Surat Berharga Pembiayaan Inklusif (SBPI).

To preserve the quality of our loan portfolio, we conduct consistent monitoring, paying particular attention to restructured loans. In 2024, total restructured loan for Commercial & SME improved from Rp14.0 trillion to Rp10.1 trillion, or 3.9% of total Commercial & SME loans. Loan at Risk (LAR) also improved significantly, declining from 7.8% to 5.9%, with NPL ratio of 2.2%.

FOCUS ON CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT

BCA is committed to providing value added banking solutions while enhancing customer experience through diverse activities. One of BCA annual event held in 2024 was BCA UMKM Fest, which was a hybrid event held via Blibli and Grab platforms (online) and at Kota Kasablanka Mall (offline). About 1,579 MSMEs, supported by various institutions (Bank Indonesia, government ministries, BCA, and communities), participated and showcased products ranging from food and beverages, health and beauty, fashions, arts, and crafts. Through the "Bangga Lokal" program, BCA also supports and promotes local branded products to domestic and international markets. In addition, BCA also conducts business matching sessions to help MSMEs market their products. UMKM Fest also provided coaching through webinars on topics related to MSME business development, which were attended by more than 1,500 participants.

Business Review

Commercial and Small & Medium Enterprise (SME)

BCA, in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Indonesia, supports MSMEs in scaling up to international markets through the UMKM Go Export program. UMKM Go Export training sessions were conducted in three cities —Bandung, Surabaya, and Malang— attended by 58 MSMEs. In addition, 32 MSMEs participated in the Trade Expo Indonesia 2024 at ICE BSD. The program has successfully increased buyer potential tenfold and transaction value opportunities over twentyfold.

To support MSMEs in complying with government regulations on mandatory halal certification, BCA facilitated training and self-declaration halal certification for MSMEs under its mentorship. Training sessions have been conducted in over 26 locations nationwide, involving more than 2,500 MSME with a target of issuing 2,000 Halal Certificates.

ENHANCING CASH MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

Cash Management services have seamlessly facilitated customer's transactions within BCA ecosystem, driving growth of our CASA. By December 2024, the number of Commercial and SME customers utilizing cash management solution increased 18% YoY, with Third Party Funds (TPF) from this segment reaching Rp276 trillion, of which CASA accounts for 90%. Additionally, transaction frequency in this segment surpassed 3 billion transactions, with a total value exceeding Rp30,000 trillion.

BCA provides integrated solution to optimize cash flow management for organizational customers. Our comprehensive approach to "Payable Management, Receivable Management, Account & Liquidity Management," allows BCA Cash Management to continuously innovate, addressing the evolving customer needs.

Leveraging the rise of the digital ecosystem, BCA offers Cash Management Service through Virtual Account Online and Application Programming Interface (API). By December 2024, we have cooperated with more than 6,000 customers for BCA API services. In alignment with the National Open API Payment Standard (SNAP) set by Bank Indonesia, BCA has migrated Payment Service Providers (PJP) since 2022, extending this to non-PJP BCA API users. We are also exploring digital strategic partnerships with various IT API Gateways, Switchers, and Virtual Account Aggregators.

To strengthen payroll penetration and retention, BCA has developed several programs, such as Welcoming Payroll, Loyalty Payroll, and Payroll Executive, providing numerous benefits for companies and their employees. Among these benefits is payroll cash advance facility that allow employees to access immediate funds with automatic full repayment on the next payday.

In 2024, BCA launched "Gebyar Badan Usaha" program, a promotional campaign that includes a prize draw to foster customer loyalty and retain CASA portfolio of corporate customers.



Furthermore, we continue to strengthen business acquisition within customers' ecosystem, including oil & gas business ecosystem, as well as expanding our collaborations with key partners in public service by improving payment solutions and extending coverage area for payment acceptance.

BCA has actively contributed to the growth of Indonesia's capital market, facilitating the opening of numerous investor accounts. To better serve the needs of capital market community, we have developed new feature for investor account opening, and various features to meet capital market investor's needs.

As part of our internal processes, we unceasingly optimized the use of Big Data Analytics and Intelligence Tools to enhance decision making, boost productivity, identify business opportunities, and personalize customer services. Furthermore, we have invested in human resource development to improve the effectiveness of cash management solutions and strengthen relationship with vendors and partners.

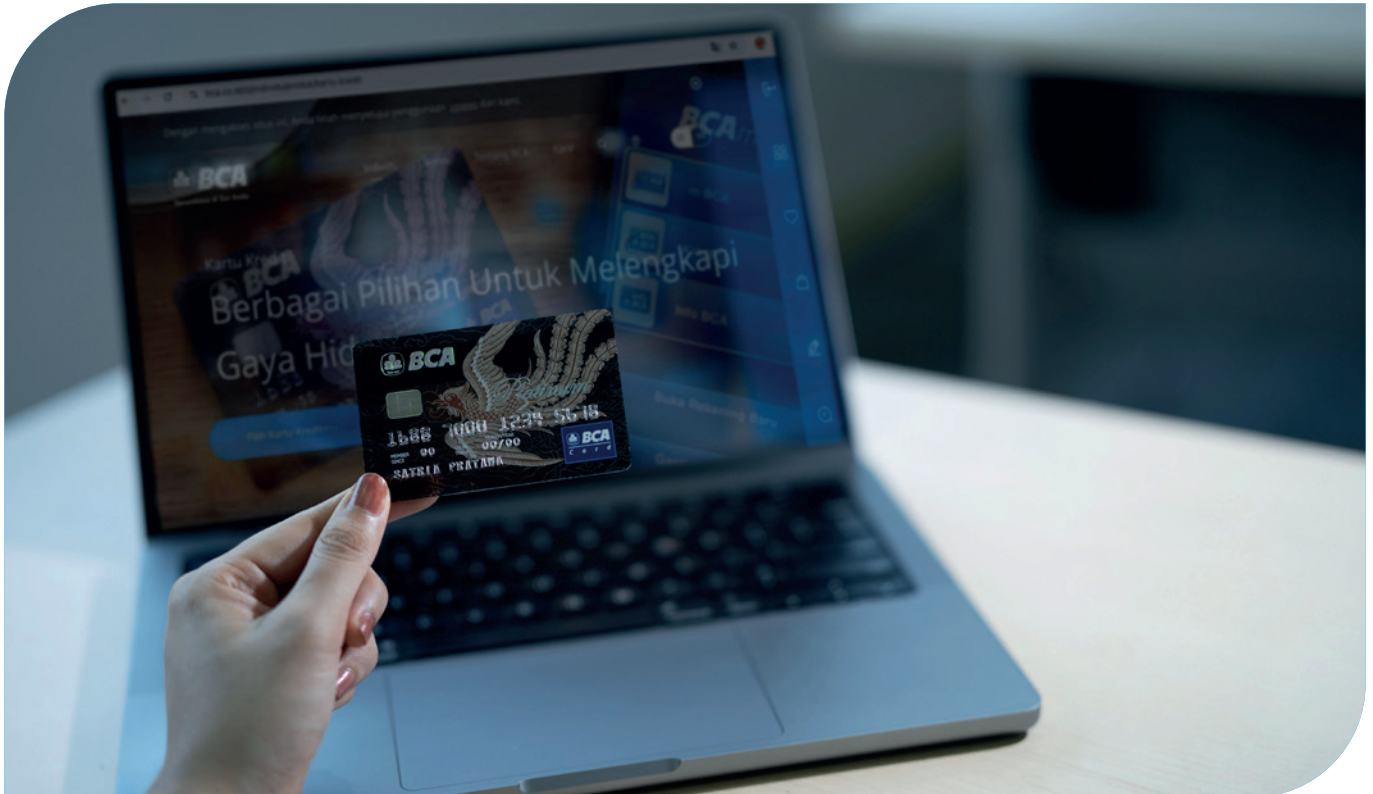
FUTURE PLANS

BCA is committed to driving sustainable business growth through several strategic initiatives, such as enhancing the capabilities of relationship managers and officers, accelerating credit penetration for entrepreneurs, expanding market reach, and leveraging data analytics to optimize business processes.

In the area of cash management, we will keep expanding business community ecosystems and establishing strategic partnerships to broaden BCA's customer base. Our main focus remains on delivering personalized solutions tailored to customer needs, while consistently executing customer acquisition and retention programs.

Business Review

Individual Banking



“

For sustainable growth and stability, BCA continuously looks for ways to improve its services and strengthen relationships with individual customers by analyzing and leveraging the data of customers' behavior, transactions, and portfolios

”

Consumer Loan Portfolio

Rp
223.7 trillion

Number of Accounts
Growth (YoY)

8.0 %

Relationship with customers plays an integral part in the Bank's main focus. Their trust and loyalty are critical factor of BCA's sustainable growth and stability. As such, BCA continuously looks for ways to improve its services and strengthen these relationships.

In 2024, BCA deepened engagement with individual customers by analyzing and leveraging the data on their behavior, transactions, and portfolios. Product bundling and offering were tailored by profession, customer journeys, and other parameters. These efforts successfully maintained and grew BCA's individual customer base. By the end of 2024, individual customers reached more than 32 million, grew around 8% from 2023. Online accounts opening contributed about 60% to total account opening.

BCA SOLITAIRE AND PRIORITAS SERVICE

High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI) and Affluent customers enjoy special privileges through BCA Solitaire and Prioritas memberships, as part of the Bank's efforts to deliver exceptional experiences.

To maintain relationships with customers, BCA Solitaire and Prioritas consistently strengthened their value propositions, both in banking and non-banking services. As part of the Solitaire and Prioritas experience, customers enjoyed priority in branch and digital services. These customers also have a dedicated Relationship PIC and Personal Banker, which are trained wealth advisors who provide high quality banking solutions. From these excellent services, BCA received the 2024 Euromoney Global Private Banking Awards for being Indonesia's Best for High Net Worth.

Recognizing the value and importance of nurturing future HNWI and Affluent customers, BCA held BCA Young

Community Program (BYC) to maintain and develop customers' second and third generations. In 2024, BCA earned Indonesia's Best for Next-Gen award from Euromoney for BYC initiative.

MORTGAGES

Mortgage portfolio grew by 11.2% YoY to Rp135.5 trillion as of December 2024. The solid growth was supported by government policies that aimed to boost the property sector, such as the extension of the LTV relaxation policy to 100% and the PPN-DTP program for house purchased throughout 2024. Despite the end of COVID relaxation program in March 2024, BCA successfully maintained its mortgage NPL ratio at 1.3%, through strict monitoring and consistent NPL management.

The key drivers of the stellar growth were BCA Expo, both offline and online, held in February and August. High public enthusiasm for these expos was reflected in the total mortgage applications of Rp43.2 trillion, from the two events.

In the long term, BCA remains optimistic about the promising prospects of the property sector. As the market leader in the non-subsidized mortgage industry, BCA is committed to developing its digital service infrastructure and enhancing data analytics capabilities for marketing and mortgage processing purposes.

VEHICLE LOANS

Through ongoing collaborations with various well-known car brands and dealers across Indonesia, BCA's Vehicle Loan business recorded a strong growth of 14.8% YoY in 2024, reaching Rp65.3 trillion. The growth was further supported by synergies within the Bank's subsidiaries: BCA Finance and BCA Multi Finance.

To support sustainable growth, BCA ensured that potential auto loan customers could easily access information on services and offerings for vehicles through multiple channels. To date, customers may purchase vehicle insurance from BCA Insurance. Future collaborations and synergies with dealers, subsidiaries, and other related partners will be strengthened to ensure growth in the coming years.

CREDIT CARDS

As one of the leading credit card providers in Indonesia, BCA offers proprietary cards on its private label, as well as partnerships with well-known international principals, such as Visa, Mastercard, JCB, AMEX, and UnionPay. Additionally, BCA has established co-branding partnerships with a renowned international airline, such as Singapore Airlines, as well as prominent e-commerce platforms, including BliBli and tiket.com.

Through these partnerships, customers can securely and conveniently use BCA credit cards at a wide range of merchants, both internationally and domestically. Several collaborations through promotions and special events are held to boost customer engagement and support volume growth.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

In July 2024, Wealth Management BCA received the Best Wealth Management Bank in Indonesia by Alpha Southeast Asia. The award served as tangible evidence of BCA's success in delivering wealth management solutions to its customers through a mix of product and digital platform development, as well as several engaging activities. As of December 2024, Assets Under Management (AUM) for investment products grew by 35% YoY, reaching Rp268.4 trillion.

Business Review

Individual Banking



AUM growth was supported by the expansion of BCA's wealth management products, from investments to insurance. In investments, eight curated mutual funds were added. Additionally, BCA enabled customers to perform online risk profile assessments through the "Welma" menu in myBCA.

In collaboration with its insurance partner AIA, BCA launched Wealth Premier Protection, a solution with increasing sum-assured benefits designed specifically for HNWI. BCA also introduced the "Protection" menu in the myBCA app. Through this feature, customers can easily purchase MyGuard insurance products from BCA Life. This accessibility is expected to encourage more customers to obtain life protection quickly and conveniently.

BCA also expanded its Government Bond (SBN)-backed loan facilities by adding USD denominated options (INDON/INDOIS). These facilities were offered for both working capital and secured personal loans.

BCA promotes widespread financial literacy and inclusion across all societal levels through various initiatives. Some examples of events include 'Wealth Management Goes to Campus' events, aimed at youth and students to promote financial management, and 'Runvestasi', a virtual run event.

Through Runvestasi, BCA raised awareness regarding both physical and financial health. In September 2024, the Bank held the BCA Wealth Summit 2024, demonstrating its commitment to enhance public education. Under the theme "Grow Prosperity Beyond Wealth", the event featured speakers from domestic and international backgrounds.

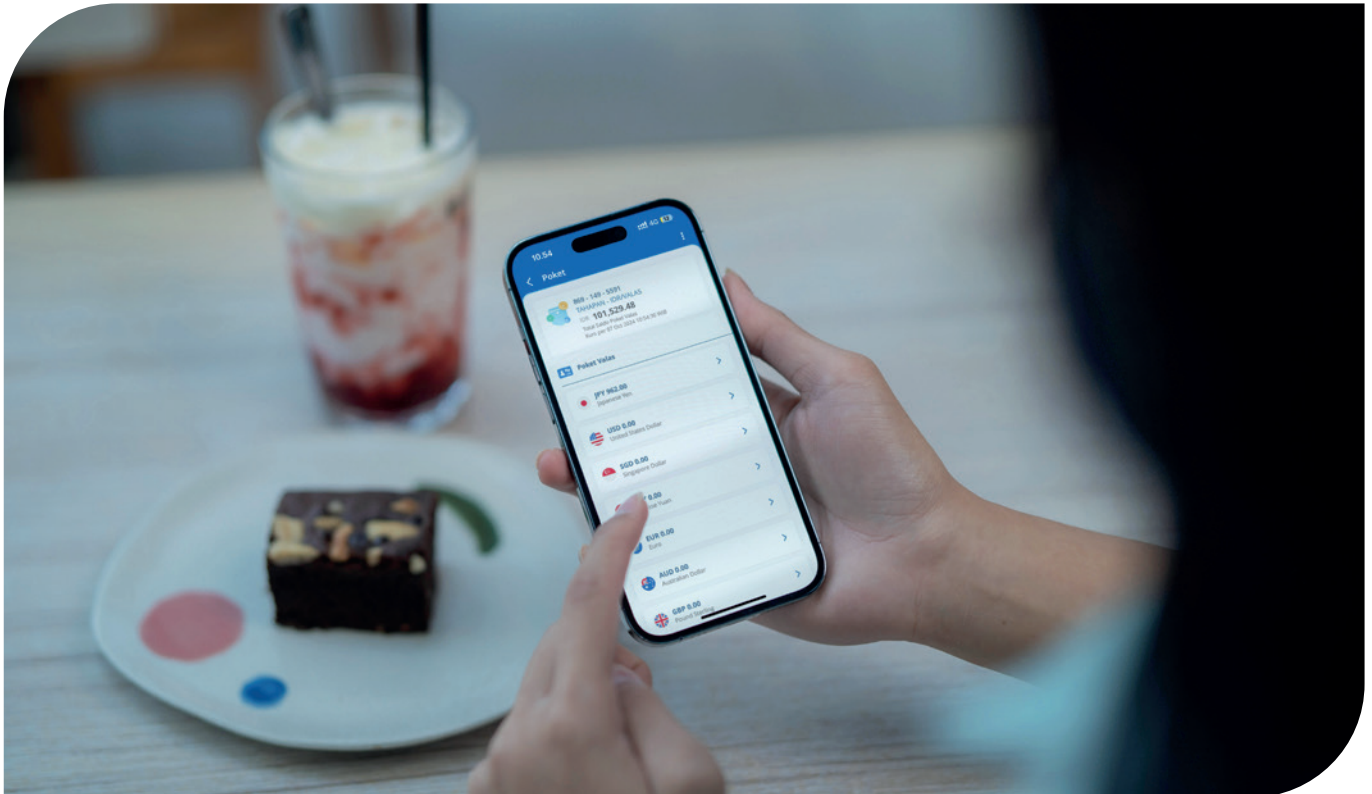
PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In 2025, Individual Banking will continue to focus on developing customer ecosystems. Using data analytics, Individual Banking will identify customer's needs to grow their portfolios. Acquiring high-quality customers will be a key strategy, based on specific segments and professions.

BCA will continue to collaborate with its subsidiaries and various third parties, both in collaborative product offering, seamless onboardings and alignment in myBCA. Furthermore, partnership with third parties will be strengthened to create unique products, programs, and services, in line with the preferences of different customer segments. The Bank will also enhance its customer relationship management system to improve efficiency and customer experience, as part of maintaining and strengthening trust for Individual Banking customers.

Business Review

Treasury and International Banking



BCA customers have access to a full suite of BCA Treasury solutions, as well as International Banking products and solutions that are aligned with global financial trends



Investment Funds Managed by Treasury (Treasury Portfolio)

Rp **372.6** trillion

Composition to Total Assets

25.7 %

Business Review

Treasury and International Banking

TREASURY BANKING

BCA Treasury Banking consistently upholds for optimal liquidity management, carefully balancing risk and returns through investment opportunities. BCA manages Rp372.6 trillion treasury assets, representing 25.7% of BCA's total assets.

Beside managing the liquidity, BCA Treasury Banking offers a broad range of solutions to serve the financial needs of our individual, organizational, and financial institution clients that encompassing foreign exchange, capital markets, money markets, and custodial services.

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

In 2024, BCA was appointed as a Primary Dealer by Bank Indonesia (BI) to support the implementation of monetary operations and development of money and foreign exchange markets.

Despite fluctuating market conditions, BCA continued to maintain a strong liquidity position. We allocated excess funds to high-yield risk-measurable financial instruments, which include BI instruments, government bonds, and selected corporate bonds.

TREASURY BANKING SOLUTIONS

BCA Treasury Banking provides a full suite of financial solutions for its clients, encompassing both hedging and alternative investment. These solutions include foreign exchange (FX) products such as spot, forward, and swap contracts, as well as interest rate and cross-currency swaps. BCA also offers options-based products such as call spread options and FX options. Customers can access to swap-linked deposits, domestic non-deliverable forwards (DNDF), BI FX Term Deposit, Money Market Time Deposit, and bonds. Moreover, BCA facilitates Local Currency Transaction (LCT) services to enable cross-border payments.

BCA Treasury Banking has expanded its services to include custodial services for various assets, such as stocks, government and corporate bonds, deposits, mutual funds, and fund management contracts in both Rupiah and foreign currencies. The custodial services managed Rp432 trillion assets, an increase of 21% year on year, with more than 380,000 registered securities accounts.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

BCA strives to develop international banking products and services that align with global financial trends and bring added values to customers. Our comprehensive range of International Banking services encompass cross-border remittances, trade finance, and specialized solutions for banks and financial institutions.

TRADE FINANCE

BCA responded to the challenge of increasing customer mobility and technological advancement with greater efficiency across its line of services, including trade finance. To meet customers' needs for fast trade transactions, BCA provided seamless and faster trade finance services for both domestic and international trade.

Trade finance services were continuously enhanced through the use of Client Trade, an electronic platform that provides an easier, faster, and more secure application process for Letters of Credit (LC) and *Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri* (SKBDN).

REMITTANCE

As digitalization drives global economic growth through efficiency and innovation, we continue to leverage digital services to meet the evolving needs of organizational and individual customers. Our efforts have yielded positive results, with 39% of remittance transactions through e-channels.

BCA as a leading remittance provider over 20% with market share consistently supports the government in maintaining macroeconomic stability with Local Currency Transactions (LCT). We have facilitated a 31% increase in international trade transactions using local currencies with Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, and China.

BCA also strives to be the customers' top choice by continually improving foreign exchange payment services, with a focus on enhancing remittance features through e-channel.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

BCA keeps strengthening its relationships with global correspondent banks while adhering to Know Your Customer (KYC) principles and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) policies. By doing so, we ensure our ability to navigate the dynamic global political and economic environments that directly and indirectly influence the banking sector.



In addition, BCA extended business relationship to both international and domestic Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFI) partners. Through these partnerships, we provide tailored banking solutions for NBFIs that operate in various financial sectors, including fintech, money transfer operator, Indonesian migrant worker remittance, business payments, and domestic NBFIs.

Adapting to the digitalization of banking services, BCA continuously enhances its FIRE API application that has a real-time connection to BI FAST in order to deliver swift, secure, and flexible remittance solutions for both remittance providers and NBFI partners.

We also actively support the government's LCT program in key target countries, such as Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, and China. At the same time, we prepare to support LCT expansion to additional countries utilizing our banking correspondent network. BCA's QR Cross Border payment service has operated in Thailand and Malaysia, and just recently launched in Singapore. QR Cross Border features real-time exchange rate conversion and offers a fast and seamless payment experience, which at the end it's expected to support the economic growth of participating countries.

Trade finance and guarantees services are the eventual result of BCA's solid relationships with and trust from its correspondent banks. In line with global economic growth and increasing focus on Indonesia's strategic initiatives –such as the new capital city IKN (Ibu Kota Nusantara), Morowali Industrial Estate, and other major infrastructure projects, BCA provides tailored service to eligible customers requiring trade finance and bank guarantees for domestic and international trade transactions.

BCA also offers local banking services in the form of SBLC (Standby LC) and bank guarantees for the eligible customers of correspondent banks who have business investment in or expansion to Indonesia.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

As we adapt to market dynamics, Treasury and International Banking will continuously deliver exceptional financial solutions through wide array of innovative products and solutions to meet customers' needs by leveraging technological advancement.

By optimizing our digital channel and streamlining processes, we aim to improve service quality and efficiency to ensure the satisfaction of our valued customers.

Business Support

Risk Management



“

Facing the dynamic banking business environment, the implementation of risk management serves as a critical foundation for the Bank to maintain stability, protect customer interests, and comply with applicable regulations

”

BCA implements risk management policies in accordance with prevailing regulations and international best practices. In addition, BCA continuously enhances risk awareness through risk management training for all units to have a strong understanding of risks and their role in risk management.

RISK MANAGEMENT FOCUS FOR 2024

In executing business strategies and activities, BCA continues to emphasize the principle of prudence through the application of good risk management principles while adhering to applicable regulations and considering business environment developments. Throughout 2024, BCA's risk management system focuses on several key activities, including:

- Regular and proactive monitoring to observe debtors who previously underwent COVID-19 restructuring program.
- Update policies and procedures for Corporate, Commercial, SME, Consumer, Credit Card and Interbank Loans.
- Developing Integrated Risk Management Information System (IRMIS) application to support the preparation of BCA's risk profile reports, integrated risk reports, and integrated capital adequacy reports.
- Implementing OJK Regulation No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 dated 7 October 2021 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks, replacing OJK Regulation No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016.
- Implementing the Standard Approach in calculating Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for operational risk referring to OJK Regulation No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 dated 29 April 2020 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks.

- Enhancing implementation of cybersecurity and information technology risk management in accordance with regulatory provisions and national/international standards, including adjustments to organizational structure, policies, procedures, and tools used in risk management.
- Adjusting policies and procedures related to compliance with Law No. 27 of 2022 dated 17 October 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection and ISO 27701, as well as information security policies referring to ISO 27001 through the issuance of personal data protection policies, including ensuring implementation and conducting outreach related to personal data protection.
- Implementing system and methodology for calculating Market Risk Weighted Assets for calculation of the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in accordance with OJK Regulation No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 dated 7 December 2022 concerning the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk, which will be effective in January 2024. The trial report of Market Risk Weighted Assets calculation has been submitted to the regulator.
- Conducting market risk study on the implications of transitioning from the use of LIBOR to alternative reference interest rates (ARRs) and preparing a system to accommodate derivative transactions using alternative reference interest rates.

Furthermore, BCA conducts periodic stress tests to measure the impact of changes in macroeconomic factors on capital, liquidity, asset quality, and the Bank's profit. In general, the stress test indicates that BCA has a solid capital and liquidity position to anticipate estimated losses from potential risks in various worsening

scenarios. Additionally, BCA considers the magnitude of risks and trends from the Bank's Risk Profile report and underlying parameters in the analysis of capital adequacy to determine the overall business model and interaction with the risk profile.

Loan Quality

BCA consistently applies risk management discipline in loan disbursement. These efforts were reflected in non-performing loans (NPL) ratio of 1.8% per December 2024. Restructured loans decreased by 1.9% to 3.2% compared to the previous year, in line with improving economic conditions and increasing debtors' business activity. This was also reflected in the decrease of Loan at Risk (LAR) of 161 bps, to 5.3% of the total loan portfolio at the end of 2024.

To anticipate potential credit risk, BCA has allocated an allowance for impairment (CKPN) on loan assets amounting to Rp33.5 trillion throughout 2024. As such, total CKPN was recorded at Rp2.0 trillion and which is considered adequate to anticipate the potential risk of bad debts.

BCA continuously monitors credit concentration risk, including the use of credit limits and the portfolio quality, and evaluates industry sectors with consideration of prospects/ business performance and the establishment of limits for specific financing types which are adjusted to the risk level. In addition, BCA also implements an Early Warning System (EWS) to detect potential bad debts, and take preventive measures to minimize the risk.

Liquidity

BCA is committed on maintaining its adequate liquidity position while monitoring the balance between short-term liabilities and short-term funds. BCA also ensures that funds are adequate through short-term, liquid, and low-risk placements, especially in risk-free securities issued by Bank Indonesia.

BCA's Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) in December 2024 was recorded at 78.4%. Meanwhile, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) remained solid at 323.0% and 155.9%.

Capital Position

BCA always maintains adequate capital to support the sustainable business growth of the Bank and its Subsidiaries. As of December 2024, BCA had a consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 29.1%. The Bank's capital needs are met through organic capital growth, supported by solid profitability.

In accordance with POJK No.14/POJK.03/2017 regarding the Recovery Plan for Systemic Banks, BCA has:

- Issued Rp500 billion worth of subordinated bonds in 2018 to comply with its obligation to issue debt securities with equity characteristics.
- Developed and submitted its first Recovery Plan document in 2017, and thereafter routinely submitted the annual (2018 until 2024) Updated Recovery Plan to Financial Services Authority (OJK).

Additionally, in accordance with Regulation of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) No. 1 of 2021 on Resolution Plan for Commercial Banks, BCA has also submitted its Resolution Plan to the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan or LPS) in 2022 and updated it in 2024.

Exchange Rate Risk

Amid fluctuations in the Rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies due to global economic pressures, BCA manages risks related to foreign currency exposure by maintaining a conservative Net Open Position (NOP). In December 2024, BCA's NOP was recorded at 0.3%, far below the maximum 20% limit established by the regulator. BCA constantly monitors foreign exchange transactions to comply with the provisions and internal policies of the Bank, as well as those of the regulator (Financial Services Authority/Bank Indonesia). Transactions processed through the branches are monitored, recorded, and reported to the Treasury Division, which manages all foreign currency transactions. And, each branch is required to cover its foreign exchange rate risk at the end of the working day in accordance with the tolerance limit given.

Operational Risk

BCA has implemented the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for operational risk using the Standard Approach with reference to SEOJK No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 and submitted the Risk-Weighted Asset Calculation Report for Operational Risk using the Standardized Approach and the Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk to the regulator.

The quality of operational risk event data is extremely crucial in determining the adequate capital requirements for operational risk exposure. Therefore, BCA regularly reviews the mechanisms for identifying, collecting, and handling data on operational risk loss outlined in the provisions/manual of the Operational Risk Management Information System (ORMIS) – Loss Event Database (LED), and carries out socialization to work units.

Furthermore, to anticipate risks related to information technology including cybersecurity risks, BCA has established an organizational structure for managing cybersecurity risk with the Information Security Group (ISG) as the first line, Cyber Security Risk Management (CBR) as the second line, and the Internal Audit Division (DAI) as the third line of defense. BCA's policies related to information technology include:

- Basic Policy on Risk Management in the Use of Information Technology
- Policy on Information Technology Implementation
- Policy on Cybersecurity Risk Management
- Provisions for protecting information assets, including the Information Security Policy, Data Loss Prevention Manual, and Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) Guidelines
- Disaster Recovery Plan

In compliance with Law No. 27 of 2022, dated October 17, 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection, BCA has established a unit to coordinate the Personal Data Protection Officer in accordance with regulatory requirements and has made adjustments to its policies and procedures.

INTERNAL CONTROL

BCA implements supervisory mechanisms that have been established by the management on an ongoing basis, that are aligned with the objectives, size and complexity of BCA's business activities and make reference to the requirements and procedures stipulated by the regulator.

Objectives of the Internal Control System

BCA's implementation of an effective internal control system aims to ensure, among others:

1. Compliance with laws and regulations as well as internal policies/provisions.
2. Completeness, accuracy, efficiency, and timeliness of provision of financial and management information.
3. Effectiveness and efficiency of operational activities.
4. Overall effectiveness of risk culture.

RISK PROFILE ASSESSMENT OF BCA AND SUBSIDIARIES

Based on its self-assessment, BCA's risk profile rating for both its individual and integrated assessments with its subsidiaries in 2024 is "low to moderate." This risk profile rating is based on the assessment of inherent risk as "low to moderate" and the evaluation of risk management implementation quality as "satisfactory."

DISCLOSURE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The disclosure of BCA's risk management principles and risk exposure, including capital, refers to OJK Circular No.9/SEOJK.03/2020 dated 30 June 2020 regarding Transparency and Publication of Report for Conventional Commercial Banks

I. BCA's Application of Risk Management

BCA has implemented risk management with reference to POJK No.18/ POJK.03/2016 dated 16 March 2016 on the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, as follows:

1.A. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Directors

Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are responsible of effective risk management implementation at BCA. The execution of active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors refers to the duties and responsibilities as stipulated in the Articles of Association, laws and regulations, as well as applicable internal and external regulations. In addition, supervision is carried out among others through the following:

- Board of Commissioners
 - Supported by the Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Remuneration & Nomination Committee, and Integrated Corporate Governance Committee.
 - Maintains constructive communication and actively provides advice to the Board of Directors in determining strategic actions to be implemented.
- Board of Directors
 - Supported by the ALCO, Credit Policy Committee, Credit Committee, RMC, Information Technology Steering Committee, Employee Relation Committee, and IRMC.
 - Actively engages in discussions, provides input, and monitors internal and external conditions that directly or indirectly affect BCA's business strategies.

I.B. Adequacy of Risk Management Policies & Procedures, and Determination of Risk Limits

The adequacy of risk management policies and procedures as well as the determination of risk limits can be seen from, amongst others:

1. An adequate formal organizational structure to support the implementation of sound risk management and internal control, including the DAI, MRK, DCP, POL, RMC and IRMC.
2. Policies, procedures, and risk limit determinations have been documented and regularly reviewed and updated.
3. Formulation of the Bank Business Plan (RBB), which outlines the direction of risk management policies and BCA's overall strategy, in alignment with its vision, mission, business strategy, capital adequacy, human resource capabilities, and risk appetite. The Bank Business Plan is periodically reviewed and adjusted to accommodate internal and external developments or changes.

1.C. Adequacy of Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring & Mitigation Processes, and Risk Management Information System

Risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control as part of the process of implementing adequate risk management, as seen among others from the following:

1. Regularly and continuously monitor risk exposure by comparing actual risk against established risk limits, to ensure that the risk exposure remains manageable in accordance with the Bank's risk tolerance level.
2. Regularly submit reports, including among others the Risk Profile Report, Integrated Risk Profile Report, Credit Portfolio Report, and Corporate Business Plan Progress Report. These are submitted to the Board of Directors regularly, accurately and in a timely manner.

I.D. Comprehensive Internal Control System

BCA's Internal Control consists of five main components that are in line with the Internal Control Integrated Framework developed by The Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO), which covers:

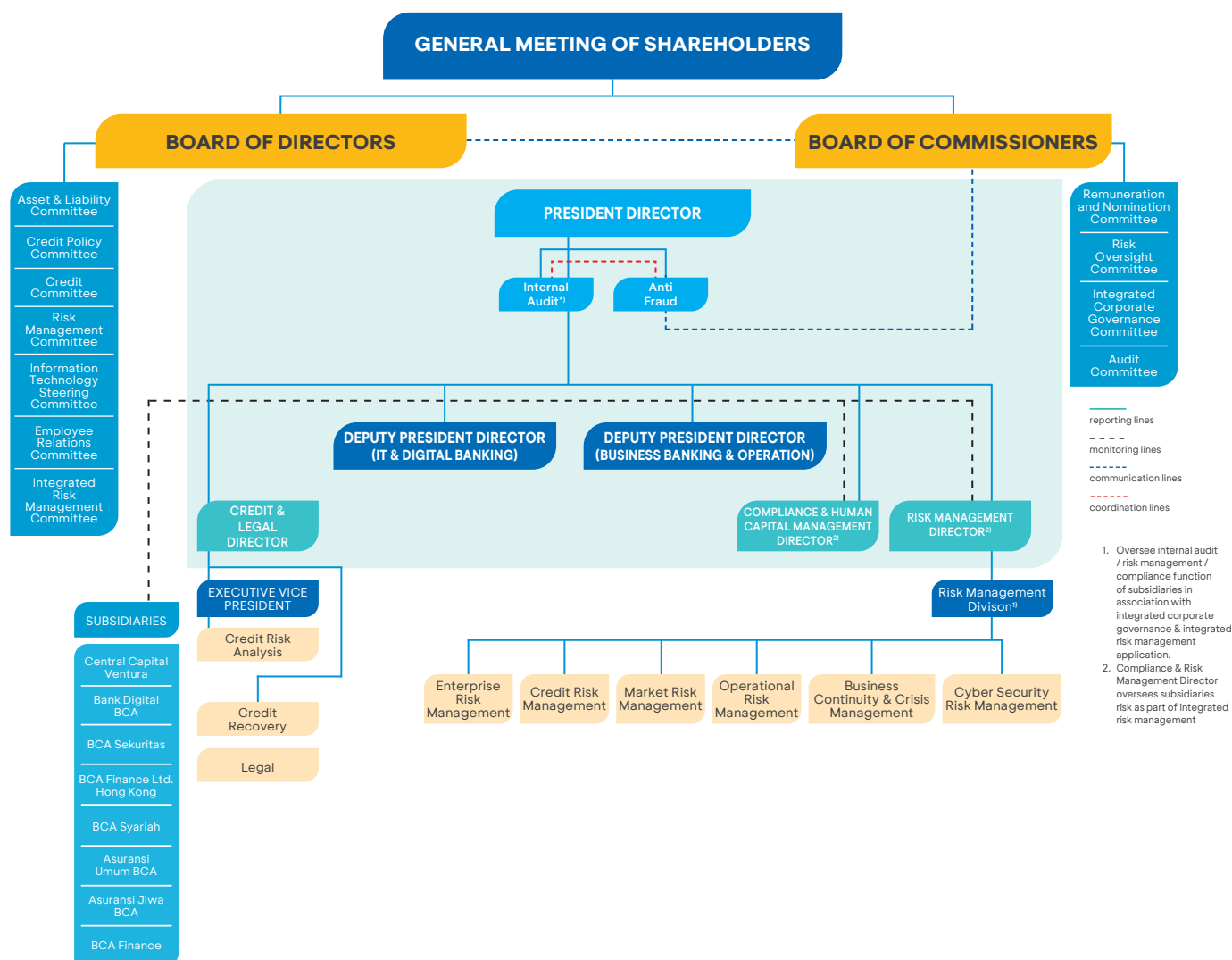
1. Management Oversight and Control Culture
2. Risk Recognition and Assessment
3. Control Activities and Segregation of Duties
4. Accountancy, Information and Communication
5. Monitoring Activities and Correcting Deficiencies.

Through this three lines model, BCA's internal control system and risk management involve all levels of the organizational structure, with oversight by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

To support the implementation of an internal control system, BCA has established standard guidelines for internal control systems and risk management policies, comprising of clear delineation of responsibility, segregation of functions, risk limit procedures, and others. BCA strongly encourages a risk awareness culture and compliance with applicable policies and regulations. Risk management guidelines and policy implementation are monitored by the Risk Management Division (MRK) and Compliance Division (DCP), which function as the second line roles.

BCA has also established a comprehensive internal control system to support the implementation of integrated risk management, by ensuring the following:

- Adherence to internal policies or provisions as well as applicable laws and regulations.
- Availability of complete, accurate, suitable and timely financial and management information.
- Effectiveness of risk culture in the financial conglomerate organization as a whole.



REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BANK'S RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

BCA's Boards of Commissioners and Directors evaluate the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management system, assisted by the committees under them. These committees meet regularly to discuss and provide input and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

The Bank also conducts regular evaluations on the following:

- Applicable policies and methodologies for risk assessments
- Adequacy of policies, procedures, and determination of risk limits
- Adequacy of identification, measurement, monitoring, and mitigation of risks
- Effectiveness of a comprehensive internal control system.

Evaluation and updating of policies, procedures and methodologies are conducted regularly to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and operational conditions. Evaluation of the effectiveness of risk management is also conducted through regular reports submitted to the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, including the Risk Management Policy Implementation Report, Risk Profile Report, Risk Update, and other related reports.

In 2024, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors declared that BCA's internal control system and risk management system were working effectively and adequately, and were capable of managing risks and business opportunities to support the Bank in achieving its business objectives without compromising financial performance, compliance, and/or reputation. BCA has an internal control system and risk management system that can anticipate and manage risks by taking into consideration changes in the risk profile that result from changes in business strategy, external factors, or regulatory requirements.

Implementation of the Basel Accords

The Bank continues to prepare for the implementation of the Basel Accords in Indonesia and participates in supporting the implementation of Basel III both in terms of capital and liquidity, among others through the Quantitative Impact Study (QIS). BCA participates in the implementation of QIS for Market Risk and Operational Risk.

Risk Appetite

The Bank defines risk appetite as the level and type of risks which the Bank is willing to take to achieve its business objectives. The risk appetite set by BCA is reflected in the Bank's business strategies and objectives.

Stress Test

BCA continually and regularly performs stress tests under a variety of scenarios, including climate stress test scenarios, and consistently deepens the factors and parameters of these tests. Stress test scenarios consider macroeconomic variables such as interest rates, inflation rates, gross domestic product (GDP), and exchange rates. The methodology used in conducting stress tests, in addition to statistical models based on historical data, also employs judgment methods that take into consideration qualitative risk factors. Stress testing is carried out to see the impact of changes in macroeconomic factors on various key indicators, including the NPL, profitability, liquidity, and capital.

The results of the Bank's stress testing for credit, market, and liquidity risks have been satisfactory, with the capital and liquidity of the Bank still adequate to anticipate potential losses that may emerge based on the scenarios formulated. Besides that, BCA also carries an integrated stress test that includes its subsidiaries.

II. BCA Capital

Capital Structure

BCA's capital structure consists of the following:

1. Core capital (Tier 1) accounting for 96.3% of total capital at Rp255.3 trillion, up 9.2% from the previous year.
2. Whereas 3.7% of BCA's total capital, or Rp9.9 trillion, is supplementary capital (Tier 2). The Supplementary capital consists mainly of general reserves for Allowance of Asset Quality Assessment (PPKA).

Capital Component (consolidated - in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Capital | 265,198 | 242,694 | 220,568 |
| Tier 1 Capital | 255,311 | 233,702 | 212,446 |
| Tier 2 Capital | 9,887 | 8,992 | 8,123 |
| Risk Weighted Assets (Credit, Operational and Market Risk) | 910,184 | 825,611 | 821,723 |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) - consolidated | 29.1% | 29.4% | 26.8% |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) - non consolidated | 29.4% | 29.4% | 25.8% |

Management Policy on Capital Structure

BCA ensures an adequate capital position to support the business development of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Bank's capital adequacy is calculated using the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) indicator. BCA has an adequate capital level with a CAR of 29.4%, above the minimum requirement in accordance with its risk profile, plus an additional 5.0% as buffer. As a systemic bank, BCA has established this buffer in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations regarding mandatory establishment of a conservation buffer, a countercyclical buffer, and a capital surcharge.

The Bank and all its subsidiaries have carried out integrated stress tests using various scenarios including various changes to NPL levels and their effects on income, liquidity position and capital position. In general, the stress tests results show that the liquidity and capital positions of BCA and its subsidiaries are very much adequate in anticipating losses from potential risks, based on the scenarios formulated.

BCA capital requirements were able to be fully met through the healthy growth of the Bank's financial performance. Most of the Bank's net profit is retained to increase BCA's capital each year.

Basis for Management Policy on Capital Structure

BCA's capital policy is regularly adjusted with reference to business potential and the application of the principle of prudence. Regarding the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the Board of Directors prepares a capital plan as part of the Bank's Business Plan and obtains the approval of the Board of Commissioners. The capital structure policy refers to OJK Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 dated 2 February 2016 and POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 26 September 2016 on the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks.

III. Disclosure of Risk Exposure and Implementation of Risk Management

The following is an overview of the risk exposures faced by BCA in conducting its business and the application of risk management designed to minimize the impact of these risks.

III.A. Disclosure of Credit Risk Exposure and Implementation of Credit Risk Management

Organization of Credit Risk Management

BCA has developed a structured credit risk management process to support strong credit principles with strong internal controls, which involves the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Chief Risk Officer, and work units that carry out functions related to credit risk management (the Loan Business Unit and Credit Risk Analysis Unit) with details as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for approving the Bank's credit plans and overseeing its implementation, approving the Bank's Credit Basic Policy, and requesting an explanation from the Board of Directors should there be any deviations in loan disbursement from the stipulated policies.
2. The Board of Directors is responsible for preparing the credit plan and credit policy, ensuring the Bank's compliance with the prevailing regulations on credit and credit policy, and reporting to the Board of Commissioners on matters such as the implementation of credit plans, irregularities in loan disbursement, loan portfolio quality, and credit in the special mention or in the non-performing loan category.
3. The Chief Risk Officer is a BCA director who is responsible for the management of credit, market, operational, and other risks within the organization (hereinafter referred as the Risk Management Director).
4. Work units that perform functions related to credit risk management (the Loan Business Unit and Credit Risk Analyst Unit), as the risk owners responsible for the management of credit risk.

In addition, the Bank has dedicated committees to assist the Board of Directors in the lending process, such as the Credit Policy Committee, the Credit Committee, and the Risk Management Committee.

Risk Management Strategies for Activities with Significant Credit Risk Exposure

BCA formulates its risk management strategies in accordance with the overall business strategy and based on risk appetite and risk tolerance. These risk management strategies are also designed to ensure that BCA's risk exposure is prudently managed in line with its credit policy, BCA's internal procedures, laws and regulations, and other applicable provisions.

BCA's risk management strategy is structured based on the following general principles:

- Risk management strategies should towards the long-term to ensure the sustainability of BCA's business by considering economic conditions and cycles,
- Able to comprehensively control and manage the risks of BCA and its Subsidiaries, and
- Maintain expected capital adequacy and allocate adequate resources.

The following factors are taken into consideration in designing the risk management strategy:

- Economic and business development and the potential impacts of risks faced by BCA
- The organizational structure of BCA, including the adequacy of human resources and supporting infrastructure

- The financial condition of BCA, including its ability to generate earnings and the ability to manage risks arising from both external and internal factors,
- The composition and diversification of BCA's portfolio.

Credit Concentration Risk Management Policy

BCA manages credit concentration risk by determining limits for, amongst others, the industrial sector, foreign exchanges, and certain types of loans, as well as both individual and business group exposures. In line with the development of a rating database, technology, human resources, the Bank's complexity level, the market and existing regulations, the Bank actively manages the credit portfolio by optimizing the allocation of the Bank's capital within acceptable levels of risk appetite and risk tolerance.

Credit Risk Measurement and Control

BCA measures credit risk using a standardized method that is compliant with OJK Circular Letter No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 regarding Guidelines for Calculating Risk Weighted Assets Using a Standardized Approach. The regulation specifies that all banks must use RWA calculation for credit risk using a Standardized Approach.

For internal needs, the Bank uses an internal rating as a supporting tool in the credit decision-making process. Credit risk management is executed by establishing an independent internal credit review for an effective credit risk management process, covering:

- Evaluation of the credit administration process
- Assessment of the accuracy in the implementation of internal risk rating and the use of other monitoring tools, and
- Effectiveness of work units and Bank officers responsible for monitoring individual credit quality.

In addition, the Bank uses an early detection system to identify non-performing or potential non-performing loans so that early mitigation efforts can be carried towards minimizing the impact of non-performing loans on the overall portfolio.

Forward Looking Information

In calculating expected credit losses, the Bank considers the macroeconomic forecast, and determines a weighted probability for the possibility of macro scenarios. Various macroeconomic variables (MEV) are used in modeling PSAK 109 based on the results of statistical analysis of the suitability of the MEV using historical data for modeling impairment. Calculation of expected credit losses and macroeconomic forecasts are periodically reviewed by the Bank.

Policies Related to Wrong Way Risk Exposure

To anticipate wrong way risk exposure due to market prices progressing in an adverse direction, BCA adds a capital charge for the weighted exposure of the Credit Valuation

Adjustment (CVA) risk weighted assets in accordance with SEOJK No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 regarding Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Market Risk for Commercial Banks.

Impact of Collateral on Credit Rating

The quality of debtor loan is influenced by various factors, one of them being the quality of the collateral provided. The impact of collateral on a debtor's credit differs between productive loans and consumer loans. For productive loans such as SME, commercial and corporate, the collateral (type, value and/or quality) will affect the credit rating in terms of the exposure risk factor (not the customer risk factor), and thus better quality collateral can improve the exposure risk factor.

Whereas for consumer loans such as Mortgages, the collateral value will directly affect the credit rating of the debtor and thus the higher the value of the collateral, the better the debtor's credit rating will be.

Standardized Approach to the Implementation of Credit Risk Measurement

In the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for credit risk, the Bank refers to OJK Circular Letter No.24/SEOJK.03/2021 regarding the Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets by using the Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, and OJK Circular Letter No.48/SEOJK.03/2017 on Guidelines for Calculating Net Derivative Transaction Bills in the Calculation of Weighted Average Risk Assets for Credit Risk Using the Standard Approach.

The RWA for credit risk uses Basel II Standardized Approach based on the rating results issued by rating agencies recognized by OJK according to OJK Circular Letter No. 37/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding Rating Agencies and Ratings Recognized by OJK. Ratings are only used to calculate RWA credit risk for claims on Governments of Other Countries, Public Sector Entities, Multilateral Development Banks and certain International Institutions, Banks, Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions, and Corporates.

Counterparty credit risk arises from Over the Counter (OTC) derivative transactions and repo/reserve repo transactions, both on the trading book and the banking book. The standardized approach set by the regulator is used to calculate credit risk of capital adequacy ratio for any exposures that cause counterparty credit risk.

Determination of credit limits related to counterparty credit risks are adjusted in accordance with the needs of the counterparty, the Bank's risk appetite, and applicable regulations such as POJK No.32/POJK.03/2018 and POJK No.38/POJK.03/2019 regarding Maximum Lending Limits and Large Fund Provisions for Commercial Banks.

Credit Risk Mitigation

The main collateral accepted for credit risk mitigation is solid collateral in the form of cash collateral and/or land and buildings. These types of collateral have relatively high liquidity value and/or have a fixed presence (not mobile) so that they can be effectively liquidated if the debtor's/debtor group's loan falls into the delinquent category.

The collateral assessment is generally carried out by an independent appraiser and if no independent appraiser is available at the location of the collateral, the assessment will be conducted by internal appraisal staff who are not involved in the credit approval process. To monitor the physical collateral pledged by the debtor to BCA, the collateral is periodically reviewed.

The main guarantors/warrant providers are analyzed when processing credit, and creditworthiness is determined by applying the "Four Eyes Principle" whereby credit decisions

are determined by two independent parties, namely the business development side and the credit risk analysis unit. In addition, to mitigate possible credit risks, BCA's loan portfolio is well diversified, both by credit category and by industry/economic sector.

III.B Disclosure of Market Risk Exposure and Implementation of Market Risk Management

Market Risk Management Organization

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are responsible for ensuring that the implementation of market risk management aligns with the strategic objectives, scale, business characteristics, and market risk profile that could impact the Bank's capital adequacy. They also ensure that market risk management is integrated with other risks, enabling the overall risk profile of the Bank to be managed effectively.

The Board of Directors delegates its authority and responsibility to the parties listed below:

| Party | Authority and Responsibility |
|---|---|
| Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) | Establish policies and foreign exchange and interest rate risk. |
| Risk Management Division | Support ALCO in monitoring and measuring exchange rate and interest rate risks. |
| Treasury Division | Manage foreign exchange and interest rate operations in the Bank's trading book, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for maintaining the Net Open Position (NOP) and mitigating interest rate risks in the trading book, ensuring the Bank complies with Bank Indonesia regulations regarding NOP. - Responsible for managing the operations of trading securities and foreign exchange transactions to meet customer needs and/or generate income. |
| Regional Offices and Branches | Responsible for managing foreign exchange transactions within their respective regions/branches according to the established limits. In principle, foreign exchange transactions in regions/branches are covered by the Treasury Division. Limits for each region/branch are set based on operational needs for managing foreign exchange transactions. |

The calculation of market risk for determining BCA's capital requirements uses the standardized method from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), referring to SEOJK No. 23/SEOJK.03/2022 dated December 7, 2022, regarding the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk for Commercial Banks, which came into effect on January 1, 2024.

Trading Book and Banking Book Portfolio Management

Management of portfolio exposure to interest rate risk (trading book) and foreign exchange risk is conducted by setting and monitoring the use of Nominal Limits (Securities, Net Open Position), Value at Risk Limits (VAR), and Stop Loss Limits. The valuation method is based on close out prices or market price quotations from independent sources, including the following:

- Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency (IBPA)
- Bloomberg Generic & Value (BGN & VAL)
- Exchange prices
- Dealer screen prices
- The most conservative prices quoted by at least two brokers and/or market makers
- In the event that market prices from independent sources are not available, prices will be set based on the yield curve.

Market Risk Measurement

Market risk monitoring (exchange rates and interest rates) is carried out daily using Value at Risk indicators, which are measured based on a full valuation historical method using a 250-day window of data with a 99% confidence level. For the calculation of minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), market risk is calculated based on the standardized method set by OJK.

Scope of Trading and Banking Book Portfolios Accounted for in Capital Adequacy Ratio

The following is portfolio coverage included in the CAR calculations:

- Exchange rate risk based on the trading and banking books. Exchange rate risks can arise from foreign exchange transactions Today (TOD), Tomorrow (TOM), Spot, Forward, Swap, Domestic Non-Delivery Forward (DNDF) and Option (Structured Product).
- Interest rate risk based on the trading book. Interest rate risk can arise from securities, Forward, and Swap transactions
- Equity risk (for subsidiaries) based on the trading book. Equity risk can arise from equity trading transactions that may be carried out by subsidiaries.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) occurs as a result of market interest rate movements that are against the Bank's position or transactions, and which may affect both the Bank's interest income and the economic capital value. To measure the IRRBB, the Bank uses a gap report (repricing gap) that maps its interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities within a certain period. Mapping is conducted based on the remaining maturity date for any instrument with a fixed interest rate or on the remaining time up to the next interest rate adjustment for any instrument with a floating rate. The Bank uses an earning approach and economic value approach to measure interest rate risk. Monitoring and measurement of interest rate risk exposure on the banking book is submitted to the Board of Directors/ALCO on a monthly basis.

Anticipation of Market Risks on Foreign Currency and Securities Transactions

The steps taken to anticipate market risk for transactions associated with exchange rate and interest rate risk are to establish and control market risk limits such as Value at Risk (VaR) Limit, Nominal Limit, and Stop Loss Limit, as well as conducting stress tests in measuring risk. In an effort to support the Bank Indonesia program on the Deepening of Financial Market Transactions, the Bank conducts risk management assessments and prepares policies and procedures for the development of various transactions.

III.C. Disclosure of Operational Risk Exposures and Implementation of Operational Risk Management

Operational Risk Management Organization

The bank-wide implementation of Operational Risk Management refers to the three lines model, involving the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, Internal Audit Division (DAI), Risk Management Division (MRK), Operation Strategy & Development Group (GPOL), as well as the risk owner (business units and supporting units). This includes the Information Technology Security Group (ISG), which is responsible for protecting and securing the Bank's information assets, as well as ensuring that the Bank's information security governance is conducted in accordance with the policies established.

Mechanism to Identify and Measure Operational Risk

The Bank implements the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) periodically across all branches, regional offices, and head office work units. RCSA serves as a tool for work units to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks with the aim of enhancing a culture of risk awareness among employees in their daily activities.

In addition to RCSA, the Bank also implements the Loss Event Database (LED) and Key Risk Indicator (KRI). LED aims to document and analyze operational incidents that have occurred and may result in losses for the Bank. It serves as a database for operational losses used to calculate the capital charge for operational risk and as a tool to monitor operational incidents that require follow-up actions.

KRI provides early warning signs of potential increases in operational risk in a work unit to the relevant authorities. It also functions as a data source to identify weak processes, procedures, and controls. All branches, regional offices, and head office work units assessed to have significant operational risks have implemented KRI.

The implementation of RCSA, LED, and KRI methodologies is facilitated using the Operational Risk Management Information System (ORMIS) application. To monitor the results of operational risk management implementation on ORMIS and the execution of the Risk Awareness Program, an interactive dashboard is available for access by each work unit.

Mechanism for Operational Risk Mitigation

To mitigate operational risks, the Bank:

- Implements regular Risk Awareness Programs at all work units both at the branches and at the headquarters to promote risk awareness culture, and thereby strengthen mitigation of operational risks that may impact all BCA stakeholders.
- Sets and consistently updates policies, procedures, and limits in accordance with organizational development, regulations, and prevailing laws.
- Has a Business Continuity Management.
- Has an internal control system, the implementation of which takes into account the dual control and segregation of duty to reduce fraud potential.

To maintain security in conducting digital banking transactions, BCA has implemented cyber risk management with reference to the Bank's strategy and direction from the regulators. BCA also regularly socializes security awareness routinely to employees in the form of e-learning, videos, infographics, e-mail phishing simulations and customer awareness through content on BCA's social media and customer gathering events.

Other measures taken to minimize operational risks related to information technology systems and ensure the reliability, security, availability, and timeliness of the information technology systems used include:

- Availability of a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)
- Implementing security systems in accordance with national and international system standards.
- Implementing systems/technology and equipment for monitoring, detecting, and mitigating disruptions/system failures, as well as internal and external fraud threats (cyber attacks) on BCA's banking system.
- Conducting vendor due diligence to mitigate potential cybersecurity risks from third parties.
- Implementing various strategic initiatives to ensure optimal availability of BCA's infrastructure and services, which can accommodate BCA's business targets.

To ensure BCA's business continuity during disruptions, BCA has developed a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to enable rapid recovery, minimizing and anticipating the impact of disruptions through measures such as:

- Measuring the readiness levels of the Head Office, Regional Offices, and Branch Offices by conducting assessment and awareness programs.
- Ensuring the proper implementation of fire drill testing in all Head Office, Regional Office, and Branch Office buildings, including the adequacy of fire protection facilities (such as fire alarms, water sprinklers, hydrants, paging systems, and more)
- Ensuring the readiness of the Secondary Work Place (SWP) as an alternative workspace to continue operations.

Additionally, to anticipate risks related to workplace activities, BCA implements an Occupational Health & Safety Management System (SMK3) that adheres to applicable regulations. This includes preventive measures against workplace accidents and occupational illnesses, fostering a safe, efficient, and productive work environment.

New Product and Activity Risk Management

In developing new products (including services and/or offerings for customer needs), the Bank considers the following aspects:

- There are systems and procedures governing the issuance of products/activities and the provision of supporting information technology systems in accordance with regulatory provisions, including:
 - POJK No. 21 of 2023 concerning Digital Services by Commercial Banks.
 - POJK No. 13/POJK.03/2021 concerning the Provision of Products by Commercial Banks.
 - PADG No. 24/7/PADG/2022 concerning the Provision of Payment Systems by Payment Service Providers and Operators.
- All plans for Bank product development must receive approval from the Board of Directors and be reported to the Board of Commissioners as part of the active supervision by both boards.
- Product development goes through several stages, including planning, development, testing, implementation, and evaluation.
- Every product development undergoes a risk assessment and materiality evaluation of the increased risk exposure from the Bank's previously developed products.
- Each Bank product must have an adequate accounting recording method in compliance with applicable regulations.
- Implemented Bank products are evaluated to ensure they meet established targets and have adequate risk mitigation measures.
- The Bank ensures transparency of information to customers regarding the products offered.

III.D. Disclosure of Liquidity Risk Exposure and Implementation of Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity Risk Management Organization

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are responsible for ensuring that liquidity risk management is conducted in accordance with the strategic objectives, scale, business characteristics, and liquidity risk profile of the Bank, including the integration of liquidity risk management with other risks that may impact the Bank's liquidity position. The authority and responsibility of Board of Directors are delegated to parties below:

| Party | Authority and Responsibility |
|---|--|
| Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) | Establish policies and strategy for liquidity. |
| Risk Management Division | Support ALCO in monitoring and measuring liquidity risk. |
| Treasury Division | Manage the overall operational liquidity of the Bank, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for maintaining Minimum Reserves Requirement (GWM) and ensuring the Bank's compliance with Bank Indonesia regulations on GWM. - Responsible for managing secondary reserves as part of liquidity management, and to identify operational opportunities to generate income for the Bank. |
| Regional Offices and Branches | Responsible for managing liquidity risk at respective regional offices and branches. |

Funding Strategy

The funding strategy consists of strategies to diversify funding sources and maturity in relation to the Bank's characteristics and business plan. BCA has identified and reviewed the primary factors that affect the ability of the Bank to obtain funds, including identifying and monitoring alternative funding sources that can strengthen its capacity to withstand crisis conditions.

Liquidity Risk Mitigation

To mitigate liquidity risk, the Bank has established guidelines to measure and mitigate liquidity risk, including limits on Secondary Reserves, Interbank Overnight Borrowing limits, Liquidity Coverage Ratios, and the Net Stable Funding Ratio. The Bank has also identified and developed Early Warning Indicators and implemented a multi-level Contingency Funding Plan to mitigate risk.

Measurement and Control of Liquidity Risk

BCA regularly and comprehensively measures liquidity risk by monitoring cash flow projections, profiling, liquidity ratios, and stress test scenarios. Stress testing is conducted based on the Bank's specific stress scenarios and general market stress scenarios. Liquidity risk is monitored to facilitate timely mitigation and to inform adjustments to the liquidity risk management strategy as soon as any increase in liquidity risk occurs.

The following activities are included in the liquidity risk monitoring process:

- Monitoring of liquidity risk takes into account both internal and external early warning indicators which have the potential to increase liquidity risk
- Monitoring funds and liquidity positions that include:
 - Interest rate strategy, investment alternatives for fund owners, changes in customer behavior, changes in foreign exchange and interest rates offered by a primary competitor that could impact the fund structure, fund volatility, and core funds. These changes are monitored on a regular basis (daily, monthly, and annually).
 - Daily monitoring of the liquidity position in respect to Minimum Reserves Requirement (GWM), secondary reserves, and liquidity ratio.

Stress Testing Liquidity Risk

Stress testing for liquidity risk is a test that runs selected scenarios of the Bank's ability to meet liquidity needs during a crisis. Stress tests are conducted based on a bank-specific stress scenario and a general market stress scenario. Stress testing for specific stress scenarios within the Bank is carried out at least once every three months, while stress scenarios with regard to the market are carried out at least once a year.

Stress testing is performed by considering several factors, including events that have or have the potential to cause a liquidity crisis, duration (duration of events or stress conditions), and the severity of problems caused by these events. The results of the liquidity risk stress test can then be used as input in reviewing policies and strategies for liquidity risk management, the composition of assets, liabilities and/or administrative accounts, contingency funding plans, and setting limits.

Contingency Funding Plan

The Bank has formulated a contingency funding plan as a plan of action in order to deal with worsening bank liquidity conditions. The action plan is formulated in several levels, namely level one (normal), level two (temporary liquidity squeeze) and level three (name crisis).

The action plan at each level is adjusted in accordance with the conditions during the crisis and the priority of quickly tapping liquidity at a reasonable cost. Contingency funding plans must be aligned with the results of stress tests, evaluated, updated, and tested regularly to ensure a level of reliability.

III.E. Disclosure of Legal Risk Exposure and Implementation of Legal Risk Management

Legal risk refers to risks due to lawsuits and/or juridical vulnerabilities, among others due to the occurrence of lawsuits in the litigation process arising from third party claims against the Bank and claims from Bank against third parties, weak commitments made by the Bank, and the absence of and/or alterations to laws that cause a Bank transaction to be incompatible with prevailing provisions, which cause a transaction carried out by the Bank to subsequently be incompatible with prevailing regulations.

Organization of Legal Risk Management

In order to minimize legal risk, BCA has established a Legal Group at the head office and legal units in regional offices to support BCA in carrying out banking activities and mitigating legal risk. The Legal Group also has the duty and responsibility of supporting and safeguarding the legal interests of BCA with respect to the prevailing laws and regulations as it carries out business activities.

Legal Risk Control

BCA mitigates legal risks through the following:

- Establishing a Legal Risk Management Policy and internal regulations to govern the organizational structure and job description for the Legal Group, and formulating the standardization of legal documents.
- Holding legal communication forums to leverage the competency of legal staff.
- Socializing the impact of new regulations applicable to BCA banking activities and various modus operandi of frauds and other banking crimes as well as the legal guidelines for prosecutions to branches, regional offices, and related work units at head office.
- Performing legal defense of civil and criminal proceedings involving the Bank in court and the monitoring of the progress of such cases.
- Formulating a credit security strategy plan (in collaboration with other work units, including the Credit Recovery Group) in connection with the issues relating to bad loans.
- Registering BCA assets, including Intellectual Property Rights for BCA's products and services, as well as a right to land and buildings owned by BCA, with the relevant authority.
- Monitoring and taking legal action against violations on BCA's assets, including infringement of intellectual property rights belonging to BCA.
- Monitoring and analyzing cases faced by BCA currently on trial.
- Identifying, monitoring, analyzing, and quantifying potential losses that may arise in relation to legal cases.

III.F. Disclosure of Strategic Risk Exposure and Implementation of Strategic Risk Management

Strategic risk are risks that are caused by inaccurate decision making, and/or implementation of a strategic plan, and/or the inability to anticipate changes in the business environment.

Organization of Strategic Risk Management

The Board of Directors provides direction for the preparation of strategic plans and business initiatives, as outlined in the blueprint of the three-year Bank Business Plan (RBB) with the objective to control the direction of business activities and manage the potential for strategic risk.

Furthermore, the Board of Commissioners reviews and approves the RBB. The Corporate Strategy and Planning Division supports the formulation/preparation of the RBB, monitors its realization and reevaluates the business targets.

Policies to Identify and Respond to Changes in the Business Environment

In order to identify and respond to changes in the business environment, both external and internal, BCA conducts the following:

- Regular reviews of the Bank's Business Plan in accordance with business developments and the state of the Indonesian economy. Should there be a need to refresh strategic plans and business initiatives in response to changing business dynamics, the Bank may formulate revisions to the Bank's Business Plan in accordance with prevailing regulations.
- Setting targets for business aspects that take into account the current economic situation and forecasts for the coming year with an emphasis on the prudential principle, with respect to the capacity/capability of BCA and competition trends from other banks and non-banks.

BCA's strategy formulation takes into account Bank Indonesia and OJK regulations and other relevant provisions, as well as the potential impact of strategic risk on the Bank's capital and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) based on risk appetite, risk tolerance and consideration of BCA's capabilities.

Measurement of the Bank's Business Plan

To measure progress in realizing its business plan, BCA conducts the following activities:

- Identifying, measuring, and monitoring strategic risk, as well as compiling quarterly strategic risk profile reports
- Compiling reports on the realization of the Bank's Business Plan, which includes financial performance (actual vs budget), realization of the Bank's work program, and realization of branch network development/changes.

III.G. Disclosure of Reputational Risk Exposure and Implementation of Reputational Risk Management

Reputational risk can occur as a result of reduced levels of trust from stakeholders triggered by negative perceptions of the Bank.

Organization of Reputational Risk Management

BCA is committed to manage reputational risk. In managing customer complaints, BCA has established the Contact Center & Digital Services Division that specifically deals with customer complaints 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by phone, mail, e-mail, WhatsApp (WA), web chat at www.bca.co.id, the haloBCA application, and social media.

In handling customer complaints, the Contact Center & Digital Services Division coordinates with relevant work units including Banking Transaction Business Support and Consumer Finance Division to respond to events that could potentially create reputational risk.

Meanwhile, for managing negative publicity, BCA has a Corporate Communication work unit responsible for monitoring and addressing negative news in the mass media.

Policies and Mechanisms of Reputational Risk Control

In managing reputational risk, BCA has implemented the following:

- Establishing provisions for handling customer complaints that clearly set the policies, procedures, and work units that monitor and report customer complaints, including reporting to regulators.
- Monitoring customer complaints and reporting them regularly to the heads of respective work units and to the Board of Directors. Customer complaint reports are analyzed and used to support the Bank in developing a systematic complaint handling process
- Infrastructure development that includes the implementation of appropriate software and hardware, as well as the development of better work management and procedures. The development of an information management system infrastructure facilitates monitoring and supports the speed and work quality of the organization in monitoring and responding to customer complaints.
- Regularly monitor negative publicity and coordinate across work units to handle negative news.

Reputational Risk Management in Times of Crisis

BCA has put in place crisis management to handle reputational risks during crises, which covers:

- **Crisis Management Policy**
The strategy to manage crises or events that disrupt service operations and/or are detrimental to BCA's reputation.
- **A Crisis Management Team**
Responsible for coordinating crisis management processes, including the recovery process.
- **Crisis Communication Management**
Actions to coordinate crisis communication to BCA's internal and external parties, including the mass media. The flow of communication protocols and person in charge for communication have been determined for all stages of a crisis.
- **Crisis Management Guidelines**
Covers emergency response, customer transaction services during a crisis, and emergency conditions.
- **Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan**
Developed to minimize disruption and speed up the recovery process in the event of disasters.
- **Secondary Operation Center**
A backup workplace where critical work units can safeguard BCA's business continuity.
- **A Back Up System** to prevent high-risk business failures.

III.H. Disclosure of Compliance Risk Exposure and Implementation of Compliance Risk Management

Compliance risk arises from the Bank's failure to comply with and/or apply prevailing laws and regulations.

Organization of Compliance Risk Management

In minimizing potential compliance risk, all lines of the organization are responsible for the management of compliance risk in all bank activities. The Director that oversees the Compliance Function, assisted by the Compliance Division (DCP) which is independent from other working units, is responsible for ensuring compliance and minimizing compliance risk by formulating compliance risk management policies and procedures as well as monitoring implementation.

The supervisory results of the Director in charge of the Compliance Function submits a quarterly supervisory report to the President Director, with a copy to the Board of Commissioners. In addition, DCP is also responsible for the implementation of the Bank's Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing Prevention and Prevention of Funding for the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML, CTF and WMD) at BCA, including the assessment of risk assessment on the implementation of AML, CTF and WMD, in accordance with regulations from the regulators.

The work units at head office and branches are the frontline in ensuring all business activities are carried out in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Risk Management Strategies Associated with Compliance Risk

BCA is strongly committed to comply with prevailing laws and regulations and actively takes steps to correct any weaknesses that occur. This is in line with the Bank's compliance risk management strategy which contains policies to always comply with the applicable regulations, foremost through proactive prevention (ex-ante) in order to minimize the occurrence of any violations, and through curative action (ex-post) as corrective measures.

Compliance Risk Monitoring and Control

To control and minimize compliance risks, BCA has taken the following steps:

- Identifying sources of compliance risk.
- Conducting gap analysis, analyzing the impact of new regulations on the Bank's operations, and proposing adjustments to manuals, policies, and internal procedures.
- Regularly measuring and monitoring compliance risk and submitting the results to the Risk Management Division (MRK).
- Socializing regulations and consulting on their implementation.
- Conducting compliance tests on the implementation of provisions.
- Developing a compliance matrix diary as a monitoring tool to comply with reporting obligations to regulators.
- Making use of information technology, otherwise known as Regulatory Technology (RegTech), to more efficiently and effectively manage regulatory provisions.
- Monitoring suspicious financial transactions by using the STIM (Suspicious Transaction Identification Model) web-based application and continuously developing a system of applications that uses the latest technology and updated parameters to detect suspicious transactions.
- Screening and monitoring customer data and transactions related to the List of Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations (DTTOT) and the List of Funding for the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (DPPSPM), the United Nations (UN) List, dan The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) List issued by the relevant authorities when conducting business relations (account opening or adding other facilities), transactions, and when changes occur to the list.

In order to improve the effectiveness of internal controls, the MRK, Internal Audit Division, and DCP coordinates through regular meetings and intensive communication. Problems associated with internal compliance control, particularly potential compliance risks, are assessed and the necessary follow on measures are formulated.

Implementation of Integrated Risk Management

BCA has implemented Integrated Risk Management with reference to POJK No.17/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 and OJK Circular Letter No.14/SEOJK.03/2015 of 25 May 2015 on the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomerates.

BCA as the Main Entity of the BCA FC implements integrated risk management that is formulated to mitigate the risks faced by BCA as well as the members of the FC. BCA has monitored and managed 10 (ten) types of risks, consisting of 8 (eight) risks faced by the Bank, namely credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, reputation, strategic, and compliance risks, in addition to 2 (two) other risks, namely intra-group transaction risk and insurance risk.

In accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 26/POJK.03/2015, dated 4 December 2015 regarding the Obligation of Minimum Integrated Capital for Financial Conglomerates, BCA and the BCA FC members have maintained adequate minimum integrated capital (Integrated KPMM Ratio) on December 2024 and exceed the minimum stipulated requirement.

BCA controls and manages the risk exposure of the financial conglomerate by referring to the 4 (four) main pillars in accordance with OJK regulations, namely:

1. Active supervision by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners from the Main Entity over the BCA Financial Conglomerate.
2. Adequacy of policies, procedures, and establishment of Integrated Risk Management Limits.
3. Adequacy of integrated risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control processes, as well as the Integrated Risk Management Information System.
4. Comprehensive internal control system for the implementation of Integrated Risk Management.

In implementing Integrated Risk Management, BCA as the Main Entity has:

- Appointed a Director to oversee the integrated risk management function.
- Established the Integrated Risk Management Committee.
- Adjusted the organizational structure of the Risk Management Division to include an integrated risk management function.

- Reported Main Entity and the Members of BCA FC to the OJK.
- Conducted socialization and coordination with BCA FC members.
- Delivered the Integrated Risk Profile Report and the Integrated Capital Adequacy Report on a semi-annual basis.
- Formulated several policies related to the implementation of integrated risk management, such as:
 - Basic Integrated Risk Management Policy.
 - Formulation and submission of the Integrated Risk Profile Report (LPRT).
 - Integrated Minimum Capital Adequacy Policy for BCA FC.
 - Intra-Group Transaction Risk Management Policy.
 - Integrated Compliance Risk Management Policy.
 - Integrated Risk Limit Policy.
 - BCA FC Integrated Business Continuity Policy.
- Reviewed the implementation of integrated risk management and stress tests (at BCA and its subsidiaries) to assess the resilience of capital (solvency) and liquidity on a regular basis.
- Reviewed proposals for new business lines that are strategic in nature and have a significant impact on the Financial Conglomerate Risk exposure.
- Developed an integrated risk management information system which is aligned with the characteristics, activities, and the complexity of BCA's business activities which is regularly reviewed in line with BCA's needs and the regulator's requirements.

Based on the results of the integrated risk assessment, the BCA FC capital is adequate to anticipate potential losses that may emerge/be faced by BCA FC in running its business.

BCA's subsidiaries within the scope of implementing integrated risk management are PT BCA Finance, BCA Finance Limited, PT Bank BCA Syariah, PT BCA Sekuritas, PT Asuransi Umum BCA (BCA Insurance), PT Asuransi Jiwa BCA (BCA Life), PT Central Capital Venture (CCV) and PT Bank Digital BCA.

Inter-Group Transaction Risk

BCA monitors Intra-Group Transaction Risks to ensure that such transactions are conducted in accordance with the principles of fairness, common business practices, and applicable regulations, and are well-documented. Based on assessment results, the impact of Intra-Group Transaction Risks on the overall performance of the BCA FC is non-significant.

Insurance Risk

BCA monitors Insurance Risks due to the presence of FC members operating in the insurance sector. Based on the assessment results, the impact of Insurance Risks on the overall performance of the BCA FC is not significant.

Each member of the FC has implemented risk management as described below:

| Pillar | Implementation of Risk Management at Subsidiaries |
|---|---|
| Active supervision by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board of Commissioners actively oversees the performance and decisions of the Board of Directors. • The Board of Directors formulates, approves, and supervises the implementation of internal company policy. • Risk management implementation is reported to the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, and the regulators through regular reports. • The organizational structure has been established in accordance with regulatory requirements (including committees at the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners level). |
| Adequacy of policies and procedures, and determination of limits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, procedures and determination of limits are adequate, have been socialized internally, and are regularly reviewed. • Have established a Basic Risk Management Policy (KDMR) as well as its derivative policies as per regulatory provisions. • Have established a risk appetite and risk tolerance levels as well as limits for the risks being managed. |
| Identification, measurement, monitoring & mitigation processes, and the risk management information system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have conducted the following processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification (including through the risk management information system) of all products and transactions. - Measurement in accordance with types, characteristics and complexity. - Monitoring alongside related work units. - Mitigation in accordance with the risk exposure/level. • Implementation of risk management processes is regularly set forth in risk profile report, risk monitoring report, limit review report, and other reports. |
| Comprehensive internal control system | Implementation of internal control /internal audit/review of the effectiveness of policy and procedure implementation are carried out independently on a regular basis. |

Risk Management Table

1. General - Key Metrics - Bank as Consolidated with Subsidiaries

| No. | Description | |
|---|---|--|
| Available Capital (amounts) | | |
| 1 | Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) | |
| 2 | Tier 1 | |
| 3 | Total Capital | |
| Risk-Weighted Assets (amounts) | | |
| 4 | Total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) | |
| Risk-based Capital Ratios as a percentage of RWA | | |
| 5 | CET1 Ratio (%) | |
| 6 | Tier 1 Ratio (%) | |
| 7 | Total Capital Ratio (%) | |
| Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA | | |
| 8 | Capital Conservation Buffer requirement (2.5% from RWA) (%) | |
| 9 | Countercyclical Buffer Requirement (0 - 2.5% from RWA) (%) | |
| 10 | Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (1% - 2.5%) (%) | |
| 11 | Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (Row 8 + Row 9 + Row 10) | |
| 12 | CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%) | |
| Basel III Leverage Ratio | | |
| 13 | Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure | |
| 14 | Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) | |
| 14b | Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) | |
| 14c | Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets | |
| 14d | Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets | |
| Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) | | |
| 15 | Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) | |
| 16 | Total net cash outflow | |
| 17 | LCR Ratio (%) | |
| Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) | | |
| 18 | Total Available Stable Funding | |
| 19 | Total Required Stable Funding | |
| 20 | NSFR Ratio (%) | |

(in million Rupiah)

| | Period of | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2024 | 30 September 2024 | 30 June 2024 | 31 March 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
| | 255,311,302 | 247,507,639 | 232,321,451 | 218,853,959 | 233,701,580 |
| | 255,311,302 | 247,507,639 | 232,321,451 | 218,853,959 | 233,701,580 |
| | 265,198,025 | 256,900,576 | 241,524,434 | 227,999,046 | 242,694,176 |
| | 910,183,696 | 881,371,842 | 872,998,220 | 865,146,430 | 825,610,552 |
| | 28.05% | 28.08% | 26.61% | 25.30% | 28.31% |
| | 28.05% | 28.08% | 26.61% | 25.30% | 28.31% |
| | 29.14% | 29.15% | 27.67% | 26.36% | 29.40% |
| | 2.500% | 2.500% | 2.500% | 2.500% | 2.500% |
| | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% |
| | 2.500% | 2.500% | 2.500% | 2.500% | 2.500% |
| | 5.000% | 5.000% | 5.000% | 5.000% | 5.000% |
| | 19.15% | 19.16% | 17.68% | 16.36% | 19.41% |
| | 1,587,197,376 | 1,559,829,955 | 1,567,707,829 | 1,583,239,404 | 1,556,632,983 |
| | 16.09% | 15.87% | 14.82% | 13.82% | 15.01% |
| | 16.09% | 15.87% | 14.82% | 13.82% | 15.01% |
| | 15.71% | 15.38% | 14.64% | 13.71% | 14.63% |
| | 15.71% | 15.38% | 14.64% | 13.71% | 14.63% |
| | 455,814,631 | 469,404,999 | 473,723,237 | 500,317,685 | 522,354,163 |
| | 138,375,584 | 137,278,342 | 143,001,958 | 147,748,856 | 144,680,517 |
| | 329.40% | 341.94% | 331.27% | 338.63% | 361.04% |
| | 1,223,567,547 | 1,213,925,492 | 1,195,030,995 | 1,177,794,273 | 1,174,984,869 |
| | 777,730,080 | 742,232,389 | 728,087,933 | 725,828,147 | 696,803,168 |
| | 157.33% | 163.55% | 164.13% | 162.27% | 168.63% |

2. General - Difference between consolidated scope and mapping in the financial statement in accordance with financial accounting standards by risk categories as reported by regulatory for risk categories (L11) - as of December 31, 2024

| | a | b | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | Carrying values as reported in published financial statements | Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation | |
| Aset | | | |
| Cash | 29,315,878 | 29,315,815 | |
| Placement with Bank Indonesia | 45,054,681 | 45,054,681 | |
| Placement with other banks | 11,167,894 | 10,722,300 | |
| Spot and derivative/forward receivables | 221,208 | 221,208 | |
| Securities | 400,007,735 | 395,066,432 | |
| Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo) | 1,222,258 | 1,222,258 | |
| Claims on securities bought under reverse repo | 1,450,603 | 1,450,603 | |
| Acceptance receivables | 10,061,742 | 10,061,742 | |
| Loans and financing | 911,109,701 | 911,109,117 | |
| Sharia financing | 10,717,227 | 10,717,227 | |
| Equity investment | 672,824 | 1,822,001 | |
| Other financial assets | 13,790,725 | 13,153,630 | |
| Impairment on financial assets -/- | (34,521,992) | (34,484,038) | |
| Intangible assets | 2,722,675 | 2,668,116 | |
| Accumulated amortization on intangible asset -/- | (917,036) | (884,218) | |
| Fixed assets and equipment | 38,150,330 | 37,949,889 | |
| Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets and equipment -/- | (9,899,706) | (9,766,505) | |
| Non earning assets | 2,127,603 | 2,127,603 | |
| Other assets | 16,846,978 | 16,720,366 | |
| Total Assets | 1,449,301,328 | 1,444,248,227 | |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current account | 361,883,711 | 361,890,019 | |
| Saving account | 562,093,704 | 562,093,704 | |
| Time deposit | 209,634,748 | 209,759,748 | |
| Electronic money | 1,369,505 | 1,369,505 | |
| Liabilities to Bank Indonesia | 577 | 577 | |
| Liabilities to other banks | 3,656,301 | 3,656,301 | |
| Spot and derivative/forward liabilities | 257,613 | 257,613 | |
| Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo) | 1,330,996 | 1,330,996 | |
| Acceptance liabilities | 4,651,955 | 4,651,955 | |
| Issued securities | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| Loans/financing received | 2,241,939 | 2,241,939 | |
| Margin deposit | 275,893 | 275,893 | |
| Interbranch liabilities | - | - | |
| Other liabilities | 38,569,299 | 34,421,528 | |
| Non-controlling interest | 194,466 | 113,050 | |
| Total Liabilities | 1,186,660,707 | 1,182,562,828 | |

(in million Rupiah)

| | c | d | e | f | g |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Carrying values of items | | | | |
| | Subject to credit risk framework | Subject to counterparty credit risk framework | Subject to the securitization framework | Subject to the market risk framework | Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital |
| | 29,315,815 | - | - | 1,643,053 | - |
| | 45,054,681 | - | - | 7,583,664 | - |
| | 10,722,300 | - | - | 10,510,821 | - |
| | - | 221,208 | - | - | - |
| | 395,066,432 | - | - | 36,314,628 | - |
| | - | 1,222,258 | - | - | - |
| | - | 1,450,603 | - | - | - |
| | 10,061,742 | - | - | 5,946,835 | - |
| | 911,109,117 | - | - | 43,395,106 | - |
| | 10,717,227 | - | - | - | - |
| | 668,396 | - | - | - | 1,153,605 |
| | 13,153,630 | - | - | 488,527 | - |
| | (34,484,038) | - | - | (4,192,546) | - |
| | - | - | - | - | 2,668,116 |
| | - | - | - | - | (884,218) |
| | 37,949,889 | - | - | 8,285 | - |
| | (9,766,505) | - | - | (6,002) | - |
| | 2,127,603 | - | - | 24,511 | - |
| | 11,334,907 | - | - | 3,900,107 | 5,385,459 |
| | 1,433,031,196 | 2,894,069 | - | 105,616,989 | 8,322,962 |
| | - | - | - | 40,988,321 | 361,890,019 |
| | - | - | - | 19,272,715 | 562,093,704 |
| | - | - | - | 14,604,926 | 209,759,748 |
| | - | - | - | - | 1,369,505 |
| | - | - | - | - | 577 |
| | - | - | - | 1,531,742 | 3,656,301 |
| | - | - | - | - | 257,613 |
| | - | - | - | - | 1,330,996 |
| | - | - | - | 3,330,866 | 4,651,955 |
| | - | - | - | - | 500,000 |
| | - | - | - | 295,605 | 2,241,939 |
| | - | - | - | 97,209 | 275,893 |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | 5,651,657 | 34,421,528 |
| | - | - | - | - | 113,050 |
| | - | - | - | 85,773,041 | 1,182,562,828 |

3. General - Differences between carrying value in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards with exposure value in accordance with Financial Services Authority (L12) - as of December 31, 2024

(in million Rupiah)

| | | a | b | c | d | e |
|---|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Total | Item subject to : | | | |
| | | | Credit risk framework | Counterparty credit risk framework | Securitization framework | Market risk framework |
| 1 | Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1) | 1,444,248,227 | 1,433,031,196 | 2,894,069 | - | 105,616,989 |
| 2 | Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1) | 1,182,562,828 | - | - | - | 85,773,041 |
| 3 | Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation | 261,685,399 | 1,433,031,196 | 2,894,069 | - | 19,843,948 |
| 4 | Off-balance sheet amounts | 450,823,120 | 152,207,976 | - | - | 587,745 |
| 5 | Differences in valuations | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Differences due to consideration of provisions | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Differences due to prudential filters | - | - | - | - | - |
| Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes | | 261,685,399 | 1,433,031,196 | 2,894,069 | - | 19,843,948 |

4. General - Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts (LIA)

Difference between carrying value as reported in published financial statements and carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation because of the Bank has insurance subsidiaries.

The Group measures fair values using the following hierarchy of methods:

- Level 1: inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments that the Group can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data;
- Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active market are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments, the Bank determines fair values using valuation techniques.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free interest rates, benchmark interest rate, credit spreads and other variables used in estimating discount rates, bond prices, foreign currency exchange rates, and expected price volatilities and correlations.

5. Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2024

| No. | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Instruments and Reserves | | | |
| 1. | Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus | 7,252,306 | f |
| 2. | Retained earnings | 242,640,813 | i |
| 3. | Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves) | 15,585,243 | h |
| 4. | Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies) | N/A | |
| 5. | Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1) | - | |
| 6. | Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments | 265,478,362 | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Regulatory Adjustments | | | |
| 7. | Prudential valuation adjustments | - | |
| 8. | Goodwill (net of related tax liability) | (1,113,614) | a |
| 9. | Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability) | (670,284) | c |
| 10. | Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 11. | Cash-flow hedge reserve | N/A | |
| 12. | Shortfall on provisions to expected losses | N/A | |
| 13. | Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework) | - | k |
| 14. | Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities | - | j |
| 15. | Defined-benefit pension fund net assets | N/A | |
| 16. | Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet) | N/A | |
| 17. | Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity | N/A | |
| 18. | Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold) | N/A | |
| 19. | Significant investments in the common stock of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold) | N/A | |
| 20. | Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold) | - | b |
| 21. | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 22. | Amount exceeding the 15% threshold | | |
| 23. | Significant investments in the common stock of financials | N/A | |
| 24. | Mortgage servicing rights | N/A | |
| 25. | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences | N/A | |
| 26. | National specific regulatory adjustments | | |
| a. | Difference between allowance for possible losses and allowance for impairment losses on earning assets | - | |
| b. | Allowance for losses on non productive assets required to be provided | (1,844,098) | |
| c. | Deferred tax asset | (5,385,459) | d |
| d. | Investments in shares of stock | (1,153,605) | |
| e. | Shortage of capital on insurance subsidiary company | - | |
| f. | Securitisation Exposure | - | |
| g. | Other deduction factor of Common Equity Tier 1 | - | |
| 27. | Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions | - | |
| 28. | Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 | (10,167,060) | |
| 29. | Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) | 255,311,302 | |

5. Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2024

| No. | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments | | | |
| 30. | Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus | | |
| 31. | Classified as equity under applicable accounting standards | - | g |
| 32. | Classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards | - | e |
| 33. | Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1 | N/A | |
| 34. | Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1) | - | |
| 35. | Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out | N/A | |
| 36. | Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments | - | |
| Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 37. | Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments | N/A | |
| 38. | Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments | N/A | |
| 39. | Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold) | N/A | |
| 40. | Significant investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) | N/A | |
| 41. | National specific regulatory adjustments | | |
| | a. Investments in Instruments issued by the other bank that meet the criteria for inclusion in Additional Tier 1 | - | |
| 42. | Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions | - | |
| 43. | Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital | - | |
| 44. | Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) | - | |
| 45. | Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT 1) | 255,311,302 | |
| Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions | | | |
| 46. | Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus | 115,750 | |
| 47. | Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2 | N/A | |
| 48. | Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2) | - | |
| 49. | Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out | N/A | |
| 50. | General allowance for losses on earning assets that must be calculated with a maximum amount of 1.25% of RWA for Credit Risk | 9,770,973 | |
| 51. | Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments | 9,886,723 | |
| Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 52. | Investments in own Tier 2 instruments | N/A | |
| 53. | Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities | N/A | |
| 54. | Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only) | N/A | |
| 55. | Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) | N/A | |

5. Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2024

| No. | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| 56. | National specific regulatory adjustments | | |
| | a. Sinking fund | - | |
| | b. Investments in Instruments issued by the other bank that meet the criteria for inclusion in Additional Tier 2 | - | |
| 57. | Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital | - | |
| 58. | Tier 2 capital (T2) | 9,886,723 | |
| 59. | Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) | 265,198,025 | |
| 60. | Total risk weighted assets | 910,183,696 | |
| Capital ratios and buffers | | | |
| 61. | Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 28.05% | |
| 62. | Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 28.05% | |
| 63. | Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 29.14% | |
| 64. | Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 5.000% | |
| 65. | Capital conservation buffer requirement | 2.500% | |
| 66. | Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement | 0.000% | |
| 67. | Higher loss absorbency requirement | 2.500% | |
| 68. | Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 19.15% | |
| National minimal (if different from Basel 3) | | | |
| 69. | National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum) | N/A | |
| 70. | National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum) | N/A | |
| 71. | National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum) | N/A | |
| Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting) | | | |
| 72. | Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities | N/A | |
| 73. | Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities | N/A | |
| 74. | Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 75. | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 | | | |
| 76. | Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap) | N/A | |
| 77. | Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach | N/A | |
| 78. | Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) | N/A | |
| 79. | Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach | N/A | |
| Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022) | | | |
| 80. | Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | N/A | |
| 81. | Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | N/A | |
| 82. | Current cap on AT1 included phase out Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | N/A | |
| 83. | Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | N/A | |
| 84. | Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | N/A | |
| 85. | Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | N/A | |

5, Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2023

| No. | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Instruments and Reserves | | | |
| 1, | Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus | 7,252,306 | f |
| 2, | Retained earnings | 222,650,234 | i |
| 3, | Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves) | 15,521,218 | h |
| 4, | Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies) | N/A | |
| 5, | Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1) | - | |
| 6, | Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments | 245,423,758 | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Regulatory Adjustments | | | |
| 7, | Prudential valuation adjustments | - | |
| 8, | Goodwill (net of related tax liability) | (1,113,614) | a |
| 9, | Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability) | (426,630) | c |
| 10, | Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 11, | Cash-flow hedge reserve | N/A | |
| 12, | Shortfall on provisions to expected losses | N/A | |
| 13, | Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework) | - | k |
| 14, | Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities | - | j |
| 15, | Defined-benefit pension fund net assets | N/A | |
| 16, | Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet) | N/A | |
| 17, | Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity | N/A | |
| 18, | Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold) | N/A | |
| 19, | Significant investments in the common stock of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold) | N/A | |
| 20, | Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold) | - | b |
| 21, | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 22, | Amount exceeding the 15% threshold | | |
| 23, | Significant investments in the common stock of financials | N/A | |
| 24, | Mortgage servicing rights | N/A | |
| 25, | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences | N/A | |

5, Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2023

| No, | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| 26, | National specific regulatory adjustments | | |
| a, | Difference between allowance for possible losses and allowance for impairment losses on earning assets | - | |
| b, | Allowance for losses on non productive assets required to be provided | (1,704,721) | |
| c, | Deferred tax asset | (7,356,283) | d |
| d, | Investments in shares of stock | (1,120,930) | |
| e, | Shortage of capital on insurance subsidiary company | - | |
| f, | Securitisation Exposure | - | |
| g, | Other deduction factor of Common Equity Tier 1 | - | |
| 27, | Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions | - | |
| 28, | Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 | (11,722,178) | |
| 29, | Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) | 233,701,580 | |
| Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments | | | |
| 30, | Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus | | |
| 31, | Classified as equity under applicable accounting standards | - | g |
| 32, | Classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards | - | e |
| 33, | Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1 | N/A | |
| 34, | Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1) | - | |
| 35, | Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out | N/A | |
| 36, | Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments | - | |
| Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 37, | Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments | N/A | |
| 38, | Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments | N/A | |
| 39, | Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold) | N/A | |
| 40, | Significant investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) | N/A | |
| 41, | National specific regulatory adjustments | | |
| a, | Investments in Instruments issued by the other bank that meet the criteria for inclusion in Additional Tier 1 | - | |
| 42, | Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions | - | |
| 43, | Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital | - | |
| 44, | Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) | - | |
| 45, | Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT 1) | 233,701,580 | |

5, Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2023

| No. | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions | | | |
| 46, | Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus | 202,750 | |
| 47, | Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2 | N/A | |
| 48, | Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2) | - | |
| 49, | Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out | N/A | |
| 50, | General allowance for losses on earning assets that must be calculated with a maximum amount of 1,25% of RWA for Credit Risk | 8,789,846 | |
| 51, | Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments | 8,992,596 | |
| Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments | | | |
| 52, | Investments in own Tier 2 instruments | N/A | |
| 53, | Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities | N/A | |
| 54, | Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only) | N/A | |
| 55, | Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) | N/A | |
| 56, | National specific regulatory adjustments | | |
| | a, Sinking fund | - | |
| | b, Investments in Instruments issued by the other bank that meet the criteria for inclusion in Additional Tier 2 | - | |
| 57, | Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital | - | |
| 58, | Tier 2 capital (T2) | 8,992,596 | |
| 59, | Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) | 242,694,176 | |
| 60, | Total risk weighted assets | 825,610,552 | |
| Capital ratios and buffers | | | |
| 61, | Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 28.31% | |
| 62, | Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 28.31% | |
| 63, | Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 29.40% | |
| 64, | Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 5.000% | |
| 65, | Capital conservation buffer requirement | 2.500% | |
| 66, | Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement | 0.000% | |
| 67, | Higher loss absorbency requirement | 2.500% | |
| 68, | Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 19.41% | |

5, Capital - Composition of Capital (CC1) - as of December 31, 2023

| No. | Component | Amount (in million Rupiah) | Reference from Consolidated Statements of Financial Position |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | Consolidated | |
| National minimal (if different from Basel 3) | | | |
| 69, | National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum) | N/A | |
| 70, | National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum) | N/A | |
| 71, | National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum) | N/A | |
| Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting) | | | |
| 72, | Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities | N/A | |
| 73, | Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities | N/A | |
| 74, | Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 75, | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 | | | |
| 76, | Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap) | N/A | |
| 77, | Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach | N/A | |
| 78, | Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) | N/A | |
| 79, | Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach | N/A | |
| Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022) | | | |
| 80, | Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | N/A | |
| 81, | Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | N/A | |
| 82, | Current cap on AT 1 included phase out Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | N/A | |
| 83, | Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | N/A | |
| 84, | Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | N/A | |
| 85, | Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | N/A | |

6. Capital - Reconciliation of Capital (CC2) - as of December 31, 2024

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Accounts | Published Statements of Financial Position | Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as of December 31, 2024 | Reference |
|--------------|--|--|---|-----------|
| | | Consolidated | | |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| 1. | Cash | 29,315,878 | 29,315,815 | |
| 2. | Placement to Bank Indonesia | 45,054,681 | 45,054,681 | |
| 3. | Interbank placement | 11,167,894 | 10,722,300 | |
| 4. | Spot and derivative/forward receivables | 221,208 | 221,208 | |
| 5. | Securities | 400,007,735 | 395,066,432 | |
| 6. | Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo) | 1,222,258 | 1,222,258 | |
| 7. | Claims on securities bought under reverse repo | 1,450,603 | 1,450,603 | |
| 8. | Acceptance receivables | 10,061,742 | 10,061,742 | |
| 9. | Loans and financing | 911,109,701 | 911,109,117 | |
| 10. | Sharia financing | 10,717,227 | 10,717,227 | |
| 11. | Equity investment | 672,824 | 1,822,001 | |
| 12. | Other financial assets | 13,790,725 | 13,153,630 | |
| 13. | Impairment on financial assets -/- | (34,521,992) | (34,484,038) | |
| | a. Securities | (450,422) | (412,468) | |
| | b. Loans and Sharia financing | (33,498,517) | (33,498,517) | |
| | c. Others | (573,053) | (573,053) | |
| 14. | Intangible assets | 2,722,675 | 2,668,116 | |
| | Goodwill | 1,158,201 | 1,157,122 | a |
| | Mortgage servicing rights | - | - | b |
| | Other intangibles (excluding Mortgage servicing rights) | 1,564,474 | 1,510,994 | c |
| | Accumulated amortization on intangible asset -/- | (917,036) | (884,218) | |
| | Goodwill | (43,512) | (43,508) | a |
| | Mortgage servicing rights | - | - | b |
| | Other intangibles (excluding Mortgage servicing rights) | (873,524) | (840,710) | c |
| 15. | Fixed assets and equipment | 38,150,330 | 37,949,889 | |
| | Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets and equipment -/- | (9,899,706) | (9,766,505) | |
| 16. | Non productive asset | 2,127,603 | 2,127,603 | |
| | a. Abandoned property | 47,668 | 47,668 | |
| | b. Foreclosed accounts | 1,859,220 | 1,859,220 | |
| | c. Suspense accounts | 12,747 | 12,747 | |
| | d. Interbranch assets | 207,968 | 207,968 | |
| 17. | Other assets | 16,846,978 | 16,720,366 | |
| | Deferred tax assets | 5,495,208 | 5,385,459 | d |
| | Others | 11,351,770 | 11,334,907 | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 1,449,301,328 | 1,444,248,227 | |

6. Capital - Reconciliation of Capital (CC2) - as of December 31, 2024

(in million Rupiah)

| (in million Rupiah) | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| No. | Accounts | Published Statements of Financial Position | Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as of December 31, 2024 | Reference |
| | | Consolidated | | |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES | | | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| 1. | Current account | 361,883,711 | 361,890,019 | |
| 2. | Saving account | 562,093,704 | 562,093,704 | |
| 3. | Time deposit | 209,634,748 | 209,759,748 | |
| 4. | Electronic money | 1,369,505 | 1,369,505 | |
| 5. | Liabilities to Bank Indonesia | 577 | 577 | |
| 6. | Interbank liabilities | 3,656,301 | 3,656,301 | |
| 7. | Spot and derivative/forward liabilities | 257,613 | 257,613 | |
| 8. | Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement | 1,330,996 | 1,330,996 | |
| 9. | Acceptance liabilities | 4,651,955 | 4,651,955 | |
| 10. | Issued securities | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| 11. | Loans/financing received | 2,241,939 | 2,241,939 | |
| | Recognized in AT 1 | - | - | e |
| | Not recognized in capital | 2,241,939 | 2,241,939 | |
| 12. | Margin deposit | 275,893 | 275,893 | |
| 13. | Interbranch liabilities | - | - | |
| 14. | Other liabilities | 38,569,299 | 34,421,528 | |
| 15. | Non-controlling interest | 194,466 | 113,050 | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 1,186,660,707 | 1,182,562,828 | |

6. Capital - Reconciliation of Capital (CC2) - as of December 31, 2024

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Accounts | Published Statements of Financial Position | Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as of December 31, 2024 | Reference |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|
| | | Consolidated | | |
| EQUITIES | | | | |
| 16. | Paid in capital | 1,540,938 | 1,540,938 | |
| | a. Capital | 5,500,000 | 5,500,000 | |
| | a.1. amount eligible for CET 1 | 5,500,000 | 5,500,000 | f |
| | a.2. amount eligible for AT 1 | - | - | g |
| | b. Unpaid capital -/- | (3,959,062) | (3,959,062) | |
| | b.1. amount eligible for CET 1 | (3,959,062) | (3,959,062) | f |
| | b.2. amount eligible for AT 1 | - | - | g |
| | c. Treasury stock -/- | - | - | |
| | c.1. amount eligible for CET 1 | - | - | f |
| | c.2. amount eligible for AT 1 | - | - | g |
| 17. | Additional paid in capital | 5,548,977 | 5,618,537 | |
| | a. Agio | 5,711,368 | 5,711,368 | f |
| | b. Disagio -/- | - | - | f |
| | c. Fund for paid up capital | - | - | f |
| | d. Others | (162,391) | (92,831) | |
| 18. | Other comprehensive income | 8,173,485 | 8,164,571 | |
| | a. Gains | 11,878,405 | 11,873,209 | |
| | b. Losses -/- | (3,704,920) | (3,708,638) | |
| 19. | Reserves | 3,720,540 | 3,720,540 | h |
| | a. General reserves | 3,720,540 | 3,720,540 | |
| | b. Appropriated reserves | - | - | |
| 20. | Gain/loss | 243,656,681 | 242,640,813 | |
| | a. Previous years | 223,029,202 | 222,200,295 | |
| | a. 1. Gain/Loss previous years | 223,029,202 | 222,200,295 | i |
| | a. 2. Gain/Loss due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities | - | - | j |
| | a. 3. Securitisation gain on sale | - | - | k |
| | b. Current Year | 54,836,305 | 54,649,344 | |
| | b. 1. Gain/Loss current year | 54,836,305 | 54,649,344 | i |
| | b. 2. Gain/Loss due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities | - | - | j |
| | b. 3. Securitisation gain on sale | - | - | k |
| | c. Dividend paid -/- | (34,208,826) | (34,208,826) | i |
| TOTAL EQUITIES | | 262,640,621 | 261,685,399 | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES | | 1,449,301,328 | 1,444,248,227 | |

6. Capital - Reconciliation of Capital (CC2) - as of December 31, 2023

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Accounts | Published Statements of Financial Position | Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as of December 31, 2024 | Reference |
|------------|--|--|---|-----------|
| | | Consolidated | | |
| ASET | | | | |
| 1. | Cash | 21,701,514 | 21,701,447 | |
| 2. | Placement to Bank Indonesia | 93,369,596 | 93,369,596 | |
| 3. | Interbank placement | 10,065,706 | 9,038,204 | |
| 4. | Spot and derivative/forward receivables | 217,514 | 217,514 | |
| 5. | Securities | 335,856,269 | 332,267,991 | |
| 6. | Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo) | 1,117,221 | 1,117,221 | |
| 7. | Claims on securities bought under reverse repo | 93,097,151 | 93,097,151 | |
| 8. | Acceptance receivables | 14,942,739 | 14,942,739 | |
| 9. | Loans and financing | 801,238,110 | 801,236,990 | |
| 10. | Sharia financing | 9,013,552 | 9,013,552 | |
| 11. | Equity investment | 853,800 | 1,970,303 | |
| 12. | Other financial assets | 15,094,056 | 14,397,891 | |
| 13. | Impairment on financial assets -/- | (34,898,867) | (34,859,953) | |
| | a. Securities | (444,590) | (405,676) | |
| | b. Loans and Sharia financing | (34,059,755) | (34,059,755) | |
| | c. Others | (394,522) | (394,522) | |
| 14. | Intangible assets | 2,622,268 | 2,572,022 | |
| | Goodwill | 1,158,201 | 1,157,122 | a |
| | Mortgage servicing rights | - | - | b |
| | Other intangibles (excluding Mortgage servicing rights) | 1,464,067 | 1,414,900 | c |
| | Accumulated amortization on intangible asset -/- | (1,057,495) | (1,031,778) | |
| | Goodwill | (43,512) | (43,508) | a |
| | Mortgage servicing rights | - | - | b |
| | Other intangibles (excluding Mortgage servicing rights) | (1,013,983) | (988,270) | c |
| 15. | Fixed assets and equipment | 36,924,867 | 36,742,510 | |
| | Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets and equipment -/- | (10,100,123) | (9,992,344) | |
| 16. | Non productive asset | 1,947,165 | 1,947,165 | |
| | a. Abandoned property | 47,212 | 47,212 | |
| | b. Foreclosed accounts | 1,707,367 | 1,707,367 | |
| | c. Suspense accounts | 21,406 | 21,406 | |
| | d. Interbranch assets | 171,180 | 171,180 | |
| 17. | Other assets | 16,101,967 | 16,317,035 | |
| | Deferred tax assets | 7,451,236 | 7,356,283 | d |
| TOTAL ASET | | 1,408,107,010 | 1,404,065,256 | |

6. Capital - Reconciliation of Capital (CC2) - as of December 31, 2023

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Accounts | Published Statements of Financial Position | Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as of December 31, 2024 | Reference |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|
| | | Consolidated | | |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES | | | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| 1. | Current account | 348,457,223 | 348,494,977 | |
| 2. | Saving account | 536,183,763 | 536,183,763 | |
| 3. | Time deposit | 217,031,663 | 217,056,663 | |
| 4. | Electronic money | 1,240,471 | 1,240,471 | |
| 5. | Liabilities to Bank Indonesia | 577 | 577 | |
| 6. | Interbank liabilities | 10,070,823 | 10,070,823 | |
| 7. | Spot and derivative/forward liabilities | 122,765 | 122,765 | |
| 8. | Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreement | 1,054,780 | 1,054,780 | |
| 9. | Acceptance liabilities | 6,701,256 | 6,701,256 | |
| 10. | Issued securities | 690,000 | 690,000 | |
| 11. | Loans/financing received | 1,629,049 | 1,629,049 | |
| | Recognized in AT 1 | - | - | e |
| | Not recognized in capital | 1,629,049 | 1,629,049 | |
| 12. | Margin deposit | 290,144 | 290,144 | |
| 13. | Interbranch liabilities | 5,388 | 5,388 | |
| 14. | Other liabilities | 42,091,515 | 38,842,050 | |
| 15. | Non-controlling interest | 181,337 | 108,278 | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 1,165,750,754 | 1,162,490,984 | |

6. Capital - Reconciliation of Capital (CC2) - as of December 31, 2023

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Accounts | Published Statements of Financial Position | Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as of December 31, 2024 | Reference |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| | | Consolidated | | |
| EQUITIES | | | | |
| 16. | Paid in capital | 1,540,938 | 1,540,938 | |
| | a. Capital | 5,500,000 | 5,500,000 | |
| | a.1. amount eligible for CET 1 | 5,500,000 | 5,500,000 | f |
| | a.2. amount eligible for AT 1 | - | - | g |
| | b. Unpaid capital -/- | (3,959,062) | (3,959,062) | |
| | b.1. amount eligible for CET 1 | (3,959,062) | (3,959,062) | f |
| | b.2. amount eligible for AT 1 | - | - | g |
| | c. Treasury stock -/- | - | - | |
| | c.1. amount eligible for CET 1 | - | - | f |
| | c.2. amount eligible for AT 1 | - | - | g |
| 17. | Additional paid in capital | 5,548,977 | 5,618,537 | |
| | a. Agio | 5,711,368 | 5,711,368 | f |
| | b. Disagio -/- | - | - | f |
| | c. Fund for paid up capital | - | - | f |
| | d. Others | (162,391) | (92,831) | |
| 18. | Other comprehensive income | 8,553,051 | 8,530,414 | |
| | a. Gains | 12,316,976 | 12,296,454 | |
| | b. Losses -/- | (3,763,925) | (3,766,040) | |
| 19. | Reserves | 3,234,149 | 3,234,149 | h |
| | a. General reserves | 3,234,149 | 3,234,149 | |
| | b. Appropriated reserves | - | - | |
| 20. | Gain/loss | 223,479,141 | 222,650,234 | |
| | a. Previous years | 201,035,967 | 200,411,992 | |
| | a. 1. Gain/Loss previous years | 201,035,967 | 200,411,992 | i |
| | a. 2. Gain/Loss due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities | - | - | j |
| | a. 3. Securitisation gain on sale | - | - | k |
| | b. Current Year | 48,639,122 | 48,434,190 | |
| | b. 1. Gain/Loss current year | 48,639,122 | 48,434,190 | i |
| | b. 2. Gain/Loss due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities | - | - | j |
| | b. 3. Securitisation gain on sale | - | - | k |
| | c. Dividend paid -/- | (26,195,948) | (26,195,948) | i |
| TOTAL EQUITIES | | 242,356,256 | 241,574,272 | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES | | 1,408,107,010 | 1,404,065,256 | |

7. Capital - Main Features of Capital and TLAC - Eligible Instruments (CCA) - as of December 31, 2024

| No. | Question | Answer | Answer | Answer |
|-----|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Issuer | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| 2. | Unique identifier | BBCA | BBCA01ASBCN1 | BBCA01BSBCN1 |
| 3. | Governing law(s) of the instrument | Indonesian Law | Indonesian Law | Indonesian Law |
| | Regulatory treatment | | | |
| 4. | Transitional Basel III rules | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 5. | Post-transitional Basel III rules | CET 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 |
| 6. | Eligible at Solo/Group or group and solo | Solo | Solo | Solo |
| 7. | Instrument type | Common Stock | Subordinated Loan | Subordinated Loan |
| 8. | Amount recognised in regulatory capital | 7,252,306 | 435,000 | 65,000 |
| 9. | Par value of instrument | 12.5 | 435,000 | 65,000 |
| 10. | Accounting classification | Equity | Liability - Amortised Cost | Liability - Amortised Cost |
| 11. | Original date of issuance | 31 May 2000 | 5 July 2018 | 5 July 2018 |
| 12. | Perpetual or dated | Perpetual | With Maturity | With Maturity |
| 13. | Original maturity date | N/A | 5 July 2025 | 5 July 2030 |
| 14. | Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval | No | No | No |
| 15. | Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (if any) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 16. | Subsequent call option | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Coupons/dividends | | | |
| 17. | Fixed or floating | Floating | Fixed | Fixed |
| 18. | Coupon rate and any related index | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 19. | Existence of a dividend stopper | No | No | No |
| 20. | Fully discretionary; partial or mandatory | Fully discretionary | partial | partial |
| 21. | Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem | No | No | No |
| 22. | Non-cumulative or cumulative | Noncumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| 23. | Convertible or non-convertible | Non-convertible | Non-convertible | Non-convertible |
| 24. | If convertible, conversion trigger (s) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 25. | If convertible, fully or partially | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 26. | If convertible, conversion rate | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 27. | If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 28. | If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 29. | If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 30. | Write-down feature | No | Yes | Yes |
| 31. | If write-down, write-down trigger(s) | N/A | **) | **)) |
| 32. | If write-down, full or partial | N/A | Full or partial | Full or partial |
| 33. | If write-down, permanent or temporary | N/A | Permanent | Permanent |
| 34. | If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 35. | Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation | *) | ***) | ***) |
| 36. | Non-compliant transitioned features | No | No | No |
| 37. | If yes, specify non-compliant features | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Qualitative Analysis

*) In a liquidation, shareholders shall only receive the remaining proceeds, if any, after all existing creditors have been paid and there is still the remaining assets of the company

**) (i) Common Equity Tier 1 ratio lower or equal to 5.125% from risk weighted assets, both individually and consolidated with subsidiaries; and/or
(ii) there is a plan from authorized authority to make capital investment to the Entity which is considered to have the potential disrupt the continuity of its business; and
(iii) there is an order from Financial Services Authority (OJK) to write down.
If in the future the write down criteria are determined otherwise based on the provisions of the laws and regulations, the write down criteria will follow these provisions.

***) At the time of Liquidation, the subordinated bond holder will only get return on investment if all preferred creditors and senior debt holders of the company have received payment and there is still the remaining assets of the company.

7. Capital - Main Features of Capital and TLAC - Eligible Instruments (CCA) - as of December 31, 2023

| No. | Question | Answer | Answer | Answer |
|-----|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Issuer | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| 2. | Unique identifier | BBCA | BBCA01ASBCN1 | BBCA01BSBCN1 |
| 3. | Governing law(s) of the instrument | Indonesian Law | Indonesian Law | Indonesian Law |
| | Regulatory treatment | | | |
| 4. | Transitional Basel III rules | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 5. | Post-transitional Basel III rules | CET 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 |
| 6. | Eligible at Solo/Group or group and solo | Solo | Solo | Solo |
| 7. | Instrument type | Common stock | Subordinated securities | Subordinated securities |
| 8. | Amount recognised in regulatory capital | 7,252,306 | 435,000 | 65,000 |
| 9. | Par value of instrument | 12.05 | 435,000 | 65,000 |
| 10. | Accounting classification | Equity | Liability – Amortised Cost | Liability – Amortised Cost |
| 11. | Original date of issuance | May 31, 2000 | July 5, 2018 | July 5, 2018 |
| 12. | Perpetual or dated | Perpetual | With maturity | With maturity |
| 13. | Original maturity date | N/A | July 5, 2025 | July 5, 2030 |
| 14. | Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval | No | No | No |
| 15. | Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (if any) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 16. | Subsequent call option | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Coupons/dividends | | | |
| 17. | Fixed or floating | Floating | Fixed | Fixed |
| 18. | Coupon rate and any related index | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 19. | Existence of a dividend stopper | No | No | No |
| 20. | Fully discretionary; partial or mandatory | Fully | Partial | Partial |
| 21. | Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem | No | No | No |
| 22. | Non-cumulative or cumulative | Non-cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| 23. | Convertible or non-convertible | Non-convertible | Non-convertible | Non-convertible |
| 24. | If convertible, conversion trigger (s) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 25. | If convertible, fully or partially | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 26. | If convertible, conversion rate | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 27. | If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 28. | If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 29. | If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 30. | Write-down feature | No | Yes | Yes |
| 31. | If write-down, write-down trigger(s) | N/A | **) | **) |
| 32. | If write-down, full or partial | N/A | can be full or partial | can be full or partial |
| 33. | If write-down, permanent or temporary | N/A | Permanent | Permanent |
| 34. | If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 35. | Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation | *) | ***) | ***) |
| 36. | Non-compliant transitioned features | No | No | No |
| 37. | If yes, specify non-compliant features | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Qualitative Analysis

*) In a liquidation, shareholders shall only receive the remaining proceeds, if any, after all existing creditors have been paid and there is still the remaining assets of the company.

**) (i) Common Equity Tier 1 ratio lower or equal to 5.125% from risk weighted assets, both individually and consolidated with subsidiaries; and/or
(ii) there is a plan from authorized authority to make capital investment to the Emiten which is considered to have the potential disrupt the continuity of its business; and
(iii) there is an order from Financial Services Authority (OJK) to write down.
If in the future the write down criteria are determined otherwise based on the provisions of the laws and regulations, the write down criteria will follow these provisions.

***) At the time of Liquidation, the subordinated bond holder will only get return on investment if all preferred creditors and senior debt holders of the company have received payment and there is still the remaining assets of the company.

10.a. Leverage Ratio - Exposure in Leverage Ratio Report and Report of Leverage Calculation - Bank Only**A. Exposure in Leverage Ratio Report**

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Information | As of December 31, 2024 |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Total assets on the balance sheet in published financial statements. (Gross value before deducting impairment provision). | 1,439,638,640 |
| 2 | Adjustment for investment in Bank, Financial Institution, Insurance Company, and/or other entities that consolidated based on accounting standard yet out of scope consolidation based on Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. | - |
| 3 | Adjustment for portfolio of financial asset that have underlying which already transferred to without recourse securitization asset as stipulated in OJK's statutory regulations related to Prudential Principles in Securitization Asset Activity for General Bank In the event that the underlying financial asset has been deducted from the total assets in the statement of financial position, the number on this line is 0 (zero). | - |
| 4 | Adjustment to temporary exception of Placement to Bank Indonesia in accordance Statutory Reserve Requirement (if any). | N/A |
| 5 | Adjustment to fiduciary asset that recognized as balance sheet based on accounting standard yet excluded from total exposure in Leverage Ratio calculation. | N/A |
| 6 | Adjustment to acquisition cost or sales price of financial assets regularly using trade date accounting method. | - |
| 7 | Adjustment to qualified cash pooling transaction as stipulated in this OJK's regulation. | - |
| 8 | Adjustment to exposure of derivative transaction. | 930,837 |
| 9 | Adjustment to exposure of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) as example: reverse repo transaction. | 199,932 |
| 10 | Adjustment to exposure of Off Balance Sheet transaction that already multiply with Credit Conversion Factor. | 151,566,257 |
| 11 | Prudent valuation adjustments in form of capital deduction factor and impairment. | (51,764,964) |
| 12 | Other adjustments. | - |
| 13 | Total Exposure in Leverage Ratio Calculation | 1,540,570,702 |

B. Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Information | Period | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 31 December 2024 | 30 September 2024 |
| On-Balance Sheet Exposure | | | |
| 1 | On-balance sheet exposure including collateral, but excluding derivatives and securities financing transaction (SFTs) (gross value before deducting impairment provisions). | 1,437,334,614 | 1,424,919,493 |
| 2 | Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the accounting standard. | - | - |
| 3 | (Deductions of receivable assets for CVM provided in derivatives transactions). | - | - |
| 4 | (Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset). | - | - |
| 5 | (Impairment provision those assets inline with accounting standard applied). | (33,308,750) | (34,813,195) |
| 6 | (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments). | (15,488,631) | (16,685,423) |
| 7 | Total On-Balance Sheet Exposure | 1,388,537,233 | 1,373,420,875 |
| | (Sum of rows 1 to 6) | | |
| Derivative Exposure | | | |
| 8 | Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting). | 306,487 | 525,094 |
| 9 | Add on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions. | 843,269 | 632,173 |
| 10 | (Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures) | - | (28) |
| 11 | Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives. | - | - |
| 12 | (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives). | - | - |
| 13 | Total Derivative Exposure | 1,149,756 | 1,157,239 |
| | (Sum of rows 8 to 12) | | |

B. Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Information | Period | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 31 December 2024 | 30 September 2024 |
| Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure | | | |
| 14 | Gross SFT Assets. | 2,085,107 | 2,029,501 |
| 15 | (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets). | - | - |
| 16 | Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets refers to current exposure calculation. | 199,932 | 295,214 |
| 17 | Agent transaction exposures. | - | - |
| 18 | Total SFT Exposure | 2,285,039 | 2,324,715 |
| | (Sum of rows 14 to 17) | | |
| Other Off-Balance Sheet Exposure | | | |
| 19 | Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount. (gross value before deducting impairment provision) | 447,829,590 | 427,654,442 |
| 20 | (Adjustment from the result of multiplying commitment payable or contingent payables with credit conversion factor and deducted with impairment provision). | (296,263,333) | (285,496,275) |
| 21 | (Impairment provision for off balance sheet inline with accounting standard). | (2,967,583) | (3,138,590) |
| 22 | Total Other Off-Balance Sheet Exposure | 148,598,674 | 139,019,577 |
| | (Sum of rows 19 to 21) | | |
| Capital and Total Exposure | | | |
| 23 | Tier 1 Capital | 239,468,854 | 230,944,007 |
| 24 | Total Exposure | 1,540,570,702 | 1,515,922,406 |
| | (Sum of rows 7,13,18,22) | | |
| Leverage Ratio | | | |
| 25 | Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) | 15.54% | 15.23% |
| 25a | Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves). | 15.54% | 15.23% |
| 26 | National Minimum Leverage Ratio Requirement. | 3.00% | 3.00% |
| 27 | Applicable Leverage Buffer. | N/A | N/A |
| Disclosures of Mean Values | | | |
| 28 | Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables. | 39,732,399 | 50,514,785 |
| 29 | Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables. | 2,085,107 | 2,029,501 |
| 30 | Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets. | 1,578,217,994 | 1,564,407,690 |
| 30a | Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT asset. | 1,578,217,994 | 1,564,407,690 |
| 31 | Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets. | 15.17% | 14.76% |
| 31a | Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets. | 15.17% | 14.76% |

10.b. Leverage Ratio - Exposure in Leverage Ratio Report and Report of Leverage Calculation - Consolidated**A. Exposure in Leverage Ratio Report**

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Information | As of December 31, 2024 |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Total assets on the balance sheet in published financial statements. (Gross value before deducting impairment provision). | 1,483,823,320 |
| 2 | Adjustment for investment in Bank, Financial Institution, Insurance Company, and/or other entities that consolidated based on accounting standard yet out of scope consolidation based on Financial Services Authority (OJK). | (5,053,101) |
| 3 | Adjustment for portfolio of financial asset that have underlying which already transferred to without recourse securitization asset as stipulated in OJK's statutory regulations related to Prudential Principles in Securitization Asset Activity for General Bank. In the event that the underlying financial asset has been deducted from the total assets in the statement of financial position, the number on this line is 0 (zero). | - |
| 4 | Adjustment to temporary exception of Placement to Bank Indonesia in accordance Statutory Reserve Requirement (if any). | N/A |
| 5 | Adjustment to fiduciary asset that recognized as balance sheet based on accounting standard yet excluded from total exposure in Leverage Ratio calculation. | N/A |
| 6 | Adjustment to acquisition cost or sales price of financial assets regularly using trade date accounting method. | - |
| 7 | Adjustment to qualified cash pooling transaction as stipulated in Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation. | - |
| 8 | Adjustment to exposure of derivative transaction. | 931,752 |
| 9 | Adjustment to exposure of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) as example: reverse repo transaction. | 785,603 |
| 10 | Adjustment to exposure of Off Balance Sheet transaction that already multiply with Credit Conversion Factor. | 152,528,902 |
| 11 | Prudent valuation adjustments in form of capital deduction factor and impairment. | (45,819,100) |
| 12 | Other adjustments | - |
| 13 | Total Exposure in Leverage Ratio Calculation | 1,587,197,376 |

B. Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Information | Period | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 31 December 2024 | 30 September 2024 |
| On-Balance Sheet Exposure | | | |
| 1 | On-balance sheet exposure including collateral, but excluding derivatives and securities financing transaction (SFTs). (gross value before deducting impairment provisions) | 1,475,876,150 | 1,461,747,831 |
| 2 | Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the accounting standard. | - | - |
| 3 | (Deductions of receivable assets for CVM provided in derivatives transactions). | - | - |
| 4 | (Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset). | - | - |
| 5 | (Impairment provision those assets inline with accounting standard applied). | (34,520,951) | (35,956,495) |
| 6 | (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments). | (8,322,962) | (9,441,920) |
| 7 | Total On-Balance Sheet Exposure (Sum of rows 1 to 6) | 1,433,032,237 | 1,416,349,416 |
| Derivative Exposure | | | |
| 8 | Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting). | 309,691 | 525,094 |
| 9 | Add on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions. | 843,269 | 632,173 |
| 10 | (Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures). | N/A | (28) |
| 11 | Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives. | - | - |
| 12 | (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives). | - | - |
| 13 | Total Derivative Exposure (Sum of rows 8 to 12) | 1,152,960 | 1,157,239 |

B. Leverage Ratio Calculation Report

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Information | Period | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 31 December 2024 | 30 September 2024 |
| Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) Exposure | | | |
| 14 | Gross SFT Assets. | 2,671,820 | 2,419,386 |
| 15 | (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets). | - | - |
| 16 | Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets refers to current exposure calculation. | 786,644 | 685,099 |
| 17 | Agent transaction exposures. | - | - |
| 18 | Total SFT Exposure (Sum of rows 14 to 17) | 3,458,464 | 3,104,485 |
| Other Off-Balance Sheet Exposure | | | |
| 19 | Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount (gross value before deducting impairment provision). | 450,823,119 | 429,876,572 |
| 20 | (Adjustment from the result of multiplying commitment payable or contingent payables with credit conversion factor and deducted with impairment provision). | (298,294,217) | (287,516,556) |
| 21 | (Impairment provision for off balance sheet inline with accounting standard). | (2,975,187) | (3,141,201) |
| 22 | Total Other Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (Sum of rows 19 to 21) | 149,553,715 | 139,218,815 |
| Capital and Total Exposure | | | |
| 23 | Tier 1 Capital | 255,311,302 | 247,507,639 |
| 24 | Total Exposure (Sum of rows 7,13,18,22) | 1,587,197,376 | 1,559,829,955 |
| Leverage Ratio | | | |
| 25 | Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) | 16.09% | 15.87% |
| 25a | Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves). | 16.09% | 15.87% |
| 26 | National Minimum Leverage Ratio Requirement. | 3.00% | 3.00% |
| 27 | Applicable Leverage Buffer. | N/A | N/A |
| Disclosures of Mean Values | | | |
| 28 | Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables. | 40,516,446 | 51,425,093 |
| 29 | Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables. | 2,671,820 | 2,419,386 |
| 30 | Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets. | 1,625,042,002 | 1,608,835,662 |
| 30a | Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT asset. | 1,625,042,002 | 1,608,835,662 |
| 31 | Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets. | 15.71% | 15.38% |
| 31a | Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets. | 15.71% | 15.38% |

12.a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Credit Quality over Asset (CR1) - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Gross Carrying Value | | Allowance for impairment losses | Allowance for impairment losses | | Allowance for impairment losses (IRB Approach) | Net Receivables (a+b-c) |
| | Past Due Receivables | Non Past Due Receivables | | Stage 2 and Stage 3 | Stage 1 | | |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| 1 Credit | 16,022,062 | 878,890,020 | 32,382,006 | 20,727,914 | 11,654,092 | | 862,530,076 |
| 2 Securities | 100,000 | 381,416,498 | 377,570 | 100,000 | 277,570 | | 381,138,928 |
| 3 Other Off-Balance Sheet | 89,066 | 355,273,406 | 2,967,583 | 159,872 | 2,807,711 | | 352,394,889 |
| 4 Total | 16,211,128 | 1,615,579,924 | 35,727,159 | 20,987,786 | 14,739,373 | | 1,596,063,893 |

12.b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Credit Quality over Asset (CR1) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Gross Carrying Value | | Allowance for impairment losses | Allowance for impairment losses | | Allowance for impairment losses (IRB Approach) | Net Receivables (a+b-c) |
| | Past Due Receivables | Non Past Due Receivables | | Stage 2 and Stage 3 | Stage 1 | | |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| 1 Credit | 16,413,245 | 905,413,099 | 33,498,517 | 21,468,597 | 12,029,920 | | 888,327,827 |
| 2 Securities | 100,000 | 394,966,431 | 412,468 | 100,000 | 312,468 | | 394,653,963 |
| 3 Other Off-Balance Sheet | 89,066 | 357,312,122 | 2,975,187 | 159,872 | 2,815,315 | | 354,426,001 |
| 4 Total | 16,602,311 | 1,657,691,652 | 36,886,172 | 21,728,469 | 15,157,703 | | 1,637,407,791 |

13.a. Credit Risk - Disclosures of Past Due Credit and Securities Movements (CR2) - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| | As of 31 December, 2024 |
|---|-------------------------|
| | a |
| 1 Past Due Credit and Securities in prior reporting | 18,199,114 |
| 2 Past Due Credit and Securities since prior reporting | 6,401,257 |
| 3 Credit and Securities Restated to Not Past Due Receivables | 1,487,692 |
| 4 Written-Off | 2,150,890 |
| 5 Other Changes | (4,839,727) |
| 6 Past Due Credit and Securities for end of reporting period (1+2-3-4+5) | 16,122,062 |

13.b. Credit Risk - Disclosures of Past Due Credit and Securities Movements (CR2) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| | As of 31 December, 2024 |
|---|-------------------------|
| | a |
| 1 Past Due Credit and Securities in prior reporting | 18,571,755 |
| 2 Past Due Credit and Securities since prior reporting | 6,566,508 |
| 3 Credit and Securities Restated to Not Past Due Receivables | 1,520,068 |
| 4 Written-Off | 2,465,904 |
| 5 Other Changes | (4,639,046) |
| 6 Past Due Credit and Securities for end of reporting period (1+2-3-4+5) | 16,513,245 |

14.1a. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region (CRB-1) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | - | 368,166,256 | - | - | 368,166,256 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 313,604 | 42,199,324 | - | - | 42,512,928 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 260,231 | 52,102,114 | 78,226 | 57,714 | 52,498,285 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 9,699 | 54,245,819 | 488,913 | 11,950 | 54,756,381 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | 627,983 | - | - | 627,983 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 14,450,545 | 187,288,264 | 6,263,453 | 9,435,054 | 217,437,316 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 22,205,493 | 310,678,296 | 7,532,061 | 12,944,109 | 353,359,959 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 3,775,001 | 87,147,016 | 2,153,413 | 3,498,945 | 96,574,375 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 7,701,027 | 244,044,367 | 3,073,298 | 4,434,524 | 259,253,216 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 254,205 | 4,639,972 | 169,738 | 274,752 | 5,338,667 |
| 15 | Other Assets | 4,442,645 | 59,345,655 | 1,034,432 | 3,709,309 | 68,532,041 |
| | Total | 53,412,450 | 1,410,485,066 | 20,793,534 | 34,366,357 | 1,519,057,407 |

14.1a. Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region (CRB-1) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2023 | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | - | 445,174,198 | - | - | 445,174,198 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | - | 45,470,531 | - | - | 45,470,531 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 254,814 | 58,801,484 | 82,310 | 161,810 | 59,300,418 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 163,539 | 45,854,488 | 682,229 | 7,017 | 46,707,273 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | 538,590 | - | - | 538,590 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 12,623,481 | 173,194,709 | 5,416,358 | 8,301,905 | 199,536,453 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 19,845,464 | 266,652,637 | 5,710,675 | 11,798,687 | 304,007,463 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 3,153,019 | 74,610,364 | 2,062,102 | 2,990,885 | 82,816,370 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 5,942,622 | 228,425,397 | 2,914,179 | 3,707,889 | 240,990,087 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 255,511 | 4,280,227 | 69,507 | 136,113 | 4,741,358 |
| 15 | Other Assets | 3,104,743 | 55,168,724 | 742,724 | 1,943,826 | 60,960,017 |
| | Total | 45,343,193 | 1,398,171,349 | 17,680,084 | 29,048,132 | 1,490,242,758 |

14.1b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region (CRB-1)- Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Foreign Operation | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | - | 378,037,874 | - | - | - | 378,037,874 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 346,937 | 42,459,758 | - | 233,333 | - | 43,040,028 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 260,231 | 54,174,271 | 78,226 | 57,714 | 345,285 | 54,915,727 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 9,699 | 53,928,029 | 488,913 | 11,950 | - | 54,438,591 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | 600,017 | - | - | 59,109 | 659,126 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 14,494,023 | 188,393,579 | 6,264,528 | 9,476,912 | - | 218,629,042 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 22,210,582 | 310,791,336 | 7,532,061 | 12,949,390 | - | 353,483,369 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | 77,950 | 57,296 | 12,376 | 53,387 | - | 201,009 |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 5,795,060 | 96,295,259 | 2,842,230 | 4,518,449 | - | 109,450,998 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 9,318,475 | 258,023,419 | 3,927,856 | 5,001,871 | - | 276,271,621 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 274,445 | 4,723,792 | 178,095 | 281,286 | - | 5,457,618 |
| 15 | Other Assets | 4,489,109 | 60,956,954 | 1,034,432 | 3,709,533 | 4,035 | 70,194,063 |
| Total | | 57,276,511 | 1,448,441,584 | 22,358,717 | 36,293,825 | 408,429 | 1,564,779,066 |

14.1b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Region (CRB-1) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2023 | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Foreign Operation | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | - | 455,677,257 | - | - | 200,323 | 455,877,580 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | - | 46,141,368 | - | - | - | 46,141,368 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 254,814 | 60,038,662 | 82,310 | 161,810 | 118,337 | 60,655,933 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 163,539 | 45,144,398 | 682,229 | 7,017 | - | 45,997,183 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | 840,103 | - | - | - | 840,103 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 12,646,670 | 173,829,079 | 5,416,358 | 8,314,072 | - | 200,206,179 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 19,850,423 | 266,836,271 | 5,710,675 | 11,800,158 | - | 304,197,527 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | 254,391 | - | - | - | 254,391 |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 4,671,048 | 83,106,717 | 2,656,156 | 3,738,644 | - | 94,172,565 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 6,591,439 | 240,936,018 | 2,938,749 | 4,233,795 | 707,494 | 255,407,495 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 270,892 | 4,352,023 | 73,605 | 140,505 | - | 4,837,025 |
| 15 | Other Assets | 3,104,743 | 56,462,862 | 742,724 | 1,943,826 | 7,966 | 62,262,121 |
| Total | | 47,553,568 | 1,433,619,149 | 18,302,806 | 30,339,827 | 1,034,120 | 1,530,849,470 |

14.2a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sectors (CRB-2) - Bank Only

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables on Sovereigns | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | Receivables on Banks | Receivables by Covered Bond | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
| As of December 31, 2024 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | - | - | - | - | - | 206,306 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | - | 2,464,263 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Processing Industries | - | 1,451,472 | - | - | - | 43,760 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Water | - | 19,542,010 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Construction | - | 923,629 | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | - | 51,391 | - | - | - | 6,463 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | - | 7,602,426 | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Information and Communication | - | 9,575,496 | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 6,116,796 | - | - | 52,498,285 | - | 54,493,132 |
| 12 | Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 6,391 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 358,964,489 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | Education Services | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 322 |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 24 | Others | 3,084,971 | 902,241 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 368,166,256 | 42,512,928 | - | 52,498,285 | - | 54,756,381 |

(in million Rupiah)

| | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | Loans Secured by Residential Property | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | Employee/ Retired Loans | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | Receivables on Corporate | Past Due Receivables | Other Assets |
|---------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | (i) | (j) | (k) | (l) | (m) | (n) | (o) | (p) | (q) |
| | - | 2,539,663 | 28,392,033 | - | - | 1,558,971 | 8,344,760 | 78,315 | - |
| | - | 917,426 | 5,791,945 | - | - | 262,346 | 23,271,270 | 22,172 | - |
| | - | 24,527,673 | 135,472,122 | - | - | 3,048,247 | 62,202,313 | 2,096,355 | - |
| | - | 262,092 | 6,273,436 | - | - | 74,487 | 5,566,707 | 2,836 | - |
| | - | 202,352 | 2,777,980 | - | - | 87,955 | 2,365,182 | 6,586 | - |
| | - | 3,287,358 | 5,437,572 | - | - | 986,197 | 32,271,268 | 82,458 | - |
| | - | 67,996,489 | 98,355,707 | - | - | 9,907,505 | 26,113,882 | 1,386,961 | - |
| | - | 6,469,953 | 14,275,418 | - | - | 1,382,229 | 13,707,041 | 34,591 | - |
| | - | 2,041,698 | 10,443,724 | - | - | 1,296,432 | 1,926,797 | 112,200 | - |
| 80 | 684,646 | 1,852,168 | - | - | 240,341 | 19,017,415 | 12,862 | - | - |
| 627,903 | 164,358 | 352,938 | - | - | 141,594 | 2,011,826 | 827 | 7,018 | - |
| | - | 2,445,617 | 21,375,176 | - | - | 1,100,462 | 11,164,299 | 113,387 | - |
| | - | 1,632,016 | 3,020,868 | - | - | 851,248 | 483,061 | 25,679 | - |
| | - | 1,785,898 | 6,998,376 | - | - | 679,663 | 2,138,532 | 27,442 | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | 151,839 | 891,383 | - | - | 209,391 | 319,298 | 4,533 | - |
| | - | 872,696 | 3,901,189 | - | - | 324,588 | 410,317 | 9,135 | - |
| | - | 101,962 | 358,629 | - | - | 116,824 | 240,092 | 154 | - |
| | - | 576,036 | 1,628,763 | - | - | 467,598 | 113,303 | 7,832 | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | 15 | - | - | - | 175 | - | - | - |
| | - | 100,777,529 | 5,760,532 | - | - | 52,070,777 | - | 1,209,586 | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | 20,648,784 | 307 | 46,570 | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | 1,118,561 | 47,585,546 | 58,186 | 68,525,023 |
| | 627,983 | 217,437,316 | 353,359,959 | - | - | 96,574,375 | 259,253,216 | 5,338,667 | 68,532,041 |

14.2a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sectors (CRB-2) - Bank Only

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables on Sovereigns | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | Receivables on Banks | Receivables by Covered Bond | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
| As of December 31, 2023 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | - | 283,311 | - | - | - | 679,038 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | - | 1,589,240 | - | - | - | 231 |
| 3 | Processing Industries | - | 1,860,267 | - | - | - | 234,105 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Water | - | 9,919,274 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Construction | - | 2,318,930 | - | - | - | 2,838 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | - | - | - | - | - | 99,578 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | - | 4,781,787 | - | - | - | 879 |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | - | - | - | - | - | 6,574 |
| 10 | Information and Communication | - | 8,890,611 | - | - | - | 1,017 |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 2,627,417 | 11,277,779 | - | 59,300,418 | - | 45,676,193 |
| 12 | Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 2,618 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 4,194 |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 439,746,249 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | Education Services | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | - | 2,758,563 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 24 | Others | 2,800,532 | 1,790,769 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 445,174,198 | 45,470,531 | - | 59,300,418 | - | 46,707,273 |

(in million Rupiah)

| | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | Loans Secured by Residential Property | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | Employee/ Retired Loans | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | Receivables on Corporate | Past Due Receivables | Other Assets |
|----------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | (i) | (j) | (k) | (l) | (m) | (n) | (o) | (p) | (q) |
| | - | 2,478,673 | 24,079,504 | - | - | 1,581,628 | 9,571,121 | 50,060 | - |
| | - | 737,278 | 882,080 | - | - | 194,487 | 17,294,432 | 1,004 | - |
| | - | 23,732,985 | 124,109,105 | - | - | 2,336,407 | 55,176,440 | 2,174,287 | - |
| | - | 282,759 | 2,661,057 | - | - | 45,198 | 3,913,678 | 2,734 | - |
| | - | 62,360 | 331,026 | - | - | 60,984 | 2,206,756 | 2,896 | - |
| | - | 3,702,059 | 4,774,517 | - | - | 670,441 | 26,090,597 | 113,313 | - |
| | - | 62,443,583 | 91,297,646 | - | - | 8,635,017 | 27,577,459 | 1,168,065 | - |
| | - | 4,914,983 | 12,117,937 | - | - | 1,024,712 | 9,814,144 | 59,299 | - |
| | - | 1,577,052 | 10,414,460 | - | - | 1,253,556 | 1,828,436 | 34,186 | - |
| 80 | 677,015 | 796,081 | - | - | 185,569 | 17,697,167 | 13,773 | - | - |
| 538,510 | 188,576 | 202,541 | - | - | 113,650 | 3,400,436 | 27 | - | - |
| - | 2,017,397 | 13,888,291 | - | - | 974,026 | 8,925,181 | 37,963 | - | - |
| - | 1,541,740 | 2,502,981 | - | - | 590,237 | 292,297 | 8,222 | - | - |
| - | 1,627,292 | 4,700,355 | - | - | 568,444 | 3,640,523 | 12,878 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 76,706 | 784,633 | - | - | 125,796 | 299,528 | 773 | - | - |
| - | 805,097 | 3,436,142 | - | - | 236,965 | 436,348 | 4,837 | - | - |
| - | 56,037 | 299,189 | - | - | 89,172 | 103,100 | 11,303 | - | - |
| - | 495,405 | 1,420,588 | - | - | 320,477 | 105,134 | 5,325 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 32 | - | - | - | 429 | - | - | - | - |
| - | 92,119,424 | 5,309,330 | - | - | 44,197,983 | - | 947,948 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 18,448,053 | 723 | 31,217 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1,163,139 | 52,616,587 | 61,248 | 60,960,017 | - |
| 538,590 | 199,536,453 | 304,007,463 | - | - | 82,816,370 | 240,990,087 | 4,741,358 | 60,960,017 | - |

14.2b Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sectors (CRB-2) - Consolidated

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables on Sovereigns | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | Receivables on Banks | Receivables by Covered Bond | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
| As of December 31, 2024 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | - | - | - | - | - | 206,306 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | - | 2,464,263 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Processing Industries | - | 1,451,472 | - | - | - | 43,760 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Water | - | 19,983,313 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Construction | - | 994,827 | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | - | 51,391 | - | - | - | 6,463 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | - | 7,602,426 | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Information and Communication | - | 9,575,496 | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 10,632,048 | 4,319 | - | 54,915,727 | - | 54,175,342 |
| 12 | Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 6,391 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | - | 135 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 364,320,855 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | Education Services | - | 10,145 | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 322 |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 24 | Others | 3,084,971 | 902,241 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 378,037,874 | 43,040,028 | - | 54,915,727 | - | 54,438,591 |

(in million Rupiah)

| | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | Loans Secured by Residential Property | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | Employee/ Retired Loans | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | Receivables on Corporate | Past Due Receivables | Other Assets |
|----------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | (i) | (j) | (k) | (l) | (m) | (n) | (o) | (p) | (q) |
| | - | 2,539,663 | 28,392,033 | - | 196,483 | 2,090,101 | 9,402,255 | 85,873 | - |
| | - | 917,426 | 5,791,945 | - | - | 474,331 | 24,576,891 | 23,997 | - |
| | - | 24,527,673 | 135,472,122 | - | - | 4,250,347 | 67,101,275 | 2,110,537 | - |
| | - | 262,092 | 6,273,436 | - | - | 101,245 | 5,752,941 | 3,132 | - |
| | - | 202,352 | 2,777,980 | - | - | 121,667 | 2,367,998 | 7,034 | - |
| | - | 3,287,831 | 5,437,572 | - | - | 1,352,433 | 32,736,868 | 86,955 | - |
| | - | 67,997,027 | 98,357,285 | - | - | 12,830,245 | 28,451,791 | 1,420,999 | - |
| | - | 6,469,953 | 14,284,537 | - | - | 1,668,302 | 14,464,320 | 37,340 | - |
| | - | 2,042,153 | 10,445,614 | - | - | 1,804,399 | 2,102,651 | 119,799 | - |
| 80 | 684,646 | 1,852,168 | - | - | 406,603 | 19,887,438 | 14,154 | - | - |
| 659,046 | 164,358 | 352,938 | - | - | 509,853 | 5,836,160 | 3,023 | 7,018 | - |
| - | 2,445,617 | 21,471,969 | - | - | 1,223,557 | 11,577,227 | 114,287 | - | - |
| - | 1,632,016 | 3,020,868 | - | - | 1,060,818 | 501,680 | 26,959 | - | - |
| - | 1,785,898 | 6,998,376 | - | - | 966,898 | 2,719,755 | 31,038 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 396,764 | 1,081 | 4,620 | - |
| - | 151,839 | 891,383 | - | - | 544,629 | 359,226 | 7,335 | - | - |
| - | 873,964 | 3,901,189 | - | - | 846,141 | 425,775 | 13,762 | - | - |
| - | 101,962 | 358,629 | - | - | 196,576 | 244,056 | 1,315 | - | - |
| - | 576,036 | 1,628,763 | - | - | 1,936,784 | 116,645 | 21,212 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 794 | 90 | 18 | - |
| - | 15 | - | - | - | - | 175 | - | - | - |
| - | 101,966,411 | 5,774,562 | - | 4,526 | 54,290,404 | 59,029 | 1,219,427 | - | - |
| - | 110 | - | - | - | - | 20,805,086 | 923 | 46,616 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,572,846 | 47,585,546 | 58,186 | 70,187,045 |
| 659,126 | 218,629,042 | 353,483,369 | - | 201,009 | 109,450,998 | 276,271,621 | 5,457,618 | 70,194,063 | |

14.2b Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sectors (CRB-2) - Consolidated

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables on Sovereigns | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | Receivables on Banks | Receivables by Covered Bond | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) |
| As of December 31, 2023 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | - | 283,311 | - | - | - | 679,038 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | - | 1,589,240 | - | - | - | 231 |
| 3 | Processing Industries | - | 1,860,267 | - | - | - | 234,105 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/ Hot Water and Cold Water | - | 10,344,274 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Construction | - | 2,345,922 | - | - | - | 2,838 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | - | - | - | 1,011 | - | 99,578 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | - | 4,781,787 | - | - | - | 879 |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | - | - | - | - | - | 6,574 |
| 10 | Information and Communication | - | 8,890,611 | - | - | - | 1,017 |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 9,911,629 | 11,466,689 | - | 60,159,136 | - | 44,966,103 |
| 12 | Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | - | - | - | - | - | 2,618 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | - | 175 | - | - | - | 4,194 |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 443,165,419 | - | - | 495,786 | - | - |
| 16 | Education Services | - | 29,760 | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | - | 2,758,563 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 24 | Others | 2,800,532 | 1,790,769 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 455,877,580 | 46,141,368 | - | 60,655,933 | - | 45,997,183 |

(in million Rupiah)

| | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | Loans Secured by Residential Property | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | Employee/ Retired Loans | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | Receivables on Corporate | Past Due Receivables | Other Assets |
|----------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | (i) | (j) | (k) | (l) | (m) | (n) | (o) | (p) | (q) |
| | - | 2,478,673 | 24,079,504 | - | 241,489 | 1,971,045 | 10,740,622 | 55,379 | - |
| | - | 737,278 | 882,080 | - | - | 368,411 | 17,673,782 | 1,876 | - |
| | - | 23,732,985 | 124,128,665 | - | - | 3,415,944 | 57,707,485 | 2,185,409 | - |
| | - | 282,759 | 2,661,057 | - | - | 64,373 | 3,922,266 | 2,788 | - |
| | - | 62,360 | 331,026 | - | - | 93,581 | 2,210,026 | 3,572 | - |
| | - | 3,702,059 | 4,820,517 | - | - | 969,736 | 27,292,294 | 115,971 | - |
| | - | 62,443,583 | 91,297,646 | - | - | 10,512,419 | 29,695,580 | 1,191,308 | - |
| | - | 4,914,983 | 12,181,890 | - | - | 1,271,282 | 11,078,643 | 61,357 | - |
| | - | 1,577,432 | 10,414,460 | - | - | 1,640,845 | 2,054,752 | 39,533 | - |
| 80 | 677,015 | 796,081 | - | - | 339,469 | 18,045,704 | 14,846 | - | - |
| 812,866 | 188,576 | 202,541 | - | - | 374,437 | 5,244,200 | 1,668 | - | - |
| - | 2,017,397 | 13,931,843 | - | - | 1,073,329 | 9,303,116 | 38,990 | - | - |
| - | 1,541,740 | 2,502,981 | - | - | 741,946 | 306,960 | 9,166 | - | - |
| - | 1,627,292 | 4,700,355 | - | - | 905,983 | 4,371,079 | 15,978 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 375,710 | 1,653,623 | 3,664 | - |
| - | 76,706 | 784,633 | - | - | 2,057,299 | 389,573 | 17,703 | - | - |
| - | 805,463 | 3,436,142 | - | - | 541,874 | 452,016 | 6,831 | - | - |
| - | 56,037 | 299,189 | - | - | 163,579 | 106,910 | 12,049 | - | - |
| - | 495,405 | 1,420,588 | - | - | 1,073,144 | 108,490 | 8,118 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 32 | - | - |
| - | 32 | - | - | - | - | 429 | - | - | - |
| - | 92,788,404 | 5,326,329 | - | - | 12,902 | 45,848,046 | 251,536 | 958,354 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,501,181 | 182,219 | 31,217 | - |
| 27,157 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,868,486 | 52,616,587 | 61,248 | 62,262,121 |
| 840,103 | 200,206,179 | 304,197,527 | - | 254,391 | 94,172,565 | 255,407,495 | 4,837,025 | 62,262,121 | |

14.3a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity (CRB-3) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity | | | | | |
| | | ≤ 1 year | >1 year to 3 years | >3 year to 5 years | > 5 years | Non-Contractual | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 170,512,358 | 81,728,621 | 91,516,636 | 24,408,641 | - | 368,166,256 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 4,566,666 | 5,234,754 | 2,777,797 | 29,933,711 | - | 42,512,928 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 38,510,699 | 12,904,435 | 989,604 | 93,547 | - | 52,498,285 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 22,794,960 | 31,217,684 | 743,737 | - | - | 54,756,381 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | - | - | - | 627,983 | 627,983 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 88,480,417 | 19,592,016 | 25,467,710 | 83,897,173 | - | 217,437,316 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 174,334,232 | 30,488,077 | 46,011,168 | 102,526,482 | - | 353,359,959 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 17,846,096 | 34,735,526 | 30,939,563 | 13,053,190 | - | 96,574,375 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 108,480,772 | 37,646,129 | 38,078,905 | 75,047,410 | - | 259,253,216 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 1,981,364 | 607,027 | 585,587 | 2,164,689 | - | 5,338,667 |
| 15 | Other Assets | - | - | - | - | 68,532,041 | 68,532,041 |
| | Total | 627,507,564 | 254,154,269 | 237,110,707 | 331,124,843 | 69,160,024 | 1,519,057,407 |

14.3a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity (CRB-3) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2023 | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity | | | | | |
| | | ≤ 1 year | >1 year to 3 years | >3 year to 5 years | > 5 years | Non-Contractual | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 259,715,665 | 74,492,328 | 68,288,390 | 42,677,815 | - | 445,174,198 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 16,763,999 | 6,260,650 | 3,456,990 | 18,988,892 | - | 45,470,531 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 43,714,415 | 15,228,506 | 262,328 | 95,169 | - | 59,300,418 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 10,012,939 | 28,518,197 | 3,610,001 | 4,566,136 | - | 46,707,273 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | - | - | - | 538,590 | 538,590 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 83,916,395 | 16,560,903 | 23,651,163 | 75,407,992 | - | 199,536,453 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 161,154,956 | 22,527,811 | 41,146,304 | 79,178,392 | - | 304,007,463 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 14,536,505 | 28,866,474 | 28,130,215 | 11,283,176 | - | 82,816,370 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 109,393,321 | 29,924,821 | 43,395,104 | 58,276,841 | - | 240,990,087 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 2,200,805 | 259,276 | 614,007 | 1,667,270 | - | 4,741,358 |
| 15 | Other Assets | - | - | - | - | 60,960,017 | 60,960,017 |
| | Total | 701,409,000 | 222,638,966 | 212,554,502 | 292,141,683 | 61,498,607 | 1,490,242,758 |

14.3b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity (CRB-3) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity | | | | | |
| | | ≤ 1 year | >1 year to 3 years | >3 year to 5 years | > 5 years | Non-Contractual | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 178,669,930 | 82,725,065 | 91,641,323 | 25,001,556 | - | 378,037,874 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 4,784,264 | 5,283,542 | 2,838,511 | 30,133,711 | - | 43,040,028 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 40,699,895 | 13,056,693 | 1,065,592 | 93,547 | - | 54,915,727 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 22,477,170 | 31,217,684 | 743,737 | - | - | 54,438,591 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | - | - | - | 659,126 | 659,126 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 89,540,921 | 19,602,656 | 25,541,245 | 83,944,220 | - | 218,629,042 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 174,403,575 | 30,490,588 | 46,013,058 | 102,576,148 | - | 353,483,369 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | 139,484 | 14,485 | 27,462 | 19,578 | - | 201,009 |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 22,430,921 | 39,018,471 | 34,280,785 | 13,720,821 | - | 109,450,998 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 116,944,073 | 41,836,231 | 40,904,278 | 76,587,039 | - | 276,271,621 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 2,019,970 | 638,733 | 626,420 | 2,172,495 | - | 5,457,618 |
| 15 | Other Assets | 103,501 | 382,081 | - | - | 69,708,481 | 70,194,063 |
| | Total | 652,213,704 | 264,266,229 | 243,682,411 | 334,249,115 | 70,367,607 | 1,564,779,066 |

14.3b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity (CRB-3) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category | Period of December 31, 2023 | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity | | | | | |
| | | ≤ 1 year | >1 year to 3 years | >3 year to 5 years | > 5 years | Non-Contractual | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 266,253,164 | 76,929,655 | 68,892,153 | 43,802,608 | - | 455,877,580 |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 16,901,701 | 6,296,360 | 3,502,423 | 19,440,884 | - | 46,141,368 |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 44,551,204 | 15,663,431 | 346,129 | 95,169 | - | 60,655,933 |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 9,302,849 | 28,518,197 | 3,610,001 | 4,566,136 | - | 45,997,183 |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | - | - | - | - | 840,103 | 840,103 |
| 8 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | 83,919,827 | 16,583,495 | 23,737,309 | 75,965,548 | - | 200,206,179 |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate | 161,205,627 | 22,533,228 | 41,212,513 | 79,246,159 | - | 304,197,527 |
| 10 | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Employee/Retired Loans | 6,475 | 51,076 | 80,146 | 116,694 | - | 254,391 |
| 12 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 18,322,033 | 33,048,595 | 30,980,717 | 11,821,220 | - | 94,172,565 |
| 13 | Receivables on Corporate | 115,909,852 | 33,620,880 | 45,764,945 | 60,111,818 | - | 255,407,495 |
| 14 | Past Due Receivables | 2,215,171 | 288,407 | 657,862 | 1,675,585 | - | 4,837,025 |
| 15 | Other Assets | 516,725 | 361 | - | - | 61,745,035 | 62,262,121 |
| | Total | 719,104,628 | 233,533,685 | 218,784,198 | 296,841,821 | 62,585,138 | 1,530,849,470 |

14.4a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning by Region (CRB-4) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Description | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Receivables | 61,563,591 | 1,687,650,926 | 23,609,909 | 35,762,609 | 1,808,587,035 |
| 2 | Increased and impaired credit risk receivables (Stage 2 and Stage 3) | | | | | |
| | a. Non Past Due | 1,051,647 | 19,750,623 | 273,517 | 218,250 | 21,294,037 |
| | b. Past Due | 444,470 | 15,255,601 | 417,075 | 497,406 | 16,614,552 |
| 3 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 1 | 926,490 | 13,132,988 | 278,683 | 546,011 | 14,884,172 |
| 4 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 2 | 502,540 | 9,361,692 | 110,737 | 31,646 | 10,006,615 |
| 5 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 3 | 191,594 | 10,721,580 | 247,513 | 224,859 | 11,385,546 |
| 6 | Written-off receivables | 19,973 | 3,213,645 | 36,923 | 24,705 | 3,295,246 |

14.4a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning by Region (CRB-4) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Description | Period of December 31, 2023 | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Receivables | 54,405,384 | 1,639,510,811 | 20,836,418 | 31,583,138 | 1,746,335,751 |
| 2 | Impaired Loss Receivables | | | | | |
| | a. Non Past Due | 1,325,092 | 18,501,920 | 644,797 | 372,883 | 20,844,692 |
| | b. Past Due | 554,571 | 14,174,834 | 158,992 | 249,763 | 15,138,160 |
| 3 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 1 | 782,933 | 14,593,257 | 244,763 | 637,977 | 16,258,930 |
| 4 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 2 | 689,573 | 9,242,353 | 447,305 | 92,572 | 10,471,803 |
| 5 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 3 | 322,693 | 10,016,982 | 89,689 | 122,596 | 10,551,960 |
| 6 | Written-off receivables | 63,106 | 2,299,060 | 22,070 | 104,248 | 2,488,484 |

14.4b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning by Region (CRB-4) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Description | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Foreign Operation | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables | 65,591,336 | 1,718,602,552 | 25,194,340 | 37,725,478 | 404,394 | 1,847,518,100 |
| 2 | Increased and impaired credit risk receivables (Stage 2 and Stage 3) | | | | | | |
| | a. Non Past Due | 1,182,752 | 20,430,731 | 291,312 | 237,747 | - | 22,142,542 |
| | b. Past Due | 504,570 | 15,578,190 | 439,148 | 515,405 | - | 17,037,313 |
| 3 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 1 | 975,321 | 13,461,986 | 296,938 | 572,054 | - | 15,306,299 |
| 4 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 2 | 511,083 | 9,399,192 | 114,052 | 35,222 | - | 10,059,549 |
| 5 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 3 | 271,542 | 11,319,428 | 263,150 | 239,257 | - | 12,093,377 |
| 6 | Written-off receivables | 123,891 | 3,655,923 | 67,076 | 56,577 | - | 3,903,467 |

14.4b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning by Region (CRB-4) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Description | Period of December 31, 2023 | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Net Receivables by Region | | | | | |
| | | Sumatra | Java | Kalimantan | Eastern Indonesia | Foreign Operation | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Receivables | 56,644,432 | 1,666,539,916 | 21,467,156 | 32,886,431 | 1,159,358 | 1,778,697,293 |
| 2 | Impaired Loss Receivables | | | | | | |
| | a. Non Past Due | 1,370,409 | 19,254,226 | 657,092 | 385,919 | - | 21,667,646 |
| | b. Past Due | 590,023 | 14,419,324 | 168,313 | 260,697 | - | 15,438,357 |
| 3 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 1 | 824,499 | 14,918,861 | 256,782 | 656,935 | 1,734 | 16,658,811 |
| 4 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 2 | 693,485 | 9,470,173 | 448,720 | 93,936 | - | 10,706,314 |
| 5 | Allowance for impairment losses - Stage 3 | 350,840 | 10,286,048 | 96,289 | 130,503 | - | 10,863,680 |
| 6 | Written-off receivables | 160,518 | 2,529,168 | 34,785 | 115,532 | - | 2,840,003 |

14.5a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors (CRB-5) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables | Impaired Receivables | | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3 | Written-Off Receivables |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | Non Past Due | Past Due | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| As of December 31, 2024 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | 47,554,246 | 47,478 | 276,658 | 724,085 | 3,660 | 198,590 | 18,550 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | 51,647,233 | 139,221 | 30,803 | 273,186 | 94,639 | 8,631 | 801 |
| 3 | Processing Industries | 324,501,867 | 4,178,365 | 8,652,768 | 4,069,001 | 2,481,361 | 6,556,366 | 738,207 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Water | 38,565,449 | 1,172 | 4,057 | 241,783 | 189 | 1,221 | 285 |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | 6,873,598 | 3,060 | 10,458 | 74,342 | 200 | 3,885 | 4,754 |
| 6 | Construction | 51,198,374 | 256,320 | 213,782 | 798,050 | 138,257 | 131,531 | 41,544 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | 275,683,423 | 2,794,602 | 3,500,692 | 4,350,064 | 1,557,051 | 2,117,956 | 663,504 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | 53,001,857 | 38,278 | 51,729 | 672,965 | 2,837 | 17,464 | 7,749 |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | 20,630,843 | 5,056,276 | 240,593 | 361,616 | 2,277,608 | 128,501 | 15,826 |
| 10 | Information and Communication | 39,783,855 | 776,743 | 32,747 | 255,620 | 401,470 | 19,955 | 1,637 |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 171,747,430 | 2,277 | 2,099 | 595,642 | 52 | 3,073 | 2,960 |
| 12 | Real Estate | 41,569,632 | 4,509,898 | 231,895 | 603,752 | 2,354,384 | 118,512 | 4,812 |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | 7,598,428 | 242,576 | 39,995 | 96,955 | 103,976 | 15,613 | 5,105 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | 13,462,787 | 66,319 | 40,505 | 249,694 | 38,345 | 13,115 | 4,793 |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 379,652,045 | - | - | 96 | - | - | 314 |
| 16 | Education Services | 1,914,995 | 465 | 6,897 | 25,672 | 82 | 2,377 | 722 |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | 6,262,885 | 1,618 | 14,319 | 90,991 | 119 | 5,228 | 615 |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | 938,927 | 1,900 | 4,488 | 18,991 | 304 | 4,334 | 873 |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | 3,385,600 | 17,464 | 14,576 | 64,493 | 1,841 | 7,121 | 4,692 |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | 190 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | 162,084,497 | 2,542,221 | 2,605,150 | 493,574 | 362,797 | 1,443,153 | 1,096,154 |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | 48,792,318 | 269,320 | 191,166 | 538,426 | 65,326 | 155,428 | 295,178 |
| 24 | Others | 61,736,556 | 348,464 | 449,175 | 285,174 | 122,117 | 433,492 | 386,171 |
| Total | | 1,808,587,035 | 21,294,037 | 16,614,552 | 14,884,172 | 10,006,615 | 11,385,546 | 3,295,246 |

14.5a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors (CRB-5) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables | Impaired Receivables | | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3 | Written-Off Receivables |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | Non Past Due | Past Due | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| As of December 31, 2023 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | 46,988,338 | 69,698 | 209,568 | 842,217 | 16,884 | 159,932 | 21,087 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | 37,111,481 | 8,635 | 1,667 | 189,336 | 944 | 699 | 1,628 |
| 3 | Processing Industries | 295,045,386 | 4,250,811 | 8,637,003 | 4,346,626 | 2,476,302 | 6,461,097 | 250,808 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Water | 22,641,630 | 555 | 3,617 | 123,223 | 46 | 883 | 188 |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | 4,255,108 | 20,258 | 7,954 | 77,030 | 7,162 | 5,206 | 4,511 |
| 6 | Construction | 46,383,483 | 153,827 | 246,252 | 804,722 | 6,983 | 133,207 | 26,804 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | 263,122,852 | 2,943,447 | 2,897,702 | 4,498,357 | 1,532,967 | 1,755,481 | 836,655 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | 40,671,910 | 24,312 | 263,069 | 615,296 | 2,952 | 203,777 | 4,871 |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | 18,868,662 | 3,015,857 | 99,594 | 489,921 | 1,730,088 | 66,221 | 88,085 |
| 10 | Information and Communication | 34,011,132 | 871,835 | 18,739 | 223,427 | 467,583 | 4,990 | 2,623 |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 162,772,222 | 5,223 | 1,919 | 602,770 | 264 | 3,662 | 2,588 |
| 12 | Real Estate | 31,908,954 | 5,916,354 | 108,821 | 620,634 | 3,432,326 | 70,865 | 116,547 |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | 6,182,467 | 710,422 | 20,223 | 86,469 | 362,770 | 13,546 | 5,046 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | 12,834,871 | 97,001 | 24,336 | 220,545 | 53,135 | 11,519 | 12,013 |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 453,545,291 | - | - | 300 | - | - | 116 |
| 16 | Education Services | 1,506,295 | 1,152 | 1,398 | 22,567 | 164 | 638 | 765 |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | 5,769,155 | 874 | 6,471 | 110,772 | 115 | 1,634 | 1,128 |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | 657,287 | 2,960 | 17,926 | 14,948 | 96 | 6,742 | 763 |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | 5,524,849 | 13,691 | 8,549 | 935,940 | 1,763 | 3,390 | 7,791 |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | 461 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | 144,243,773 | 2,458,645 | 2,060,299 | 603,928 | 300,048 | 1,212,774 | 844,309 |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | 44,302,763 | 203,735 | 136,361 | 521,315 | 50,801 | 113,499 | 260,158 |
| 24 | Others | 67,987,381 | 75,400 | 366,692 | 308,586 | 28,410 | 322,198 | - |
| Total | | 1,746,335,751 | 20,844,692 | 15,138,160 | 16,258,930 | 10,471,803 | 10,551,960 | 2,488,484 |

14.5b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors (CRB-5) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables | Impaired Receivables | | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3 | Written-Off Receivables |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | Non Past Due | Past Due | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| As of December 31, 2024 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | 49,381,277 | 62,602 | 299,376 | 755,695 | 5,575 | 216,840 | 42,533 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | 53,365,111 | 142,512 | 35,212 | 296,545 | 95,187 | 11,564 | 4,509 |
| 3 | Processing Industries | 331,539,724 | 4,478,523 | 8,693,801 | 4,114,700 | 2,483,799 | 6,782,925 | 790,168 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Water | 39,220,851 | 1,739 | 5,028 | 246,287 | 224 | 1,995 | 1,146 |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | 6,911,742 | 3,600 | 11,920 | 74,800 | 255 | 4,957 | 6,862 |
| 6 | Construction | 52,198,055 | 263,545 | 227,291 | 808,342 | 139,149 | 142,020 | 52,423 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | 281,527,044 | 2,983,906 | 3,638,653 | 4,408,823 | 1,563,974 | 2,288,375 | 799,860 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | 54,279,635 | 156,844 | 60,693 | 681,894 | 4,118 | 131,897 | 14,774 |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | 21,342,451 | 5,068,769 | 262,594 | 370,503 | 2,279,424 | 144,409 | 38,132 |
| 10 | Information and Communication | 41,078,855 | 779,255 | 36,951 | 277,080 | 401,787 | 23,218 | 5,156 |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 172,384,159 | 6,759 | 9,563 | 624,529 | 746 | 8,884 | 8,355 |
| 12 | Real Estate | 42,182,043 | 4,511,708 | 234,453 | 625,356 | 2,354,657 | 120,382 | 8,370 |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | 7,835,395 | 245,178 | 44,894 | 100,441 | 104,330 | 19,594 | 8,890 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | 14,586,050 | 71,979 | 51,251 | 259,249 | 39,020 | 21,102 | 15,579 |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 387,786,370 | 7,600 | 11,899 | 5,614 | 1,235 | 7,943 | 13,443 |
| 16 | Education Services | 2,317,802 | 25,962 | 15,761 | 31,864 | 713 | 16,441 | 11,056 |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | 6,819,923 | 11,819 | 30,061 | 98,585 | 1,633 | 17,847 | 10,318 |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | 1,026,669 | 3,282 | 8,155 | 20,030 | 506 | 6,996 | 3,504 |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | 4,891,093 | 42,437 | 42,890 | 81,794 | 5,756 | 22,791 | 67,021 |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | 1,099 | 30 | 205 | 19 | 5 | 192 | 32 |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | 190 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | 165,678,896 | 2,656,682 | 2,676,180 | 597,470 | 390,012 | 1,513,990 | 1,319,981 |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | 48,949,488 | 269,347 | 191,307 | 538,738 | 65,327 | 155,523 | 295,184 |
| 24 | Others | 62,214,178 | 348,464 | 449,175 | 287,941 | 122,117 | 433,492 | 386,171 |
| Total | | 1,847,518,100 | 22,142,542 | 17,037,313 | 15,306,299 | 10,059,549 | 12,093,377 | 3,903,467 |

14.5b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors (CRB-5) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Economic Sectors | Receivables | Impaired Receivables | | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 1 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 2 | Allowance for Impairment Losses - Stage 3 | Written-Off Receivables |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | | | Non Past Due | Past Due | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| As of December 31, 2023 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | 48,848,975 | 81,553 | 220,026 | 861,577 | 18,187 | 166,306 | 33,717 |
| 2 | Mining and Quarrying Industries | 37,525,358 | 11,277 | 3,669 | 193,802 | 1,296 | 2,009 | 3,666 |
| 3 | Processing Industries | 300,702,846 | 4,631,441 | 8,713,409 | 4,403,591 | 2,577,536 | 6,532,765 | 279,298 |
| 4 | Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Water | 23,203,183 | 853 | 3,882 | 128,906 | 133 | 1,098 | 265 |
| 5 | Water Management, Waste Water Management, Waste Management and Recycling | 4,292,769 | 20,910 | 9,622 | 77,749 | 7,262 | 6,223 | 5,682 |
| 6 | Construction | 49,516,865 | 230,561 | 252,970 | 855,867 | 8,707 | 138,144 | 35,503 |
| 7 | Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance | 266,574,209 | 2,986,680 | 2,951,507 | 4,552,599 | 1,536,879 | 1,860,909 | 912,977 |
| 8 | Transportation and Warehousing | 41,581,815 | 117,091 | 266,741 | 623,253 | 64,323 | 205,822 | 14,748 |
| 9 | Hotel and Food & Beverage | 19,356,466 | 3,026,294 | 110,524 | 498,544 | 1,731,017 | 73,282 | 97,714 |
| 10 | Information and Communication | 34,623,218 | 874,097 | 20,907 | 229,499 | 467,877 | 6,347 | 5,067 |
| 11 | Financial and Insurance Activities | 164,930,580 | 8,568 | 5,804 | 621,993 | 661 | 6,164 | 6,794 |
| 12 | Real Estate | 32,467,920 | 5,968,040 | 110,665 | 643,952 | 3,480,989 | 71,941 | 118,426 |
| 13 | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities | 6,352,099 | 712,212 | 23,029 | 89,734 | 362,967 | 15,654 | 8,012 |
| 14 | Leasing and Leasing Without Option Right, Employment, Travel Agencies, and Other Business Support Activities | 13,806,988 | 104,107 | 32,649 | 235,157 | 53,936 | 18,147 | 41,973 |
| 15 | Public Administration, Defense And Compulsory Social Security | 458,940,986 | 8,200 | 8,413 | 8,293 | 716 | 5,945 | 9,557 |
| 16 | Education Services | 3,586,969 | 39,793 | 45,174 | 60,815 | 4,955 | 37,018 | 80,351 |
| 17 | Human Health and Social Work Activities | 6,095,633 | 5,217 | 11,040 | 116,766 | 509 | 4,788 | 5,859 |
| 18 | Art, Entertainment, and Leisure Activities | 737,871 | 4,567 | 19,891 | 16,699 | 272 | 8,188 | 2,757 |
| 19 | Other Service Activities | 6,356,242 | 31,836 | 20,474 | 956,099 | 2,848 | 13,099 | 63,669 |
| 20 | Household Activities as Employer; Activities which Generate Products or Services by Household, Use for Fulfilling Self-Needs | 48 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | International institution and Other Extra International Agency Activities | 461 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 22 | Household Activities | 146,704,132 | 2,525,214 | 2,104,908 | 652,831 | 306,033 | 1,254,134 | 853,810 |
| 23 | Non-Business Field | 44,356,733 | 203,735 | 136,361 | 521,500 | 50,801 | 113,499 | 260,158 |
| 24 | Others | 68,134,927 | 75,400 | 366,692 | 309,584 | 28,410 | 322,198 | - |
| Total | | 1,778,697,293 | 21,667,646 | 15,438,357 | 16,658,811 | 10,706,314 | 10,863,680 | 2,840,003 |

14.6a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables by Due Date (CRB-6) - Bank Only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Exposure Class | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Receivables by Due Date | | | |
| | | > 90 days to 120 days | > 120 days to 180 days | > 180 days | Total |
| | | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 1 | Credit include to Past Due Receivables | 834,977 | 1,078,061 | 14,109,024 | 16,022,062 |
| 2 | Securities include to Past Due Receivables | - | - | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 834,977 | 1,078,061 | 14,209,024 | 16,122,062 |

14.6b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Receivables by Due Date (CRB-6) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Exposure Class | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Receivables by Due Date | | | |
| | | > 90 days to 120 days | > 120 days to 180 days | > 180 days | Total |
| | | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 1 | Credit include to Past Due Receivables | 935,636 | 1,170,373 | 14,307,236 | 16,413,245 |
| 2 | Securities include to Past Due Receivables | - | - | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 935,636 | 1,170,373 | 14,407,236 | 16,513,245 |

15.1a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Performing and Non Performing Asset (CRB-A1) - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| | | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| | | Performing (Current and Special Mention Quality) | | Non Performing (Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss Quality) | | | | | |
| | | | | Impaired Loss Receivables | | Unimpaired Loss Receivables | | | |
| | | | | | | Due date > 90 days | | Due date ≤ 90 days | |
| | | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
| 1 | Securities | 381,416,498 | 277,570 | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Credit | 879,414,066 | 21,987,781 | 15,498,016 | 10,394,225 | - | - | - | - |
| | a. Corporate | 417,573,525 | 12,124,035 | 6,432,701 | 5,240,041 | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Retail | 327,486,831 | 4,469,034 | 5,766,575 | 2,927,494 | - | - | - | - |
| | c. Commercial | 134,353,710 | 5,394,712 | 3,298,740 | 2,226,690 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Other Off-Balance Sheet | 355,273,406 | 2,938,262 | 89,066 | 29,321 | - | - | - | - |

15.1b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Performing and Non Performing Asset (CRB-A1) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| | | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| | | Performing (Current and Special Mention Quality) | | Non Performing (Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss Quality) | | | | | |
| | | | | Impaired Loss Receivables | | Unimpaired Loss Receivables | | | |
| | | | | | | Due date > 90 days | | Due date ≤ 90 days | |
| | | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
| 1 | Securities | 394,966,431 | 312,468 | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Credit | 905,801,718 | 22,711,961 | 16,024,626 | 10,786,556 | - | - | - | - |
| | a. Corporate | 429,661,912 | 12,524,090 | 6,555,677 | 5,345,306 | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Retail | 340,352,804 | 4,784,441 | 6,163,614 | 3,207,952 | - | - | - | - |
| | c. Commercial | 135,787,002 | 5,403,429 | 3,305,335 | 2,233,299 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Other Off-Balance Sheet | 357,312,122 | 2,945,866 | 89,066 | 29,321 | - | - | - | - |

15.2a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Performing and Non-Performing of Restructured Assets (CRB-A2) - Bank only

| | Performing (Current and Special Mention Quality) | | Non Performing (Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss Quality) | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | |
| 1 Securities | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 Credit | 18,758,155 | 6,185,782 | 10,028,447 | 7,478,887 | |
| a. Corporate | 9,949,607 | 3,636,979 | 6,431,439 | 5,238,782 | |
| b. Retail | 3,835,602 | 325,052 | 1,284,801 | 676,593 | |
| c. Commercial | 4,972,946 | 2,223,751 | 2,312,207 | 1,563,512 | |
| 3 Other Off-Balance Sheet | 587,027 | 65,351 | 544 | - | |

15.2b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Performing and Non-Performing of Restructured Assets (CRB-A2) - Consolidated

| | Performing (Current and Special Mention Quality) | | Non Performing (Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss Quality) | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | |
| 1 Securities | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 Credit | 19,273,166 | 6,473,798 | 10,153,403 | 7,584,878 | |
| a. Corporate | 10,339,188 | 3,911,526 | 6,529,061 | 5,331,484 | |
| b. Retail | 3,945,902 | 337,763 | 1,311,602 | 689,349 | |
| c. Commercial | 4,988,076 | 2,224,509 | 2,312,740 | 1,564,045 | |
| 3 Other Off-Balance Sheet | 587,027 | 65,351 | 544 | - | |

17.a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Quantitative Related to Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CR3) - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| | Unsecured Receivables | Secured Receivables by Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | Secured Receivables by Collateral | Secured Receivables by Warranty, Guarantee, and/or Credit Insurance | Secured Receivables by Credit Derivatives |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 1 Credit | 837,041,741 | 25,488,335 | 25,458,911 | 29,424 | - |
| 2 Securities | 381,138,928 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Total | 1,218,180,669 | 25,488,335 | 25,458,911 | 29,424 | - |
| 4 Past Due Credit and Securities | 5,131,477 | 1,599 | 1,599 | - | - |

(in million Rupiah)

| As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | |
| | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 8,441,513 | 603,851 | 9,694,793 | 5,047,772 | 10,650,296 | 8,013,046 |
| | 3,490,578 | 81,680 | 5,842,258 | 3,022,223 | 7,048,210 | 5,771,858 |
| | 3,300,507 | 219,890 | 530,016 | 104,079 | 1,289,880 | 677,676 |
| | 1,650,428 | 302,281 | 3,322,519 | 1,921,470 | 2,312,206 | 1,563,512 |
| | 474,162 | 26,842 | 112,865 | 38,509 | 544 | - |

(in million Rupiah)

| As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | |
| | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses | Gross Carrying Value | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 8,561,235 | 610,764 | 9,697,149 | 5,048,097 | 11,168,185 | 8,399,815 |
| | 3,520,831 | 81,931 | 5,842,258 | 3,022,223 | 7,505,160 | 6,138,856 |
| | 3,387,530 | 226,428 | 532,372 | 104,404 | 1,337,602 | 696,280 |
| | 1,652,874 | 302,405 | 3,322,519 | 1,921,470 | 2,325,423 | 1,564,679 |
| | 474,162 | 26,842 | 112,865 | 38,509 | 544 | - |

17.b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Quantitative Related to Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CR3) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Unsecured Receivables | Secured Receivables by Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | Secured Receivables by Collateral | Secured Receivables by Warranty, Guarantee, and/or Credit Insurance | Secured Receivables by Credit Derivatives |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 1 Credit | 862,312,784 | 26,015,043 | 25,985,619 | 29,424 | - |
| 2 Securities | 394,653,963 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Total | 1,256,966,747 | 26,015,043 | 25,985,619 | 29,424 | - |
| 4 Past Due Credit and Securities | 5,230,462 | 1,599 | 1,599 | - | - |

19.a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques Impact (CR4) - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category / Transaction Type | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Net Receivable before Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | RWA and Risk Weight Average | |
| | | Balance Sheet | Off-Balance Sheet | Balance Sheet | Off-Balance Sheet | RWA | Risk Weight Average (e/(c+d)) |
| | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 367,442,126 | 6,000,000 | 367,442,126 | 600,000 | - | 0% |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 37,021,750 | 28,685,259 | 37,021,750 | 5,491,157 | 9,922,878 | 23% |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 49,594,986 | 3,218,747 | 49,581,329 | 1,536,521 | 15,650,195 | 31% |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 46,955,828 | 32,154,010 | 46,842,934 | 7,679,507 | 14,912,387 | 27% |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables on Corporate - General Corporate Exposure | 178,420,832 | 153,507,897 | 162,822,651 | 52,488,880 | 182,246,335 | 85% |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Special Financing Exposure | 21,447,514 | 6,065,943 | 21,447,514 | 2,426,377 | 26,058,428 | 109% |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | 627,983 | - | 627,983 | - | 1,539,957 | 245% |
| 8 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 89,582,839 | 39,471,297 | 80,948,813 | 4,688,373 | 63,861,484 | 75% |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | | | | | | |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | 196,831,606 | 51,699,401 | 196,047,827 | 20,520,163 | 119,407,940 | 55% |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | 289,350,788 | 124,336,291 | 288,287,211 | 48,400,172 | 291,935,689 | 87% |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | 14,525,043 | 2,471,128 | 14,523,882 | 988,451 | 16,665,113 | 107% |
| | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Past Due Receivables | 5,290,258 | 59,745 | 5,280,683 | 43,984 | 4,603,599 | 86% |
| 11 | Other Assets | 68,532,041 | - | 68,532,041 | - | 40,136,538 | 59% |
| 12 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 1,365,623,594 | 447,669,718 | 1,339,406,744 | 144,863,585 | 786,940,543 | 53% |

19.b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques Impact (CR4) -Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Portfolio Category / Transaction Type | As of 31 December, 2024 | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Net Receivable before Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | RWA and Risk Weight Average | |
| | | Balance Sheet | Off-Balance Sheet | Balance Sheet | Off-Balance Sheet | RWA | Risk Weight Average (e/(c+d)) |
| | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 373,683,320 | 6,000,000 | 373,683,320 | 600,000 | - | 0% |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 37,021,750 | 28,685,259 | 37,021,750 | 5,491,157 | 9,922,878 | 23% |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 50,649,259 | 3,218,652 | 50,635,602 | 1,536,512 | 15,861,076 | 30% |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 46,833,359 | 31,402,559 | 46,720,465 | 7,484,186 | 14,835,018 | 27% |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Receivables on Corporate - General Corporate Exposure | 185,149,941 | 155,214,609 | 169,551,759 | 53,171,565 | 187,935,992 | 84% |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Special Financing Exposure | 21,447,514 | 6,065,943 | 21,447,514 | 2,426,377 | 26,058,428 | 109% |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | 659,126 | - | 659,126 | - | 1,586,671 | 241% |
| 8 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 102,072,758 | 39,471,297 | 93,438,732 | 4,688,373 | 75,876,972 | 77% |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | | | | | | |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | 196,831,606 | 51,699,401 | 196,047,827 | 20,520,163 | 119,407,940 | 55% |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | 289,350,788 | 124,336,291 | 288,287,211 | 48,400,172 | 291,935,689 | 87% |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | 14,525,043 | 2,471,128 | 14,523,882 | 988,451 | 16,665,113 | 107% |
| | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Past Due Receivables | 5,409,156 | 59,745 | 5,399,581 | 43,984 | 4,773,774 | 88% |
| 11 | Other Assets | 69,779,324 | - | 69,779,324 | - | 41,392,104 | 59% |
| 12 | Employee/Retired Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Subtotal | 1,393,412,944 | 448,624,884 | 1,367,196,093 | 145,350,940 | 806,251,655 | 53% |
| 13 | Exposures in Subsidiary Company That Carry Out Business Activities Based on Sharia Principles (if any) | 16,638,509 | 2,038,364 | 15,697,072 | 215,488 | 9,609,868 | 60% |
| | Total | 1,410,051,453 | 450,663,248 | 1,382,893,165 | 145,566,428 | 815,861,523 | 53% |

20.a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Exposure Based On Asset Class and Weight Risk (CR5) - Bank only

| Portfolio Category | | 0% | | | 20% | | | 50% | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 368,042,126 | | | - | | | - | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 20% | | | 50% | | | | | | |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 37,778,585 | | | 4,734,322 | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 0% | | | 20% | | | 30% | | | 50% |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | | | - | | | - | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 20% | | | 30% | | | 40% | | | 50% |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 38,360,975 | | | 375,466 | | | 4,533,213 | | | 1,329,094 |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 46,510,363 | | | 847,660 | | | - | | | 150,696 |
| Portfolio Category | | 10% | | | 15% | | | 20% | | | 25% |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | | | - | | | - | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 20% | | | 50% | | | 65% | | | 75% |
| 6 | Receivables on Corporate - General Corporate Exposure | 21,881,040 | | | 19,082,215 | | | - | | | 904,248 |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | - | | | - | | | - | | | |
| | Special Financing Exposure | - | | | - | | | - | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 100% | | | 150% | | | | | | |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | 20,000 | | | - | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 45% | | | 75% | | | | | | |
| 8 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 7,730,364 | | | 69,190,783 | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 0% | 20% | 25% | 30% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 60% | |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | - | 14,182,405 | 10,727,682 | 52,094,102 | | 15,041,757 | | 4,779,089 | | |
| | Without Credit Allocation Approach | - | - | - | - | | - | | - | | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | | - | | | | | | | | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | - | - | | - | | - | | - | | |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | | | | - | - | | - | | - | |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | - | 3,743,385 | | - | | - | | 13,881,624 | 11,409,507 | |
| | Without Credit Allocation Approach | - | - | | - | | - | | - | - | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | | | | | | | | | - | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | - | - | | - | | - | | - | | |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 50% | | | 100% | | | | | | |
| 10 | Past Due Receivables | 1,596,338 | | | | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 0% | | | 20% | | | | | | |
| 11 | Other Assets | 29,292,836 | | | - | | | | | | |
| Portfolio Category | | 0% | 20% | 25% | 30% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 60% | |
| 12 | Employee/Retired Loans | | | | | | | | | | |

(in million Rupiah)

| 100% | | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|------------|---|---|---|--|
| - | | | - | | | | - | | 368,042,126 | | | |
| 100% | | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | | |
| - | | | - | | | | - | | 42,512,907 | | | |
| | 100% | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | | |
| - | - | | - | | | | - | | - | | | |
| | 100% | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | | |
| 4,526,297 | 1,992,805 | | - | | | | - | | 51,117,850 | | | |
| 6,988,546 | - | | 25,176 | | | | - | | 54,522,441 | | | |
| | 50% | | 100% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | | |
| - | - | | - | | | | - | | - | | | |
| 85% | 100% | 130% | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | |
| 43,142,920 | 128,945,476 | - | | 1,355,632 | | | | - | | 215,311,531 | | |
| - | - | | | - | | | | - | | - | | |
| | 16,592,103 | 7,281,788 | | - | | | | - | | 23,873,891 | | |
| 250% | | 400% | | | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | |
| 607,983 | | - | | | | | | - | | 627,983 | | |
| 85% | | 100% | | | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | |
| 1,658,581 | | 7,031,915 | | | | 25,543 | | 85,637,186 | | | | |
| 65% | 70% | 75% | 85% | 90% | 100% | 105% | 110% | 150% | Others | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | |
| - | 58,831,375 | 38,668,301 | 17,434,900 | | 4,792,983 | | | - | 15,396 | 216,567,990 | | |
| - | - | - | - | | - | | | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - | | |
| - | | - | - | | - | | | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | | | | - | | - | - | - | | |
| - | | 39,720,478 | 135,563,936 | | 132,368,453 | | | - | - | 336,687,383 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - | | |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - | | |
| - | | - | - | | - | | | - | - | - | | |
| | 3,514,018 | | | 1,920,536 | | | 6,599,626 | 3,478,154 | - | 15,512,333 | | |
| | | | | | - | | | - | - | - | | |
| | 150% | | | | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | |
| 3,572,788 | 155,541 | | | | | | | - | | 5,324,667 | | |
| 100% | | | 150% | | 1250% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 37,444,537 | | | 1,794,668 | | - | | | | - | | 68,532,041 | |
| 65% | 70% | 75% | 85% | 90% | 100% | 105% | 110% | 150% | Others | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | | |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - | | |

20.b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Exposure Based On Asset Class and Weight Risk (CR5) - Consolidated

| | Portfolio Category | 0% | | | 20% | | | 50% | | | |
|----|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Receivables on Sovereigns | 374,283,320 | | | - | | | - | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 20% | | | 50% | | | | | | |
| 2 | Receivables on Public Sector Entities | 37,778,585 | | | 4,734,322 | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 0% | | | 20% | | | 30% | | | 50% |
| 3 | Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | | | - | | | - | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 20% | | | 30% | | | 40% | | | 50% |
| | | 75% | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Receivables on Banks | 39,415,084 | | | 375,466 | | | 4,533,378 | | | 1,329,094 |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | 46,217,684 | | | 847,660 | | | - | | | 150,696 |
| | Portfolio Category | 10% | | | 15% | | | 20% | | | 25% |
| | | 35% | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Receivables by Covered Bond | - | | | - | | | - | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 20% | | | 50% | | | 65% | | | 75% |
| | | 80% | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Receivables on Corporate - General Corporate Exposure | 23,430,475 | | | 19,945,046 | | | - | | | 904,248 |
| | Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | - | | | - | | | - | | | - |
| | Special Financing Exposure | - | | | - | | | - | | | - |
| | Portfolio Category | 100% | | | 150% | | | | | | |
| 7 | Receivables in the Form of Subordinated Securities, Equity, and Other Capital Instruments | 20,000 | | | 31,143 | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 45% | | | 75% | | | | | | |
| 8 | Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | 7,730,364 | | | 69,190,783 | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 0% | 20% | 25% | 30% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 60% | |
| 9 | Loans Secured by Residential Property | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | - | 14,182,405 | 10,727,682 | 52,094,102 | | 15,041,757 | | 4,779,089 | | |
| | Without Credit Allocation Approach | - | - | - | - | | - | | - | | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | | - | | | | | | | | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | - | - | | - | | - | | - | | |
| | Loans Secured by Residential Property which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | | | | - | - | | - | | - | |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Not Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | - | 3,743,385 | | - | | - | | 13,881,624 | 11,409,507 | |
| | Without Credit Allocation Approach | - | - | | - | | - | | - | - | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | | | | | | | | | - | |
| | With Credit Allocation Approach (Secured) | - | - | | - | | - | | - | | |
| | Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate which is Materially Dependent on Property Cash Flow | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Credit for Land Acquisition, Soil Processing, and Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 50% | | | 100% | | | | | | |
| 10 | Past Due Receivables | 1,604,510 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 0% | | | 20% | | | | | | |
| 11 | Other Assets | 29,294,041 | | | - | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 0% | 20% | 25% | 30% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 60% | |
| 12 | Employee/Retired Loans | | | | | | | | - | | |
| | Portfolio Category | 0% | | | 20% | | | 25% | | | 35% |
| | | 50% | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Exposures in Subsidiary Company That Carry Out Business Activities Based on Sharia Principles (if any) | 3,630,424 | | | 2,042,209 | | | 484,635 | | | 522,884 |

(in million Rupiah)

| 100% | | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|---|---|
| - | | | - | | | | - | | 374,283,320 | |
| 100% | | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| - | | | - | | | | | | 42,512,907 | |
| | 100% | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| - | - | | - | | | | - | | - | |
| | 100% | | 150% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 4,526,287 | 1,992,805 | | - | | | | - | | 52,172,114 | |
| 6,963,435 | - | | 25,176 | | | | - | | 54,204,651 | |
| | 50% | | 100% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| - | - | | - | | | | - | | - | |
| 85% | 100% | | 130% | | 150% | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 43,484,072 | 133,603,851 | | - | | 1,355,632 | | - | | 222,723,324 | |
| - | - | | | | - | | - | | - | |
| | 16,592,103 | | 7,281,788 | | - | | - | | 23,873,891 | |
| 250% | | | 400% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 607,983 | | | - | | | | - | | 659,126 | |
| 85% | | | 100% | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 4,821,452 | | | 16,358,963 | | | | 25,543 | | 98,127,105 | |
| 65% | 70% | 75% | 85% | 90% | 100% | 105% | 110% | 150% | Others | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques |
| - | 58,831,375 | 38,668,301 | 17,434,900 | | 4,792,983 | | | - | 15,396 | 216,567,990 |
| - | - | - | - | | - | | | - | - | - |
| - | | | | | | | | - | - | - |
| - | | - | - | | - | | | - | - | - |
| - | | | | | | - | | - | - | - |
| - | | 39,720,478 | 135,563,936 | | 132,368,453 | | | - | - | 336,687,383 |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| - | | - | - | | - | | | - | - | - |
| | 3,514,018 | | | 1,920,536 | | | 6,599,626 | 3,478,153 | - | 15,512,333 |
| | | | | | - | | | - | - | - |
| | 150% | | | | | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 3,572,788 | 266,267 | | | | | | - | | 5,443,565 | |
| 100% | | | 150% | | 1250% | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 38,671,639 | | | 1,813,644 | | - | | - | | 69,779,324 | |
| 65% | 70% | 75% | 85% | 90% | 100% | 105% | 110% | 150% | Others | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques |
| | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| | 75% | | 100% | | 150% | | Others | | Net Receivable after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques | |
| 1,347,105 | 190,178 | | 7,695,125 | | - | | - | | 15,912,560 | |

20.a. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Exposure Based On Asset Class and Weight Risk (CR5) - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Weight Risk | On Balance Sheet Net Receivable | Off Balance Sheet Net Receivable (before Credit Conversion Factor) | Credit Conversion Factor Average | Net Receivable (after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques) |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | < 40% | 608,319,293 | 62,780,509 | 25% | 623,836,625 |
| 2 | 40% -70% | 128,764,908 | 64,879,485 | 29% | 146,619,180 |
| 3 | 75% | 152,753,047 | 48,346,389 | 24% | 159,998,653 |
| 4 | 80% | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | 85% | 171,663,904 | 94,998,715 | 41% | 197,800,337 |
| 6 | 90% -100% | 286,704,114 | 165,514,291 | 34% | 334,681,596 |
| 7 | 105% -130% | 11,355,282 | 6,473,447 | 40% | 13,902,204 |
| 8 | 150% | 5,455,063 | 4,676,882 | 33% | 6,823,751 |
| 9 | 250% | 607,983 | - | - | 607,983 |
| 10 | 400% | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | 1250% | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Total Net Receivable | 1,365,623,594 | 447,669,718 | 32% | 1,484,270,329 |

20.b. Credit Risk - Disclosure of Exposure Based On Asset Class and Weight Risk (CR5) - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Weight Risk | On Balance Sheet Net Receivable | Off Balance Sheet Net Receivable (before Credit Conversion Factor) | Credit Conversion Factor Average | Net Receivable (after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques) |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | < 40% | 623,751,715 | 62,362,424 | 25% | 639,070,041 |
| 2 | 40% - 70% | 130,983,182 | 64,884,382 | 29% | 148,837,453 |
| 3 | 75% | 153,133,332 | 48,115,216 | 24% | 160,163,710 |
| 4 | 80% | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | 85% | 175,167,928 | 94,998,715 | 41% | 201,304,361 |
| 6 | 90% - 100% | 309,436,124 | 169,152,182 | 34% | 357,589,245 |
| 7 | 105% - 130% | 11,355,282 | 6,473,447 | 40% | 13,902,204 |
| 8 | 150% | 5,615,907 | 4,676,882 | 33% | 6,984,596 |
| 9 | 250% | 607,983 | - | - | 607,983 |
| 10 | 400% | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | 1250% | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Total Net Receivable | 1,410,051,453 | 450,663,248 | 32% | 1,528,459,593 |

22. Credit Risk - Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR1) Exposure Analysis - consolidated -
as of December 31, 2024

(in million rupiah)

| | a | b | c | d | e | f |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------|--|------------------|----------------|
| | Replacement Cost (RC) | Potential Future Exposure (SFT) | EEPE | Alpha used to calculate regulatory EAD | Net Receivables | RWA |
| 1 SA-CCR (for derivative) | 221,208 | 513,710 | | 1.4 | 1,028,885 | 587,745 |
| 2 Internal model method (for derivative and SFTs) | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| 3 Simple approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs) | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| 4 Comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs) | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| 5 VaR for SFTs | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| 6 Total | 221,208 | 513,710 | | 1.4 | 1,028,885 | 587,745 |

23. Credit Risk - CCR Exposure based on Portfolio Category and Risk Weighting (CCR3) - consolidated -
as of December 31, 2024

| Weighted Risk | a | b | c | d | e | |
|---|---------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Portfolio Category | 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | |
| Receivables on Sovereigns | 87,958 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables on Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables on Banks | - | 1,270,800 | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables to Securities Companies and Other Financial Services Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables on Corporate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 87,958 | 1,270,800 | - | - | - | - |

(in million Rupiah)

| | f | g | h | i | j | k | l |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | 50% | 75% | 85% | 100% | 150% | Others | Total Net Receivables |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87,958 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 95,482 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,366,282 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | 36,513 | - | - | - | 36,513 |
| | 95,482 | - | 36,513 | - | - | - | 1,490,753 |

24.a. Credit Risk - Exposure Report Related to Transaction with CCP - Bank only

(in million Rupiah)

| | | a | b |
|-----------|---|---|------------|
| | | Net Receivable (after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques) | RWA |
| 1 | Total Exposure to QCCP | 5,032 | 101 |
| | Transaction involving exposure with QCCP (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution) | | |
| | (i) OTC derivative | | |
| 2 | (ii) Derivative transactions through market | | |
| | (iii) securities financing transactions | | |
| | (iv) netting set (regarding netting of cross-product is allowed) | | |
| 3 | Segregated initial margin | | |
| 4 | Nonsegregated initial margin | | |
| 5 | Prefunded default fund contribution | 5,032 | 101 |
| 6 | Unfunded default fund contribution | | |
| 7 | Total Exposure to Non-QCCP | | |
| | Transaction involving exposure through nonQCCP (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution) | | |
| | (i) OTC derivative | | |
| | (ii) Derivative transactions through market | | |
| 8 | (iii) securities financing transactions | | |
| | (iv) netting set (regarding netting of cross-product is allowed) | | |
| 9 | Segregated initial margin | | |
| 10 | Nonsegregated initial margin | | |
| 11 | Prefunded default fund contribution | | |
| 12 | Unfunded default fund contribution | | |
| 13 | Total Exposure to QCCP and Non-QCCP | 5,032 | 101 |

24.b. Credit Risk - Exposure Report Related to Transaction with CCP - Consolidated

(in million Rupiah)

| | | a | b |
|-----------|---|---|------------|
| | | Net Receivable (after Credit Conversion Factor and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques) | RWA |
| 1 | Total Exposure to QCCP | 5,032 | 101 |
| | Transaction involving exposure with QCCP (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution) | | |
| | (i) OTC derivative | | |
| 2 | (ii) Derivative transactions through market | | |
| | (iii) securities financing transactions | | |
| | (iv) netting set (regarding netting of cross-product is allowed) | | |
| 3 | Segregated initial margin | | |
| 4 | Nonsegregated initial margin | | |
| 5 | Prefunded default fund contribution | 5,032 | 101 |
| 6 | Unfunded default fund contribution | | |
| 7 | Total Exposure to Non-QCCP | | |
| | Transaction involving exposure through nonQCCP (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution) | | |
| | (i) OTC derivative | | |
| | (ii) Derivative transactions through market | | |
| 8 | (iii) securities financing transactions | | |
| | (iv) netting set (regarding netting of cross-product is allowed) | | |
| 9 | Segregated initial margin | | |
| 10 | Nonsegregated initial margin | | |
| 11 | Prefunded default fund contribution | | |
| 12 | Unfunded default fund contribution | | |
| 13 | Total Exposure to QCCP and Non-QCCP | 5,032 | 101 |

25. Credit Risk - Net Credit Derivative Claims (CCR6)

BCA has no exposure to net credit derivative receivables

26. Credit Risk - Qualitative Disclosure of Securitization Exposure (SECA)

BCA has no securitization exposure

27. Credit Risk - Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book (SEC1) - as of December 31, 2024

BCA has no exposure to securitization exposure in the banking book

28. Credit Risk - Securitization Exposure Components in the Trading Book (SEC2) - as of December 31, 2024

BCA has no exposure to securitization exposure in the trading book

29. Credit Risk - Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book and related to its Capital Requirements - Bank Acting as Originator or Sponsor (SEC3)

BCA does not act as the originator or sponsor of securitization exposure

30. Credit Risk - Securitization Exposure in the Banking Book and related to its Capital Requirements Bank Acting as Investor (SEC4) - as of December 31, 2024

BCA does not act as the investor of securitization exposure

31.a. Market Risk - Disclosure Using Standard Methods

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Type of Risk | As of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Bank Only | | Consolidated | |
| | | Capital Charge | RWA | Capital Charge | RWA |
| 1 | General Interest Rate Risk | 387,672 | 4,845,906 | 390,499 | 4,881,235 |
| 2 | Credit Spread Risk | 191,572 | 2,394,655 | 195,652 | 2,445,646 |
| 3 | Exchange Rate Risk | 94,513 | 1,181,408 | 55,604 | 695,053 |
| 4 | Equity Risk | - | - | 112,528 | 1,406,598 |
| 5 | Commodities Risk | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Default Risk Capital | 9,646 | 120,580 | 32,337 | 404,215 |
| 7 | Residual risk add-on | - | - | - | - |
| CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) | | | 16,602 | | 17,230 |

31.b. Market Risk - Disclosure Using Standard Methods

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Type of Risk | As of December 31, 2023 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Bank Only | | Consolidated | |
| | | Capital Charge | RWA | Capital Charge | RWA |
| 1 | Interest Rate Risk | 97,061 | 1,213,263 | 115,526 | 1,444,081 |
| | a. Specific Risk | 8,059 | 100,740 | 10,124 | 126,547 |
| | b. General Risk | 89,002 | 1,112,523 | 105,403 | 1,317,534 |
| 2 | Exchange Rate Risk | 19,081 | 238,514 | 46,031 | 575,392 |
| 3 | Capital Risk | - | - | 83,293 | 1,041,157 |
| 4 | Commodities Risk | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Option Risk | - | - | - | - |
| CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) | | | 13,478 | | 13,490 |

32.1a. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) Exposure - Bank Individual - as of December 31, 2024

| No. | Qualitative Disclosure |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) refers to the current or prospective risk to the bank's capital and earnings arising from interest rates movements in the market as opposed to the banking book positions. The IRRBB calculation uses two perspectives, namely the economic value perspective and earnings-based perspective. The intention is to identify risks more accurately and to carry out appropriate corrective actions. |
| 2. | <p>Presently, Bank does not have sufficient long-term financial resources to fund fixed-rate loans and banking book securities. Regarding these conditions, funding sources of fixed-rate loans and banking book securities is calculated from the Core Deposit.</p> <p>To mitigate risks, Bank has set nominal limits on fixed-rate loans and banking book securities, limits on IRRBB and pricing strategies.</p> |
| 3. | <p>Measurements of IRRBB individual are carried out on a monthly basis by using two (2) methods as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> measurement based on changes in economic value of equity, which measures the impact of changes in interest rates on the economic value of the Bank's equity (economic value perspective), and measurement based on changes in net interest income, which measures the impact of interest rate changes on earnings of the Bank (earnings-based perspective). |
| 4. | <p>Interest rate shock scenarios used by Bank in measuring IRRBB is in accordance with the standard interest rate shock scenarios, which is stated in the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement Standard Approach for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks.</p> <p>Economic Value of Equity (EVE) Methods use six (6) interest rate shock scenarios, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> parallel shock up, parallel shock down, steepener shock (short rates down and long rates up), flattener shock (short rates up and long rates down), short rates shock up, short rates shock down. <p>Net Interest Income (NII) Methods use two (2) interest rate shock scenarios, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> parallel shock up, parallel shock down. |
| 5. | <p>EVE method calculates the cash flows of the principal amount and interest payments on the balance sheet positions that are sensitive to interest rates, which then discounted at the relevant interest rates.</p> <p>The Bank does not calculate a commercial margin and spread components in the cash flows. EVE calculation uses notional cash flows multiplied by the reference rate (base rate) on the transaction date and then discounted by the risk-free rate at the reporting date.</p> <p>The IRRBB calculation uses a Core deposit, which is part of a stable Non Maturity Deposit with a very small change in interest rates despite significant changes in interest rates in the market.</p> <p>Bank identifies core deposit and non-core deposits from stable funds (retail transactional, retail non-transactional and wholesale).</p> <p>Placement of core deposit cash flows carried out using uniform slotting on time-bucket over 1 (one) year with the length of period for each category refers to FSA Circular Letter No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement Standard Approach for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book) for Commercial Banks.</p> <p>The methodology to estimate prepayment rate for loans and early withdrawal rate for time deposits uses historical data within a year.</p> <p>Bank performs add-on calculations for automatic interest rate options on a floating rate mortgage loan with embedded caps and a fixed rate loan commitment by using Black model.</p> <p>Bank measures IRRBB for significant currencies, IDR and USD. Bank uses the aggregation method by adding the potential loss values of each currencies for each identical shock scenario.</p> |
| 6. | As of Dec 31 2024, IRRBB (EVE method) for BCA as individual decreased by 0.63% compared to Jun 30 2024, from 7.16% to 6.53%. And for NII Method decreased by 2.24%, from 8.92% to 6.68%. This was caused by 10.85% increase in Tier 1 Capital, and 11.60% increase in Core Deposit over 1 year. Meanwhile, Repriced Assets over 1 year increased by 3.73%. |
| No. | Quantitative Disclosure |
| 1. | Average repricing maturity applied for Non Maturity Deposit (NMD) is 4 years. |
| 2. | The longest repricing maturity applied for Non Maturity Deposit (NMD) is 7 Years. |

32.1b. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Exposure (IRRBB) - Bank Individual

(Currency: Rupiah)

| No. | (in million Rupiah) | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | △ EVE | | △ NII | |
| Period | | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 |
| 1 | Parallel up | 15,090,425 | 15,475,113 | 5,434,097 | 6,952,207 |
| 2 | Parallel down | (14,001,354) | (15,263,111) | (5,263,376) | (6,792,024) |
| 3 | Steeper | (8,406,867) | (7,372,531) | | |
| 4 | Flattener | 11,346,546 | 10,408,076 | | |
| 5 | Short rate up | 15,634,187 | 15,091,375 | | |
| 6 | Short rate down | (15,659,868) | (15,437,793) | | |
| 7 | Maximum Negative Value (absolute)* | 15,634,187 | 15,475,113 | 5,434,097 | 6,952,207 |
| 8 | Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 239,468,854 | 216,032,487 | 81,360,192 | 77,954,243 |
| 9 | Maximum Value dividend by Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 6.53% | 7.16% | 6.68% | 8.92% |

32.1b. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Exposure (IRRBB) - Bank Individual

(Currency: USD)

| No. | (in million Rupiah) | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | △ EVE | | △ NII | |
| Period | | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 |
| 1 | Parallel up | (2,153,388) | (2,171,117) | (591,399) | (457,154) |
| 2 | Parallel down | 2,377,215 | 2,402,298 | 591,421 | 457,193 |
| 3 | Steeper | (382,360) | (421,887) | | |
| 4 | Flattener | (115,760) | (80,641) | | |
| 5 | Short rate up | (1,010,886) | (987,859) | | |
| 6 | Short rate down | 1,055,778 | 1,032,010 | | |
| 7 | Maximum Negative Value (absolute)* | 2,377,215 | 2,402,298 | 591,421 | 457,193 |
| 8 | Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 239,468,854 | 216,032,487 | 81,360,192 | 77,954,243 |
| 9 | Maximum Value dividend by Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 0.99% | 1.11% | 0.73% | 0.59% |

32.1b. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Exposure (IRRBB) - Bank Individual

Currency: (Rupiah & USD)

| No. | (in million Rupiah) | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | △ EVE | | △ NII | |
| Periode | | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024** | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024** |
| 1 | Parallel up | 15,090,425 | 15,475,113 | 5,434,097 | 6,952,207 |
| 2 | Parallel down | 2,377,215 | 2,402,298 | 591,421 | 457,193 |
| 3 | Steeper | - | - | | |
| 4 | Flattener | 11,346,546 | 10,408,076 | | |
| 5 | Short rate up | 15,634,187 | 15,091,375 | | |
| 6 | Short rate down | 1,055,778 | 1,032,010 | | |
| 7 | Maximum Negative Value (absolute)* | 15,634,187 | 15,475,113 | 5,434,097 | 6,952,207 |
| 8 | Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 239,468,854 | 216,032,487 | 81,360,192 | 77,954,243 |
| 9 | Maximum Value dividend by Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 6.53% | 7.16% | 6.68% | 8.92% |

Notes:

- Potential loss shown in positive values for each shock scenario.
- * Maximum negative value is the maximum value of potential losses from all shock scenarios.
- ** The aggregation method of Rupiah & USD for 30 Jun'24 follows the 31 Dec'24 method.

32.1c Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) Exposure - Bank Consolidated - as of December 31, 2024

| No. | Qualitative Disclosure |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) refers to the current or prospective risk to the bank's capital and earnings arising from interest rates movements in the market as opposed to the banking book positions. The IRRBB calculation uses two perspectives, namely the economic value perspective and earnings-based perspective. The intention is to identify risks more accurately and to carry out appropriate corrective actions. |
| 2. | <p>Presently, Bank does not have sufficient long-term financial resources to fund fixed-rate loans and banking book securities. Regarding these conditions, funding sources of fixed-rate loans and banking book securities is calculated from the Core Deposit.</p> <p>To mitigate risks, Bank has set nominal limits on fixed-rate loans and banking book securities, limits on IRRBB and pricing strategies.</p> |
| 3. | <p>Measurements of IRRBB consolidated are carried out on a semiannually basis by using two (2) methods as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> measurement based on changes in economic value of equity, which measures the impact of changes in interest rates on the economic value of the Bank's equity (economic value perspective), and measurement based on changes in net interest income, which measures the impact of interest rate changes on earnings of the Bank (earnings-based perspective). |
| 4. | <p>Interest rate shock scenarios used by Bank in measuring IRRBB is in accordance with the standard interest rate shock scenarios, which is stated in the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement Standard Approach for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks.</p> <p>Economic Value of Equity (EVE) Methods use six (6) interest rate shock scenarios, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> parallel shock up, parallel shock down, steepener shock (short rates down and long rates up), flattener shock (short rates up and long rates down), short rates shock up, short rates shock down. <p>Net Interest Income (NII) Methods use two (2) interest rate shock scenarios, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> parallel shock up, parallel shock down. |
| 5. | <p>EVE method calculates the cash flows of the principal amount and interest payments on the balance sheet positions that are sensitive to interest rates, which then discounted at the relevant interest rates.</p> <p>The Bank does not calculate a commercial margin and spread components in the cash flows. EVE calculation uses notional cash flows multiplied by the reference rate (base rate) on the transaction date and then discounted by the risk-free rate at the reporting date.</p> <p>The IRRBB calculation uses a Core deposit, which is part of a stable Non Maturity Deposit with a very small change in interest rates despite significant changes in interest rates in the market.</p> <p>Bank identifies core deposit and non-core deposits from stable funds (retail transactional, retail non-transactional and wholesale).</p> <p>Placement of core deposit cash flows carried out using uniform slotting on time-bucket over 1 (one) year with the length of period for each category refers to FSA Circular Letter No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement Standard Approach for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book) for Commercial Banks.</p> <p>The methodology to estimate prepayment rate for loans and early withdrawal rate for time deposits uses historical data within a year.</p> <p>Bank performs add-on calculations for automatic interest rate options on a floating rate mortgage loan with embedded caps and a fixed rate loan commitment by using Black model.</p> <p>Bank measures IRRBB for significant currencies, IDR and USD. Bank uses the aggregation method by adding the potential loss values of each currencies for each identical shock scenario.</p> |
| 6. | As of Dec 31 2024, IRRBB (EVE method) for BCA as consolidated decreased by 0.81% compared to Jun 30 2024, from 7.60% to 6.79%. And for NII Method decreased by 2.08%, from 9.12% to 7.04%. The decrease for the EVE method was mainly caused by 9.86% increase in Tier 1 Capital and 11.59% increase in Core Deposit over 1 year. Meanwhile, Repriced Assets over 1 year increased by 3.51%. |
| No. | Quantitative Disclosure |
| 1. | Average repricing maturity applied for Non Maturity Deposit (NMD) is 4 years. |
| 2. | The longest repricing maturity applied for Non Maturity Deposit (NMD) is 7 Years. |

32.1d. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Exposure (IRRBB) - Bank Consolidated

(Currency: Rupiah)

| No. | (in million Rupiah) | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | △ EVE | | △ NII | |
| Period | | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 |
| 1 | Parallel up | 17,342,852 | 17,661,822 | 5,922,933 | 7,395,341 |
| 2 | Parallel down | (16,731,850) | (17,919,022) | (5,751,119) | (7,233,937) |
| 3 | Steepener | (8,091,700) | (7,084,950) | | |
| 4 | Flattener | 11,521,583 | 10,590,824 | | |
| 5 | Short rate up | 16,828,340 | 16,263,500 | | |
| 6 | Short rate down | (16,923,795) | (16,677,730) | | |
| 7 | Maximum Negative Value (absolute)* | 17,342,852 | 17,661,822 | 5,922,933 | 7,395,341 |
| 8 | Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 255,235,401 | 232,321,451 | 84,101,347 | 81,067,853 |
| 9 | Maximum Value dividend by Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 6.79% | 7.60% | 7.04% | 9.12% |

32.1d. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Exposure (IRRBB) - Bank Consolidated

(Currency: USD)

| No. | (in million Rupiah) | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | △ EVE | | △ NII | |
| Period | | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024 |
| 1 | Parallel up | (2,153,081) | (2,160,039) | (598,523) | (467,046) |
| 2 | Parallel down | 2,376,908 | 2,390,334 | 598,545 | 467,085 |
| 3 | Steeper | (382,655) | (421,790) | | |
| 4 | Flattener | (115,396) | (78,170) | | |
| 5 | Short rate up | (1,010,430) | (981,020) | | |
| 6 | Short rate down | 1,055,322 | 1,024,914 | | |
| 7 | Maximum Negative Value (absolute)* | 2,376,908 | 2,390,334 | 598,545 | 467,085 |
| 8 | Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 255,235,401 | 232,321,451 | 84,101,347 | 81,067,853 |
| 9 | Maximum Value dividend by Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 0.93% | 1.03% | 0.71% | 0.58% |

32.1d. Disclosure of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Exposure (IRRBB) - Bank Consolidated

Currency: (Rupiah & USD)

| No. | (in million Rupiah) | Period of December 31, 2024 | | | |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | △ EVE | | △ NII | |
| Period | | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024** | 31 December 2024 | 30 June 2024** |
| 1 | Parallel up | 17,342,852 | 17,661,822 | 5,922,933 | 7,395,341 |
| 2 | Parallel down | 2,376,908 | 2,390,334 | 598,545 | 467,085 |
| 3 | Steeper | - | - | | |
| 4 | Flattener | 11,521,583 | 10,590,824 | | |
| 5 | Short rate up | 16,828,340 | 16,263,500 | | |
| 6 | Short rate down | 1,055,322 | 1,024,914 | | |
| 7 | Maximum Negative Value (absolute)* | 17,342,852 | 17,661,822 | 5,922,933 | 7,395,341 |
| 8 | Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 255,235,401 | 232,321,451 | 84,101,347 | 81,067,853 |
| 9 | Maximum Value dividend by Tier 1 Capital (for △ EVE) or Projected Income (for △ NII) | 6.79% | 7.60% | 7.04% | 9.12% |

Notes:

- Potential loss shown in positive values for each shock scenario.
- * Maximum negative value is the maximum value of potential losses from all shock scenarios.
- ** The aggregation method of Rupiah & USD for 30 Jun'24 follows the 31 Dec'24 method.

33. Report on Calculation for Quarterly Liquidity Coverage Ratio

| No. | Components | BANK ONLY | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | Outstanding balance at end Quarter IV 2024 | | |
| | | Outstanding commitment, and liabilities/contractual receivables | HQLA after haircut, outstanding commitment and liabilities times run-off rate or contractual receivables times inflow rate | |
| 1 | Total data used in LCR calculation | | 63 days | |
| HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSET (HQLA) | | | | |
| 2 | Total High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) | | 443,878,218 | |
| CASH OUTFLOW | | | | |
| 3 | Retail deposits and deposits from Micro and Small Business customers, consist of: | 860,643,549 | 51,825,436 | |
| | a. Stable deposit/funding | 684,778,376 | 34,238,919 | |
| | b. Less stable deposit/funding | 175,865,173 | 17,586,517 | |
| 4 | Wholesale funding, consist of: | 254,296,679 | 63,974,136 | |
| | a. Operational deposit | 225,134,367 | 51,997,650 | |
| | b. Non operational deposit and/or other non operational liabilities | 29,162,312 | 11,976,486 | |
| | c. Marketable securities issued by bank (unsecured debt) | - | - | |
| 5 | Secured Funding | | - | |
| 6 | Other cash outflow (additional requirement), consist of: | 458,813,680 | 56,401,876 | |
| | a. cash outflow from derivative transaction | 19,518,758 | 19,518,758 | |
| | b. cash outflow from additional liquidity requirement | - | - | |
| | c. cash outflow from liquidation of funding | - | - | |
| | d. cash outflow from disbursement of loan commitment and liquidity facilities | 310,428,254 | 33,385,819 | |
| | e. cash outflow from other contractual liabilities related to placement of funds | - | - | |
| | f. cash outflow from other funding related contingencies liabilities | 126,915,466 | 1,546,098 | |
| | g. other contractual cash outflow | 1,951,202 | 1,951,202 | |
| 7 | TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW | | 172,201,448 | |
| CASH INFLOW | | | | |
| 8 | Secured lending | - | - | |
| 9 | Inflows from fully performing exposures | 31,425,331 | 15,168,255 | |
| 10 | Other cash inflow | 19,612,180 | 19,612,180 | |
| 11 | TOTAL CASH INFLOW | 51,037,511 | 34,780,435 | |
| TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE¹ | | | | |
| 12 | TOTAL HQLA | | 443,878,218 | |
| 13 | TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS | | 137,421,013 | |
| 14 | LCR (%) | | 323.01% | |

Information:

¹ Adjusted values are calculated after the imposition of a reduction in value (haircut), run-off rate, and inflow rate as well as the maximum limit for HQLA components, for example the maximum limit for HQLA Level 2B and HQLA Level 2 and the maximum limit of cash inflows can be taken into account in LCR.

The outstanding value of Quarter IV 2024 is the average LCR during the working days of Oct 2024 to Dec 2024 (63 data points), while Quarter III 2024 is the average LCR during the working days of Jul 2024 to Sep 2024 (65 data points).

The calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio above is made based on POJK No. 42/POJK.03/2015 concerning the Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Adequacy Ratio (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) for Commercial Banks and its amendments, POJK No. 19 of 2024 and POJK No. 37/POJK.03/2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and is presented in accordance with SE OJK No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports.

(in million Rupiah)

| | | | CONSOLIDATED | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding balance at end Quarter III 2024 | | | Outstanding balance at end Quarter IV 2024 | | Outstanding balance at end Quarter III 2024 | |
| | Outstanding commitment and liabilities/ contractual receivables | HQLA after haircut, outstanding commitment and liabilities times run-off rate or contractual receivables times inflow rate | Outstanding commitment and liabilities/ contractual receivables | HQLA after haircut, outstanding commitment and liabilities times run-off rate or contractual receivables times inflow rate | Outstanding commitment and liabilities/ contractual receivables | HQLA after haircut, outstanding commitment and liabilities times run-off rate or contractual receivables times inflow rate |
| | | 65 days | | 63 days | | 65 days |
| | | 457,614,652 | | 455,814,631 | | 469,404,999 |
| | 860,706,658 | 52,556,633 | 878,678,123 | 53,124,918 | 878,285,751 | 53,834,290 |
| | 670,280,644 | 33,514,032 | 694,857,884 | 34,742,894 | 679,885,705 | 33,994,285 |
| | 190,426,014 | 19,042,601 | 183,820,239 | 18,382,024 | 198,400,046 | 19,840,005 |
| | 249,796,021 | 63,389,811 | 258,761,964 | 65,976,906 | 253,471,229 | 64,955,024 |
| | 220,171,538 | 51,214,776 | 226,412,901 | 52,296,319 | 221,290,780 | 51,481,571 |
| | 29,624,483 | 12,175,035 | 32,349,063 | 13,680,587 | 32,180,449 | 13,473,453 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | | - | | - |
| | 463,818,806 | 55,680,111 | 462,114,835 | 57,030,786 | 466,079,552 | 56,117,433 |
| | 18,881,378 | 18,881,378 | 19,518,758 | 19,518,758 | 18,881,378 | 18,881,378 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 311,417,834 | 33,919,306 | 312,003,236 | 33,566,968 | 312,090,854 | 34,008,021 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 132,169,594 | 1,529,427 | 128,197,979 | 1,550,198 | 133,412,960 | 1,533,674 |
| | 1,350,000 | 1,350,000 | 2,394,863 | 2,394,863 | 1,694,360 | 1,694,360 |
| | | 171,626,555 | | 176,132,610 | | 174,906,747 |
| | - | - | 1,796 | 1,796 | 1,732 | 1,732 |
| | 33,116,834 | 15,725,088 | 35,990,277 | 18,143,051 | 37,153,721 | 18,356,916 |
| | 19,269,757 | 19,269,757 | 19,612,180 | 19,612,180 | 19,269,757 | 19,269,757 |
| | 52,386,591 | 34,994,845 | 55,604,253 | 37,757,026 | 56,425,210 | 37,628,405 |
| | | TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE¹ | | TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE¹ | | TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE¹ |
| | | 457,614,652 | | 455,814,631 | | 469,404,999 |
| | | 136,631,710 | | 138,375,584 | | 137,278,342 |
| | | 334.93% | | 329.40% | | 341.94% |

Quarterly Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Report

Analysis for Bank Only

- The calculation of BCA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Bank Only) for Quarter IV 2024 is based on the average daily position from October 2024 until December 2024. Meanwhile, the calculation for Quarter III 2024 is based on the average daily position from July 2024 until September 2024, respectively.
- BCA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Bank Only) for Quarter IV 2024 decreased by 11.92%, from 334.93% (Quarter III 2024) to 323.01% (Quarter IV 2024). Such decrease in ratio was particularly due to a decrease in weighted value of HQLA by 3.00% (Rp13.74 trillion) and an increase in Net Cash Outflow (NCO) after run-off by 0.58% (Rp0.79 trillion). The decrease in HQLA was particularly driven by the decrease in HQLA securities amounted to Rp10.15 trillion, the decrease in placement with BI amounted to Rp5.53 trillion, and the increase in Coins and Banknotes amounted to Rp1.18 trillion. Meanwhile, the increase in NCO after run-off was mainly caused by the increased in other contractual cash outflow (ex: dividends and borrowing) amounted to Rp0.60 trillion, the decreased in inflows from fully performing exposures ≤ 30 days amounted to Rp0.56 trillion, and the decreased in unused loan facilities amounted to Rp0.53 trillion.
- In terms of composition, BCA's HQLA for Quarter IV 2024 is comprised of Level 1 HQLA of 97.67%; Level 2A HQLA of 1.59%; and level 2B HQLA of 0.74%. Of the total Level 1 HQLA, the proportion was dominated by marketable securities issued by the Indonesian government and BI of 78.86% and placement with Bank Indonesia of 16.44%, respectively.
- BCA's third party deposits composition during Quarter IV 2024 was mainly contributed by CASA at around 82.35%. The composition can be seen on the Table 1 below:

Table 1. BCA's funding composition (Bank Only) during Quarter IV 2024.

| Type of funding (Rp & FCY) | Composition |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current Account | 32.86% |
| Saving Account | 49.49% |
| CASA | 82.35% |
| Time Deposit | 17.65% |
| Total | 100.00% |

- BCA's derivative exposure mainly came from FX Swap Buy-Sell USD transactions by an average of USD182.50 million.
- In managing its liquidity, the Bank has properly identified, measured, monitored and controlled its liquidity risk. Apart from the LCR ratio, the Bank also monitors condition and sufficiency of liquidity through cash flow projection report, NSFR report and other liquidity ratios. The Bank has established a limit, early warning indicators, contingency funding plan and recovery plan related to liquidity risk.

Quarterly Liquidity Coverage Ratio Report

Analysis on a Consolidated Basis

- The calculation of BCA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Consolidated) for Quarter IV 2024 is based on the average daily position from October 2024 until December 2024. Meanwhile, the calculation for Quarter III 2024 is based on the average daily position from July 2024 until September 2024.
- BCA's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Consolidated) for Quarter IV 2024 decreased by 12.54%, from 341.94% (Quarter III 2024) to 329.40% (Quarter IV 2024). Such decrease in ratio was particularly due to a decrease in HQLA by 2.90% (Rp13.59 trillion) and an increase in weighted value of Net Cash Outflow (NCO) after run-off by 0.80% (Rp1.10 trillion). The decrease in HQLA was particularly driven by the decrease in HQLA securities amounted to Rp10.03 trillion, the decrease in placement with BI amounted to Rp5.55 trillion, and the increase in Coins and Banknotes amounted to Rp1.18 trillion. Meanwhile, the increase in NCO after run-off was mainly caused by the increased in other contractual cash outflow (ex: dividends and borrowing) amounted to Rp0.70 trillion, the increased in funding from retail, micro and small businesses, as well as corporate customers amounted to Rp0.31 trillion, the decreased in inflows from fully performing exposures ≤ 30 days amounted to Rp0.21 trillion.
- In terms of composition, BCA's HQLA for Quarter IV 2024 is comprised of Level 1 HQLA of 97.19%; Level 2A HQLA of 1.98%; and Level 2B HQLA of 0.83%. Of the total HQLA Level 1, the proportion was dominated by marketable securities issued by the Indonesian government and BI of 78.96% and placement with Bank Indonesia of 16.44%, respectively.
- BCA's third party deposits composition during Quarter IV 2024 was mainly contributed by CASA at around 81.50%. The composition can be seen on the Table 2 below:

Table 2. BCA's Funding Composition (Consolidated) for Quarter IV 2024.

| Type of funding (Rp & FCY) | Composition |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current Account | 32.36% |
| Saving Account | 49.14% |
| CASA | 81.50% |
| Time Deposit | 18.50% |
| Total | 100.00% |

- BCA's derivative exposure mainly came from FX Swap Buy-Sell USD transactions by an average of USD182.50 million.
- In managing its liquidity, the Bank has properly identified, measured, monitored and controlled its liquidity risk. Apart from the LCR ratio, the Bank also monitors condition and sufficiency of liquidity through cash flow projection report, NSFR report and other liquidity ratios. The Bank has established a limit, early warning indicators, contingency funding plan and recovery plan related to liquidity risk.

34.a. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Individu)**A. NSFR CALCULATION**

| ASF Component | | Reporting Position (September 2024) | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | |
| | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | |
| 1 | Capital | | | | |
| 2 | Regulatory Capital as per POJK KPMM | 256,642,240 | - | - | |
| 3 | Other capital instruments | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Retail deposits and deposits from micro and small business customers: | | | | |
| 5 | Stable Deposits | 524,042,177 | 162,677,486 | - | |
| 6 | Less Stable Deposits | 172,230,256 | 5,104,872 | - | |
| 7 | Wholesale Funding: | | | | |
| 8 | Operational deposits | 213,355,914 | - | - | |
| 9 | Other wholesale funding | 341,943 | 30,459,974 | - | |
| 10 | Liabilities with matching interdependent assets | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Other liabilities and equity: | | | | |
| 12 | NSFR derivative liabilities | | - | - | |
| 13 | All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories | 41,020 | 32,489,775 | 283,151 | |
| 14 | TOTAL ASF | | | | |

(in million Rupiah)

| | | Weighted Value | Reporting Position (December 2024) | | | | Weighted Value |
|--|----------|----------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------|
| | | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | | |
| | ≥ 1 Year | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | ≥ 1 Year | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 137,500 | 256,779,740 | 264,429,302 | - | - | 115,750 | 264,545,052 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 652,383,680 | 538,346,260 | 154,823,698 | - | - | 658,511,460 |
| | - | 159,601,615 | 155,192,761 | 12,485,765 | - | - | 150,910,673 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 106,677,957 | 223,234,686 | - | - | - | 111,617,343 |
| | - | 14,291,625 | 404,739 | 29,493,301 | - | - | 13,715,475 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 35,415 | | | - | - | |
| | 32,304 | 173,880 | 85,144 | 34,679,515 | 330,199 | 12,419 | 177,518 |
| | | 1,189,908,497 | | | | | 1,199,477,521 |

34.a. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Individu)

| RSF Component | | Reporting Position (September 2024) | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | |
| | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | |
| 15 | Total NSFR HQLA | | | | |
| 16 | Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes | 4,871,310 | - | - | |
| 17 | Performing loans and securities | | | | |
| 18 | To financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA | - | 1,354,598 | - | |
| 19 | To financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions | - | 34,480,844 | 3,981,470 | |
| 20 | To non- financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, government of Indonesia, other sovereigns, Bank Indonesia, other central banks and public service entities, of which: | - | 170,772,979 | 122,296,781 | |
| 21 | Meet a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under SE OJK ATMR for credit risk | - | 37,500 | 488,305 | |
| 22 | Unpledged residential mortgages, of which: | - | 9,807 | 27,988 | |
| 23 | Meet a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under SE OJK ATMR for credit risk | - | 288,257 | 987,621 | |
| 24 | Securities that are unpledged, not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities | - | 23,649,870 | 948,269 | |
| 25 | Assets with matching interdependent liabilities | - | - | - | |
| 26 | Other assets: | | | | |
| 27 | Physical traded commodities, including gold | - | | | |
| 28 | Cash, securities and other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts or contributions to default funds of central counterparty (CCPs) | | | | |
| 29 | NSFR derivative assets | | | | |
| 30 | 20% NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted | | | | |
| 31 | All other assets not included in the above categories | 16,204 | 41,616,419 | 968,650 | |
| 32 | Off-balance sheet items | | | | |
| 33 | TOTAL RSF | | | | |
| 34 | Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) | | | | |

(in million Rupiah)

| | | Weighted Value | Reporting Position (December 2024) | | | | Weighted Value |
|--|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | | |
| | ≥ 1 Year | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | ≥ 1 Year | |
| | | 20,208,270 | | | | | 19,636,348 |
| | - | 2,435,655 | 4,020,259 | - | - | - | 2,010,130 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 135,460 | - | 815,041 | - | - | 81,504 |
| | 41,249,694 | 48,412,555 | - | 24,942,775 | 16,168,042 | 36,855,495 | 48,680,932 |
| | 381,877,953 | 471,131,140 | - | 181,121,012 | 126,482,722 | 411,801,909 | 503,833,490 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 11,272,591 | 7,590,087 | - | 821 | 450,000 | 11,233,922 | 7,527,460 |
| | 1,182,891 | 1,024,355 | - | 9,598 | 31,243 | 1,366,972 | 1,182,347 |
| | 72,389,661 | 47,691,219 | - | 342,937 | 1,039,915 | 73,754,818 | 48,632,058 |
| | 9,637,625 | 20,491,051 | - | 24,061,856 | 5,954,998 | 5,305,658 | 19,518,236 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | | | | | - |
| | | - | - | | | | - |
| | - | - | | - | | | - |
| | 830 | 830 | | - | | | - |
| | - | | | 7,083 | | | 7,083 |
| | 55,443,917 | 98,045,190 | 12,747 | 44,550,986 | 912,981 | 55,472,714 | 100,949,428 |
| | 427,654,442 | 16,432,341 | | 447,829,590 | | | 17,561,702 |
| | 733,598,151 | | | | | | 769,620,718 |
| | 162.20% | | | | | | 155.85% |

34.b. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Consolidated)

| ASF Component | | Reporting Position (September 2024) | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | |
| | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | |
| 1 | Capital | | | | |
| 2 | Regulatory Capital as per POJK KPM | 266,204,997 | - | - | |
| 3 | Other capital instruments | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Retail deposits and deposits from micro and small business customers: | | | | |
| 5 | Stable Deposits | 526,650,525 | 162,734,607 | - | |
| 6 | Less Stable Deposits | 172,446,628 | 9,353,451 | - | |
| 7 | Wholesale Funding: | | | | |
| 8 | Operational deposits | 219,394,078 | - | - | |
| 9 | Other wholesale funding | 353,241 | 40,467,190 | 76,296 | |
| 10 | Liabilities with matching interdependent assets | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Other liabilities and equity: | | | | |
| 12 | NSFR derivative liabilities | | - | - | |
| 13 | All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories | 157,927 | 26,608,618 | 283,151 | |
| 14 | TOTAL ASF | | | | |

(in million Rupiah)

| | | Weighted Value | Reporting Position (December 2024) | | | | Weighted Value |
|--|----------|----------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------|
| | | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | | |
| | ≥ 1 Year | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | ≥ 1 Year | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 137,500 | 266,342,497 | 273,329,336 | - | - | 115,750 | 273,445,086 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 654,915,875 | 541,081,422 | 154,878,256 | - | - | 661,161,694 |
| | - | 163,620,071 | 155,419,066 | 16,672,018 | - | - | 154,881,975 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 109,697,039 | 230,673,687 | - | - | - | 115,336,844 |
| | 324,199 | 18,873,465 | 419,989 | 41,517,962 | 43,785 | 266,519 | 18,451,379 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | | | - | - | - | |
| | 218,240 | 476,546 | 198,195 | 25,970,403 | 330,199 | 12,419 | 290,569 |
| | | 1,213,925,492 | | | | | 1,223,567,547 |

34.b. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Consolidated)

| RSF Component | | Reporting Position (September 2024) | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | |
| | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | |
| 15 | Total NSFR HQLA | | | | |
| 16 | Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes | 4,889,296 | - | - | |
| 17 | Performing loans and securities | | | | |
| 18 | To financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA | - | 1,611,229 | - | |
| 19 | To financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions | 22,734 | 37,426,389 | 4,082,648 | |
| 20 | To non- financial corporate clients, retail and small business customers, government of Indonesia, other sovereigns, Bank Indonesia, other central banks and public service entities, of which: | - | 172,225,887 | 126,657,082 | |
| 21 | Meet a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under SE OJK ATMR for credit risk | - | 37,500 | 488,305 | |
| 22 | Unpledged residential mortgages, of which: | - | 45,552 | 31,085 | |
| 23 | Meet a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under SE OJK ATMR for credit risk | - | 288,257 | 987,621 | |
| 24 | Securities that are unpledged, not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities | - | 24,720,358 | 1,178,993 | |
| 25 | Assets with matching interdependent liabilities | - | - | - | |
| 26 | Other assets: | | | | |
| 27 | Physical traded commodities, including gold | - | | | |
| 28 | Cash, securities and other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts or contributions to default funds of central counterparty (CCPs) | | | | |
| 29 | NSFR derivative assets | | | | |
| 30 | 20% NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted | | | | |
| 31 | All other assets not included in the above categories | 16,207 | 35,707,420 | 990,283 | |
| 32 | Off-balance sheet items | | | | |
| 33 | TOTAL RSF | | | | |
| 34 | Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) | | | | |

(in million Rupiah)

| | | Weighted Value | Reporting Position (December 2024) | | | | Weighted Value |
|--|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | Carrying Value Based on Residual Maturity | | | | |
| | ≥ 1 Year | | Non-specified Maturity | < 6 Months | ≥ 6 Months - < 1 Year | ≥ 1 Year | |
| | | 21,202,186 | | | | | 20,822,467 |
| | - | 2,444,648 | 4,096,777 | - | - | - | 2,048,389 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | - | 161,123 | - | 1,366,282 | - | - | 136,628 |
| | 41,651,554 | 49,310,247 | - | 27,687,000 | 16,269,402 | 37,771,356 | 50,059,107 |
| | 397,572,076 | 487,377,749 | - | 183,493,537 | 129,511,361 | 428,224,950 | 520,493,656 |
| | 11,272,591 | 7,590,087 | - | 821 | 450,000 | 11,233,922 | 7,527,460 |
| | 2,351,755 | 2,037,310 | - | 38,930 | 36,174 | 2,679,048 | 2,314,743 |
| | 72,389,661 | 47,691,219 | - | 342,937 | 1,039,915 | 73,754,818 | 48,632,058 |
| | 10,366,659 | 21,761,336 | - | 25,670,957 | 6,169,998 | 6,242,379 | 21,226,500 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | - | - | | | | - |
| | - | - | | | | | - |
| | 830 | 830 | | | | | - |
| | | | | | | | - |
| | 49,464,100 | 86,178,010 | 12,747 | 36,242,344 | 930,017 | 49,620,327 | 86,805,435 |
| | 429,876,572 | 16,477,645 | | 450,823,120 | | | 17,663,638 |
| | | 742,232,389 | | | | | 777,730,080 |
| | | 163.55% | | | | | 157.33% |

B. QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT ON NSFR

Analysis on Bank Only Financial Statement

- Based on the calculation, the value of Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – Bank Only as of 31 Dec 2024 decreased by 6.35% when compared to the period of 30 Sep 2024; namely from 162.20% (as of 30 Sep'24) to 155.85% (as of 31 Dec'24). The decrease in the NSFR value was due to the increase in the Required Stable Funding (RSF) component of 4.91% (Rp36.02 trillion) which was greater than the increase in the Available Stable Funding (ASF) component of 0.80% (Rp9.57 trillion). The increase in the RSF component was mainly due to the increase in loans classified as current and under special mention (performing loans) and securities not in default amounting to Rp32.98 trillion and the increase in other assets amounting to Rp2.91 trillion. Meanwhile, the increase in the ASF component was mainly due to the increase in the regulatory capital of Rp7.77 trillion and the increase in weighted value of deposits provided by retail customers and funding provided by micro and small business customers as well as wholesale funding of Rp1.80 trillion.
- The NSFR ratio of BCA on an individual basis currently meets the minimum requirement of 100%. It was supported by a fairly large composition of stable funds (62.31%). The composition of Third Party Funds and Bank Funds can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Composition of Third Party Funds and Bank Funds - Bank Only as of Des 31, 2024.

| Categories | | % |
|---|---|----------------|
| Stable Funds | 1. Retail | |
| | a. Fully covered and transactional | 40.42% |
| | b. Fully covered, non-transactional and related | 13.60% |
| | 2. MSME | |
| | a. Fully covered and transactional | 7.97% |
| | b. Fully covered, non-transactional and related | 0.32% |
| | Total Stable Funds | 62.31% |
| Unstable Fund | 1. Retail | 13.70% |
| | 2. MSME | 1.37% |
| Total Unstable Funds | | 15.07% |
| Total Operational Deposits | | 20.06% |
| Total Non-Operational Deposits | | 2.56% |
| Total Third Party Funds and Bank Funds | | 100.00% |

B. QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT ON NSFR**Analysis on Consolidated Financial Statement**

- Based on the calculation, the value of Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) - Consolidated as of 31 Dec 2024 decreased by 6.22% when compared to the period of 30 Sep 2024; namely from 163.55% (as of 30 Sep'24) to 157.33% (as of 31 Dec'24). The decrease in the NSFR value was due to the increase in the Required Stable Funding (RSF) component of 4.78% (Rp35.50 trillion) which was greater than the increase in the Available Stable Funding (ASF) component of 0.79% (Rp9.64 trillion). The increase in the RSF component was mainly due to the increase in loans classified as current and under special mention (performing loans) and securities amounting to Rp34.46 trillion and the increase in other assets of Rp0.63 trillion. Meanwhile, the increase in the ASF component was mainly due to the increase in the regulatory capital of Rp7.10 trillion and the increase in weighted value of deposits provided by retail customers and funding provided by micro and small business customers as well as wholesale funding of Rp2.73 trillion.
- The NSFR ratio of BCA on a consolidated basis currently meets the minimum requirement of 100%. It was supported by a fairly large composition of stable funds (61.19%). The composition of Third Party Funds and Bank Funds can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Composition of Third Party Funds, Revenue Sharing Investment Funds, and Bank Funds - Consolidated as of Dec 31, 2024

| Categories | | % |
|---|---|----------------|
| Stable Funds | 1. Retail | |
| | a. Fully covered and transactional | 39.74% |
| | b. Fully covered, non-transactional and related | 13.31% |
| | 2. MSME | |
| | a. Fully covered and transactional | 7.83% |
| | b. Fully covered, non-transactional and related | 0.31% |
| | Total Stable Funds | 61.19% |
| Unstable Fund | 1. Retail | 13.71% |
| | 2. MSME | 1.42% |
| Total Unstable Funds | | 15.13% |
| Total Operational Deposits | | 20.28% |
| Total Non-Operational Deposits | | 3.40% |
| Total Third Party Funds and Bank Funds | | 100.00% |

35. Report On Asset Encumbrance - ENC - as of December 31, 2024

| | | Bank Only | |
|---|--|------------------|--|
| | | a | b |
| | | Encumbered Asset | Asset placed or pledged to Central Bank but yet to be used to create liquidity |
| 1 | Level 1 HQLA | | |
| | a. Cash and Cash equivalent | - | - |
| | b. Placement with Bank Indonesia: | | |
| | - Current account | - | - |
| | - Fine Tune Operation | - | - |
| | - Deposit Facility | - | - |
| | c. Bank Indonesia Marketable Securities | - | - |
| | d. Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities | - | - |
| | e. Bank Indonesia Forex Securities | - | - |
| | f. Bank Indonesia Sharia Bond | - | - |
| | g. Reverse Repo (backed by HQLA Level 1) | - | - |
| | h. Government Bonds (Rupiah) | - | 53,480,984 |
| | i. Government Bonds (Foreign currencies) | - | - |
| | j. UST - Bond | - | - |
| 2 | HQLA Level 2A | - | - |
| 3 | HQLA Level 2B | - | - |
| | TOTAL HQLA | - | 53,480,984 |

Qualitative Analysis

- Encumbered assets are bank assets restricted, both legally and contractually by the Bank, for supporting liquidity under stress conditions. Encumbered assets do not include assets being placed with or pledged to Bank Indonesia but yet to be used to create liquidity, as stipulated by the POJK on Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.
- Unencumbered assets are assets that qualify as High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) as stipulated by the POJK on Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks.
- Referring to the explanation of POJK No 42/POJK.03/2015 on Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks, article 9, sub-article (3) letter a, an example of encumbered assets placed with or pledged to Bank Indonesia, but yet to be used to create liquidity, is the secondary statutory reserves (now known as the Macprudential Liquidity Buffer).
- As 31 December 2024, BCA (both bank only and consolidated) did not have any HQLA position categorized as encumbered assets.

(in million Rupiah)

| | | | Consolidated | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | c | d | a | b | c | d |
| | Unencumbered asset | Total | Encumbered Asset | Asset placed or pledged to Central Bank but yet to be used to create liquidity | Unencumbered asset | Total |
| | 29,285,818 | 29,285,818 | - | - | 29,315,815 | 29,315,815 |
| | 35,165,855 | 35,165,855 | - | - | 36,408,143 | 36,408,143 |
| | 4,104,225 | 4,104,225 | - | - | 4,104,225 | 4,104,225 |
| | 3,999,417 | 3,999,417 | - | - | 4,542,314 | 4,542,314 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 92,095,315 | 92,095,315 | - | - | 94,827,724 | 94,827,724 |
| | 1,068,618 | 1,068,618 | - | - | 1,068,618 | 1,068,618 |
| | - | - | - | - | 1,050,752 | 1,050,752 |
| | 862,850 | 862,850 | - | - | 1,414,090 | 1,414,090 |
| | 175,177,330 | 228,658,314 | - | 54,435,581 | 178,523,729 | 232,959,310 |
| | 7,631,532 | 7,631,532 | - | - | 7,631,532 | 7,631,532 |
| | 1,284,523 | 1,284,523 | - | - | 1,284,523 | 1,284,523 |
| | 8,741,256 | 8,741,256 | - | - | 10,086,786 | 10,086,786 |
| | 6,614,428 | 6,614,428 | - | - | 8,010,365 | 8,010,365 |
| | 366,316,671 | 419,797,655 | - | 54,435,581 | 379,077,019 | 433,512,600 |

**INDIVIDUAL CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK MINIMUM CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT (KPMM)
AND RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) REPORT - ANNUAL**
Form D1: Historical Loss Data Report

| No. | Business Indicator (BI) and component BI | T | T-1 | T-2 | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|------|--|
| Minimum limit of an operational loss event of Rp300,000,000.00 (three hundred million Rupiahs) or more | | | | | |
| 1. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value (without exception) | - | - | - | |
| 2. | Total occurrence of operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 3. | Total excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 4. | Total occurrence of excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 5. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value and excluded operational risk losses | - | - | - | |
| Minimum limit of an operational loss event of Rp1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million Rupiahs) or more | | | | | |
| 6. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value (without exception) | 42,715 | 1,832 | 0,07 | |
| 7. | Total occurrence of operational risk loss | 7 | 1 | - | |
| 8. | Total excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 9. | Total occurrence of excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 10. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value and excluded operational risk losses | 42,715 | 1,832 | 0,07 | |
| Details of capital calculation for operational risks | | | | | |
| 11. | Are losses used in calculating the Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM)? (Yes/No) | Yes | | | |
| 12. | If line 11 answer is 'No', is the internal loss data not use because of a discrepancy of the minimum standards for loss data? (Yes/No) | No | | | |
| 13. | Threshold used in calculating capital for operational risks (in Rupiah full amount) | 1,500,000,000 | | | |
| 14. | Other information (if any) | Optional | | | |

| | T-3 | T-4 | T-5 | T-6 | T-7 | T-8 | T-9 | Average 10 Years |
|--|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-----|---------------------|
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 96,043 | 13,143 | 88 | 41,767 | 16,486 | 63,374 | - | 30,605 |
| | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 96,043 | 13,143 | 88 | 41,767 | 16,486 | 63,374 | - | 30,605 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

**INDIVIDUAL CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK MINIMUM CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT (KPMM)
AND RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) REPORT - ANNUAL**
Form D3: Business Indicator Detailed Report

| No. | Business Indicator (BI) and Component BI | T | T-1 | T-2 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | Interest, Rent and Dividend Components | 30,147,200 | | |
| 1a. | Interest Income | 82,110,428 | 68,103,869 | 62,039,167 |
| 1b. | Interest Expense | 9,812,313 | 6,212,171 | 7,832,564 |
| 1c. | Earning Assets | 1,333,369,009 | 1,256,127,958 | 1,178,464,483 |
| 1d. | Dividend Income | 1,914,400 | 1,702,184 | 2,045,885 |
| 2. | Services Components | 16,203,943 | | |
| 2a. | Fees and Commission Income | 16,884,778 | 16,522,759 | 14,568,393 |
| 2b. | Fees and Commission Expenses | 252,533 | 350,702 | 313,103 |
| 2c. | Other Operating Income | 64,286 | 111,112 | 50,113 |
| 2d. | Other Operating Expenses | 171,418 | 237,009 | 227,472 |
| 3. | Financial Components | 2,317,273 | | |
| 3a. | Net Profit Loss Trading Book | 1,461,667 | 1,004,971 | 1,883,343 |
| 3b. | Net Profit Loss Banking Book | 125,944 | 1,993,618 | 482,277 |
| 4. | Business Indicator (BI) | 48,668,416 | | |
| 5. | Business Indicator Components (BIC) | 6,850,262 | | |
| Business Indicator Disclosure | | | | |
| 6a. | Total BI including divested activities | 48,668,416 | | |
| 6b. | BI reduction due to the exclusion of divested activities | 0.00 | | |
| 7. | Additional information | Optional | | |

**INDIVIDUAL CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK MINIMUM CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT (KPMM)
AND RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) REPORT - ANNUAL**
Form D5: RWA Calculation Report for Operational Risk using Standard Approach

| No. | Details | T |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1. | Business Indicator Components (BIC) | 6,850,262 |
| 2. | Internal Loss Multiplier Factor (ILM) | 0.6 |
| 3. | Operational Risk Minimum Capital (ROC) | 4,152,240 |
| 4. | RWA for Operational Risks | 51,903,001 |

Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk - Individual

1 Explanation of regulations, policies, and/or guidelines related to Operational Risk management.

In implementing operational risk management, the Bank implements several policies, including:

- Operational Risk Management Policy.
- Risk Management Basic Policy for The Use of Information Technology.
- Information Technology Management Policy.
- Cyber Security Risk Management Policy.
- Information Security Policy.
- Policy for Issuing Products/Activities and Provision of Supporting Information Technology Systems.
- Risk Exposure Assessment in Development of Bank Product Policy.
- Business Continuity Plan Policy.

The Bank also has regulations, procedures, and manuals that are derived from operational risk management policies. These regulations are regularly reviewed to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, the development of Basel Accord implementation, prudential banking principles, and other international best practices to ensure that operational risks are effectively mitigated.

2 Explanation of the structure and organization of management and control functions related to Operational Risk.

The role and responsibility of the Bank in managing operational risk refers to The Principles of the Three Lines Model with the following organizational structure:

| Organizational Structure | Authority/Responsibility |
|---|---|
| Board of Commissioners and Directors | Ensuring the application of risk management is adequate in correspondence with the Bank's characteristics, complexity, and risk profile, as well as having a good understanding of the type and level of risks that are inherent in the Bank's business activities. |
| Risk Management Committee | Ensuring the risk management framework provides adequate protection against the risks faced by the Bank. |
| Risk Oversight Committee | Assist the Board of Commissioners in carrying out risk oversight responsibilities to ensure that the risk management framework provides adequate protection against all Bank risks. |
| Risk Management Division (MRK) | Ensuring the Bank to properly mitigates risks through identification, measurement, monitoring, control, and reporting in correspondence with the risk management framework, and capable of addressing emergency situations that threaten the Bank's business continuity. |
| Anti Fraud Bureau | Strengthening the Bank's internal control system through the implementation of anti fraud strategies. |
| Operation Strategy & Development Group | Assessing, drafting, and ensuring policies and operational procedures, as well as services, are developed while considering business and operational needs, compliance with regulators and other relevant institutions, risk management and controls, and disseminating them to branches or related work units to be easily understood and implemented effectively and efficiently. |
| Strategic Information Technology Group - Information Technology Security Group | Developing preventive measures to protect and secure the Bank's information assets and information technology infrastructure from various technological crimes (cybercrime) includes monitoring and testing the Bank's cyber resilience. |
| Working Unit (business units and supporting unit) | Risk owner who is responsible for day-to-day operational risk management and reports problems and operational risk incidents to MRK. |
| Internal Audit Division | Review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's risk management, internal control and governance processes. |

3 Explanation of the measurement system for Operational Risk (including the system and data used to calculate Operational Risk in order to estimate the burden of capital charges for Operational Risk).

Operational risk is measured by examining the magnitude of the impact, the level of likelihood of occurring risk, and the level of control applied to obtain an overview of the Bank's operational risk profile and determine the priority of mitigation actions for existing risks. The operational risk measurement system is periodically reviewed to ensure the suitability of assumptions, accuracy, appropriateness, and data integrity, as well as the procedures used to measure operational risk.

The Bank has referred to SE OJK No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 regarding the Calculation of Operational Risk Weighted Asset Using Standardized Approach for Commercial Banks (SE OJK RWA). The data used in this calculation includes Business Indicator. Components and Operational Risk Loss Data. The Bank has procedures for identifying, collecting, and handling operational risk loss data so that the data has good quality to be used in calculating operational risk capital charges that are appropriate/reflect the Bank's operational loss exposure.

Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk - Individual

Furthermore, the Bank has supporting operational risk management infrastructure in the form of the ORMIS application, which can support three activities, namely:

- **Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA)**
RCSA serves as a tool for Risk Owners to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks with the aim of increasing risk awareness culture in managing operational risks within each employee in carrying out daily activities. RCSA is carried out routinely once a year.
- **Loss Event Database (LED)**
LED is used to administer and analyze operational events that have occurred and caused losses to the Bank. LED also as an operational risk loss database to calculate the capital expenses from operational risk losses and a means to monitor operational events that require follow-up.
- **Key Risk Indicator (KRI)**
KRI aims to provide an early warning sign to authorized officials of increasing operational risk indications in a working unit and serves as a data source to identify processes, procedures, and controls that require attention.

4 Explanation of the scope and main coverage of the reporting framework for Operational Risk for executive officers and Directors of the Bank.

As part of the active supervision of operational risks by the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors, the following reports are provided:

1. Routine reports (periodic):
 - Operational Risk Exposure Report.
 - Operational Risk Profile Report.
 - Operational Risk Management Implementation Report.
2. Incidental report:
Reports of operational risk analysis from incidental policy changes, system, and procedural changes, and other operational risk events. These reports may include analyses of Bank's operational systems and procedures in relation to operational incidents that occurred internally or externally to the Bank which have a significant impact on operational losses.

5 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 risk, and outsourcing), divestment of high-risk businesses, and the establishment of control functions. Remaining exposure can be absorbed by the Bank or the risk may be transferred. For example, the impact of operational losses can be mitigated through insurance.

The implementation of risk management in Banks is adjusted to the size and complexity of the Bank's business and includes 4 pillars, namely:

1. Active Supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Directors.
2. Adequacy of Risk Management Policies and Procedures, and Establishment of Risk Limits.
3. Adequacy of Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Processes, and of the Risk Management Information System.
4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems.

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are responsible for the effectiveness of the Bank's risk management implementation. The preparation of policies related to risk management, including strategies, risk management frameworks, and overall risk limits, is included in the authority and responsibility of the Board of Directors. These policies are prepared by considering risk appetite and risk tolerance according to the Bank's needs/conditions and considering the impact of risk on capital adequacy. The establishment of policies, strategies, and risk management frameworks by the Board of Directors is carried out after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners.

In general, the scope of operational risk management policies based on the causes of operational risks for example:

| Risk Cause | Operational Risk Management Policy Coverage |
|---|---|
| Internal Process Complexity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control to prevent operational risks for all internal processes and those directly related to customers. 2. Internal process transaction settlement procedures to ensure the effectiveness of the transaction settlement process. 3. Accounting implementation procedures to ensure accurate accounting records. 4. Asset storage and custodian procedures, including documentation, required control for asset's physical security, and periodic checking on asset conditions. 5. Procedures for implementing product provision and other activities carried out by the Bank 6. Procedures for preventing and resolving fraud. |
| Human Resources | Recruitment and placement according to organizational needs, competitive remuneration and incentive structures, training and development, periodic rotation, career planning and succession policies, handling of termination and union issues, and separation of work functions. |
| Systems and infrastructure | Access procedures include management information systems, accounting information systems, risk management systems, security in the dealing room, and data processing rooms. |
| External Incident | Insurance coverage, data/system back-up, work safety guarantees, physical security procedures, and cooperation agreements with third parties. |
| Operational risk of customer and prospective customer profiles | The Bank conducts Customer Due Diligence (CDD) or Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) according to operational risk exposure. |

Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk - Individual

The Bank internalizes the implementation of operational risk management across all business lines and support to ensure the adequacy of operational procedures and controls and develop awareness culture of the importance of operational risk management on an ongoing basis.

The Bank implements comprehensive risk management in every implementation of Bank's products and services. The Bank also measures or assesses the materiality of increasing risk exposure to Bank Products and continuously monitors these risks. Risk management for the implementation of Bank Products also refers to regulatory provisions, including:

- OJK regulation No. 13/POJK.03/2021 concerning the Implementation of Commercial Bank Products.
- OJK Regulation No. 21 of 2023 concerning Digital Services by Commercial Banks.
- PADG No. 24/7/PADG/2022 concerning the Implementation of Payment Systems by Payment Service Providers and Organizers.
- Other regulatory provisions.

The Bank conducts a post-implementation review of the implemented Bank Products to monitor the achievement of targets and the adequacy of risk mitigations.

With the increase in the provision of digital services that have led to a high need for processing customer personal data and the implementation of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (UU PDP), the Bank has a unit that coordinates Personal Data Protection. The Bank actively reviews the policies/procedures/systems used to ensure that the policies/procedures/systems are in accordance with regulations and customer needs. The Bank also provides training related to PDP to increase employee awareness.

To minimize the impact of disruptions that can be caused by technology, disease outbreaks, natural disasters, or humans that can affect operational activities and services to customers, the Bank implements Business Continuity Management, has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP), a Disaster Recovery Center connected to 2 (two) main Data Centers, Secondary Workplace, Command and Crisis Center, and routinely conducts socialization of BC awareness and testing of BCP, including cyber incident simulations.

Digital transformation has led to increasing use of IT to support operational activities and provide services to customers, but on the other hand, it increases the risk to the Bank's operations so that the Bank strives to increase maturity in IT implementation and the ability to handle risks that may arise from the use of IT, including by:

- Implementing cyber security risk management referring to the Bank's strategy and regulatory directives.
- Establishing procedures for handling information security incidents, forming an Information Security Incident Response Team (ISIRT), and a Security Monitoring Center (SMC).
- Conducting routine security awareness socialization for workers and management.
- Conducting ongoing education efforts for customers.

In mitigating risks in the use of outsourced labor, the Bank has provisions for Outsourcing Management that refer to regulatory provisions, including work that can be outsourced to service providers are supporting service activities or those that are not directly related to the Bank's main activities. Meanwhile, in managing risks related to third parties, there are Provisions for Procurement of Goods and/or Services that apply the multi-vendor principle and periodic vendor evaluations.

**CONSOLIDATED CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK MINIMUM CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT (KPMM)
AND RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) REPORT - ANNUAL**
Form D1: Historical Loss Data Report

| No. | Business Indicator (BI) and component BI | T | T-1 | T-2 | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|------|--|
| Minimum limit of an operational loss event of Rp300,000,000.00 (three hundred million Rupiahs) or more | | | | | |
| 1. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value (without exception) | - | - | - | |
| 2. | Total occurrence of operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 3. | Total excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 4. | Total occurrence of excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 5. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value and excluded operational risk losses | - | - | - | |
| Minimum limit of an operational loss event of Rp1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million Rupiahs) or more | | | | | |
| 6. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value (without exception) | 42,715 | 1,832 | 0,07 | |
| 7. | Total occurrence of operational risk loss | 7 | 1 | - | |
| 8. | Total excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 9. | Total occurrence of excluded operational risk loss | - | - | - | |
| 10. | Total net operating loss after calculating the recovery value and excluded operational risk losses | 42,715 | 1,832 | 0,07 | |
| Details of capital calculation for operational risks | | | | | |
| 11. | Are losses used in calculating the Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM)? (Yes/No) | No | | | |
| 12. | If line 11 answer is 'No', is the internal loss data not use because of a discrepancy of the minimum standards for loss data? (Yes/No) | Yes | | | |
| 13. | Threshold used in calculating capital for operational risks (in Rupiah full amount) | 1,500,000,000 | | | |
| 14. | Other information (if any) | Optional | | | |

| | T-3 | T-4 | T-5 | T-6 | T-7 | T-8 | T-9 | Average 10 Years |
|--|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-----|---------------------|
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 96,043 | 13,143 | 88 | 41,767 | 16,486 | 63,374 | - | 30,605 |
| | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 96,043 | 13,143 | 88 | 41,767 | 16,486 | 63,374 | - | 30,605 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

**CONSOLIDATED CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK MINIMUM CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT (KPMM)
AND RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) REPORT - ANNUAL**
Form D3: Business Indicator Detailed Report

| No. | Business Indicator (BI) and Component BI | T | T-1 | T-2 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | Interest, Rent and Dividend Components | 28,855,932 | - | - |
| 1a. | Interest Income | 87,726,825 | 72,663,805 | 66,038,144 |
| 1b. | Interest Expense | 10,549,776 | 6,667,238 | 8,158,468 |
| 1c. | Earning Assets | 1,364,336,598 | 1,282,277,431 | 1,196,795,462 |
| 1d. | Dividend Income | 34,525 | 46,527 | 10,029 |
| 2. | Services Components | 16,355,833 | | |
| 2a. | Fees and Commission Income | 16,833,376 | 16,739,240 | 14,823,384 |
| 2b. | Fees and Commission Expenses | 273,221 | 374,357 | 343,015 |
| 2c. | Other Operating Income | 64,286 | 111,117 | 50,113 |
| 2d. | Other Operating Expenses | 193,939 | 239,496 | 238,065 |
| 3. | Financial Components | 2,348,989 | | |
| 3a. | Net Profit Loss Trading Book | 1,457,516 | 899,083 | 1,912,781 |
| 3b. | Net Profit Loss Banking Book | 197,509 | 2,044,147 | 535,931 |
| 4. | Business Indicator (BI) | 47,560,753 | | |
| 5. | Business Indicator Components (BIC) | 6,684,113 | | |
| Business Indicator Disclosure | | | | |
| 6a. | Total BI including divested activities | 47,560,753 | | |
| 6b. | BI reduction due to the exclusion of divested activities | 0.00 | | |
| 7. | Additional information | Optional | | |

**CONSOLIDATED CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK MINIMUM CAPITAL ADEQUACY REQUIREMENT (KPMM)
AND RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA) REPORT - ANNUAL**
Form D5: RWA Calculation Report for Operational Risk using Standard Approach

| No. | Details | T |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1. | Business Indicator Components (BIC) | 6,684,113 |
| 2. | Internal Loss Multiplier Factor (ILM) | 1 |
| 3. | Operational Risk Minimum Capital (ROC) | 6,684,113 |
| 4. | RWA for Operational Risks | 83,551,413 |

Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk - Consolidated

1 Explanation of regulations, policies and/or guidelines related to risk management for Operational Risk.

The Bank as the main entity of the Financial Conglomerate integrates the risk management implementation in the Financial Conglomerate by referring to regulatory provisions. The Bank has a Basic Policy for Integrated Risk Management, which aims to:

1. Develop a common perception in looking at risk.
2. Emphasize the responsibility to manage risks on Banks and Subsidiary Companies.
3. Ensure all risks can be controlled properly.

Policy updates are carried out periodically to comply with applicable regulatory provisions, the Basel Accord, prudential banking principles, and other international best practices. The following are some of the policies that Banks have:

- Operational Risk Management Policy.
- Risk Management Basic Policy for the Use of Information Technology.
- Information Technology Management Policy.
- Cybersecurity Risk Management Policy.
- Information Security Policy.
- Risk Exposure Assessment in Development of Bank Product Policy.
- Banking Synergy Collaborative Provision with Subsidiary Companies.
- Integrated Business Continuity provisions for BCA Financial Conglomerate.

The risk management policies, including strategy, risk management framework, and overall risk limits, is included in the authority and responsibility of the Board of Directors. This policy is developed by considering risk appetite and risk tolerance according to the Financial Conglomerate's needs/conditions and considering the impact of risk on capital adequacy. The Board of Directors establishes policies, strategies, and risk management frameworks after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners.

2 Explanation of the structure and organization of management and control functions regarding to Operational Risk.

In managing operational risks, the Bank refers to The Principle of the Three Lines Model with the following organizational structure:

| Organizational Structure | Authority/Responsibility |
|---|---|
| Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors | Ensuring the implementation of risk management is adequate in accordance with the characteristics and complexity of the Financial Conglomerate's business, as well as properly understanding the types and levels of inherent risk in the Financial Conglomerate. |
| Integrated Risk Management Committee | Ensuring the integrated risk management framework provides adequate protection against the risks faced by the Financial Conglomerate. |
| Risk Oversight Committee | Assist the Board of Commissioners in ensuring the risk management framework provides adequate protection against all risks faced by Financial Conglomerate. |
| Risk Management Work Unit (MRK) | Ensuring the risks faced by the Financial Conglomerate can be identified, measured, monitored, controlled and reported correctly through the implementation of an appropriate risk management framework. In carrying out its duties, MRK coordinates with working units that carry out risk management functions in each subsidiary company. |
| Anti Fraud Bureau | Strengthening the Bank's internal control system through implementing anti fraud strategies. |
| Operation Strategy & Development Group | Assessing, establishing, and ensuring operational services policies and procedures by considering business and operational needs, its compliance with the regulator, risk management and control, and disseminating it to branches and related working units so that its easily to be understood and implemented effectively and efficiently. |
| Strategic Information Technology Group - Information Technology Security Group | Developing preventive measures to protect and secure the Bank's information assets and information technology infrastructure from various technological crimes (cybercrime) including monitoring and testing the Bank's cyber resilience. |
| Working Units (business units and supporting units) | Risk owner who is responsible for managing daily operational risks as well as reporting operational risk incidents to MRK. |
| Internal Audit Division | Examine and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Financial Conglomerate's risk management, internal control and governance processes. |

Risk management implementation in each subsidiary company refers to the regulatory provisions. In the organizational structure, each subsidiary company has a working unit that carries out risk management functions to ensure the risks faced by each subsidiary company can be managed properly.

Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk - Consolidated

3 Explanation of the measurement system for Operational Risk (including the system and data used to calculate Operational Risk in order to estimate capital charges for Operational Risk).

Operational risk measurement is conducted to determine operational risk exposure on a consolidated basis. The Bank refers to the regulator's direction in OJK Circular Letter No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 concerning Calculation of Operational Risk-Weighted Assets Using the Standardized Approach for Commercial Banks in calculating capital charges for operational risks on a consolidated basis. The data used in these calculations include Business Indicator Components and Operational Risk Loss Data. The Bank is aware of the importance in collecting good and high-quality operational risk events data from the Bank and subsidiary companies so that the Bank can estimate capital expenses in accordance with the exposure to operational losses experienced on a consolidated basis.

Each subsidiary company has the tools to manage operational risk loss data and identify and measure risks according to the complexity of its business and also has web-based application, namely the Integrated Risk Management Information System (IRMIS) to report operational risk data to Bank.

4 Explanation of the scope and main coverage of the reporting framework for Operational Risk for the Bank's executive officers and Board of Directors.

In the context of active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors of the main entity, there are reports submitted as follows:

1. Routine reports (periodic):

- Financial Conglomeration Risk Exposure Report.
- Integrated Risk Profile Report.

2. Incidental report:

Reports of operational risk analysis from incidental changes to policies, systems, and procedures, as well as other operational risk events. These reports may include analysis of the Bank's operational systems and procedures in relation to operational events, internal or external to the Bank, which have a significant impact on financial conglomeration.

Risk Management Implementation Report for Operational Risk - Consolidated

5 Explanation of risk mitigation and risk transfer used in management for Operational Risk. This includes mitigation by issuing policies (such as policies for risk culture, acceptable risk, and outsourcing), by divesting high-risk businesses, and establishing control functions. The remaining exposure can be absorbed by the Bank or for risk transfer. For example, the impact of operational losses can be mitigated with insurance.

The implementation of integrated risk management includes 4 pillars, namely:

1. Active Supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Directors of the Main Entity.
2. Adequacy of Integrated Risk Management Policies and Procedures, and Establishment of Risk Limits.
3. Adequacy of Integrated Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Processes, and of the Risk Management Information System.
4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems for the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management.

In implementing integrated risk management, the Bank develops policies that at least contain the following:

- Establishment of risks related to the Financial Conglomerate's business activities.
- Formulation of Integrated Risk Management strategies.
- Establishing the use of measurement methods and Integrated Risk Management information systems.
- Establishment of risk strategies and frameworks in correspondence with the level of risk to be taken (risk appetite) and risk tolerance.
- Establishment of risk rating assessment methods.
- Establishment of an internal control system in implementing Integrated Risk Management.
- Emergency plans (contingency plans) in the worst conditions (worst-case scenario).

In the process of implementing Bank products in collaboration with Subsidiary Companies, the Bank conducts a comprehensive risk analysis to ensure that identified risks have adequate risk control or mitigation. The Bank and Subsidiaries also do a banking synergy collaboration in the context of optimizing resources to support the implementation of business activities. Banking synergy collaboration is conducted by taking notice of compliance with regulatory provisions, business potential, possible risks, and operational readiness of the Bank and Subsidiaries, as well as referring to the principles of good corporate governance, including the arm's length principle.

The existence of digital transformation has led to an increased use of IT to support operational activities and provide services to customers/consumers, but on the other hand it has increased the operational risks of companies as a conglomerate. With the increase in the provision of digital services, which has resulted in a high need for processing customer personal data as well as the implementation of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (UU PDP), Banks and Subsidiary Companies have internal provisions that regulate the implementation of PDP. In addition, the Company, as a conglomerate, seeks to increase maturity in IT implementation and the ability to handle risks that may arise from the use of IT, including by:

- Implementing cyber security risk management referring to the Company's strategy and the regulator's direction.
- Establishing procedures for handling information security incidents, establishing the Information Security Incident Response Team (ISIRT) and Security Monitoring Center (SMC).
- Increasing employee awareness regarding cyber security through risk awareness programs, such as phishing simulations, which are conducted periodically. The Bank also conducts educational efforts for customers on an ongoing basis.

To minimize the impact of disruption and damage that can be caused by natural or human disasters that can affect the operational activities of the Financial Conglomerate, the Bank has provisions for Integrated Business Continuity for Financial Conglomerates, which, among other things, regulate coordination to support an optimal recovery process.

Business Support

Human Capital Management



“

A holistic approach to human resources development and management ensures that BCA's strong corporate culture, unity, and standards of excellence are nurtured and maintained as the foundation for growth

”

BCA's success and achievements are inseparable from the people who made them possible. It is ingrained within BCA's vision and mission statements that humans are the backbone of BCA's business operations and in achieving company goals. To stay competitive in the evolving banking industry, BCA invests in developing new skills to ensure adaptability and competitiveness.

Alongside human capital development, BCA fosters a strong organizational culture based on its core values: Customer Focus, Integrity, Teamwork, and Continuous Pursuit of Excellence. The OneBCA initiative, guided by the "SENADA" (*SEtia, NAungi, DAmpingi*) principle, promotes collaboration, creating a positive environment that aligns employees with the company's long-term goals.

BCA's strategy includes developing leaders who embody these values to ensure cultural continuity. The BCA LEADER+ program cultivates strong leaders, helping the organization to remain innovative and committed to its mission as it faces future challenges.

RECRUITING HIGH-QUALITY TALENTS

In the dynamic banking industry, attracting and retaining high-quality talent is essential to address emerging challenges. BCA's long-term strategy focuses not only on recruiting top talent but also on maintaining them. The recruitment, training, and development process starts with aligning candidates with BCA's core values: Customer Focus, Integrity, Teamwork, and Continuous Pursuit of Excellence.

By leveraging technology and talent networks, BCA has streamlined its recruitment process, reducing HR processing time. Recruitment is conducted through platforms such as BCA's website (karir.bca.co.id), Instagram (@lifeatbca), and LinkedIn at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. Additionally, digital tracking systems and Robotic Process Automation (RPA) have enhanced recruitment efficiency. The Human Capital Management division implemented 60 RPAs during 2024 to onboard 1,969 employees and engage 3,982 participants in the BCA Magang Bakti internship program.

CREATING FUTURE LEADERS

BCA prioritizes leadership regeneration by offering tailored programs to prepare new leaders for key roles. The BCA LEADER+ program identifies 10 essential leadership traits, while initiatives such as Career Development, Leadership Development, and Transformational & Situational Leadership programs equip leaders to manage internal and external risks. Through coaching and collaboration, the GEMBA (Downward Management Movement) program enhances field understanding, team engagement, and problem-solving. Additionally, BCA supports leadership growth by providing scholarships for master's degrees at top universities, strengthening skills and human resource quality.

MENTORSHIP/BUDDY SYSTEM FOR NEW EMPLOYEES AND LEADERS

Embodying the SENADA spirit, BCA guides all employees, from newcomers to leaders. The FLY (First Learning Year) Program pairs new employees with experienced mentors called buddies, helping them adapt quickly and build confidence through experiential learning. Apart

from firsthand experience, the FLY program comes with the Journey and Experience Tracking System (JETS) to monitor the adaptation process of new employees.

To ensure incoming leaders are well-equipped with skills and abilities, BCA created a preliminary program called the Induction Program to prepare leaders to understand their respective roles' responsibilities and organizational functions. This also applies to BCA's branches, where new branch managers are paired with a Branch Manager Buddy to help them adapt faster to the new environment while simultaneously carrying out their duties. Additionally, the Advisory Program supports new leaders in mentoring their teams and aligning with the company culture.

CULTIVATING DIGITAL COMPETENCIES AND AN INNOVATIVE MINDSET

BCA embraces digitalization by fostering innovation through training in RPA, low-code programming, design thinking, UI/UX, data analysis, machine learning, blockchain, and cybersecurity. The Digital Buddy Program enhances knowledge sharing via the Community of Practice (CoP) and Data Community. Initiatives such as the BCA Innovation Convention (BIC) and Kaizen Championship empower employees to propose workflow improvements, which standout ideas implemented company-wide. BCA provides tailored digital learning resources to support continuous growth, including e-Learning, micro-learning, audio and video learning, digital library, as well as the adoption of the latest technology in the form of Generative AI is also carried out to provide more personalized learning support for employees.

Business Support

Human Capital Management

UTILIZING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY TO DRIVE EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

BCA uses digital platforms to measure employee engagement, including the 2024 Team Engagement Survey, distributed via a third-party platform for analysis. BCA has implemented apps like MyGrowth for performance management, MyXperience as an internal social platform, MyWiki as internal dictionary, and MyDevelopment for learning and development activities.

Additionally, BCA developed HC Inspire, a user-friendly app offering HR services like MySolution to file and submit sick leave easily, overtime, and other permits online, alongside EViA, a built-in chatbot for HR inquiries. Additionally, BCA is developing MySaku, a wellness reward system, to support employee well-being initiatives.

FOSTERING A POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

BCA values its employees as key assets, and fostering a positive work environment is essential for retaining talent. Through its Employer Value Proposition (EVP), BCA promotes a Friendly Working Environment and Continuous Improvement. The One BCA initiative, including TEAAA (Team Engagement Action Action Action), encourages employees to commit and contribute their best efforts to achieve company goals.

As part of the Always by Your Side promise, BCA will continue to provide employees with a supportive workplace and resources to gain new skills. Working policies support agility, self-improvement programs, and employee well-being within the organization, creating a conducive environment. Recent developments led to more flexible working conditions such as BCA TouchPoint, Flexi-Time, and flexible benefit.

BCA received several prestigious awards in 2024, reflecting its commitment to human capital development. These included the HR Asia Best Companies to Work for in Asia award for the sixth consecutive year and the HR Asia's Most Caring Company Award nomination. Domestically,

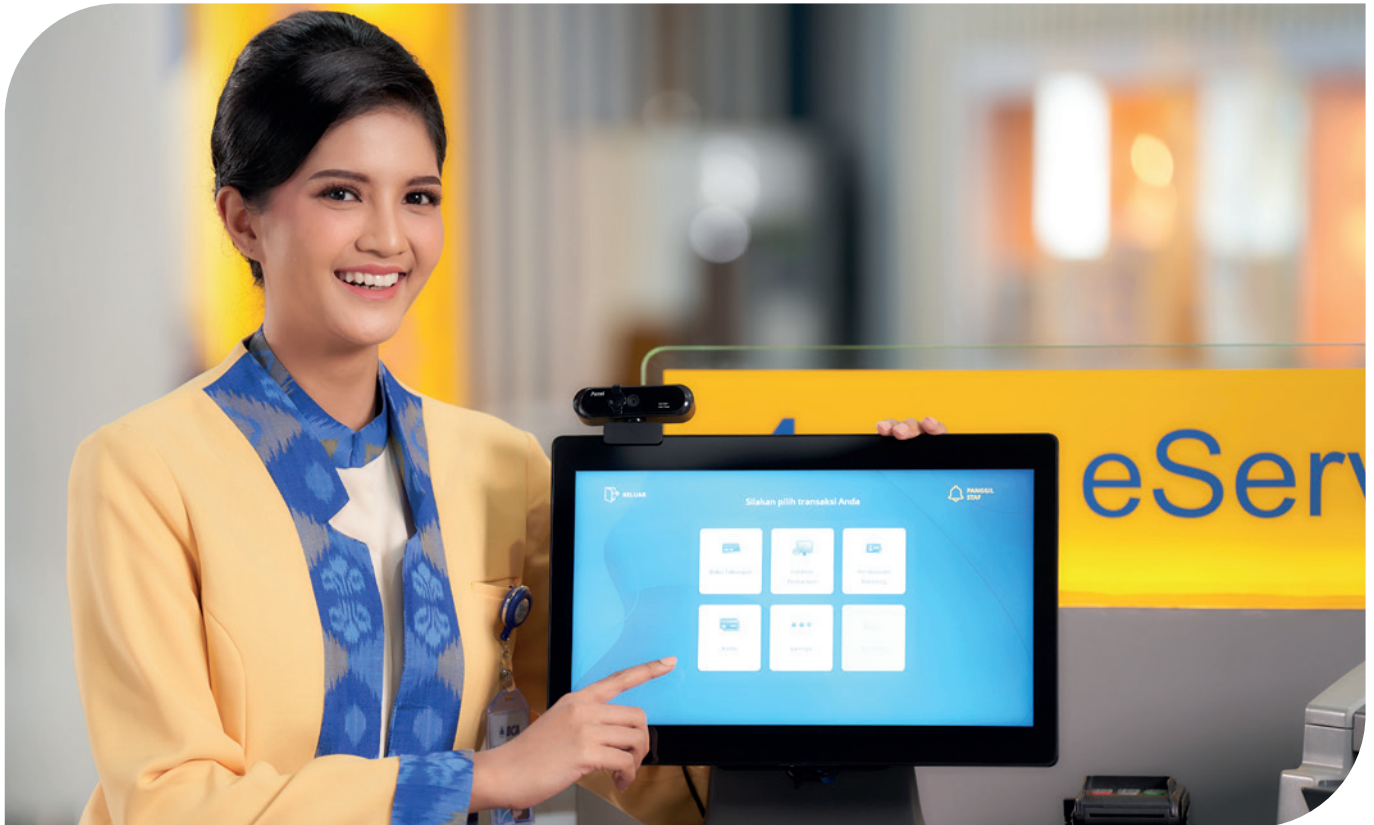
BCA earned achievements at the Indonesia Human Capital Awards (IHCA) 2024, including Best Company in Human Capital Pinnacle Award-Best of The Best Company, Best Company in Transformation in Strategic Human Capital, Best Company in Green HR, and Best Company in Digital/Technology. It also secured recognition at the Human Resources Excellence Awards 2024 for Learning & Development (L&D) and Knowledge Management, Reward Management & Talent Retention Strategy, and Employer Branding & Talent Acquisition. These achievements underscore BCA's dedication to foster a supportive and innovative workplace, led by Mrs. Lianawaty Suwono, BCA's Human Resources and Compliance Director, who was honored with Best HC Director 2024 - HC Visionary Exemplar Star.

FUTURE PLANS

Moving forward, BCA aims to optimize human capital through strategic workforce planning, productivity monitoring, competency development, and HR process automation. Committed to foster a positive work culture by strengthening the value of integrity to build strong relationships with stakeholders, as well as creating a positive work environment, BCA emphasizes meaningful relationships and employee well-being programs to recognize and nurture individual potential. By prioritizing reskilling and upskilling, BCA equips employees with innovative mindsets and technical skills to adapt to a fast-paced, digital-driven industry.

Business Support

Network and Operation



“

BCA consistently focuses on delivering superior experience across all channels to maintain customer trust and grow the business

”

Business Support Network and Operation

DELIVERING BEST QUALITY SERVICES AND OPERATIONS FOR CUSTOMERS

The quality and reliability of BCA's network and operations play a critical role in maintaining customer trust and growing the business. As part of its strategy to serve and grow its customer base, BCA continues to enhance and expand its network in the Bank's branches and digital channels. The goal is to provide a superior experience that meets the needs of BCA's customers based on their preferred channels. Despite the growing popularity of digital transactions, BCA's physical branch offices are still an integral part to the Bank's ecosystem.

ENHANCING CUSTOMER'S BRANCH EXPERIENCE

Branch offices remain an important part of customer experience—serving as touchpoints while also allowing the Bank to build meaningful relationships with customers and communities. In recent years, BCA has increased the efficiency and capabilities of its branch office network by integrating digital technology to foster service excellence, and it has supported the strategy with staff reskilling and upskilling. Through digital technology, customers are able to save time by using self-service customer service machines to address their needs. BCA also offers eService tablets for customers, allowing them to open new accounts and print Tahapan bank statements. Additionally, customers can be assisted by customer service staffs for more personalized services.

Upholding the promise of providing quality service, BCA includes staff members in branch offices with training sessions and development programs. To benchmark the efficacy of these programs, Gallup's Customer Engagement (CE) surveys are conducted from time to time to monitor and gauge the level of customer satisfaction. BCA incentivizes staff to deliver and provide excellent service through rewards and recognition, including team awards as well.

Uniting digital technology with human services is advantageous in ensuring customer satisfaction, convenience, and trust. The Bank's branch network allows BCA to identify opportunities and penetrate high-potential, underserved areas in Indonesia. As such, BCA strategically expands its branch network based on current market conditions.

In 2024, BCA operated 1,264 offices comprising of 138 Main Branches and 1,126 Branches. Furthermore, BCA managed 59 BCA Express, 3 BCA Express Mobile, 4 Mobile Branches, and 23 Functional Offices. BCA also operated a total of 19,543 ATMs most of which are deposit-withdrawal ATMs and cash-withdrawal ATMs, in addition to other electronic banking terminals.

SEAMLESS INTEGRATION OF BRANCH AND DIGITAL SERVICES

One of BCA's advantages is its hybrid service model, which integrates branch capabilities with digital channels. While digital platforms offer convenience and efficiency for routine transactions, branches remain essential for customers requiring further assistance as well as handling complex transactions. This synergy ensures that customers expect the same level of attention, convenience, and satisfaction.

An example of BCA's hybrid service model would be opening accounts online using the application's face recognition feature. Customers can also access digital e-Statements, e-Deposits, QRIS payments, Investment Products through myBCA application, loan payments and withdrawals through KlikBCA Bisnis, as well as Outward Remittances through KlikBCA Individu.

To complement the Bank's digital channels, all banking transactions, throughout branches or digital channels are supported by Halo BCA as BCA's contact center. Customers can engage with Halo BCA through multiple channels, including social media, WhatsApp, webchat, e-mail, X or Twitter, and the Halo BCA application. These diverse communication channels enable customers to contact Halo BCA based on their individual preferences in the way that they are most comfortable.

ADVANCING CUSTOMER'S DIGITAL EXPERIENCE

With plans to expand its network and operations, BCA aims to create a strong ecosystem for its digital channels. Emphasizing customer satisfaction, BCA focuses on improving user experience (UX) and user interface (UI) design to create an intuitive, user-friendly, and secure application. Regular updates and enhancements are conducted to satisfy customers' needs.

At the operational level, BCA prioritizes efficient, secure, and reasonable solutions. With "Always On" technology acting as underlying support for these solutions, BCA aims to reduce the possibility of network interruptions, ensuring 24/7 accessibility for its users. Continuous innovation, supported by robust infrastructure, allows BCA to meet customer expectations and maintain its position as a leader in digital banking services.

Concurrently, these digital features are always integrated into brick-and-mortar touch points, enabling customers to do their banking activities seamlessly for 360° convenience and experience.

PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Anticipating ever-changing customer needs, BCA remains committed to support the continuous development of innovative solutions and services. The Bank plans to expand its branch office networks strategically, primarily focusing on areas with significant growth potential while developing e-channel capabilities.

To guarantee operational efficiency and effectiveness, BCA will continue to invest in state-of-the-art technology systems that align with the development of human resources. The implementation of a hybrid service model will continue to strengthen BCA's future service ecosystem.

Through these efforts, BCA reaffirms its commitment to provide quality services and operations, strengthening its role as a trusted partner in its customers' financial journeys, and driving mutual growth within its ecosystem.

Business Support

Information Technology



“

BCA continuously invests in modernizing and upgrading its information technology capabilities to operate seamlessly and safely as the main priority in this digital era

”

BCA continues to elevate its digital banking services, focusing on innovation to address evolving customer needs. In the post-COVID-19 era, shifting preferences toward a hybrid model of online and onsite transactions have made mobile and internet banking strategic priorities, ensuring convenience and reliability.

LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR INNOVATION AND PRODUCTIVITY

BCA has leveraged advanced technologies including Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Augmented Reality (AR), Artificial Intelligence, Video Surveillance, Application Programming Interfaces, and Machine Learning to automate internal processes. Core systems have been modernized using an Open System platform with microservices and container technology to support initiatives like New Digital Core Banking, Time Deposits, and Trade Infrastructure. Data security has been strengthened through personal data security in Big Data and Data Warehouses, Customer 360 Information, and enhanced fraud detection algorithms for e-channel systems.

IMPROVING IT INFRASTRUCTURE CAPABILITIES

Infrastructure modernization is a priority, with High Availability Systems and Cloud Technology to ensure seamless operations and swift recovery from disruptions. The New Data Center, compliant with regulations, supports increasing transaction volumes and subsidiary integration while serving as a testing hub for new applications. Other modernization initiatives for 2024 include the implementation of a new internal API, the redesign of

the Deposit Transaction Database, database separation, back-office system offloading, migration of DBValas to an Open System platform, and Container Platform contributed to improved transaction speed and security.

STRENGTHENING SECURITY SYSTEMS TO ENHANCE RELIABILITY

BCA operates a 24-hour Security Monitoring Center to combat cybersecurity risks and implements awareness programs for customers and employees through e-learning, training, and phishing simulations. Advanced tools like Data Loss Prevention systems, AI, and Machine Learning enhance data protection and enable real-time anomaly detection. Key platforms, including ATMs, credit cards, and internet banking, are equipped with Security Orchestration and Automation Response (SOAR) and Security Information & Event Management (SIEM) systems. BCA also benchmarks its cybersecurity maturity against global standards and performs incident simulations to ensure robust governance.

ENHANCING DIGITAL SERVICES AND APPLICATIONS

myBCA mobile banking app integrates branch transactions, mobile banking, and internet banking to deliver a seamless experience for individual and business customers. BCA's Citizen Developer initiative streamlines the Software Development Life Cycle by empowering internal teams to create tailored applications, enhancing efficiency and work processes. To stay ahead in the digital era, BCA explores emerging technologies like Blockchain and Generative AI.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR IT

Underscoring the importance of competent human resources, the BCA IT division recruited 207 employees in 2024, bringing the total number of IT employees to 2,316, strategically expanding its recruitment of professionals to cities like Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya.

PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In summary, BCA plans to focus on ensuring reliable, always-on digital services through infrastructure modernization, a new data center, and migrating legacy systems to open systems. Key priorities include advancing microservices-based architecture, integrating Open Banking APIs, enhancing the Work From Anywhere model, and leveraging AI for early problem detection and resolution. BCA aims to strengthen its digital ecosystem by exploring technologies like Generative AI and Blockchain, as well as modernizing systems with hybrid cloud technology. Enhanced data integration and new features in the myBCA app (BCA Mobile and KlikBCA Business) will improve customer-focused services and operational efficiency.

Economy, Banking Sector, and BCA Financial Review



“

BCA maintained quality credit growth, a strong capital position, and sound liquidity

”

ECONOMIC REVIEW

The Indonesian economy remained resilient during 2024, despite substantial challenges for both global and domestic. The much-anticipated Fed rate cuts did arrive starting in September, but it was overshadowed by rising US long-term yields amid fears of wider fiscal deficits and President Trump's tariffs. The result was a continued appreciation of the US Dollar. Bank Indonesia therefore implements prudent monetary policy, slowing down policy rate cuts, to maintain macro stability and safeguard Indonesia's economy to remain conducive.

Commodities remained a mixed bag, with agricultural commodities (especially CPO) gaining but coal and metals still weighed down by oversupply in China. Throughout 2024, the gap between China's supply-side strength and demand-side weakness has grown, increasing volatility on global trade.

Domestically, the year was punctuated by General and Regional Elections, which boosted growth in the short-term. Inflation rapidly cooled towards a historically low rate of 1.57% on account of stabilizing food prices, which helped maintain consumption growth at a relatively healthy clip of 4.9% (up to Q4).

The GDP was augmented by a slight increase in investment growth at 4.3% due to the government's downstreaming efforts, which attracted new investments and contributed to the strong loan growth performance in 2024.

Public projects also continued to be a substantial driver, with the heavy investment in infrastructure under President Jokowi transitioning into food estate and energy self-sufficiency programs under President Prabowo.

The Rupiah closed the year weaker at Rp16,102/USD, but the degree of depreciation was to be expected amid rallying USD and greater financing needs at home. Overall, the Rupiah remains among the better-performing currencies in emerging Asia, thanks to BI's mix of cautious monetary policy, accommodative macroprudential policies, and strategic interventions in the currency, bonds, and money markets.

BANKING SECTOR OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF BCA'S 2024 PERFORMANCE

The Indonesian banking sector demonstrated resilient performance in the middle of moderate economic growth and dynamic global environment. Loans grew by 10.4% year-on-year, maintaining double-digit growth similar to previous year, which saw a growth of 10.3%. The growth was primarily driven by investment loans, which rose by 13.6%, whereas working capital loans increased by 8.3%. The strong growth was partly contributed by mineral sectors along with the realization of government downstreaming policy. Banking sector loans excluding minerals related sector was estimated to grow slower at 8.3% from previous year.

On the funding side, Third-Party Funds saw more moderate growth at 4.5%. The Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR) increased by 480 points to 90.4%, reflecting tighter liquidity conditions amid relatively high interest rates over the past two years. Liquidity tightening in the banking system lingered as banks compete with higher yielding investment products. This was evidenced by weaker third party fund growth owned by individuals, while investment flow by individual holders into government bond increased 17.7% in 2024. Household third party funds growth (as a percentage of GDP) have been in declining trend in the last two years. Additional liquidity in the banking system has been more supported by larger private corporates.

Bank Indonesia (BI) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) prudently maintained financial system stability by collaborating with banks to create a favourable business environment. Effective June 2024, to support bank intermediation function, BI introduced reserve requirement (GWM) incentives to enhance liquidity and support credit disbursement to priority economic sectors.

The national banking sector continued to transform and develop various digital processes and services, while implementing payment efficiency and financial inclusion initiatives. Authorities put into effect prudent monetary operation to safeguard financial system. Multiple policies were introduced to ensure macroprudential stability for sustainable economic growth.

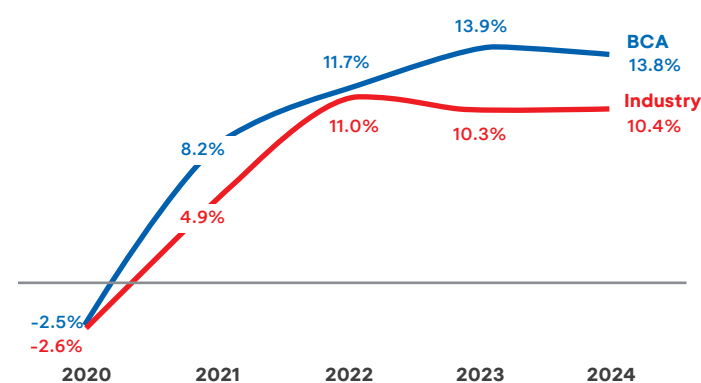
From an asset quality perspective, the overall Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio stood at 2.2%. Corporate & Commercial, SME, Micro and Consumer NPL ratios were at tolerable level throughout 2024, at 1.7%, 4.6%, 3.3%, and 1.9% respectively. With a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 27.1%, the banking sector remains well-capitalized to navigate future uncertainties and challenges.

BCA played a significant role in supporting the growth of the banking industry and sustainably executing its intermediation functions. In 2024, BCA successfully delivered solid financial performance. By adopting prudent risk management, the bank maintained high-quality credit growth, robust capitalization, and healthy liquidity.

At the end of 2024, BCA's total consolidated assets grew by 2.9% from the previous year, reaching Rp1,449.3 trillion. This solidified BCA's position as Indonesia's largest private bank in terms of assets, with a market share of 11.9%. Over the past five years, BCA's consolidated loan portfolio has consistently outpaced the overall banking sector. Loans reached Rp921.9 trillion, an increase of 13.8% year-on-year, driven by growth across all loan segments. Credit quality continued to improve, with Loan at Risk (LAR) and NPL ratios decreasing to 5.3% (Dec-23: 6.9%) and 1.8% (Dec-23: 1.9%), respectively.

Total loan disbursement to various sustainable financing sectors grew by 12.5% to Rp228.6 trillion, contributing 24.8% of the total loan portfolio. Green financing reached Rp98.8 trillion, a 13.5% increase from 2023, whereas social financing expanded by 11.9% in 2024. Loans for electric vehicles reached Rp2.3 trillion, which grew 84.2% compared to the previous year.

Loan Growth for BCA and the Banking Industry Over the Last 5 Year

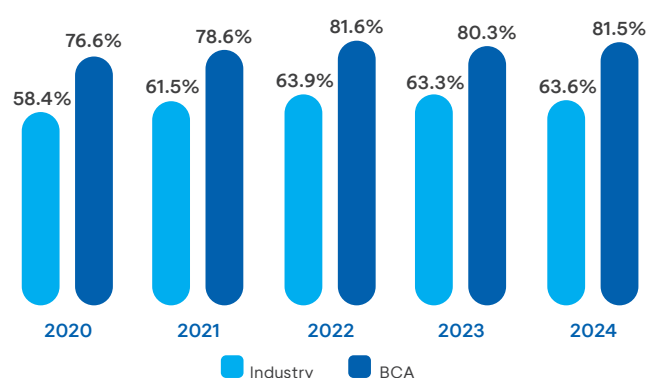


Source: Bank Indonesia (SEKI)

While maintaining high-quality loan growth, BCA continued to strengthen its core business as a leading provider of transactional banking services in Indonesia. Consistent innovation has driven a significant increase in online transaction volumes (mobile and internet banking), which grew by 23.5%, along with an increase in the total transaction value of 13.8%. On the other side, the development of branches and ATM channels continue to contribute significantly to transaction values. Over the past three years, the number of customer has grown by 45%, surpassing 33 million customers.

Reliable transactional banking services have spurred third-party funds growth, particularly Current Accounts and Savings Accounts (CASA), which rose by 4.4% year-on-year to Rp924.0 trillion by the end of 2024. Current Account and Savings Accounts (CASA) contributed 81.5% of total Third-Party Funds, maintaining a low and stable cost of funds. Current Accounts and Savings Accounts portfolio grew by 3.9% and 4.8%, respectively, reaching Rp361.9 trillion and Rp562.1 trillion. Meanwhile, time deposits contributed 18.5% of total Third-Party Funds, decreased by 3.4% to Rp209.6 trillion, in line with BCA's relatively low term deposit interest rates in the market. Total third-party funds portfolio increased by 2.9% to Rp1,133.6 trillion at the end of 2024.

CASA Ratio of BCA and the Banking Industry in the last 5 Years



Source: Bank Indonesia (SEKI)

Amidst a trend of tightening liquidity, BCA maintained strong liquidity reserves, with a Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR) of 78.4%, one of the lowest in the banking industry. The LCR and NSFR were at healthy levels of 323.0% and 157.3%, respectively. Additionally, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) stood at an exceptionally strong 29.4% as of December 31, 2024.

In 2024, BCA and its subsidiaries recorded a net income of Rp54.8 trillion, marking a 12.7% increase compared to the previous year. Key profitability metrics remained solid, with a Return on Assets (ROA) of 3.9% and a Return on Equity (ROE) of 24.6% as of the end of 2024.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF BCA IN 2024

The following is the Management's Analysis and Discussion of BCA's financial performance in 2024. This report is based on the Consolidated Financial Statements of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk and its subsidiaries for the years ending December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, which have been audited by KAP Rintis, Jumadi, Rianto & Rekan, a member firm of the PwC global network.

FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

Total Assets (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | Nominal | (%) to Total Assets | Nominal | (%) to Total Assets | Nominal | (%) to Total Assets | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Cash, Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks | 69,821 | 4.8% | 119,934 | 8.5% | 130,222 | 9.9% | (50,112) | -41.8% | (10,288) | -7.9% |
| Placements with Bank Indonesia & Other Banks and Securities | 388,316 | 26.8% | 410,351 | 29.1% | 434,237 | 33.0% | (22,035) | -5.4% | (23,886) | -5.5% |
| Total Loans - gross* | 921,878 | 63.6% | 810,392 | 57.6% | 711,262 | 54.1% | 111,486 | 13.8% | 99,130 | 13.9% |
| Allowance for Impairment Losses (-/-) | (34,522) | -2.4% | (34,899) | -2.5% | (35,462) | -2.7% | 377 | -1.1% | 563 | -1.6% |
| Other Assets | 103,808 | 7.2% | 102,329 | 7.3% | 74,473 | 5.7% | 1,479 | 1.4% | 27,856 | 37.4% |
| Total Assets | 1,449,301 | 100.0% | 1,408,107 | 100.0% | 1,314,732 | 100.0% | 41,194 | 2.9% | 93,375 | 7.1% |
| Total Earning Assets | 1,354,435 | 93.5% | 1,266,223 | 89.9% | 1,173,144 | 89.2% | 88,212 | 7.0% | 93,079 | 7.9% |

* Including assets related to sharia transactions, consumer financing receivables & finance lease receivables

In 2024, Total Assets grew by 2.9% year-on-year to Rp1,449.3 trillion. Approximately 93.5% of Total Assets comprised Earning Assets, which consist of loan portfolios, low-risk securities (including short-term instruments from Bank Indonesia) and Government Bonds.

Total Earning Assets increased by 7.0% to Rp1,354.4 trillion in 2024. The loan portfolio was recorded at Rp921.9 trillion, the largest contributor to Total Earning Assets at 68.1%. Earning Assets yield in 2024 stood at 6.7%, an increase of 24 bps from the previous year.

Other Assets increased by 1.4% to Rp103.8 trillion in 2024, driven by bill and acceptance transactions, as well as an increase in non-current assets, which include IT assets (software and hardware), equipment, land and buildings, and equity investments.

CASH, CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA & CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

The Cash and Current Account position at Bank Indonesia in 2024 decreased by 42.5% to Rp65.7 trillion, primarily due to a decline in Current Account at Bank Indonesia. The Current Account balance at Bank Indonesia was recorded at Rp36.4 trillion, down by 60.7% year-on-year, in line with Bank Indonesia's policy of providing additional liquidity incentives to banks that channeled credit to priority sectors starting June 1, 2024. The Statutory Reserve Ratios (GWM) for Rupiah stood at 5.04%, and for Foreign Exchange at 2.00%.

The Cash balance was recorded at Rp29.3 trillion, growing by 35.1% compared to the previous year's Rp21.7 trillion. This increase includes the cash balance in Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), which amounted to Rp9.2 trillion in 2024, compared to Rp8.5 trillion in the previous year, in line with the expansion of branch networks, cash offices, mobile cash units, and ATMs throughout 2024. Meanwhile, Current Accounts with Other Banks placed with leading foreign banks decreased by 27.0% to Rp4.1 trillion.

PLACEMENT AT BANK INDONESIA, OTHER BANKS & SECURITIES

Placements with Bank Indonesia & Other Banks and Securities (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Placements with Bank Indonesia & Other Banks | 15,715 | 5,202 | 31,377 | 10,513 | 202.1% | (26,175) | -83.4% |
| Securities | 372,601 | 405,150 | 402,860 | (32,549) | -8.0% | 2,290 | 0.6% |
| Investment Securities | 371,152 | 312,054 | 248,895 | 59,098 | 18.9% | 63,159 | 25.4% |
| SBBI, SDBI, SBI Sharia & SRBI | 78,291 | 31,053 | 93 | 47,238 | 152.1% | 30,960 | 33,290.7% |
| Government Bonds | 243,651 | 234,585 | 209,118 | 9,067 | 3.9% | 25,467 | 12.2% |
| Other Securities | 49,210 | 46,416 | 39,684 | 2,794 | 6.0% | 6,732 | 17.0% |
| Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell | 1,450 | 93,096 | 153,965 | (91,647) | -98.4% | (60,869) | -39.5% |
| Total Placements with Bank Indonesia & Other Banks and Securities | 388,316 | 410,351 | 434,237 | (22,035) | -5.4% | (23,886) | -5.5% |

Placements at Bank Indonesia and Other Banks increased by 202.1% to Rp15.7 trillion, primarily due to liquidity placements in short-term instruments, most of which had maturities of less than three months. This was part of BCA's prudent approach to liquidity management, especially for short-term needs.

Placements in Securities reached Rp372.6 trillion, a decrease of 8.0% from the previous year, in line with the growth in Loan. The Securities portfolio consisted of Investment Securities amounting to Rp371.2 trillion and Securities Purchased with Repurchase Agreements (repo) amounting to Rp1.4 trillion. There was a shift from Securities Purchased with Repo Agreements to Investment Securities in accordance with Bank Indonesia's monetary operations.

In the category of Securities for Investment Purposes, Bank Indonesia securities recorded a significant growth of 152.1%, reaching Rp78.3 trillion. Government Bonds also increased by 3.9% to Rp243.7 trillion, while Other Securities grew by 6.0% to Rp49.2 trillion, primarily driven by mutual fund units and corporate bonds. Meanwhile, Securities Purchased with Repurchase Agreements (reverse repo) declined sharply by 98.4% compared to the previous year, as most placements were shifted to loans and Securities for Investment Purposes.

LOANS

The loan portfolio reached Rp921.9 trillion, an increase of 13.8% year-on-year, outpacing the banking sector's average credit increase of 10.4%. BCA maintained its position as the largest private lender in Indonesia, with a market share of 11.9%, up from 11.5% the previous year.

Loan by Segments

Loan Composition by Segment (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Corporate | 426,793 | 368,885 | 320,729 | 57,908 | 15.7% | 48,156 | 15.0% |
| Commercial | 137,917 | 126,598 | 117,755 | 11,320 | 8.9% | 8,842 | 7.5% |
| SME | 123,751 | 107,796 | 93,025 | 15,955 | 14.8% | 14,771 | 15.9% |
| Consumer | 223,721 | 199,084 | 173,230 | 24,637 | 12.4% | 25,854 | 14.9% |
| Mortgage | 135,465 | 121,848 | 109,060 | 13,618 | 11.2% | 12,788 | 11.7% |
| Vehicle | 65,315 | 56,906 | 47,116 | 8,410 | 14.8% | 9,790 | 20.8% |
| Personal Loan* | 19,498 | 16,981 | 13,759 | 2,518 | 14.8% | 3,222 | 23.4% |
| Employee | 3,442 | 3,350 | 3,296 | 92 | 2.8% | 54 | 1.6% |
| Sharia | 10,717 | 9,014 | 7,577 | 1,704 | 18.9% | 1,437 | 19.0% |
| Total Loan** | 921,878 | 810,392 | 711,262 | 111,486 | 13.8% | 99,130 | 13.9% |

* Including credit card, payroll, and unsecured loans

** Including assets related to sharia transactions, consumer financing receivables, finance lease receivables & unamortized loans

Corporate loans grew by 15.7% to Rp 426.8 trillion, contributing 51.9% to the total loan growth for the year. Corporate growth drivers came from diverse sectors including opportunities in the minerals industry. BCA stays optimistic in exploring new opportunities for credit growth in emerging sectors and industries based on its risk appetite, while remains focused on quality growth.

Commercial loans increased by 8.9%, and SME loans grew by 14.8% compared to 2023. Specifically for SME loans, BCA has invested in expanding its credit capacity since 2022, among others by adding account officers, risk function units, and accelerating credit processing. SME loan processing hubs were expanded to reach larger coverage. Data analytics have been used to explore more credit opportunities. Various SME products and programs continue to be developed, especially for CASA customers who do not yet have SME loans with BCA, including multipurpose loans, BCA merchant financing, and partnership loans.

Consumer loans recorded a growth of 12.4% in 2024, reaching Rp223.7 trillion, driven by mortgages (KPR) and vehicle loans (KKB). During 2024, BCA held two hybrid BCA Expos, which contributed to consumer loan growth. BCA recorded mortgages of Rp135.5 trillion, an increase of 11.2% compared to the previous year, and vehicle financing of Rp65.3 trillion, up 14.8%. Personal loans grew by 14.8% to Rp19.5 trillion, supported by the credit card portfolio. BCA has offered Paylater products since 2023, with the Paylater financing balance reaching Rp328 billion as of December 31, 2024.

Loan Quality

BCA continues to manage credit risk prudently to maintain a high-quality loan portfolio. Throughout 2024, the Loan at Risk (LAR) ratio improved to 5.3%, down from 6.9% in the previous year. LAR provisioning remained robust at 76.9%, one of the highest in the banking industry. The improvement in the LAR ratio was largely due to the continued recovery of customers' financial conditions in line with the domestic economic growth.

Loan at Risk (LAR) by Segment (Parent Entity Only – in billion Rupiah)

| | LAR (Nominal) | | | LAR (%)* | | | △ LAR | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
| | | | | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Corporate | 18,055 | 20,545 | 27,353 | 4.3% | 5.6% | 8.6% | (2,490) | -12.1% | (6,808) | -24.9% |
| Commercial | 8,910 | 11,740 | 16,988 | 6.5% | 9.3% | 14.4% | (2,830) | -24.1% | (5,248) | -30.9% |
| SME | 6,525 | 6,454 | 7,483 | 5.3% | 6.0% | 8.1% | 71 | 1.1% | (1,029) | -13.8% |
| Consumer | 12,318 | 12,943 | 17,628 | 5.8% | 6.9% | 10.8% | (625) | -4.8% | (4,685) | -26.6% |
| Total LAR | 45,808 | 51,682 | 69,452 | 5.3% | 6.9% | 10.4% | (5,874) | -11.4% | (17,770) | -25.6% |
| LAR Coverage** | | | | 76.9% | 69.7% | 53.6% | 7.2% | | 16.1% | |

* LAR nominal/respective loan portfolio

** Including on & off balance sheet

Note: LAR comprises Current Restructured loans, Special Mention, and Non-Performing Loans

Restructured Loan by Collectibility (Parent Entity Only - in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Performing Loan | 18,758 | 29,879 | 52,753 | (11,121) | -37.2% | (22,874) | -43.4% |
| Current | 11,897 | 21,392 | 45,966 | (9,495) | -44.4% | (24,574) | -53.5% |
| Special Mention | 6,861 | 8,487 | 6,787 | (1,626) | -19.2% | 1,700 | 25.0% |
| NPL | 10,028 | 10,703 | 9,459 | (674) | -6.3% | 1,244 | 13.2% |
| Substandard | 387 | 1,727 | 1,386 | (1,341) | -77.6% | 341 | 24.6% |
| Doubtful | 222 | 443 | 4,313 | (221) | -50.0% | (3,870) | -89.7% |
| Loss | 9,420 | 8,533 | 3,759 | 887 | 10.4% | 4,773 | 127.0% |
| Total Restructured Loan | 28,787 | 40,582 | 62,212 | (11,795) | -29.1% | (21,630) | -34.8% |
| Total Loan Portfolio | 894,912 | 787,499 | 691,141 | 107,413 | 13.6% | 96,358 | 13.9% |
| % Restructured Loans to Total Loans Portfolio | 3.2% | 5.2% | 9.0% | -1.9% | | -3.8% | |

BCA recorded a 29.1% decrease in restructured loans to Rp28.8 trillion, equivalent to 3.2% of total loans, driven by borrowers whose loans are back to normal. The downward trend in restructured loans is expected to continue as the cash flow and business activities of borrowers improve.

Loans by Collectibility (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Performing Loan | 905,852 | 795,902 | 699,208 | 109,950 | 13.8% | 96,694 | 13.8% |
| Current | 886,261 | 778,154 | 686,682 | 108,107 | 13.9% | 91,472 | 13.3% |
| Special Mention | 19,591 | 17,748 | 12,526 | 1,843 | 10.4% | 5,222 | 41.7% |
| NPL | 16,027 | 14,490 | 12,054 | 1,537 | 10.6% | 2,437 | 20.2% |
| Substandard | 1,197 | 2,460 | 1,703 | (1,263) | -51.4% | 757 | 44.4% |
| Doubtful | 1,359 | 1,303 | 4,698 | 56 | 4.3% | (3,395) | -72.3% |
| Loss | 13,471 | 10,727 | 5,653 | 2,744 | 25.6% | 5,075 | 89.8% |
| Total Loans* | 921,878 | 810,392 | 711,262 | 111,486 | 13.8% | 99,130 | 13.9% |
| NPL Ratio – gross | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.8% | -0.1% | | 0.1% | |
| NPL Ratio – net | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.0% | | 0.0% | |
| Provision / NPL** | 208.5% | 234.1% | 286.9% | -25.6% | | -52.8% | |

* Including assets related to sharia transactions, consumer financing receivables & finance lease receivables

** Including on & off balance sheet

The total non-performing loans (NPL) stood at Rp16.0 trillion, with the NPL ratio of 1.8%. The Bank's NPL ratio was one of the lowest in the banking industry, while NPL coverage ratio was 208.5%, one of the highest in the banking industry.

Details of Loan Write-Offs (Parent Entity Only – in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Corporate | - | 110 | 730 | (110) | -100.0% | (620) | -85.0% |
| Commercial | 982 | 901 | 861 | 82 | 9.1% | 40 | 4.6% |
| SME | 370 | 216 | 377 | 154 | 71.5% | (161) | -42.8% |
| Consumer | 1,943 | 1,263 | 1,203 | 680 | 53.9% | 59 | 4.9% |
| Mortgage | 213 | 187 | 209 | 27 | 14.3% | (23) | -10.9% |
| 4 Wheeler | 1,358 | 789 | 644 | 570 | 72.2% | 145 | 22.6% |
| 2 Wheeler | 46 | 18 | 25 | 28 | 151.6% | (7) | -26.9% |
| Credit Card | 325 | 269 | 325 | 56 | 20.8% | (56) | -17.4% |
| Total Write Off | 3,295 | 2,488 | 3,171 | 807 | 32.4% | (683) | -21.5% |
| Recovery from Write Off | 702 | 1,036 | 1,026 | (334) | -32.2% | 10 | 1.0% |

BCA recorded non-performing loan write-offs amounting to Rp3.3 trillion, remained marginal at 0.4% to total loans. Recoveries from write-offs accounted for 21.3% of the loans written off in 2024.

LIABILITIES

Liabilities (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | | Composition | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Third Party Funds* | 1,133,612 | 1,101,673 | 1,039,718 | 31,940 | 2.9% | 61,955 | 6.0% | 95.5% | 94.5% | 95.1% |
| Current Accounts | 361,884 | 348,457 | 323,924 | 13,426 | 3.9% | 24,533 | 7.6% | 30.5% | 29.9% | 29.6% |
| Savings Accounts | 562,094 | 536,184 | 524,014 | 25,910 | 4.8% | 12,170 | 2.3% | 47.4% | 46.0% | 47.9% |
| Time Deposits | 209,635 | 217,032 | 191,780 | (7,397) | -3.4% | 25,251 | 13.2% | 17.7% | 18.6% | 17.5% |
| Deposits from Other Banks | 3,656 | 10,071 | 7,936 | (6,415) | -63.7% | 2,135 | 26.9% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| Acceptance Payables | 4,652 | 6,701 | 9,667 | (2,049) | -30.6% | (2,965) | -30.7% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Borrowings | 2,243 | 1,630 | 1,317 | 613 | 37.6% | 313 | 23.7% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Accruals and other liabilities | 27,515 | 29,496 | 20,430 | (1,980) | -6.7% | 9,066 | 44.4% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 1.9% |
| Post-employment benefits obligation | 9,098 | 9,032 | 7,521 | 66 | 0.7% | 1,511 | 20.1% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| Subordinated bonds | 500 | 500 | 500 | - | 0.0% | - | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other Liabilities | 5,190 | 6,467 | 6,461 | (1,277) | -19.7% | 6 | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Total Liabilities | 1,186,466 | 1,165,569 | 1,093,550 | 20,897 | 1.8% | 72,019 | 6.6% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

* Including sharia deposits

THIRD-PARTY FUNDS

Composition of Third Party Funds* (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Nominal | Composition | Nominal | Composition | Nominal | Composition | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Current Accounts | 361,884 | 31.9% | 348,457 | 31.6% | 323,924 | 31.2% | 13,426 | 3.9% | 24,533 | 7.6% |
| Rupiah | 320,896 | 28.3% | 312,110 | 28.3% | 285,342 | 27.4% | 8,786 | 2.8% | 26,768 | 9.4% |
| Foreign Currency | 40,987 | 3.6% | 36,347 | 3.3% | 38,582 | 3.7% | 4,640 | 12.8% | (2,235) | -5.8% |
| Saving Accounts | 562,094 | 49.6% | 536,184 | 48.7% | 524,014 | 50.4% | 25,910 | 4.8% | 12,170 | 2.3% |
| Rupiah | 542,821 | 47.9% | 518,068 | 47.0% | 504,360 | 48.5% | 24,753 | 4.8% | 13,708 | 2.7% |
| Foreign Currency | 19,273 | 1.7% | 18,116 | 1.6% | 19,654 | 1.9% | 1,157 | 6.4% | (1,538) | -7.8% |
| Total Transactional Account Balance (CASA) | 923,977 | 81.5% | 884,641 | 80.3% | 847,938 | 81.6% | 39,336 | 4.4% | 36,703 | 4.3% |
| Time Deposits | 209,635 | 18.5% | 217,032 | 19.7% | 191,780 | 18.4% | (7,397) | -3.4% | 25,251 | 13.2% |
| Rupiah | 195,030 | 17.2% | 203,011 | 18.4% | 173,103 | 16.6% | (7,981) | -3.9% | 29,908 | 17.3% |
| Foreign Currency | 14,605 | 1.3% | 14,020 | 1.3% | 18,677 | 1.8% | 585 | 4.2% | (4,657) | -24.9% |
| Total Third Party Funds | 1,133,612 | 100.0% | 1,101,673 | 100.0% | 1,039,718 | 100.0% | 31,940 | 2.9% | 61,955 | 6.0% |
| Rupiah | 1,058,747 | 93.4% | 1,033,189 | 93.8% | 962,805 | 92.6% | 25,558 | 2.5% | 70,384 | 7.3% |
| Foreign Currency | 74,865 | 6.6% | 68,483 | 6.2% | 76,913 | 7.4% | 6,382 | 9.3% | (8,429) | -11.0% |

* Including sharia deposits

Third-Party Funds grew by 2.9%, reaching Rp1,133.6 trillion, driven by a 4.4% increase in low-cost CASA funds during 2024.

Current Accounts and Savings Accounts (CASA)

Current accounts increased by 3.9% to Rp361.9 trillion, while savings accounts grew by 4.8% to Rp562.1 trillion in 2024.

Average CA rose 6.6% YoY, higher than the outstanding growth of 3.9% YoY driven by small to medium business customers.

Average SA rose 4.9% YoY, driven by mass segment (43.8% YoY). SA balance in HNWI and Affluent segments declined, shifting to higher yielding investment instruments.

Total relationship balance of customers (consisting of third-party funds + bonds + mutual fund holdings) rose 8% YoY, outgrew M2 growth of 7% YoY.

This achievement was supported by various efforts to expand the ecosystem, covering the end-to-end supply

chain, including suppliers, principals, distributors, retailers, and end customers, along with digital investments to strengthen the transactional banking platform.

The volume of transactions through digital channels (mobile banking, internet banking, and ATMs) continued to grow, accounting for 99.8% of total transactions, with the remaining 0.2% conducted at branches. In terms of value, transactions through mobile banking and internet banking contributed 62.7%, while transactions at branches and ATMs accounted for 37.3%.

The number of BCA customers reached 33 million, supported by investments in IT, operations, and various transaction channels, including BCA Mobile and myBCA. The development of products, features, and various initiatives to strengthen transactional banking are detailed in the Transactional Banking section on page 120 of this Annual Report.

Time Deposits

Time Deposits* (based on maturity date, in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Nominal | Composition | Nominal | Composition | Nominal | Composition |
| 1 Month | 140,577 | 67.1% | 135,403 | 62.4% | 147,100 | 76.7% |
| 3 Months | 61,302 | 29.2% | 71,512 | 33.0% | 28,082 | 14.6% |
| 6 Months | 4,630 | 2.2% | 6,080 | 2.8% | 9,015 | 4.7% |
| 12 Months | 3,125 | 1.5% | 4,036 | 1.9% | 7,584 | 4.0% |
| Total | 209,635 | 100.0% | 217,032 | 100.0% | 191,780 | 100.0% |

* Including sharia deposits

Time deposits decreased by 3.4% to Rp209.6 trillion compared to the previous year, in line with the declining trend in deposit interest rates. Deposit interest rates fell by 50 bps throughout the year, reaching 3.25% at the end of 2024.

EQUITY

Equity (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | | Composition | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Issued and fully paid-up capital | 1,541 | 1,541 | 1,541 | - | 0.0% | - | 0.0% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| Additional paid-in capital | 5,549 | 5,549 | 5,549 | - | 0.0% | - | 0.0% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.5% |
| Revaluation surplus of fixed assets | 11,139 | 10,936 | 10,713 | 202 | 1.9% | 223 | 2.1% | 4.2% | 4.5% | 4.8% |
| Retained earnings | 243,679 | 222,957 | 200,959 | 20,722 | 9.3% | 21,998 | 10.9% | 92.7% | 91.9% | 90.9% |
| Appropriated | 3,721 | 3,234 | 2,827 | 486 | 15.0% | 407 | 14.4% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| Unappropriated | 239,959 | 219,723 | 198,132 | 20,236 | 9.2% | 21,591 | 10.9% | 91.3% | 90.6% | 89.6% |
| Other equity components | 732 | 1,373 | 2,257 | (640) | -46.6% | (883) | -39.1% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| Non-controlling interest | 194 | 181 | 163 | 13 | 7.2% | 18 | 11.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Total Equity | 262,835 | 242,538 | 221,182 | 20,297 | 8.4% | 21,356 | 9.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Equity increased by 8.4% to Rp262.8 trillion, supported by a rise in Retained Earnings for the Year to Rp243.7 trillion. ROE increased by 110 bps compared to the previous year, reaching 24.6%.

INCOME STATEMENT

Income Statement (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Operating Income | 108,307 | 98,517 | 85,419 | 9,790 | 9.9% | 13,098 | 15.3% |
| Net Interest and Sharia Income | 82,264 | 74,938 | 63,863 | 7,327 | 9.8% | 11,075 | 17.3% |
| Interest and Sharia Income | 94,796 | 87,207 | 72,114 | 7,590 | 8.7% | 15,092 | 20.9% |
| Interest and Sharia Expense | (12,532) | (12,269) | (8,252) | (263) | 2.1% | (4,017) | 48.7% |
| Other Operating Income | 26,042 | 23,579 | 21,557 | 2,463 | 10.4% | 2,023 | 9.4% |
| Operating Expenses | (38,054) | (37,281) | (31,638) | (774) | 2.1% | (5,643) | 17.8% |
| Pre-Provision Operating Profit (PPOP) | 70,252 | 61,236 | 53,781 | 9,016 | 14.7% | 7,455 | 13.9% |
| Impairment losses on assets* | (2,034) | (1,056) | (3,314) | (978) | 92.6% | 2,258 | -68.1% |
| Income Before Tax | 68,218 | 60,180 | 50,467 | 8,038 | 13.4% | 9,713 | 19.2% |
| Net Income | 54,851 | 48,658 | 40,756 | 6,193 | 12.7% | 7,903 | 19.4% |
| Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses) | (345) | (1,106) | (3,323) | 761 | -68.8% | 2,217 | -66.7% |
| Total Comprehensive Income | 54,506 | 47,552 | 37,433 | 6,954 | 14.6% | 10,119 | 27.0% |
| Net Income attributable to: | | | | | | | |
| Equity holders of parent entity | 54,836 | 48,639 | 40,736 | 6,197 | 12.7% | 7,903 | 19.4% |
| Non-controlling interest | 15 | 19 | 20 | (4) | -21.1% | (1) | -4.4% |
| Comprehensive Income attributable to: | | | | | | | |
| Equity holders of parent entity | 54,493 | 47,534 | 37,413 | 6,960 | 14.6% | 10,120 | 27.0% |
| Non-controlling interest | 13 | 18 | 19 | (5) | -28.2% | (1) | -5.6% |

* Including Foreclosed Collateral (AYDA)

Net income reached Rp54.8 trillion, an increase of 12.7% year-on-year, driven by strong operating income (+9.9% YoY) and manageable Operational Expense along with low Cost of Credit.

Net Interest and Sharia Income (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Interest and Sharia Income | 94,796 | 87,207 | 72,114 | 7,590 | 8.7% | 15,092 | 20.9% |
| Loans Receivables | 63,093 | 54,144 | 46,157 | 8,949 | 16.5% | 7,986 | 17.3% |
| Securities | 24,802 | 26,288 | 20,057 | (1,486) | -5.7% | 6,230 | 31.1% |
| Consumer Financing Receivables and Finance Leases Receivables | 3,595 | 3,267 | 2,848 | 328 | 10.0% | 419 | 14.7% |
| Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks | 712 | 1,164 | 1,338 | (452) | -38.9% | (174) | -13.0% |
| Others (Including Sharia Profit Sharing) | 2,595 | 2,344 | 1,714 | 251 | 10.7% | 631 | 36.8% |
| Interest and Sharia Expenses (-/-) | 12,532 | 12,269 | 8,252 | 263 | 2.1% | 4,017 | 48.7% |
| Current Accounts | 2,753 | 2,383 | 2,070 | 313 | 15.1% | 314 | 15.2% |
| Savings Accounts | 463 | 561 | 254 | (98) | 120.9% | 307 | 121.2% |
| Time Deposits | 6,288 | 6,566 | 3,526 | (278) | -4.2% | 3,040 | 86.2% |
| Others (Including Sharia Expenses) | 3,028 | 2,758 | 2,402 | 270 | 9.8% | 356 | 14.8% |
| Net Interest and Sharia Income | 82,264 | 74,938 | 63,863 | 7,327 | 9.8% | 11,075 | 17.3% |

Net Interest and Sharia Income increased by 9.8% to Rp82.3 trillion, primarily driven by a 8.7% increase in interest and sharia income. Interest and sharia expenses rose by 2.1%, lower than the previous year's growth, reflecting BCA's stable cost of funds despite tight banking system liquidity. The rise in interest income was supported by solid loan volume growth, resulting in a more optimized earning asset composition (asset mix yield). Loans accounted for 68.1% of total productive assets, compared to 64.0% in the previous year.

Loan yield (Rupiah) recorded at 7.6% or increased by 3 bps compared to last year. The increase in loan yields during 2024 was mainly due to higher benchmark rates (JIBOR for Rupiah and SOFR for foreign currencies) for floating-rate loans. Interest income from loans receivables rose 16.5% from the previous year, reaching Rp63.1 trillion.

Interest income from securities declined by 5.7%, as BCA optimized its asset mix toward loan. However, liquidity placements in Bank Indonesia's Rupiah Securities (SRBI)

provided relatively higher yields compared to other short-term instruments. Overall earning asset yield reached 6.7%, rose by 24 bps compared to the previous year.

Total interest expenses increased by 2.1%, driven by the growth in third-party funds volume. The cost of funds for current accounts and savings accounts (Rupiah) was relatively stable at 0.79% and 0.06%, respectively. Interest expenses on time deposits decreased by 4.2%, in line with a reduction in deposit rates, which fell by 50 bps over the past year. Other interest expenses increased by 9.8% year-on-year, primarily from securities sold under repurchase agreements (repos) as an alternative funding source for loans. Overall, BCA successfully maintained cost of funds at 1.0%, relatively stable compared to the previous year. The Net Interest Margin (NIM) was recorded at 5.8%, an increase of 29 bps compared to 2023. This improvement was supported by loan growth throughout 2024, optimized composition of earning assets, and relatively stable cost of funds.

Other Operating Income (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Fees and Commission - net | 17,980 | 16,622 | 16,584 | 1,357 | 8.2% | 39 | 0.2% |
| Credit | 2,428 | 2,820 | 2,084 | (391) | -13.9% | 736 | 35.3% |
| Trade | 1,113 | 1,044 | 1,203 | 68 | 6.5% | (159) | -13.2% |
| CASA and Transactional | 12,888 | 11,436 | 11,848 | 1,451 | 12.7% | (411) | -3.5% |
| Wealth | 863 | 741 | 806 | 122 | 16.4% | (65) | -8.1% |
| Others | 688 | 581 | 642 | 107 | 18.4% | (62) | -9.6% |
| Net Income from Transaction at fair value through profit or loss | 2,855 | 1,888 | 1,287 | 967 | 51.2% | 600 | 46.6% |
| Others | 5,208 | 5,069 | 3,685 | 139 | 2.7% | 1,384 | 37.5% |
| Total Other Operating Income | 26,042 | 23,579 | 21,557 | 2,463 | 10.4% | 2,023 | 9.4% |

Total other operating income increased by 10.4% to Rp26.0 trillion, driven by growth in net transaction income measured at fair value, net fees and commissions income, and other income.

Net transaction income measured at fair value (through profit or loss – net) rose by 51.2%, primarily due to realized gains from trading SRBI in the trading book.

Net fees and commissions income grew by 8.2% to Rp18.0 trillion, with the main contributors being fee income from CASA products, transactional fees, wealth, trade, and others. Credit-related fees decreased by 13.9% to Rp2.4 trillion, mainly due to lower fees and commissions from syndicated loans. Overall, CASA and Transactional Fees contributed 71.7% to total fees and commissions income.

Operating Expenses

Operating Expenses (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| General and Administrative Expenses | 16,874 | 17,306 | 14,694 | (431) | -2.5% | 2,612 | 17.8% |
| Personnel Expenses | 17,444 | 16,198 | 13,651 | 1,246 | 7.7% | 2,546 | 18.7% |
| Others | 3,736 | 3,777 | 3,293 | (41) | -1.1% | 485 | 14.7% |
| Total | 38,054 | 37,281 | 31,638 | 774 | 2.1% | 5,643 | 17.8% |

BCA implements cost efficiency, managing current and future needs towards supporting the growth of the business and competitiveness.

General and administrative expenses decreased by 2.5%. Within general and administrative expenses, IT and cybersecurity-related costs rose by 12.8% in line with the trend of digitalization. Meanwhile, employee expenses increased 7.7% and other expenses decreased 1.1% in 2024. Overall, operating expenses increased by 2.1% year-on-year.

To support the growth in transaction volume, BCA invested in a new data center, which began operations at the end of 2024. This is BCA's fourth data center, with a larger capacity than that of the existing three combined.

Overall, the Cost to Income Ratio improved by 266 bps from the previous year to 31.5%, one of the lowest in the industry. BCA continues to pursue various digitalization and process automation initiatives to enhance customer services and operational efficiency.

Impairment Loss on Asset Value

Impairment loss on asset value increased by 92.6% from the previous year to Rp2.0 trillion. This was done to maintain adequate provisioning levels in response to economic uncertainties and the future business conditions of debtors. The Cost of Credit, or the ratio of provisioning expenses to the average loan portfolio, was recorded at 0.28% in 2024, improving by 3 bps compared to the previous year.

Profit Before Income Tax and Net Income

Profit before income tax was recorded at Rp68.2 trillion, an increase of 13.4% compared to the previous year. This was driven by growth in operating income, cost management, and maintaining asset quality.

Overall, BCA's net income attributable to the parent entity was recorded at Rp54.8 trillion, rising by 12.7% compared to the previous year. This increase boosted Earnings Per Share (EPS) to Rp445 per share, up from Rp395 per share in 2023.

Comprehensive Income (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Net Income | 54,851 | 48,658 | 40,756 | 6,193 | 12.7% | 7,903 | 19.4% |
| Other Comprehensive Income: | | | | | | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | | | | | | |
| Remeasurements of defined benefit liability | 72 | (559) | (350) | 631 | -112.8% | (210) | 60.0% |
| Income tax | (14) | 106 | 66 | (120) | -112.7% | 40 | 60.7% |
| Revaluation surplus of fixed assets | 239 | 232 | 1,226 | 7 | 3.0% | (994) | -81.1% |
| Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | | | | | | |
| Unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | (824) | (1,084) | (5,330) | 259 | -23.9% | 4,246 | -79.7% |
| Income tax | 147 | 206 | 1,012 | (60) | -28.9% | (806) | -79.6% |
| Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency | 35 | (8) | 53 | 43 | -548.6% | (61) | -114.9% |
| Total Other Comprehensive Income | (345) | (1,106) | (3,323) | 761 | -68.8% | 2,217 | -66.7% |
| Total Comprehensive Income | 54,506 | 47,552 | 37,433 | 6,954 | 14.6% | 10,119 | 27.0% |
| Net Income attributable to: | | | | | | | |
| Equity holders of parent entity | 54,836 | 48,639 | 40,736 | 6,197 | 12.7% | 7,903 | 19.4% |
| Non-controlling interest | 15 | 19 | 20 | (4) | -21.1% | (1) | -4.4% |
| Comprehensive Income attributable to: | | | | | | | |
| Equity holders of parent entity | 54,493 | 47,534 | 37,413 | 6,960 | 14.6% | 10,120 | 27.0% |
| Non-controlling interest | 13 | 18 | 19 | (5) | -28.2% | (1) | -5.6% |
| Earning per Share attributable to Equity Holders of The Parent Entity (in full amount of Rupiah) | 445 | 395 | 330 | 50 | 12.7% | 64 | 19.4% |

Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent entity increased by 14.6%, primarily driven by the rise in net income in 2024 compared to the previous year.

BCA recorded 'unrealized loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' of Rp824 billion, lower than the previous year's loss of Rp1,084 billion. This improvement was due to the 'available-for-sale financial assets' portfolio, which had a higher market value compared to last year's valuation.

Profitability by Operating Segment

Total net income attributable to the owners of the parent entity and non-controlling interests in 2024 was recorded at Rp54.9 trillion, growing by 12.7% year-on-year. Based on operational review by segment, the majority of income and net profit for the year was contributed by the Java and Sumatra regions. Further information on performance by operating segment can be found in Note 41, of the Financial Statements, page 655.

CASH FLOWS

Cash Flow (in billion Rupiah)

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | Increase / (decrease) 2024 | | Increase / (decrease) 2023 | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Nominal | % | Nominal | % |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | 53,820 | 58,064 | 33,779 | (4,244) | -7.3% | 24,285 | 71.9% |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | (58,948) | (69,745) | (32,383) | 10,797 | -15.5% | (37,362) | 115.4% |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | (33,329) | (25,071) | (19,116) | (8,258) | 32.9% | (5,955) | 31.2% |
| Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents | (38,456) | (36,752) | (17,720) | (1,704) | 4.6% | (19,032) | 107.4% |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year | 124,396 | 160,422 | 177,268 | (36,026) | -22.5% | (16,846) | -9.5% |
| Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents | (456) | 726 | 874 | (1,182) | -162.9% | (148) | -16.9% |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year | 85,483 | 124,396 | 160,422 | (38,913) | -31.3% | (36,026) | -22.5% |

BCA recorded cash and cash equivalents of Rp85.5 trillion, a decrease compared to the previous year's Rp124.4 trillion.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities decreased 7.3% compared to the previous year, mainly came from decrease in customer deposit fund activity and deposits from other banks.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities recorded an outflow of Rp58.9 trillion, decreased 15.5% compared to the previous year. This decrease was due to reduced receipts for securities maturing during the current year.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash outflows for financing activities were recorded at Rp33.3 trillion, an increase of 32.9% compared to the previous year. This was driven by higher payments of borrowings amounting to Rp72.7 trillion and dividend payments totaling Rp34.2 trillion during 2024.

KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS (Parent Entity Only)

Throughout 2024, BCA successfully maintained the key financial ratios listed below.

| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NIM | 5.8% | 5.5% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 5.7% |
| CIR* | 31.5% | 34.1% | 35.1% | 34.9% | 37.4% |
| BOPO | 41.7% | 43.7% | 46.1% | 54.2% | 63.5% |
| ROA** | 3.9% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| ROE | 24.6% | 23.5% | 21.7% | 18.3% | 16.5% |
| CAR | 29.4% | 29.4% | 25.8% | 25.7% | 25.8% |
| LDR | 78.4% | 70.2% | 65.2% | 62.0% | 65.8% |
| NPL - Gross | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 2.2% | 1.8% |
| LAR | 5.3% | 6.9% | 10.4% | 15.2% | 19.7% |

* Presented with the calculation of profit and loss from trade and foreign exchange transactions on a net basis as operating income, in accordance with accounting standard.

** Calculated from profit (loss) after tax divided by average of total assets

Performance Review of The Subsidiaries

BCA subsidiaries provide a variety of financial solutions in various fields, including motor vehicle financing, sharia banking, digital banking, securities, general and life insurance, remittances, and venture capital companies.

PT BCA Finance

BCA Finance is a subsidiary of BCA, which focuses on motor vehicles financing. BCA Finance is one of the largest in the financing industry, with a strong brand image. By means of the merger activity with BCA Multi Finance, which is effective as of September 1, 2024, BCA Finance has a new business line identified as motorbike financing, hence enriching BCA Finance's financing services. As of December 2024, BCA Finance had 138 branch offices and 59 other branches serving more than 360 thousand customers.

BCA Finance disburses financing through a joint financing scheme with the parent entity. BCA Finance and BCA also carry out joint marketing by utilizing BCA branch office network for marketing activities, as well as holding a Hybrid Exhibition (onsite and virtual vehicle exhibitions for BCA customers).

In 2024, BCA Finance booked new financing amounting to Rp47.8 trillion, growing by 17.7% compared to the previous year. Total assets under management (AUM) in 2024 reached Rp65.8 trillion, 20.6% higher compared to 2023.

The strategies implemented in 2024 include expanding the target market segment, offering competitive products in accordance with customers' needs, and continued technological development to improve work effectiveness and customer experience. BCA Finance also continued to collaborate intensively with car dealers and other supporting partners. Non-Performing Financing (NPF) was maintained at 2.9% and net NPF at 0.9%.

In 2024, BCA Finance received numerous prestigious awards, including The Excellent Performance Multifinance Company (Asset IDR 5T - < IDR 10T) and The Best Performance Multifinance Company In 20 Consecutive Years (2004-2023) from magazine Infobank at Non-Bank Financial Institution Award 2024.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

BCA Syariah is a subsidiary of BCA, which operates in the sharia banking sector. In 2024, BCA Syariah had 76 branch networks consisting of 14 branch offices, 19 sub-branch offices, 43 Sharia Service Unit sub-branch offices, and 100 Commercial Bank Sharia Services networks spread across strategic cities in Indonesia.

As of 2024, BCA Syariah's total assets grew 15.0% to Rp16.6 trillion, supported by an increase in third-party funds of 20.3% to Rp13.2 trillion. Meanwhile, total financing grew by 18.9% to Rp10.7 trillion. Specifically, Gold iB Financing at BCA Syariah recorded significant growth of 198.6% to Rp153.8 billion, having been accessible through the BSya application since October 2024. BCA Syariah has also succeeded in maintaining financing quality, with a non-performing financing (gross) ratio of 1.5%, lower than industry average. BCA Syariah posted net profit at Rp 183.7 billion, an increase of 19.5% from previous year.

In 2024, BCA Syariah was awarded 56 awards for financial performance, corporate governance, product quality, and service quality, including Indonesia Best Sharia Bank 2024 with Sharia Financial from Warta Ekonomi in the Warta Ekonomi Indonesia Sharia and Halal Top Brand Awards 2024 and Platinum Champion Sharia Bank (Excellent financial performance in 10 consecutive years 2014-2023) from Infobank at the 13th Infobank Sharia Award 2024.

PT Bank Digital BCA

BCA Digital focuses on providing digital banking solutions. During 2024, BCA Digital continued to develop features in its "blu" application as well as its partner applications to enhance savings and transaction services. As of the end of 2024, BCA Digital recorded total assets of Rp16.1 trillion.

With more than 2.3 million customers, BCA Digital has aggregated third party funds of Rp11.7 trillion through saving accounts and time deposit products. In addition, net profit recorded at Rp108.0 billion, growing 134.5% compared to 2023. BCA Digital has also collaborated with BCA to provide added value for customers, among others by providing transaction access to BCA ATMs, and the Haloblu contact center.

PT Asuransi Umum BCA

BCA Insurance is a subsidiary of BCA that engages in providing non-life/general insurance products such as vehicle insurance, property insurance, transport insurance, travel insurance, personal accident insurance, and other forms of general insurance.

BCA Insurance collaborates with its parent entity and other subsidiaries to meet the need for general insurance both for consumer loans and corporate loan customers within BCA Group.

In 2024, BCA Insurance's total assets increased 12.5% to Rp3.4 trillion, while premium income increased 24.7% to Rp1.7 trillion compared to previous year. In addition, net profit recorded at Rp227.1 billion, growing 27.2% compared to 2023 and solvency ratio was recorded at 440.6%.

PT Asuransi Jiwa BCA

BCA Life, a subsidiary which is owned 90% by BCA, provides life protection products including life insurance, accident insurance, health insurance, and employee benefits.

In 2024, BCA Life recorded total assets of Rp3.3 trillion, experiencing 16.0% growth from the previous year. The technical reserves or liabilities to policyholders were recorded at Rp2.4 trillion, growing by 20.5% from 2023. Premium income reached Rp1.5 trillion with negative growth of 6.8%, however profit after tax was recorded at Rp92.5 billion, growing 17.2% compared to the previous year. The solvency ratio reached 433.1%.

PT BCA Sekuritas

BCA Sekuritas is engaged in securities trading and underwriting for stocks, bonds and other capital market instruments.

BCA Sekuritas offers a range of brokerage services to individual, corporate, and institutional customers via online trading platform that is accessible through mobile applications (Android/iOS), computer applications (installers), websites, and professional sales agent. To meet investor needs, mobile applications are being developed

with a variety of features and latest in UI/UX. In addition, BCA Sekuritas offers mediation services to customers that require financing through various capital market instruments.

At the end of December 2024, BCA Sekuritas reported an Adjusted Net Working Capital (MKBD) of Rp948.6 billion and total assets of Rp1.4 trillion. In 2024, BCA Sekuritas was ranked in the top seven for domestic bonds underwriting by Bloomberg, and received the "Indonesia 20 Popular Digital Product Award 2024" in the eTrading category from The Economics, and "The Most Innovative Securities for Digital Platform Optimization to Improve Transaction Ease and Financial Literacy" from Warta Ekonomi.

PT Central Capital Ventura

CCV was established in 2017 and operates in the field of venture capital. CCV engages in investment activities, primarily focused on financial technology (fintech) oriented start-ups that may support BCA's overall ecosystem.

BCA Finance Limited

BCA Finance Limited (BCAFL) is a subsidiary of BCA that is located in Hong Kong. BCAFL currently is licensed money lender.

Other Material Information

2024 TARGET ACHIEVEMENTS

A summary of the financial performance achievements in 2024 compared to the targets is as follows:

Achievements vs. Target

| | Target 2024 | Achievement 2024 |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Loan Growth | 9% - 10% | 13.8% |
| CASA Growth | 6% - 8% | 4.4% |
| Net Interest Margin (NIM) | 5.5% - 5.6% | 5.8% |
| Cost to Income Ratio (CIR) | 34% - 35% | 31.5% |
| Return on Assets (ROA) | 3.4% - 3.6% | 3.9% |
| Return on Equity (ROE) | 21% - 23% | 24.6% |

MARKETING ASPECTS

BCA adopts a hybrid marketing approach by combining the use of digital platforms (online) with direct human interaction (offline). Through this hybrid method, BCA optimizes the use of digital media and social media to market products and services, increase brand awareness, and educate customers on cybersecurity. The corporate website, bca.co.id, is continuously enhanced to provide information about products, services, and corporate activities.

BCA also organizes events such as the BCA Expo for the retail market, the Wealth Management Summit for various wealth and investment products, and the UMKM Fest for the SME segment.

DEBT REPAYMENT CAPABILITY AND RECEIVABLES COLLECTIBILITY

BCA has adequate capability to fulfill all its obligations, both short-term and long-term.

Liquidity remains at a solid level, with the NSFR, LCR, and LDR ratios at 157.3%, 323.0%, and 78.4%, respectively, in 2024. The Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) was recorded at 81.5%. BCA's strong profitability is reflected in the growth of Pre-Provision Operating Profit, which increased by 14.7% compared to the previous year.

BCA consistently applies prudence in all operational aspects to align with the risk profile established by management. As a result, asset quality is maintained with adequate financial asset reserves. In 2024, BCA received favorable assessments from external rating agencies, including Fitch Ratings and Pefindo, as follows:

Fitch Ratings

| Description | Rating |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Outlook | Stable |
| Long-Term IDR | BBB |
| Short-Term IDR | F3 |
| National Long-Term | AAA (idn) |
| National Short-Term | F1+ (idn) |
| Viability | bbb |
| Government Support | bbb- |

Pefindo

| Description | Rating |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Corporate Rating | idAAA / Stable |
| Shelf Registration Sub Bond I | idAA / Stable |

MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS

To minimize potential losses, the Bank implements pre-emptive measures for credit recovery as soon as indications of non-performing loans (NPLs) emerge. Taking into account customers payment capacity and business condition, two methods are employed to address NPLs:

- Credit Restructuring**
The scope of credit restructuring includes reducing loan interest rates, extending loan repayment periods, reducing interest arrears, reducing principal arrears, providing additional loan facilities, and reducing penalties.
- Credit recovery**
Credit recovery can be carried out through cash payments or auctioning collateral or assets of debtors and/or guarantors.

BCA has policies for managing NPLs, including a debt collection policy outlined in the following regulations:

- Bank Credit Basic Policy (KDPB)
- Credit Recovery and Write-off Policy Manual
- Other relevant internal regulations detailing the technical implementation and reporting of debtors categorized under criticized exposure (CE).

BCA groups CE debtors based on credit quality into collectibility categories of 2, 3, 4, and 5. CE debtors include Corporate, Commercial, SME and Consumer (including Credit Card). Management of NPLs, especially consumer loans is conducted using the e-Collection (e-Coll) application with the following collection features:

- Preventive Collection: notification via SMS to remind debtors of their first payment.
- Desk Collection: credit card collection via phone calls and warning letters.
- Field Collection: on-site collection visits to homes or offices.
- Recovery: efforts to recover NPLs that have been or will be written off or executed.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT POLICY

Capital Structure

BCA's capital structure is as follows:

- Core capital (Tier 1) representing 96.3% of total capital or Rp255.3 trillion, an increase of 9.2% compared to the previous year.
- Whereas 3.7% or Rp9.9 trillion of BCA's total capital comprises supplementary capital (Tier 2). Supplementary capital mainly consists of Provision for Asset Quality (PPKA).

The consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remains strong at 29.1%.

Capital Structure Management Policy

BCA maintains adequate capital levels as measured using CAR as an indicator, which covers credit, market, and operational risks. BCA fulfills the additional capital buffer requirements set forth by Bank Indonesia (BI) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK), including a Conservation Buffer, Countercyclical Buffer, and Capital Surcharge for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIB). In 2024, BCA's CAR exceeded regulatory requirements.

BCA always ensures that there is adequate nominal capital to comply with the Legal Lending Limit (LLL) for a single corporate customer group.

The Bank conducts integrated stress tests, taking into consideration various crisis scenarios and their impact on NPLs, liquidity levels, and capital adequacy. Based on the stress test results, BCA has adequate liquidity and capital to anticipate potential losses under the prepared scenarios.

Basis of Management Policies on Capital Structure

The Board of Directors prepares a capital plan in line with the Bank's Business Plan, which is approved by the Board of Commissioners with reference to OJK Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 dated 2 February 2016, OJK Regulation No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 26 September 2016; and OJK Regulation No. 27/2022 dated 26 December 2022.

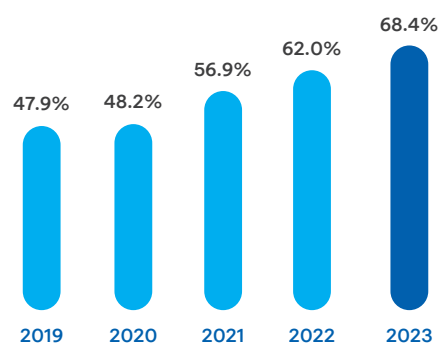
DIVIDEND PAYOUT IMPLEMENTATION

Dividend payments are determined through the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS). BCA periodically reviews dividend payments to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and investments, while considering feedback from shareholders.

Based on the AGMS dated March 14, 2024, shareholders approved the allocation of a portion of the 2023 net profit for cash dividends amounting to Rp33.3 trillion or Rp270 per share (comprising an interim dividend of Rp42.5 per share paid on 20 December 2023, and a final dividend of Rp227.5 per share paid on 4 April 2024). This distribution represents a dividend payout ratio of 68.4% of the 2023 net profit.

The following chart illustrates BCA's dividend payout ratio trend in recent years.

Dividend Payout Ratio



MATERIAL COMMITMENTS FOR CAPITAL GOODS INVESTMENTS

Purpose of Material Commitments for Capital Goods Investments

Material commitments related to capital goods investments are primarily aimed at developing information technology infrastructure and networks, as well as supporting other operational activities.

Source of Funds for Capital Goods Investments

BCA conducts investments, which are primarily related to information technology and network development, with funding sourced from accumulated operating profits.

Currency and Foreign Exchange Risk Mitigation Related to Capital Goods Investments

BCA conducts capital goods investments both domestically and internationally. Billing and payments for such investments are mostly conducted in Rupiah to minimize foreign exchange risk.

REALIZED CAPITAL GOODS INVESTMENTS

During 2024, realized capital goods investments reached Rp4.3 trillion, the majority of which comprised office equipment and buildings. Most of these investments were related to information technology development. With the acceleration of the digital era, BCA is committed to continue investment in technology-based development including IT security, to enhance transactional banking service capabilities.

Aside from capital goods investment, BCA also strive to develop its human resource capabilities.

MATERIAL INFORMATION AND FACTS OCCURRING AFTER THE ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT DATE

There were no significant events, information, or material facts occurring after the accountant's report date.

MANAGEMENT AND/OR EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PROGRAM THROUGH MSOP/ESOP OPTIONS

During 2024, BCA did not have any stock option programs for the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, or employees.

UTILIZATION OF PROCEEDS FROM PUBLIC OFFERINGS

In 2024, BCA did not conduct any public offerings in the form of new share issuances.

MATERIAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, EXPANSIONS, DIVESTMENTS, AND ACQUISITIONS

During 2024, BCA did not engage in any material transactions or activities related to investments, expansions, divestments, or acquisitions.

For additional information, two of BCA's subsidiaries, namely PT BCA Finance and PT BCA Multi Finance, conducted merger where PT BCA Finance became the surviving entity. BCA effectively fully owned directly and indirectly the two subsidiaries before the merger.

MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

In 2024, BCA did not conduct any material transactions categorized as involving conflicts of interest.

DISCLOSURE OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

BCA conducts various transactions with related parties. These transactions are carried out in adherence to the arm's length principles and in compliance with regulations related to conflicts of interest.

Details of related party transactions (amount, type of transaction, and nature of the relationship with related parties) can be found in the "Corporate Governance" section under "Affiliated Transactions and Conflicts of Interest" (page 457) and in the audited Consolidated Financial Statements under Note 46, Appendix 5/137 (page 682).

PROVISION OF FUNDS, COMMITMENTS, OR OTHER FACILITIES BY COMPANIES OR LEGAL ENTITIES WITHIN THE SAME BUSINESS GROUP AS THE BANK TO DEBTORS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE BANK

The joint credit facilities provided by BCA and its subsidiaries to debtors or groups of debtors as of December 2024 amounted to Rp275.2 trillion or 29.9% of the Bank's total outstanding loans as of December 31, 2024. The NPL for this credit portfolio was 1.5%.

| Collectibility | Number of Debtors | Facilities (in billion Rupiah) | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | BCA - Parent Entity | BCA Finance | BCA Finance Limited | BCA Syariah | BCA Multi Finance | Total Exposure |
| Current | 419,717 | 257,533 | 5,740 | 28 | 1,249 | 447 | 264,996 |
| Special Mention | 31,432 | 5,596 | 370 | - | 13 | 35 | 6,014 |
| Substandard | 2,097 | 507 | 27 | - | - | 3 | 537 |
| Doubtful | 2,909 | 456 | 38 | - | 12 | 3 | 509 |
| Loss | 7,684 | 2,984 | 122 | - | 57 | 8 | 3,172 |
| Total | 463,839 | 267,075 | 6,298 | 28 | 1,330 | 497 | 275,228 |

IMPACT OF REGULATORY CHANGES

Impact Of Regulatory Changes

In 2024, new regulations were issued, impacting BCA's business and subsidiaries, including:

- **PBI No. 5 of 2024 dated 9 July 2024.** BCA needs to ensure ownership of Payment System Competency-Based Training (PBK) certificates and/or HR Payment System Competency Certificates and conduct Payment System competency training.
- **PBI No. 6 of 2024 dated 11 July 2024.** BCA is required to adjust its internal regulations related to the reference rate from the Jakarta Interbank Offered Rate (JIBOR) to the Indonesia Overnight Index Average (IndONIA).
- **PBI No. 7 of 2024, dated 30 July 2024.** BCA is required to adjust the reporting of foreign debt and other liabilities in short-term foreign exchange currency that is reported in the Integrated Commercial Bank Report (LBUT).
- **PADG No. 4 Year 2024 dated 22 May 2024, PADG No. 21 Year 2024 dated 12 December 2024.** BCA is required to adjust its internal policies and calculate the GWM in accordance with the latest regulations.
- **POJK No. 4 of 2024, dated 26 February 2024.** BCA is required to adjust the implementation of the obligation to report ownership or changes in ownership of public company shares and activities involving the pledging public company shares.
- **POJK No. 11 of 2024, dated 22 July 2024.** BCA is required to adjust the proportion of outstanding debtors in the debtor report to include guarantor companies, insurance companies and LPBBTI.
- **POJK No. 12 Year 2024 dated 23 July 2024.** BCA shall evaluate its existing anti-fraud strategy policy and report to OJK.
- **POJK No. 15 of 2024, dated 2 October 2024.** BCA is required to develop and implement internal control policies, establish an anti-fraud unit, and report to OJK on internal control and supervision by the Board of Commissioners.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Details regarding changes in accounting policies can be found in the audited report, Note 2.d, on page 559-560.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY INFORMATION

BCA maintains customer trust by providing comprehensive and high-quality financial solutions through the implementation of prudential principles supported by technology and digitalization.

Recognizing the importance of security and the increasing risks of cybersecurity, BCA ensures the implementation of the three key aspects of information technology security: human resources, processes, and technology.

BCA also manages IT-related operational risks by focusing on reliability, security, availability, and timeliness to serve and protect both customers' and BCA's assets through various measures, including:

- Implementing security systems that adhere to both domestic and international system standardization.
- Utilizing monitoring system tools to detect system disturbances, fraud threats, and cyberattacks to minimize potential losses and reputational risks.
- Conducting reviews and enforcing security policies for applications accessed via VPN and for users working from hubs, along with providing necessary security recommendations.

BCA also enhances employee competencies, in particular to support innovation in digital banking services and strengthen customer relationships. Leadership succession and regeneration processes are managed prudently, in alignment with the company's values and sound governance practices.

BASIC LENDING RATE (SBDK)

In line with transparency and reporting practices, BCA discloses its Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) through its website and annual reports. This supports good corporate governance practices and promotes healthy competition in the banking industry.

Information on changes in the Prime Lending Rate is available at branches and can be accessed on the website www.bca.co.id. Below is quarterly information on the Prime Lending Rate established by BCA for 2024:

Prime Lending Rate at the End of Each Quarter (effective % p.a)

| End of Period | Prime Lending Rate Based on Loan Segment | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Corporate Loan | Retail Loan | Consumer Loan | |
| | | | Mortgage | Non Mortgage |
| Quarter IV - 2023 | 7.90 | 8.10 | 7.20 | 5.96 |
| Quarter I - 2024 | 7.90 | 8.10 | 7.20 | 5.96 |
| Quarter II - 2024 | 7.90 | 8.10 | 7.20 | 5.96 |
| Quarter III - 2024 | 7.90 | 8.10 | 7.20 | 5.96 |
| Quarter IV - 2024 | 7.77 | 8.33 | 9.45 | 7.38 |

PROSPECTS, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2025

Economic and Banking Sector Prospects for 2025

Domestic economic growth prospects in 2025 is projected to be moderate. Bank Indonesia has supported the domestic business climate through prudent monetary policies and overall macroprudential policies.

As a proxy for the economy, the national banking industry, both lending and funding, is predicted to increase in line with Indonesia's economic growth.

A discussion and review of the macroeconomic and banking sector can be found on page 255-257.

BCA's Strategic Priorities and 2025 Projections

Broadly, BCA's short to medium-term policy direction and strategic steps will focus on key strategic initiatives, including:

1. Strengthening the transaction banking franchise through enhanced payment settlement service capabilities

As a bank with transaction banking as one of its core businesses, BCA is committed to meeting the increasingly diverse needs of its customers. To achieve this, BCA is committed to consistently improving payment settlement service capabilities from various aspects to support the growth of CASA (Current Accounts and Savings Account).

BCA's multi-channel transaction banking ecosystem continuously expanded and refined to provide services that are more integrated within the BCA ecosystem and provide added-value to customers. BCA also continues to focus on implementing a hybrid banking business model, combining physical and digital services, which is expected to provide customers with an easy, safe, and convenient transaction experience. A discussion on the development of transaction banking is included in the Directors' Report on pages 24-35 and in the Transaction Banking section on page 120-122.

2. Maintaining a sound Loan Portfolio

In conducting its business, BCA will continue to disburse loans selectively with due regard to the precautionary principle. BCA will continue to explore new industries with high potential through an in-depth analysis process to increase industry diversification. In maintaining the quality of its loan portfolio, BCA continuously monitors and takes proactive measures to maintain credit quality.

To support credit processing and debtor acquisition, BCA will continue to develop and improve credit infrastructure through simplification and optimization of credit processing. In addition, BCA also continues to develop the quality of PIC relationships through various programs to maintain and improve debtor satisfaction levels. Discussion of disbursements across various segments are included in the Management Discussion and Analysis under the Corporate Banking, Commercial & SME Banking, and Individual Banking sub-chapters on pages 123-132.

3. Providing of comprehensive banking solutions together with subsidiaries

To meet the increasingly diverse needs of various customer segments, BCA provides a comprehensive financial products and services. One of these efforts is through synergies with Subsidiaries engaged in the fields of financing, digital banking, sharia banking, securities, and insurance. BCA is committed to growing with its Subsidiaries and encouraging them to become major players in their business lines.

| Category | 2025 Target |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 5% |
| Loan Growth | 6% - 8% |
| Net Interest Margin (NIM) | 5.7% - 5.8% |
| CIR (Cost to Income Ratio) | 33% - 34% |
| Cost of Credit (CoC) | ~0.3% |
| Return on Asset (ROA) | 3.6% - 3.8% |
| Return on Equity (ROE) | 21% - 23% |