PT BANK CENTRAL ASIA Tbk
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025

PT BANK CENTRAL ASIA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES

We, the undersigned:

1.	Name	: Gregory Hendra Lembong
	Office Address	: Menara BCA Grand Indonesia Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310
	Home Address	: Jl. Bunga Mawar No 42 RT 002 RW 002, Cipete Selatan, Cilandak, Jakarta Selatan
	Phone Number	: (021) 2358-8000
	Title	: President Director
2.	Name	: Vera Eve Lim
	Office Address	: Menara BCA Grand Indonesia Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310
	Home Address	: Teluk Gong Raya Blk C.4/20, Pejagalan, Penjaringan Jakarta Utara
	Phone Number	: (021) 2358-8000
	Title	: Director

declare that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and the presentation of the consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries;
2. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All information has been fully and correctly disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries; and

   b. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries do not contain false material information or facts, nor do they omit material information or facts;
4. We are responsible for the Bank and its subsidiaries internal control system.

This statement has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, 26 January 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Gregory Hendra Lembong
President Director

Vera Eve Lim
Director

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND DIRECTORS OF

PT BANK CENTRAL ASIA Tbk

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter identified in our audit is Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") – calculation of allowance for impairment losses on loans receivable.

Referring to Note 2g (Material accounting policy information - Financial assets and liabilities), Note 3 (Use of estimates and judgment), and Note 12 (Loans receivable) to the consolidated financial statements, the allowance for impairment losses for loans receivable represents the Group's best estimate of the ECL model under SFAS 109, "Financial Instruments". As at 31 December 2025, the allowance for impairment losses on loans receivable was Rp 29,752,034 million.

We focused on this area due to the significance of the carrying value of loans receivable, which represented 61% of the total consolidated assets as at 31 December 2025, and the significance of the respective allowance for impairment losses provided against those loans receivable. In determining the ECL, the Group adopted complex models, employed numerous parameters, relied on internal and external data inputs, applied significant judgements and assumptions and involved the use of estimates.

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For loans receivable, which are not considered individually significant, the Group calculates ECL collectively using a risk parameter model which incorporates several key parameters, including Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD"), discount rate, multiple probability weighted scenarios and ECL overlay adjustments, after considering forward-looking factors and other external information.

For impaired loans receivable, which are considered individually significant, the Group calculates ECL individually by estimating the expected cash flows to be obtained from the loans, including proceeds from the sale of collateral.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We have performed the following procedures to address this key audit matter:

- We understood and assessed the design and effectiveness of key controls related to the ECL calculation process and tested the control over the internal credit rating process on a sample basis;
- We tested the loans staging classification, on a sample basis, and tested several key parameters used in the ECL model including PD, LGD, and EAD used in the ECL calculation. For loans receivable where ECL were calculated individually by the Group, on a sample basis, we reviewed the credit files of the debtors, on a sample basis, and tested the estimated future cash flow to assess the adequacy of the ECL;
- We involved our credit modelling expert to assess the statistical methodology applied by management in developing PD and LGD forward-looking models used in the ECL calculation;
- We tested the historical data and macroeconomic forecasts used in the ECL model by comparing the data with publicly available information on macroeconomic prospects; and
- We involved our IT specialists to test the completeness of the data transfer from the origin system to the ECL system and test the accuracy of the ECL for loans receivables by performing independent mathematical recalculation.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

JAKARTA,
26 January 2026

Eddy Rintis, S.E., CPA
Public Accountant License No. AP.0230

Bank Central Asia Tbk
00015/2.1457/AU.1/07/0230-1/1/I/2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash	2b,2g,4,37, 42,49	25,305,031	29,315,878
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	2b,2g,2i,5,37, 42,49	47,768,278	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 768 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 638)	2b,2g,2i,6,37, 42,49	5,331,638	4,097,199
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 2,510 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 1,712)	2b,2g,2j,7,37, 42,49	9,813,541	15,714,884
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2g,2k,8,37,42, 49	35,320,959	21,524,617
Acceptance receivables - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 200,313 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 440,695)	2g,2l,9,37,42, 49	9,494,630	9,621,047
Bills receivable - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 5,381 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 3,116)	2g,10,37,42,49	11,825,095	8,891,769
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 936 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 1,041)	2g,2n,11,37,42	5,285,513	1,449,562
Loans receivable - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 29,752,034 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 32,624,643)	2g,2m, 2ak,12,37,40, 42,45,49	940,481,200	868,686,210
Consumer financing receivables - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 512,511 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 363,284)	2g,2o,13,37,42	8,953,987	9,435,564
Finance lease receivables - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 2,327 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 513)	2g,2p,37,42	8,005	51,042
Assets related to sharia transactions - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 492,699 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 510,590)	2g,2q	12,698,160	10,206,637
Investment securities - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 625,742 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 552,566)	2g,2r,14,37,42, 49	409,421,000	371,151,957
Prepaid expenses	15	1,713,699	969,926
Prepaid tax	20a	77,001	1,562,175
Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation of Rp 11,880,570 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 9,899,706)	2h,2s,16	28,473,684	28,250,624
Intangible assets - net of accumulated amortisation of Rp 1,123,847 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 917,036)	2e,2u,17	1,778,772	1,805,639
Deferred tax assets - net	2ah,20h	5,852,206	5,495,208
Other assets - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 1,978 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 23,194)	2g,2h,2t,2ak 2am,18,42,45,49	27,226,137	24,663,248
TOTAL ASSETS		1,586,828,536	1,449,301,328

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY *SYIRKAH* DEPOSITS, AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	2g,2v,2ak 19,37,42,45,49	1,233,799,081	1,120,613,667
Sharia deposits	2g,2w,42	4,727,157	3,511,679
Deposits from other banks	2g,2v,19,37,42,49	3,966,077	3,656,298
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2g,2k,8,37,42,49	97,406	257,613
Acceptance payables	2g,2l,9,37,42,49	4,733,862	4,651,955
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2g,2n,11,14,37, 42,46,49	-	1,330,996
Tax payable	2ah,20b	2,943,190	626,355
Borrowings	2g,21,37,42,46,49	2,047,436	2,242,516
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	2g,2ab,22,42,49	2,866,909	2,975,187
Accruals and other liabilities	2g,2ab,2am, 23,42,49	29,268,935	27,515,449
Post-employment benefits obligation	2ag,38	9,993,233	9,097,709
Subordinated bonds	2g,2z,24,37,42,46	65,000	500,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,294,508,286**	**1,176,979,424**
TEMPORARY *SYIRKAH* DEPOSITS	2x	**10,632,695**	**9,486,817**
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of parent entity			
Share capital - par value per share of Rp 12.50 (full amount) Authorised capital: 440,000,000,000 shares Issued and fully paid-up capital: 123,275,050,000 shares	1b,25	1,540,938	1,540,938
Additional paid-in capital	1b,2e,2ad,26	5,492,318	5,548,977
Treasury stock: 262,016,800 shares, acquisition cost	1b,2al,25	(2,152,514)	-
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	2s,16	11,378,973	11,138,896
Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency	2f	-	457,789
Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	2g,2r,7,14	2,108,873	273,214
Retained earnings			
Appropriated	36	4,268,903	3,720,540
Unappropriated	2ag	258,920,057	239,958,882
Other equity components	2e	(91,070)	1,385
Total equity attributable to equity holders of parent entity		**281,466,478**	**262,640,621**
Non-controlling interest	1c,2e,44	221,077	194,466
TOTAL EQUITY		**281,687,555**	**262,835,087**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY *SYIRKAH* DEPOSITS, AND EQUITY		**1,586,828,536**	**1,449,301,328**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024*)
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES			
Interest and sharia income	2ad,2aj,28,45		
Interest income		97,964,378	93,991,349
Sharia income		948,274	805,105
Total interest and sharia income		98,912,652	94,796,454
Interest and sharia expense	2ad,2aj,29,45		
Interest expense		(12,841,842)	(12,137,180)
Sharia expense		(522,653)	(395,110)
Total interest and sharia expense		(13,364,495)	(12,532,290)
NET INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME		85,548,157	82,264,164
Insurance income	2am	2,003,240	3,110,733
Insurance expense	2am	(1,858,302)	(1,753,761)
INSURANCE INCOME - NET		144,938	1,356,972
OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Fees and commission income - net	2ae,30	19,660,107	17,979,919
Net income from transaction at fair value through profit or loss	2af,31	4,007,144	2,854,529
Others		2,645,980	2,097,196
Total other operating income		26,313,231	22,931,644
Impairment losses on assets	2g,32	(4,011,047)	(2,034,453)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel expenses	2ag,2aj,33,38,45	(17,780,770)	(17,444,242)
General and administrative expenses	2aj,16,34,45	(16,780,115)	(16,874,142)
Others		(2,173,518)	(1,982,093)
Total other operating expenses		(36,734,403)	(36,300,477)
INCOME BEFORE TAX		71,260,876	68,217,850
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	2ah,20c	(13,697,783)	(13,366,576)
NET INCOME		**57,563,093**	**54,851,274**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	2ag,38	(804,399)	71,872
Income tax on remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	2ah	152,651	(13,514)
		(651,748)	58,358
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	2s,16	252,056	238,886
		(399,692)	297,244
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Unrealised gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2j,2r,14	2,273,789	(824,292)
Income tax	2ah	(426,944)	146,807
		1,846,845	(677,485)
Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency	2f	-	35,287
Others		(101,189)	-
		1,745,656	(642,198)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF INCOME TAX		1,345,964	(344,954)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Carried forward)		**58,909,057**	**54,506,320**

*) Reclassified, see Note 48

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Brought forward)		**58,909,057**	**54,506,320**
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of parent entity		57,537,287	54,836,305
Non-controlling interest	2e,44	25,806	14,969
		57,563,093	**54,851,274**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of parent entity		58,882,446	54,493,191
Non-controlling interest	2e,44	26,611	13,129
		58,909,057	**54,506,320**
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF PARENT ENTITY (full amount)	2ac,35	467	445

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025												
		Attributable to equity holders of parent entity											
								Retained earnings					
	Notes	Issued and fully paid-up capital	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stocks	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Other equity components	Total equity attributable to equity holders of parent entity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance, 31 December 2024		**1,540,938**	**5,548,977**	**-**	**11,138,896**	**457,789**	**273,214**	**3,720,540**	**239,958,882**	**1,385**	**262,640,621**	**194,466**	**262,835,087**
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,537,287	-	57,537,287	25,806	57,563,093
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	2s,16	-	-	-	240,077	-	-	-	11,979	-	252,056	-	252,056
Unrealised gain (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	2j,2r,4	-	-	-	-	-	1,835,659	-	-	-	1,835,659	11,186	1,846,845
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation - net	2ag,2ah,38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(651,486)	-	(651,486)	(262)	(651,748)
Other equity components		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91,070)	(91,070)	(10,119)	(101,189)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	240,077	-	1,835,659	-	56,897,780	(91,070)	58,882,446	26,611	58,909,057
Difference on transaction amount from business combination of entity under common control	2g,26	-	(56,659)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,659)	-	(56,659)
General reserve	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	548,363	(548,363)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,595,047)	-	(37,595,047)	-	(37,595,047)
Treasury stock, acquisition cost	1b,2al,25	-	-	(2,152,514)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,152,514)	-	(2,152,514)
Changes in establishment of Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	(457,789)	-	-	206,805	(1,385)	(252,369)	-	(252,369)
Balance, 31 December 2025		**1,540,938**	**5,492,318**	**(2,152,514)**	**11,378,973**	**-**	**2,108,873**	**4,268,903**	**258,920,057**	**(91,070)**	**281,466,478**	**221,077**	**281,687,555**

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		2024											
		Attributable to equity holders of parent entity											
							Retained earnings						
	Notes	Issued and fully paid-up capital	Additional paid-in capital	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Other equity components	Total equity attributable to equity holders of parent entity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance, 31 December 2023		**1,540,938**	**5,548,977**	**10,936,462**	**422,502**	**948,627**	**3,234,149**	**219,723,216**	**1,385**	**242,356,256**	**181,337**	**242,537,593**
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	54,836,305	-	54,836,305	14,969	54,851,274
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	2s,16	-	-	202,434	-	-	-	36,452	-	238,886	-	238,886
Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency	2f	-	-	-	35,287	-	-	-	-	35,287	-	35,287
Unrealised gain (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	2j,2r,7,14	-	-	-	-	(675,413)	-	-	-	(675,413)	(2,072)	(677,485)
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability - net	2ag,2ah,38	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,126	-	58,126	232	58,358
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	202,434	35,287	(675,413)	-	54,930,883	-	54,493,191	13,129	54,506,320
General reserve	36	-	-	-	-	-	486,391	(486,391)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,208,826)	-	(34,208,826)	-	(34,208,826)
Balance, 31 December 2024		**1,540,938**	**5,548,977**	**11,138,896**	**457,789**	**273,214**	**3,720,540**	**239,958,882**	**1,385**	**262,640,621**	**194,466**	**262,835,087**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts of interest and sharia income, insurance, fees and commissions		116,653,110	110,947,606
Other operating income		3,155,605	6,141,705
Payments of interest and sharia expenses, insurance, fees and commissions		(13,394,155)	(12,578,014)
Payments of post-employment benefits	38	(1,552,406)	(1,165,422)
Other operating expenses		(33,351,462)	(33,961,074)
Payment of tantiem to Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	36	(887,700)	(765,000)
Other increases (decreases) affecting cash:			
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - mature more than 3 (three) months from the date of acquisition		(599,435)	696,624
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(11,008,328)	(5,384,422)
Acceptance receivables		366,799	4,880,997
Bills receivable		(2,929,891)	1,718,437
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		(3,835,846)	91,646,548
Loans receivable		(75,158,559)	(111,218,318)
Consumer financing receivables		(163,508)	(1,075,617)
Finance leases receivables - net		41,223	88,851
Assets related to sharia transactions		(2,502,671)	(1,696,820)
Other assets		(368,424)	(138,657)
Deposits from customers		110,410,053	26,690,842
Sharia deposits		1,215,478	309,709
Deposits from other banks		255,355	(6,480,950)
Acceptance payables		81,907	(2,049,301)
Accruals and other liabilities		2,448,145	(2,098,166)
Temporary *syirkah* deposits		1,145,878	1,592,945
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before income tax		90,021,168	66,102,503
Payment of income tax		(12,512,383)	(12,282,274)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		77,508,785	53,820,229
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of investment securities		(225,667,316)	(216,097,218)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities		-	770,959
Proceeds from investment securities that matured during the year		194,313,921	160,506,459
Cash dividends received from investment in shares		107,764	38,095
Acquisition of fixed assets		(1,914,929)	(3,565,731)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		(536,281)	(607,448)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	16	5,915	6,378
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(33,690,926)	(58,948,506)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of debt securities issued	24	(435,000)	-
Proceeds from borrowings	46	60,800,000	73,287,728
Payment of borrowings	46	(60,995,080)	(72,680,017)
Payment of cash dividends	36	(37,595,047)	(34,208,826)
Treasury stock	25	(2,152,514)	-
Proceeds from securities sold under agreements to repurchase	46	-	559,231
Payment of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	46	(1,330,996)	(286,805)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**(41,708,637)**	**(33,328,689)**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		2,109,222	(38,456,966)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		85,482,530	124,395,987
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(42,424)	(456,491)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR		**87,549,328**	**85,482,530**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash	4	25,305,031	29,315,878
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	5	47,768,278	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks	6	5,332,406	4,097,837
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - mature within 3 (three) months or less from the date of acquisition	7	9,143,613	15,660,673
Total cash and cash equivalents		**87,549,328**	**85,482,530**

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment and general information of the Bank

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (“Bank”) was established in the Republic of Indonesia based on the Deed of Establishment No. 38 dated 10 August 1955, drawn up before Raden Mas Soeprapto, Deputy Notary in Semarang under the name "N.V. Perusahaan Dagang Dan Industrie Semarang Knitting Factory". This deed was approved by the Minister of Justice based on stipulation No. J.A.5/89/19 dated 10 October 1955 and announced in State Gazette No. 62 dated 3 August 1956, Supplement No. 595. Since its establishment, the name of the Bank has been changed several times, and the name change to PT Bank Central Asia based on the Deed of Amendment to the Articles of Association No. 144 dated 21 May 1974, made before Wargio Suhardjo, S.H., substitute for Notary Ridwan Suselo, Notary in Jakarta. The Bank's name was then changed to PT Bank Central Asia Tbk in connection with the change in the Company's status from a private company to a public company as stated in the Deed of Amendment to the Articles of Association No. 62 dated 29 December 1999, drawn up before Notary Hendra Karyadi, S.H., which was approved by the Minister of Justice with decision No. C-21020 HT.01.04.TH.99 dated 31 December 1999 and announced in the State Gazette No. 30 dated 14 April 2000, Supplement No. 1871.

The Bank's Articles of Association have been adjusted to Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies and Regulation of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency Number IX.J.1 concerning the Main Points of the Articles of Association of Companies Conducting Public Offerings of Equity Securities and Public Companies, Attachment to the Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency Number Kep-179/BL/2008 dated 14 May 2008 as stated in the Deed of Statements of Meeting Decisions No. 19, dated 15 January 2009, made before Doctor Irawan Soerodjo, S.H., M.Si., Notary in Jakarta, which has obtained approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in his Decree No. AHU-12512.AH.01.02.Tahun 2009, dated 14 April 2009.

Amendments and restatements of the Bank's entire articles of association as set forth in Deed of Meeting Resolution Statements No. 145, dated 24 August 2020, drawn up before Notary Christina Dwi Utami S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn., Notary in the Administrative City of West Jakarta. Notification of the amendments to the articles of association has been received and recorded in the Legal Entity Administration System of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, as evidenced by its letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0383825 dated 8 September 2020, and were most recently restated as stated in the Meeting Resolution No. 218, dated 27 September 2021, made by Christina Dwi Utami S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn., a Notary of the Municipality of West Jakarta, the notification of the amendment of the Bank’s Articles of Association has been received and recorded in the Legal Entity Administrative System, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in its decision letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0453543 dated 27 September 2021.

According to with Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the purpose and objective of the Bank is to operate as a commercial bank. The Bank is engaged in banking activities and other financial services in accordance with the prevailing regulations in Indonesia. The Bank obtained a license to conduct business as a commercial bank under the Minister of Finance Decision Letter No. 42855/U.M.II dated 14 March 1957. The Bank obtained its license to engage in foreign exchange activities based on the Directors of Bank Indonesia Decision Letter No. 9/110/Kep/Dir/UD dated 28 March 1977.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment and general information of the Bank (continued)

The Bank is domiciled in Central Jakarta with its head office located at Jalan M.H. Thamrin No. 1. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the number of branches and representative offices owned by the Bank was as follows:

	2025	2024
Domestic branches*)	1,270	1,264
Overseas representative offices	1	2
	1,271	1,266

*) including Cash Sub-Branches

The domestic branches are located in major business centres all over Indonesia. As of 31 December 2025, the overseas representative office is located in Singapore (as of 31 December 2024, the overseas representative were located in Hong Kong and Singapore).

The Bank's immediate parent company is PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan, which was incorporated in Indonesia, the owner of 54.94% of Bank's shares as of 31 December 2025 and 2024. The ultimate shareholders of the Bank are Mr. Robert Budi Hartono and Mr. Bambang Hartono.

b. Corporate actions

Below are the corporate actions which have been performed by the Bank:

Corporate actions	Year
Initial Public Offering of 662,400,000 shares with total par value of Rp 331,200 (offering price of Rp 1,400 (full amount) per share), whose registration statement was declared effective as stated in the Letter from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency No. S-1037/PM/2000 dated 11 May 2000*.	2000
Changes in par value (stock split) from Rp 500 (full amount) per share split into 2 (two) shares with a nominal value of Rp 250 (full amount) per share, and the General Meeting of Shareholders approval of a plan to increase the paid-up capital through a management stock option plan in an amount not exceeding Rp 73,599,650,000.	2001
2nd Offering of 588,800,000 shares with total par value of Rp 147,200 (offering price of Rp 900 (full amount) per share) in which the effective notification of the registration statement as stated in the Letter from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency No. S-1611/PM/2001 dated 29 June 2001*.	2001
Changes in par value (stock split) from Rp 250 (full amount) per share split into 2 (two) Bank shares with a nominal value of Rp 125 (full amount) per share.	2004
Buy back shares Phase I of 45,493,000 shares (nominal Rp 125 (full amount) per share) with a total acquisition cost of Rp 190,996. The average purchase price was Rp 4,198 (full amount) per share.	2006

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Corporate actions (continued)

Below are the corporate actions which have been performed by the Bank: (continued)

Corporate actions	Year
Changes in par value (stock split) from Rp 125 (full amount) per share split into 2 (two) Bank shares with a nominal value of Rp 62.50 (full amount) per share.	2007
Buy back shares Phase II of 198,781,000 shares (nominal Rp 62.5 (full amount) per share, with total acquisition cost of Rp 617,589 at the average repurchase price was Rp 3,106.88 (full amount) per share.	2008
Sale of treasury shares totaling 90,986,000 shares at a price of Rp 7,700 (full amount) per share with total net sales of Rp 691,492. The difference between the acquisition costs and the selling price of treasury stocks amounted to Rp 500,496 was recorded as “additional paid-in capital from treasury stock transactions”, which is part of additional paid-in capital (Note 26).	2012
Sale of treasury shares totaling 198,781,000 shares at a price of Rp 9,900 (full amount) per share with total net sales of Rp 1,932,528. The difference between the acquisition costs and the selling price of treasury stocks amounted to Rp 1,314,939 was recorded as “additional paid-in capital from treasury stock transactions”, which is part of additional paid-in capital (Note 26).	2013
Offering of Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 at par value, which bond interest paid every 3 (three) months, which the effective notification of the registration statement as stated in the Letter from the Indonesia Stock Exchange No. S-03825/BEI.PP2/07-2018 dated 3 July 2018.	2018
Changes in par value (stock split) from shares from Rp 62.50 (full amount) split into 5 Bank’s shares with nominal value Rp 12.50 (full amount) per share.	2021
Buy back shares (period 26 March 2025 to 24 June 2025) of 28,317,500 shares (par value of Rp 12.5 (full amount) per share) at acquisition price of Rp 249,992 with an average purchase price of Rp 8,828.19 (full amount) per share.	2025
Buy back shares (period 22 October 2025 to 19 January 2026) of 233,699,300 shares (par value of Rp 12.5 (full amount) per share) at acquisition price of Rp 1,902,462 with an average purchase price of Rp 8,140.64 (full amount) per share. Thus, the total average purchase price for the period from 26 March 2025 to 24 June 2025 and the period from 22 October 2025 to 19 January 2026 is Rp 8,214.95 (full amount) per share.	2025

*notes: The public offering was listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and the Surabaya Stock Exchange (the two exchanges have since merged and are now called the Indonesia Stock Exchange).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. The Subsidiaries

The Subsidiaries, directly and non-directly owned by the Bank as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

Name of the Company	Year of starting the commercial operation	Type of business	Domicile	Percentage of ownership		Total assets	
				2025	2024	2025	2024
PT BCA Finance	1981	Investment financing, working capital financing, multipurpose financing, operating lease, other financing activities based on approval from authorised agency	Jakarta	100%	100%	10,371,197	10,994,614
BCA Finance Limited	1975	Money lending and remittance	Hong Kong	-	100%	-	413,805
PT Bank BCA Syariah	1992	Sharia banking	Jakarta	100%	100%	19,207,364	16,641,459
PT BCA Sekuritas	1992	Securities brokerage dealer and underwriter for issuance of securities	Jakarta	90%	90%	2,518,673	1,431,658
PT Asuransi Umum BCA	1989	General or loss insurance	Jakarta	100%	100%	3,454,384	3,355,033
PT Asuransi Jiwa BCA	2014	Life insurance	Jakarta	90%	90%	4,676,146	3,339,665
PT Central Capital Ventura	2017	Venture capital	Jakarta	100%	100%	468,985	496,706
PT Bank Digital BCA	1965	Banking	Jakarta	100%	100%	18,923,844	16,054,445

PT BCA Finance

PT BCA Finance entered into a merger with PT BCA Multi Finance, a company domiciled in Jakarta. The decision on the merger is stated in Deed No. 135 made by Notary Christina Dwi Utami S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn., a Notary of the Municipality of West Jakarta, dated 15 August 2024, and was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.09-0246700, dated 1 September 2024. PT BCA Finance acted as the beneficiary company.

BCA Finance Limited

As of 31 December 2025, BCA Finance Limited has discontinued its operational activities. On 3 January 2026, BCA Finance Limited was effectively liquidated, as published on the official website of the Hong Kong Company Registry (www.e-services.cr.gov.hk). The liquidation process was carried out by a team of liquidators appointed by PT Bank Central Asia Tbk in Hong Kong and was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force in Hong Kong.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The compositions of the Bank's management were as follows:

		2025	2024
Board of Commissioners			
President Commissioner	:	Jahja Setiaatmadja	Djohan Emir Setijoso
Commissioner	:	Tonny Kusnadi	Tonny Kusnadi
Independent Commissioner	:	Cyrillus Harinowo	Cyrillus Harinowo
Independent Commissioner	:	Raden Pardede	Raden Pardede
Independent Commissioner	:	Sumantri Slamet	Sumantri Slamet
Board of Directors			
President Director	:	Gregory Hendra Lembong	Jahja Setiaatmadja
Deputy President Director	:	Armand Wahyudi Hartono	Armand Wahyudi Hartono
Deputy President Director	:	John Kosasih	Gregory Hendra Lembong
Director	:	Tan Ho Hien / Subur Tan	Tan Ho Hien/Subur Tan
Director	:	Rudy Susanto	Rudy Susanto
Director (concurrently serving as Director in charge of the Compliance Function)	:	Lianawaty Suwono	Lianawaty Suwono
Director	:	Santoso	Santoso
Director	:	Vera Eve Lim	Vera Eve Lim
Director	:	Haryanto Tiara Budiman	Haryanto Tiara Budiman
Director	:	Frengky Chandra Kusuma	Frengky Chandra Kusuma
Director	:	Antonius Widodo Mulyono	John Kosasih
Director	:	Hendra Tanumihardja	Antonius Widodo Mulyono

e. Audit Committee

The Bank's Audit Committee as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Chairman	:	Sumantri Slamet
Member	:	Rallyati A. Wibowo
Member	:	Fanny Sagitadewi

f. Internal Audit Division and Corporate Secretary

The Head of the Bank's Internal Audit Division as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 was Leo Ariston.

The Corporate Secretary of the Bank as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 was I Ketut Alam Wangsawijaya and Raymon Yonarto.

g. Number of employees

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank and Subsidiaries had 27,937 and 27,844 permanent employees.

Key management personnel of the Bank consists of members of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

1. GENERAL (continued)

h. Completion of the consolidated financial statements

The Bank's Management is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, which were authorised for issuance on 26 January 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied by the Bank and its Subsidiaries (the "Group") in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 as follows:

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards which comprise of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS") issued by the Financial Accounting Standard Board of Indonesia Institute of Accountant and Bapepam-LK Regulation No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated 25 June 2012, Regulation No. VIII.G.7 regarding "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements for Issuers or Public Companies".

Items related to sharia transactions are presented in accordance with Sharia Financial Accounting Standards issued by Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

b. Basis for preparation of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupiah, which is the Bank's functional currency. Except as otherwise stated, the financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest million of Rupiah.

The consolidated financial statements prepared under the historical cost concept, except for fixed assets - land, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the accrual basis, except for the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The consolidated statements of cash flows present the changes in cash and cash equivalents from operating, investing and financing activities, and are prepared using the direct method. For the purpose of the presentation of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks mature within 3 (three) months or less from the date of acquisition, as long as they are not being pledged as collateral for borrowings nor restricted.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

c. Use of judgments, estimations and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and activities, actual results may differ from prior estimates.

Estimations and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to provide better understanding of the financial performance of the Group, due to the significance of their nature and amount, several items of income or expenses have been presented separately.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amount recognised in the consolidated financial statements are described in Note 3.

d. Changes in accounting policies

Financial Accounting Standard Board of Indonesian Institute of Accountant ("DSAK-IAI") has issued the following amendments and interpretations which were effective on or after 1 January 2025 as follows:

- SFAS 117 "Insurance Contract";
- Amendments of SFAS 117 "Insurance Contracts on Initial Application of SFAS 117 and SFAS 109 - Comparative Information" ; and
- Amendments of SFAS 221 "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

<u>SFAS 117 and SFAS 109</u>
The Subsidiaries has adopted SFAS 117 concerning "Insurance Contract" together with SFAS 109 concerning "Financial Instruments" effective this current year.

Since the adoption of these standards had no material effect on the amount reported for the current or prior financial years, Management decided to recognise the impact of this implementation to the consolidated financial statements for the current year.

ACCOUNTING STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Financial Accounting Standard Board of Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK-IAI) has issued the following new standards, amendments and interpretations, but not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025 as follows:

- Amendments of SFAS 109 "Financial Instrument" related to the derecognition of financial liabilities, as well as clarification of the assessment of cash flow characteristics for financial assets with ESG-linked features, financial assets with non-recourse features, and contractually bound instruments such as tranches; and

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

d. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

ACCOUNTING STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Financial Accounting Standard Board of Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK-IAI) has issued the following new standards, amendments and interpretations, but not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025 as follows: (continued)

- Amendments of SFAS 107 "Financial Instrument: Disclosure" related to disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the addition of provisions relating to financial instruments with contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The above standards will be effective on 1 January 2026.

- SFAS 118 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements".

The above standard will be effective on 1 January 2027.

As at the authorisation date of these consolidated financial statements, the Group is still evaluating the potential impact from the implementation of these new standards and the effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

e. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a Subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree including assets or liabilities arising from contingent consideration arrangements and the equity interests issued by the Group. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination was measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on a acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Group recorded goodwill as the excess of the consideration transferred with amount of any non-controlling interest, and acquisition-date fair value over the fair value of the identifiable net assets. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

e. Basis of consolidation (continued)

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with SFAS 109 “Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity that is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Non-controlling interests are presented in equity in the consolidated statements of financial position, separated from equity, which can be attributed to the owner, and expressed as the proportion of non-controlling shareholders for current year earnings and equity that can be attributed to non-controlling interests based on ownership percentage of non-controlling shareholders in the Subsidiary.

If the Group losses control of a Subsidiary, the Group:
- Derecognises the assets and liabilities of the former Subsidiary from the consolidated statements of financial position;
- Recognises any investment retained in the former Subsidiary at fair value on the date when control is lost and subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former Subsidiary in accordance with the relevant financial accounting standard; and
- Recognises the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

Changes affected the Bank’s ownership interest and equity of Subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and presented as other equity components within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Business combination of entities under common control transactions, such as transfer of business in relation to reorganisation of entities within the same business group, is not a change of ownership in terms of economic substance, therefore such transaction cannot generate any gains or losses for the Group as a whole as well as the individual entity within the business group.

Business combination of entities under common control transactions, according to SFAS 338, “Accounting for Restructuring Under Common Control Entities”, is recognised at its carrying amount based on pooling-of-interest method.

All material intercompany transactions in the Group, balances, gains and losses are eliminated.

f. Translation of transactions in foreign currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency").

The Group domiciled in Indonesia maintained its accounting record in Rupiah, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, year-end balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah at the closing rates prevailing at the date of consolidated statements of financial position.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

f. Translation of transactions in foreign currencies (continued)

For consolidation purposes, foreign currency financial statements of the Bank's overseas Subsidiary are translated into Rupiah based on the following basis:

(1) Assets and liabilities, commitments and contingencies are translated using the Reuters spot rates at 15:00 WIB at the statement of financial position date.
(2) Income, expenses, gains, and losses represent the accumulated amount from monthly profit or loss balance during the year, are translated into Rupiah using the average Reuters middle rate for the respective month.
(3) Equity accounts are translated using historical rates.
(4) Statements of cash flows is translated using the Reuters spot rate at 15:00 WIB at the statement of financial position date, except for profit or loss accounts which are translated using the average middle rates and equity accounts which are translated using historical rates.

Differences arising from the above translation are presented as "foreign exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currency" under the equity section of the consolidated statements of financial position.

Exchange gains or losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are recognised in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Summarised below are the major exchange rates as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, using Reuters middle rate at 15:00 WIB (full amount of Rupiah):

Foreign currencies	2025	2024
United States Dollar (USD)	16,675.0	16,095.0
Australian Dollar (AUD)	11,152.2	10,013.5
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	12,965.1	11,844.6
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	2,142.3	2,073.1
Chinese Yuan (CNH)	2,385.0	2,198.5
Great Britain Poundsterling (GBP)	22,439.6	20,218.5
Japanese Yen (JPY)	106.5	103.0
Euro (EUR)	19,571.5	16,758.1

g. Financial assets and liabilities

g.1. Financial assets

In accordance with SFAS 109, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: (a) financial assets measured at amortised cost, (b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group uses 2 (two) basis to classify its financial assets which are group business model in managing financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (“SPPI”) from its financial assets.

<u>Business model assessment</u>

The Group determines its business model based on the level of most reflects how groups of financial assets are managed to achieve business objective.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.1. Financial assets (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

The Group business model are not assessed based on each of its instrument, but at portfolio level in higher aggregate and based on the following factors:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected);
- Frequency, amount, and expected selling time, are also important aspects from Group assessment.

Business model assessment is based on a reasonably expected scenario without considering "worst case" or "stress case" scenario. If the subsequent cash flows are realised in a different manner than originally expected, the Group does not change the remaining classification of financial assets held in the business model, but incorporating those information in assessing new financial assets or purchasing financial assets subsequently.

SPPI Testing

As the first step of the classification process, the Group assesses the financial contractual requirements to identify whether they meet the SPPI testing.

The principal payment for this testing purposes is defined as the fair value of the financial assets at initial recognition and may change over the lifetime of the financial assets (for example, if there are payments of principal or amortisation of premiums/discounts).

The most significant element of interest in a credit agreement is usually a consideration of the time value of money and credit risk. In exercising the assessment of SPPI, the Group applies consideration and pays attention into relevant factors such as the currency in which financial assets are denominated and the period when interest rates are determined.

Alternatively, contractual terms that provide more than de minimis exposure to risk or volatility in contractual cash flows that are not related to the basis of the loan arrangement, do not generate SPPI's contractual cash flows on the total balance. In such cases, the financial assets are required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.1. Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (continued)

A financial asset is initially measured at amortised cost at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate less allowance for impairment losses.

Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost is included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income recognised as “interest income”. When impairment occurs, the impairment loss is recognised as a deduction from the carrying amount of the investment and recognised in the consolidated financial statements as “allowance for impairment losses on financial assets”.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial asset; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At initial recognition, a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognised at fair value plus the transaction costs and are subsequently remeasured at its fair values when such gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income except for recognition of impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses, until derecognition of financial asset. If financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised at other comprehensive gains (losses), would be recognised at profit or loss. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate and gains or losses arising from foreign exchange from monetary assets which classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.1. Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Financial instruments grouped into this category are recognised at their fair value at initial recognition; transaction costs are recognised directly in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value and sale of financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and and other comprehensive income recorded as respectively "Gains (losses) from changes in fair value of financial instruments" and "Gains (losses) from the sale of financial instruments". Interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is recorded as interest income as part of net income from transaction measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Modification of financial assets

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans. When this happens, the Group assesses whether the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate; and
- Change in the loan's currency.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group can reclassify its all of its financial assets when and only, its business model for managing those financial assets changes.

The characteristic of business model changes must significantly impact to the Group operational activities such as collecting, disposing or terminating a business line. In addition, the Group has to prove the changes to external parties.

The Group will reclassify all financial assets impacted by business model changes. Changes of the objective of the Group's business model must be impacted before reclassification date.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.2. Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities in the category of (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and (b) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

(a) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and there is evidence of a pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are classified as financial liabilities instruments at fair value through profit or loss unless designated and effective as hedging instruments.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as “Gains (losses) from changes in fair value of financial instruments”. Interest expense on financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is recorded as “Interest expense” as part of net income from transaction measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit and loss fall into this category and are measured as amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs (if any).

After initial recognition, the Group measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

g.3. Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

g.4. Determination of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of a financial instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are periodically and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the active market is regarded as being unavailable. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.4. Determination of fair value (continued)

For financial instruments with no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by referencing to the current market value of another instrument which substantially have the same characteristic or calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the marketable securities.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs existing at the dates of the consolidated statements of financial position.

g.5. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies the financial assets and liabilities into classes that reflects the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification can be seen in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Category of financial assets and liabilities</th><th>Classes (as determined by the Group)</th><th>Subclasses</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="24">Financial assets</td><td rowspan="3">Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”)</td><td rowspan="3">Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</td><td>Securities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Placement with other banks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Derivative assets</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="19">Financial assets measured at amortised cost</td><td colspan="2">Cash</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Current accounts with Bank Indonesia</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Current accounts with other banks</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Acceptance receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Bills receivable</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Securities purchased under agreements to resell</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Loans receivable</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Consumer financing receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Finance lease receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Assets related to sharia transactions - murabahah receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Investment securities</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Other assets</td><td>Accrued interest income</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receivables related to ATM and credit card</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unaccepted bills receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receivables from customer transactions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Insurance Contract Assets</td></tr>
<tr><td>Term deposits of foreign exchange from export proceeds</td></tr>
<tr><td>Others</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”)</td><td>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</td><td>Certificates of deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Investment securities</td></tr>
</table>

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.5. Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The Group classifies the financial assets and liabilities into classes that reflects the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification can be seen in the table below. (continued)

Category of financial assets and liabilities		Classes (as determined by the Group)	Subclasses
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”)	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Derivative liabilities
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Deposits from customers	
		Sharia deposits	
		Deposits from other banks	
		Acceptance payables	
		Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	
		Debt securities issued	
		Borrowings	
		Commitments and contingencies transactions	
		Accruals and other liabilities	Other liabilities:
			- Accrued interest expenses
			- Liabilities related to ATM and credit card transactions
			- Liabilities from customer transactions
			- Insurance contract liabilities
			- Finance lease liabilities
			- Term deposits of foreign exchange from export proceeds
		Subordinated bonds	
Commitment and contingencies	Unused credit facilities		
	Irrevocable letters of credit		
	Bank guarantee issued		

g.6. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In certain situations, even though the offset on the main agreements exist, the lack of management intention to settle on a net basis results in the financial assets and liabilities being reported gross on the consolidated statements of financial position.

g.7. Financial guarantee contracts and other commitment receivables

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred because a specified debtor defaulted to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and other institutions on behalf of customers to secure loans and other banking facilities, and unused provision of funds facilities.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.7. Financial guarantee contracts and other commitment receivables (continued)

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. The fair value of a financial guarantee at inception is likely to equal the premium received because all guarantees are agreed on arm's length terms and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantees.

Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of amortised amount and expected credit losses amount based on SFAS 109.

g.8. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets

The group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its financial asset instruments carried at amortised cost and fair value at other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk to financial asset measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). If at the reporting date, credit risk on financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group shall measure the allowance for losses for that financial asset at the amount of 12 (twelve) months expected credit losses. If the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group shall measure the allowance for losses at the amount of expected credit losses over its lifetime.

<u>12-month ECL and Lifetime ECL</u>

12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date (or the shorter period if expected life of financial asset is less than 12 months). 12-month ECL is weighted by probability of default.

Lifetime ECL is the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of financial asset.

<u>Staging Criteria</u>

Financial asset must be allocated to one of three stages of impairment (stage 1, stage 2, stage 3) by determining whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on the financial asset since initial recognition or whether the facility has defaulted on each reporting date.

Stage 1: include financial assets that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or have a low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, a 12-month ECL will be calculated.

Stage 2: includes financial assets that experience a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date, but do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL will be calculated. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that results from all possible default events over the expected life of financial asset.

Stage 3: includes financial assets that have an objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets consist of default debtors.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

g. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

g.8. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)

Staging Criteria (continued)

The main factor in determining whether the financial assets need 12-month ECL (stage 1) or lifetime ECL (stage 2) is Significant Increase on Credit Risk ("SICR") criteria. Determinations of SICR criteria needs review whether significant increase in credit risk occurred at each reporting date.

SFAS 109 requires supportable information about past events, current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions. Estimated movement on expected credit losses have to be reflected and directly consistent with changes in observed related data over the period. This ECL calculation needs forward-looking estimation from Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD") and Exposure At Default ("EAD").

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the date when the Group become a party in an irrevocable commitment is the date of initial recognition for implementation of impairment purposes.

Probability of Default ("PD")

The probability at a point in time that a counterparty will default, calibrated over up to 12 months from the reporting date (Stage 1) or over the lifetime of the product (Stage 2 and 3) and incorporating the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions that have an effect on credit risk. PD is estimated at a point in time that means it will fluctuate in line with the economic cycle.

Loss Given Default ("LGD")

The loss that is expected to arise on default, incorporating the impact of relevant forward-looking economic assumptions (if any), which represents the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group expects to receive. The Group estimates LGD based on the historical recovery rates and taking into account forward-looking economic assumptions if relevant.

Exposure at Default ("EAD")

The expected loss of balance sheet exposure at the time of default, taking into account that expected change in exposure over the lifetime of the exposure. This incorporates the impact of repayments of principal and interest, amortisation and prepayments, together with the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions where relevant.

h. Allowance for impairment losses on non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready for use - are not subject to amortisation but tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows, which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffer impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

h. Allowance for impairment losses on non-financial assets (continued)

Reversal on impairment loss for assets other than goodwill would be recognised if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment test was carried out. Reversal on impairment losses will be immediately recognised on profit or loss, except for assets measured using the revaluation model as required by other SFAS. Impairment losses relating to goodwill would not be reversed.

i. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at face value or the gross value of the outstanding balance, less allowance for impairment losses, where appropriate. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for accounting policy for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

j. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 2g for accounting policy for financial assets measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

k. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date of which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at their fair values. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Investment in sukuk measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Group initially recognises the investment in sukuk measured at fair value through profit or loss at fair value. The changes on fair value are recognised in the consolidated statements profit or loss.

The fair value of investment is determined by referencing to the following order:

- quoted price (without adjustments) in active market; or
- input other than quoted price in the observable active market.

Investment in sukuk measured at fair value through profit or loss is presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as part of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

l. Acceptance receivables and payables

Acceptance receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost, while acceptance payables are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

m. Loan receivables

Loan receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Syndicated, joint financing, and channelling loans are stated at amortised cost in accordance with the portion of risks borne by the Group.

The Group records restructure of troubled debt in accordance with the restructured type. In troubled debt restructuring which involves a modification of terms, reduction of portion of loan principal and/or combination of both, the Group records the effect of the restructuring by referring to Note 2g for the accounting policy of modification of financial assets.

n. Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repo) are presented as asset in the consolidated financial statements at the agreed resell price less the difference between the purchase price and the agreed resale price. The difference between the purchase price and the agreed resale price is amortised using the effective interest method as interest income over the period commencing from the acquisition date to the resell date. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repo) are classified as financial asset measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repo) are presented as liabilities and stated at the agreed repurchase price less the unamortised interest expense. Unamortised interest expense is the difference between selling price and agreed repurchase price and is recognised as interest expense during the period from the securities are sold until the securities are repurchased. Securities sold are still recorded as assets in the consolidated statements of financial position because the securities ownership remains substantially with the Group as a seller. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repo) are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

o. Consumer financing receivables

Consumer financing receivables are stated at net of joint financing, unearned consumer financing income and allowance for impairment losses. Consumer financing receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Unearned consumer financing income represents the difference between total instalments to be received from the consumer and the principal amount financed, plus or deducted with the unamortised transaction cost (income), which will be recognised as income over the term of the contract using effective interest rate method of the related consumer financing receivables.

Unamortised transaction cost (income) are financing administration income and transaction expense which are incurred at the first time and directly attributable to consumer financing.

Early termination of a contract is treated as a cancellation of an existing contract and the resulting gain is recognised in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Consumer financing receivables will be written-off when they are overdue for more than 150 (one hundred fifty) days and based on management review of individual case. Recoveries from receivables which had been written off in the current period are recorded by adjusting the allowance account, while recovery of receivables previously written-off are recognised as other income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

o. Consumer financing receivables (continued)

Joint financing

All joint financing agreements entered by the Subsidiary are joint financing without recourse in which only the Subsidiary's financing portion of the total instalments are recorded as consumer financing receivables in the consolidated statements of financial position (net approach). Consumer financing income is presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income after deducting the portions belong to other parties participated to these joint financing transactions.

Receivables from collateral vehicles repossed

Receivables from collateral vehicles repossed represent receivables derived from motor vehicle collaterals owned by customers for settlement of their consumer financing receivables, which is presented as part of other assets.

In case of default, the customer gives the right to the Group to sell the motor vehicle collaterals or take any other actions to settle the outstanding receivables.

Consumers are entitled to the positive differences between the proceeds from sales of foreclosed collaterals and the outstanding consumer financing receivables. If the differences are negative, the resulting losses are charged to the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Expenses in relation with the acquisition and maintenance of receivables from collateral vehicles repossed are charged to the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when incurred.

p. Finance lease receivables

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date and whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases if such leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the lease assets. Leases are classified as operating leases if the leases do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the leased assets.

Assets held under finance lease receivables are recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position at an amount equal to the net investment in the leases. Receipts from lease receivables are treated as repayments of principal and financing lease income. The recognition of financing lease income is based on a pattern reflecting constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment as lessor in the finance leases.

Finance lease receivables will be written-off when they are overdue for more than 150 (one hundred fifty) days and based on management review of individual case. Recoveries from receivables which had been written of in the current period are recorded by adjusting the allowance account, while recovery of receivables previously written-off are recognised as other income.

q. Assets related to sharia transactions

Assets related to sharia transactions is financing activities carried out by PT Bank BCA Syariah, a Subsidiary, in the form of *murabahah* receivables, funds of *qardh*, *mudharabah* financing, *musyarakah* financing and assets acquired for *ijarah*.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

q. Assets related to sharia transactions (continued)

Brief explanation for each type of sharia financing is as follows:

Murabahah is a financing agreement to sell or purchase of goods, in which the selling price equals to the cost of goods plus a pre-agreed profit margin and the seller should disclose its cost to the buyer. *Murabahah* receivables is stated at balance of receivables less deferred margin and allowance for impairment losses.

Ijarah is a lease agreement for goods and/or services, including the right to use, between the owner of a leased object (lessor) and lessee, to generate income from the leased object. *Ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik* is a lease agreement between lessor and lessee to obtain income from the leased object with an option to transfer the ownership title of leased object through purchase/sale or as a gift (*hibah*) at certain period as agreed in the lease agreement (*akad*). *Ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik* assets are stated at the acquisition costs less accumulated depreciation. *Ijarah* receivable is recognised at maturity date based on unearned lease income and presented at net realisable value, i.e. balance of the receivables less allowance for impairment losses.

Mudharabah is an investment of funds from the owner of fund (*malik*, *shahibul maal*, or sharia bank) to a fund manager (*amil*, *mudharib*, or customer) for a specific business activity, under a profit or revenue sharing agreement between the two parties at a pre-agreed ratio (*nisbah*). *Mudharabah* financing is stated at financing balance less allowance for impairment losses.

Musyarakah is an investment of funds from the owners of funds to combine their funds for a specific business activity, for which the profits are shared based on a pre-agreed *nisbah*, while losses are borne proportionally by the fund owners.

Permanent *musyarakah* is a *musyarakah* for which the amount of funds contributed by each party is fixed until the end of the agreement. Declining *musyarakah* (*musyarakah mutanaqisha*) is *musyarakah* with a condition that the amount contributed by a party will be declining from time to time as it is transferred to another party, such that at the end of the agreement, the other party will fully own the business. *Musyarakah* financing is stated at financing balance less allowance for impairment losses.

The Subsidiary determines the allowance for impairment losses of sharia financing receivables in accordance with the quality of each financing receivable by referring to the requirements of Financial Services Authority, except for *murabahah* receivables. In accordance with SFAS 402 “Accounting for Murabahah” and Indonesia Sharia Banking Accounting Guidelines (PAPSI Revised 2013), the Bank calculates individual impairment for murabahah receivable in accordance with IFAS No. 402 “Impairment of Murabahah Receivables”. The Bank assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial assets is impaired at each statement of financial position date. The Bank uses the migration analysis method which is a statistical model analysis method to assess allowance for impairment losses on collective receivables. The Bank uses 5 (five) years historical data to compute for the Probability of Default (“PD”) and Loss Given Default (“LGD”).

r. Investment securities

Investment securities consist of traded securities in the money market and stock exchange such as Government Bonds, *Sekuritas Rupiah* and *Valas Bank Indonesia*, Sukuk Bank Indonesia, Sukuk, Corporate Bonds, Certificates of Bank Indonesia, mutual funds, medium term notes and shares. Investment securities are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

r. Investment securities (continued)

Investments in sukuk measured at cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group determines the classification of their investment in sukuk based on business model in accordance with SFAS 410 “Accounting for Sukuk” as follows:

- Investment securities are measured at cost and are presented at acquisition cost (including transaction costs) adjusted for unamortised premiums and/or discounts. Premiums and discounts are amortised over the period to maturity.

- Investment securities are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income which is stated at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses due to the increase or decrease in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income for the year.

s. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are initially recognised at acquisition cost. Acquisition cost includes expenditures directly attributable to bring the assets for their intended use. Except for land, subsequent to initial measurement, all fixed assets are measured using cost model, which is cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Land is presented at fair value, based on valuation performed by external independent valuers which are registered with OJK. Valuation of land is carried out by appraisers who have professional qualifications. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of revalued assets does not differ materially from their fair values at the reporting date.

Increases arising on the revaluation are credited to “revaluation surplus of fixed assets” as part of other comprehensive income. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss up to the amount of the same asset impairment from revaluation previously recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are debited against “revaluation surplus of fixed assets” as part of other comprehensive income, all other decreases are charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Costs relating to the acquisition of legal titles on the land rights are recognised as part of acquisition cost of land. The costs of extension or renewal of legal titles on the land rights are charged to consolidated profit or loss as incurred because the amount is not material.

Buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method based on an estimated economic useful life of 20 (twenty) years. Other fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on an estimated economic useful life of 5 (five) years. In 2025, certain Subsidiaries changed their accounting estimates related to the estimated economic useful life for fixed assets other than buildings. The effect of this difference in depreciation methods is not material to the consolidated financial statements. For all fixed assets, the Group determines a nil residual value for depreciation purposes.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

s. Fixed assets (continued)

Buildings under construction are stated at acquisition cost. The accumulated costs will be transferred to the buildings account when construction is completed and the buildings are ready for their intended use.

When assets are disposed, their acquisition cost and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the consolidated statements of financial position, and the resulting gain or loss on the disposal of fixed assets is recognised in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in equity are transferred to retained earnings.

At each reporting date, residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and if required, will be adjusted and applied in accordance with the requirement of prevailing Statement of Financial Accounting Standards.

When the carrying amount of fixed assets measured using cost model is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

t. Other assets

Other assets include accrued interest income, receivables, foreclosed assets, abandoned properties, and others.

Abandoned properties represent the Group is fixed assets in the form of properties which were not used for the Group business operational activity.

Foreclosed assets (AYDA) represent assets acquired by the Bank and its Subsidiaries, both from auction and non auction based on voluntary transfer by the debtor or based on debtor's approval to sell the collateral not through auction when the debtor do not fulfill their obligations to the Bank and Subsidiaries.

The Bank measures AYDA at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value after deducting the estimated costs to sell the AYDA. The difference between the net realisable value and the sale of AYDA is recognised as gain or loss in the current year when it is sold.

Expenses for maintaining foreclosed assets and abandoned properties are recognised in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Any permanent impairment loss that occurred will be charged to the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 2h for changes in accounting policy to determine impairment losses on foreclosed assets and abandoned properties.

u. Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of software and goodwill.

Software

Software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as software. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

u. Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets consist of software and goodwill. (continued)

Software (continued)

Software is amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 5 (five) years for the Bank. Software is amortised using the double-declining balance method for PT BCA Digital, meanwhile the other Subsidiaries are using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from 4 (four) to 8 (eight) years. Amortisation is recognised in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss. The effect of such different depreciation method is not material to the consolidated financial statements.

In 2025, the Subsidiaries changes accounting policy regarding amortisation method and useful life of software to straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 5 (five) years for the Subsidiaries. The changes of accounting policy is not material to the consolidated financial statements and implemented prospectively.

Goodwill

For Group accounting policy of goodwill and impairment losses refer to Note 2e and 2h.

v. Deposits from customers and other banks

Deposits from customers are the fund trusted by customers (exclude banks) to the Bank based on fund deposits agreements. Included in this account are current accounts, saving accounts, time deposits and certificates of deposits.

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to other banks, both domestic and overseas banks, in the form of current accounts, saving accounts, time deposits, and interbank call money.

Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Incremental costs directly attributable to acquisition of deposits from customers and deposits from other banks are deducted from the amount of deposits from customers and deposits from other banks. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial liabilities at amortised cost.

w. Sharia deposits

Sharia deposits are deposits from third parties in form of *wadiah* demand deposits and *wadiah* savings. *Wadiah* demand deposits can be used as payment instrument and can be withdrawn using cheque and payment slip. *Wadiah* demand deposits and *wadiah* savings are entitled to receive bonus in accordance with Subsidiary's policy. *Wadiah* demand deposits and *wadiah* savings are stated at nominal amount of deposits from customers. Sharia deposits are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for accounting policy on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

x. Temporary *syirkah* deposits

Temporary *syirkah* deposits is an investment with *mudharabah muthlaqah* agreement, where the owner of funds (*shahibul maal*) gives flexibility to fund manager (*mudharib*/Subsidiary) in managing the investment with the purpose that the returns are to be shared based on a pre-agreed basis.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

x. Temporary *syirkah* deposits (continued)

Temporary *syirkah* deposits consist of *mudharabah* saving, *mudharabah* time deposits and *Sertifikat Investasi Mudharabah Antarbank* ("SIMA"). These funds obtained by Subsidiary which has the right to manage and invest fund, according to Subsidiary's policy or limitation from fund holders, whereby gains are to be shared based on the agreement. In case that the decrease of temporary *syirkah* deposits was caused by normal losses, and not caused by willful default, negligence or breach of the agreement, the Subsidiary has no obligation to return or cover the fund losses or deficit.

Mudharabah saving is deposit from third parties which are entitled to receive sharing revenue for the utilisation of the funds with a pre-agreed and approved *nisbah*. *Mudharabah* saving is stated at the liabilities to customers.

Mudharabah time deposit is deposit from third parties which can only be withdrawn at a specific time based on the agreement between holder of *mudharabah* time deposits and the Subsidiary. *Mudharabah* time deposits are stated at nominal amount based on the agreement between holder of *mudharabah* time deposits and the Subsidiary.

Temporary *syirkah* deposits can not be classified as liability. When the Subsidiary incurs losses, the Subsidiary does not possess any liability to return the initial fund amount from the fund owners except from negligence or default of the Subsidiary. Temporary *syirkah* deposits can not be classified as equity because it has maturity date and owner and it does not possess any ownership rights equal to shareholders as voting rights and rights of gain realisation from current assets and non-investment assets.

Temporary *syirkah* deposits is one of the elements of consolidated financial statements, it in accordance with sharia principle which give rights to Subsidiary to manage the fund, including blending the funds with other funds.

Owners of temporary *syirkah* deposits obtain part of gain as agreed and incur losses based on the amount from each parties. Revenue sharing of temporary *syirkah* deposits can be done by revenue sharing concept or profit sharing concept.

y. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued by Subsidiary which consists of bonds payable, are classified as other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Issuance costs in connection with the issuance of debt securities are recognised as discounts and directly deducted from the proceeds of debt securities issued and amortised over the period of debt securities using the effective interest method. Debt securities issued is classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

z. Subordinated bonds

Subordinated bonds are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of subordinated bonds are deducted from the amount of subordinated bonds received. Refer to Note 2g for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

aa. Provision

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

ab. Accruals and other liabilities

Accruals and other liabilities consist of accrued interest expense, liabilities related to customer and insurance transactions, security deposits, unearned revenue, finance lease liabilities and others.

ac. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed based on net income for the current year attributable to equity holders of parent entity divided by the weighted average number of outstanding issued and fully paid-up common shares during the year after considering the treasury stocks.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no diluted instruments. Therefore, diluted earnings per share is equivalent to basic earnings per share.

ad. Interest income and expenses & sharia income and expenses

<u>Interest income and expenses</u>

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs (Note 2g) and all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Interest income and expenses presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income include:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest rate method;
- Interest on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income calculated using the effective interest rate method;
- Interest income on all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are considered to be incidental to the Group’s trading operations and are presented as part of net trading income; and
- Interest income on the impaired financial assets continues to be recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment losses.

<u>Sharia income and expenses</u>

Sharia income consists of *murabahah* profit, *ijarah* revenue (leases), and profit sharing from *mudharabah* and *musyarakah* financing.

Recognition of *murabahah* transaction profit with deferred payment or instalments is carried out during the contractual period in accordance with effective (annuity) method.

Ijarah revenue is recognised proportionally and net during the contractual period.

Musyarakah revenue sharing which is entitled to passive partner is recognised during the period in which the revenue occurs according to agreed *nisbah*.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

ad. Interest income and expenses & sharia income and expenses (continued)

Sharia income and expenses (continued)

Mudharabah revenue sharing is recognised during the period in which revenue sharing in accordance to agreed *nisbah* occurs, and not allowed to recognise revenue from projected business result.

Sharia expenses consist of *mudharabah* sharing expense and *wadiah* bonus expense. Sharing expenses consist of expense for profit distribution on third party funds which are calculated using profit distribution principle in accordance with agreed sharing ratio (*nisbah*) based on *mudharabah mutlaqah* principle.

ae. Fees and commission income and expenses

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including bancassurance activity related fees, export-import related fees, cash management fees, service fees and/or related to a specific period and the amount is significant, are recognised as unearned income/prepaid expenses and amortised based on the straight-line method over the terms of the related transactions; otherwise, they are directly recognised as the related services are performed. Loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line method over the commitment period.

Commission income related to credit and debit card transactions, less costs directly related to these transactions, is presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

af. Net income from transactions at fair value through profit or loss

Net income from transactions at fair value through profit or loss comprises of net gains or losses related to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including interest income and expenses from all financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

ag. Post-employment benefits obligation

ag.1. Short-term liability

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the consolidated statements of financial position.

ag.2. Pension obligation

Entities in the Group operate various pension schemes. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plans is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions (funds) into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plans is an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service, and compensation.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

ag. Post-employment benefits obligation (continued)

ag.2. Pension obligation (continued)

The liability recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government Bonds (considering currently there is no deep market for high-quality corporate bonds) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the consolidated statements of changes in equity and in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailment programs are recognised immediately in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as past service costs.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to pension plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. However, since Job Creation Act requires an entity to pay to a worker entering into pension age a certain amount based on, the worker’s length of service, the Group is exposed to the possibility of having to make further payments to reach that certain amount in particular when the cumulative contributions are less than that amount. Consequently for financial reporting purposes, defined contribution plans are effectively treated as if they were defined benefit plans.

ag.3. Other post-employment obligations

The Bank provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to their employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are reserved over the period of employment using projected unit credit method. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

ag.4. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (i) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (ii) when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of SFAS 237 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

ah. Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the entities in the Group operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in annual tax returns (“SPT”) with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences which arise from the difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for each entity are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ai. Leases transaction - as lessee

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group can choose not to recognise the right-of-use asset and lease liabilities for:

- Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less; and
- Low value underlying assets

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group shall assess whether:

- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefit from use of the identified asset; and
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Group has described when it has a decision-making rights that are the most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined:
    1. The Group has the right to operate the asset;
    2. The Group has designed the asset in a way that predetermine how and for what purposes it will be used throughout the period of use.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

ai. Leases transaction - as lessee (continued)

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a leases liability at the leases commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the leases liability adjusted for any lease payment made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred.

The right-of-use asset is amortised over the straight-line method throughout the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that right cannot be readily determined, using incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liabilities and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Group presents right-of-use assets as part of “Fixed assets” and lease liabilities as part of “Other liabilities” in the consolidated statements of financial position.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the leases term.

The Group analyses the facts and circumstances for each type of landrights in determining the accounting for each of these land rights so that it can accurately represent an underlying economic event or transaction. If the landrights do not transfer control of the underlying assets to the Group, but gives the rights to use the underlying assets, the Group applies the accounting treatment of these transactions as leases under SFAS 116, “Lease”, except if landrights substantially similar to land purchases, the Group applies SFAS 216 “Fixed Assets”.

aj. Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the entity’s other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision-maker to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the chief operating decision-maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items mainly comprise of head office expenses, fixed assets, income tax assets/liabilities, including current and deferred taxes.

The Group manages its businesses and identify reporting segment based on geographic region and product. Several regions have similar characteristics, have been aggregated and evaluated regularly by management. Gains/losses from each segment is used to assess the performance of each segment.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

ak. Related parties transactions

The Group has transactions with related parties. In accordance with SFAS 224 “Related Party Disclosure”, the meaning of a related party is a person or entity that is related to a reporting entity as follow:

a. A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
   i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   iii. is member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or a parent of the reporting entity.

b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
   i. the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
   ii. one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of member of a company of which the other entity is a member);
   iii. both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
   iv. one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
   v. the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity;
   vi. the entity controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
   vii. a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

The nature of transactions and balances of accounts with related parties are disclosed in the Note 45.

al. Share capital

Where any Group company purchases the company’s equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the company’s equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the company’s equity holders.

am. Insurance contract

Under PSAK 117, insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, where each portfolio comprise group of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. The portfolios are further divided based on the profitability of contracts into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remaining contracts. The insurance contracts are also grouped into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue). Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENT

This disclosure supplements the commentary on financial risk management (Note 41).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

1. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets

According to SFAS 109, the measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour.

Significant estimates are required in applying the SFAS 109 requirements for measuring allowance for impairment losses, such as:

- Determining criteria for Significant Increase in Credit Risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of allowance for impairment losses;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of segment/product;
- Establishing the segments of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring allowance for impairment losses;
- Estimate debtor's cash flow in the calculation of individual impairment.

Detailed information about financial risk management related to the judgments and estimates made by the Group is set out in Note 41.

2. Post-employment benefits obligations

Present value of retirement obligations depends on several factors which determined by actuarial basis using several assumptions. Assumptions used to determine expenses (revenues) of net pension including discount rate and future salary growth. Any changes on these assumptions will affect the recorded amount of pension obligations.

3. Taxation

The Group requires significant judgment in determining tax provisions. Group determines tax provisions based on estimates of the possible additional tax expense. If the final outcome is different from the amount originally recorded, the difference will have an impact in the profit or loss.

4. CASH

	2025	2024
Rupiah	24,320,754	27,672,826
Foreign currencies	984,277	1,643,052
	25,305,031	**29,315,878**

The balance of cash in Rupiah includes cash in Automatic Teller Machines ("ATM") amounting to Rp 9,279,539 and Rp 9,165,874 as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

	2025	2024
Rupiah	43,991,552	32,928,703
Foreign currencies	3,776,726	3,479,439
	47,768,278	**36,408,142**

Information regarding the fulfillment of the Reserve Requirements ("RR") and Ratio of Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer ("MPLB") is disclosed in Note 49.

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

	2025	2024
Rupiah	172,397	73,827
Foreign currencies	5,160,009	4,024,010
Total	5,332,406	4,097,837
Allowance for impairment losses		
Rupiah	(86)	(117)
Foreign currencies	(682)	(521)
	(768)	(638)
Total - net	**5,331,638**	**4,097,199**

The Group did not have balances of current accounts with other banks from related parties.

Average effective interest rates (yield) per annum of current accounts with other banks were as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah	4.19%	4.25%
Foreign currencies	2.49%	3.43%

All current accounts with other banks had not experienced significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and had no objective evidence of impairment. The changes in the allowance for impairment losses on current accounts with other banks are as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(638)	-	-	(638)
Net changes in exposure	(82)	-	-	(82)
Foreign exchange difference	(48)	-	-	(48)
Ending balance	**(768)**	**-**	**-**	**(768)**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

All current accounts with other banks had not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and had no objective evidence of impairment. The changes in the allowance for impairment losses on current accounts with other banks are as follows: (continued)

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(899)	-	-	(899)
Net changes in exposure	271	-	-	271
Foreign exchange difference	(10)	-	-	(10)
Ending balance	**(638)**	**-**	**-**	**(638)**

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

a. By type and contractual period

	2025					
	Up to 1 month	> 1 - 3 months	> 3 - 6 months	> 6 - 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Bank Indonesia	4,310,376	-	-	-	-	4,310,376
Call money	3,861,506	83,375	166,750	-	-	4,111,631
Time deposits	489,565	398,791	48,738	5,000	-	942,094
Certificate of deposits	-	-	-	-	451,950	451,950
Total	8,661,447	482,166	215,488	5,000	451,950	9,816,051
Allowance for impairment losses						(2,510)
Total - net						**9,813,541**

	2024					
	Up to 1 month	> 1 - 3 months	> 3 - 6 months	> 6 - 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Bank Indonesia	8,646,539	-	-	-	-	8,646,539
Call money	5,101,180	1,153,069	-	-	-	6,254,249
Time deposits	606,732	153,153	24,401	31,522	-	815,808
Total	14,354,451	1,306,222	24,401	31,522	-	15,716,596
Allowance for impairment losses						(1,712)
Total - net						**15,714,884**

b. By currency

	2025	2024
Rupiah	1,826,779	5,115,663
Foreign currencies	7,989,272	10,600,933
Total	9,816,051	15,716,596
Allowance for impairment losses	(2,510)	(1,712)
Total - net	**9,813,541**	**15,714,884**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

The Group did not have balances of placements with other banks from related parties.

Changes in unrealised gains (losses) from placements with other banks measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance - before deferred income tax	-	(1,086)
Addition of unrealised gains (losses) during the year - net	(3,742)	1,110
Realised gains (losses) during the year - net	-	(24)
Total before deferred income tax	(3,742)	-
Deferred income tax (Note 20)	711	-
Ending balance - net	**(3,031)**	**-**

All placements with other banks had not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and had no objective evidence of impairment. The changes in the allowance for impairment losses on placements with other banks are as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(1,712)	-	-	(1,712)
Net changes in exposure	(670)	-	-	(670)
Foreign exchange difference	(128)	-	-	(128)
Ending balance	**(2,510)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,510)**

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(684)	-	-	(684)
Net changes in exposure	(1,006)	-	-	(1,006)
Foreign exchange difference	(22)	-	-	(22)
Ending balance	**(1,712)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,712)**

Average effective interest rates (yield) per annum of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks were as follows:

	2025	2024
Bank Indonesia and call money:		
Rupiah	4.87%	5.77%
Foreign currencies	3.64%	4.43%
Time deposits:		
Rupiah	4.39%	5.89%
Foreign currencies	3.00%	3.00%
Certificates of deposits:		
Rupiah	6.21%	6.47%

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

The range of contractual interest rates per annum of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks were as follows:

	2025	2024
Time deposits:		
Rupiah	1.00% - 6.75%	2.00% - 7.55%
Foreign currencies	0.50% - 3.75%	1.00% - 4.85%
Certificates of deposits:		
Rupiah	6.85%	6.53%

There were no placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks which were used as collateral for securities trading transaction.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of:

	2025		2024	
	Nominal value	**Fair value**	**Nominal value**	**Fair value**
Financial assets:				
Securities				
Sekuritas Rupiah dan Valas Bank Indonesia	30,842,353	29,998,896	19,397,441	18,448,845
Government bonds	875,114	894,070	2,023,959	1,977,974
Government Treasury Bills	782,000	763,059	-	-
Sukuk	730,376	740,168	465,904	454,796
Corporate bonds	634,000	650,705	33,000	32,636
Mutual Funds	541,378	561,835	120,237	127,688
Sharia Government Treasury Bills	521,618	513,861	-	-
Investment in shares	-	91,797	-	27,072
Medium-term notes	16,675	15,661	-	-
Others	979,188	972,839	230,272	234,398
	35,922,702	35,202,891	22,270,813	21,303,409
Derivative assets				
Forward		68,603		153,034
Swap		45,928		66,842
Spot		3,513		1,332
Others		24		-
		118,068		221,208
Total		35,320,959		21,524,617
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities				
Forward		35,851		77,894
Swap		60,189		175,087
Spot		1,324		4,611
Others		42		21
Total		97,406		257,613

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a. The details of acceptance receivables

By type

	2025	2024
Non-bank debtors	9,222,508	9,519,812
Other banks	472,435	541,930
Total	9,694,943	10,061,742
Allowance for impairment losses	(200,313)	(440,695)
Total - net	**9,494,630**	**9,621,047**

By currencies

	2025	2024
Rupiah	3,994,389	4,114,907
Foreign currencies	5,700,554	5,946,835
Total	9,694,943	10,061,742
Allowance for impairment losses	(200,313)	(440,695)
Total - net	**9,494,630**	**9,621,047**

b. The details of acceptance payables

By type

	2025	2024
Non-bank debtors	689,204	736,591
Other banks	4,044,658	3,915,364
Total	**4,733,862**	**4,651,955**

By currencies

	2025	2024
Rupiah	1,209,980	1,321,089
Foreign currencies	3,523,882	3,330,866
Total	**4,733,862**	**4,651,955**

c. The movement of allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivables

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(38,090)	(98,434)	(304,171)	(440,695)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	62	(7,043)	-	(6,981)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	(96)	13,630	-	13,534
Net changes in exposure	(2,517)	17,769	232,381	247,633
Foreign exchange difference	(1,475)	(4,437)	(7,892)	(13,804)
Ending balance	**(42,116)**	**(78,515)**	**(79,682)**	**(200,313)**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

c. The movement of allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivables (continued)

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(77,889)	(25,439)	(179,787)	(283,115)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	9,187	(113,409)	-	(104,222)
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	62	3,329	(7,684)	(4,293)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	(150)	25,681	-	25,531
Net changes in exposure	32,419	11,512	(110,040)	(66,109)
Foreign exchange difference	(1,719)	(108)	(6,660)	(8,487)
Ending balance	**(38,090)**	**(98,434)**	**(304,171)**	**(440,695)**

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

The Bank did not have balances of acceptance receivables and payables to and from related parties.

10. BILLS RECEIVABLE

a. By type

	2025	2024
Non-bank debtors	428,757	640,986
Other banks	11,401,719	8,253,899
Total	11,830,476	8,894,885
Allowance for impairment losses	(5,381)	(3,116)
Total - net	**11,825,095**	**8,891,769**

b. By currencies

	2025	2024
Rupiah	3,894,193	3,497,781
Foreign currencies	7,936,283	5,397,104
Total	11,830,476	8,894,885
Allowance for impairment losses	(5,381)	(3,116)
Total - net	**11,825,095**	**8,891,769**

c. The movement of allowance for impairment losses of bills receivables

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(3,116)	-	-	(3,116)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	(14)	-	-	(14)
Net changes in exposure	(1,582)	(7)	(581)	(2,170)
Foreign exchange difference	(88)	7	-	(81)
Ending balance	**(4,800)**	**-**	**(581)**	**(5,381)**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. BILLS RECEIVABLE (continued)

c. The movement of allowance for impairment losses of bills receivables (continued)

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(4,516)	-	-	(4,516)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	(75)	-	-	(75)
Net changes in exposure	1,551	-	8	1,559
Foreign exchange difference	(76)	-	(8)	(84)
Ending balance	**(3,116)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,116)**

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

The Bank did not have balances of bills receivables to related parties.

Average effective interest rates (yield) per annum of bills receivable were as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah	10.00%	8.31%
Foreign currencies	4.66%	6.09%

11. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL

This account represents receivables to Bank Indonesia, other banks and third party for securities purchased with agreements to resell with details as follows:

	2025					
	Range of purchase date	Range of sale date	Resell price	Deferred interest income	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying value
Transactions with Bank Indonesia:						
Underlying instruments:						
Government Treasury Bills	3 - 10 Dec 25	4 - 11 Mar 26	2,203,570	(19,869)	-	2,183,701
Government bonds	8 Oct - 26 Nov 25	7 Jan - 25 Feb 26	1,646,866	(8,559)	-	1,638,307
			3,850,436	(28,428)	-	3,822,008
Transactions with other banks:						
Underlying instruments:						
Government bonds	2 - 31 Dec 25	2 - 15 Jan 26	767,578	(646)	-	766,932
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	18 - 30 Dec 25	2 - 13 Jan 26	447,280	(279)	-	447,001
			1,214,858	(925)	-	1,213,933
Transactions with non-bank:						
Underlying instruments:						
Shares	3 Sep - 16 Dec 25	19 Jan - 23 Nov 26	267,683	(23,672)	(936)	243,075
Corporate bonds	3 Sep - 2 Dec 25	5 Jan - 23 Nov 26	6,595	(98)	-	6,497
			274,278	(23,770)	(936)	249,572
			5,339,572	**(53,123)**	**(936)**	**5,285,513**

	2024					
	Range of purchase date	Range of sale date	Resell price	Deferred interest income	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying value
Transactions with Bank Indonesia:						
Underlying instruments:						
Government bonds	28 Nov 24	28 Feb 25	48,312	(503)	-	47,809
			48,312	(503)	-	47,809
Transactions with other banks:						
Underlying instruments:						
Government bonds	18 - 31 Dec 24	2 - 13 Jan 25	932,726	(860)	(91)	931,775
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	16 - 30 Dec 24	13 Jan 25	435,353	(938)	-	434,415
			1,368,079	(1,798)	(91)	1,366,190
Transactions with non-bank:						
Underlying instruments:						
Shares	3 Oct - 16 Dec 24	3 Jan - 16 Jun 25	38,273	(1,760)	(950)	35,563
			38,273	(1,760)	(950)	35,563
			1,454,664	**(4,061)**	**(1,041)**	**1,449,562**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL (continued)

The movement of allowance for impairment losses on securities purchased under agreements to resell was as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	(1,041)	-	-	(1,041)
Net changes in exposure	105	-	-	105
Ending balance	**(936)**	**-**	**-**	**(936)**

	2024			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	(998)	-	-	(998)
Net changes in exposure	(43)	-	-	(43)
Ending balance	**(1,041)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,041)**

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

All securities purchased under agreements to resell were denominated in Rupiah currency.

The Group did not have balances of securities purchased under agreements to resell with related parties.

Average effective interest rates (yield) per annum of securities purchased under agreements to resell for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were 5.52% and 6.33%, respectively.

12. LOANS RECEIVABLE

Loans receivable consisted of:

a. By type

	2025	**2024**
Working capital	433,323,451	405,477,821
Investment	356,926,607	315,243,921
Consumer	157,017,105	159,153,796
Credit card	19,744,975	18,222,967
Employee loans	3,221,096	3,212,348
Total	970,233,234	901,310,853
Allowance for impairment losses	(29,752,034)	(32,624,643)
Total - net	**940,481,200**	**868,686,210**

b. By currency

	2025	**2024**
Rupiah	920,362,531	857,915,747
Foreign currencies	49,870,703	43,395,106
Total	970,233,234	901,310,853
Allowance for impairment losses	(29,752,034)	(32,624,643)
Total - net	**940,481,200**	**868,686,210**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. LOANS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Loans receivable consisted of: (continued)

c. By economic sector

	2025	2024
Manufacturing	211,585,937	197,319,989
Trading, restaurants and hotels	191,923,805	183,979,023
Business services	175,106,749	154,653,535
Household activities	160,237,373	162,779,686
Construction	43,221,971	38,598,617
Transportation and warehousing	43,103,465	37,841,985
Agriculture and agricultural facilities	42,479,686	38,159,778
Electricity, gas, and water	37,231,613	32,858,454
Mining	34,724,645	26,620,586
Social/public services	10,872,082	10,689,585
Others	19,745,908	17,809,615
Total	970,233,234	901,310,853
Allowance for impairment losses	(29,752,034)	(32,624,643)
Total - net	**940,481,200**	**868,686,210**

d. By maturity period

Loans receivable by maturity period based on loan agreements:

	2025	2024
Up to 1 year	289,482,904	285,152,133
> 1 - 5 years	228,230,349	198,296,253
> 5 years	452,519,981	417,862,467
Total	970,233,234	901,310,853
Allowance for impairment losses	(29,752,034)	(32,624,643)
Total - net	**940,481,200**	**868,686,210**

e. By staging

Below is movement of loans based on stages during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	864,749,322	20,255,905	16,305,626	901,310,853
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	(26,687,251)	29,960,239	(2,756,945)	516,043
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	(689,582)	(16,314,654)	16,207,076	(797,160)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	14,049,166	(12,859,917)	(1,678,001)	(488,752)
Net changes in exposure	81,522,764	(1,532,438)	(4,215,899)	75,774,427
Written-off during the year	-	-	(7,734,297)	(7,734,297)
Foreign exchange difference	1,511,642	73,916	66,562	1,652,120
Ending balance	**934,456,061**	**19,583,051**	**16,194,122**	**970,233,234**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. LOANS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Loans receivable consisted of: (continued)

e. By staging (continued)

Below is movement of loans based on stages during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024: (continued)

	2024			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	757,146,891	20,089,525	14,960,298	792,196,714
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	(24,386,823)	26,065,000	(1,745,561)	(67,384)
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	(725,285)	(12,634,512)	12,688,630	(671,167)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	11,067,999	(10,201,732)	(1,473,483)	(607,216)
Net changes in exposure	119,944,609	(3,185,859)	(4,668,915)	112,089,835
Written-off during the year	-	-	(3,564,430)	(3,564,430)
Foreign exchange difference	1,701,931	123,483	109,087	1,934,501
Ending balance	**864,749,322**	**20,255,905**	**16,305,626**	**901,310,853**

f. By collectability and restructuring

This additional information is required by applicable regulations and is not required by Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements:

i. By collectability

	2025	**2024**
Current	937,311,901	867,113,405
Special mention	16,873,850	18,619,385
Sub-standard	1,353,139	1,139,670
Doubtful	1,831,286	1,248,012
Loss	12,863,058	13,190,381
Total	**970,233,234**	**901,310,853**
Allowance for impairment losses	(29,752,034)	(32,624,643)
Total - net	**940,481,200**	**868,686,210**

ii. Restructured loans

Credit restructuring carried out by modifying the facility structure and credit terms, including lowering credit interest rates, extending credit terms, and others.

Restructured loans by collectability are as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Current	12,296,611	11,897,353
Special mention	5,006,147	6,860,802
Sub-standard	421,506	386,834
Doubtful	350,589	221,515
Loss	7,776,226	9,420,098
Total	**25,851,079**	**28,786,602**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. LOANS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Loans receivable consisted of: (continued)

g. Syndicated loans

Syndicated loans represent loans provided to debtors under syndication agreements with other banks. Syndicated loans with risk sharing participation to the Bank's financing were as follows:

	2025	2024
Bank's participation as participant, ranged between 2.00% - 84.00% and 2.00% - 81.49%. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.	49,195,042	44,193,652
Bank's participation as arranger, ranged between 21.43% - 75.00% and 10.00% - 75.00%. For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.	51,616,640	44,281,409
	100,811,682	**88,475,061**

h. The movement of allowance for impairment losses on loans receivable

	2025			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	(11,802,878)	(9,807,519)	(11,014,246)	(32,624,643)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	1,153,917	(6,427,710)	1,038,143	(4,235,650)
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	58,607	4,939,005	(6,303,521)	(1,305,909)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	(1,028,397)	3,257,277	514,546	2,743,426
Net changes in exposure	(126,257)	(140,832)	(1,673,039)	(1,940,128)
Written-off during the year	-	-	7,734,297	7,734,297
Foreign exchange difference	(25,536)	(45,030)	(52,861)	(123,427)
Ending balance	**(11,770,544)**	**(8,224,809)**	**(9,756,681)**	**(29,752,034)**

	2024			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	(12,733,822)	(10,303,493)	(10,271,560)	(33,308,875)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	1,793,010	(5,834,839)	686,359	(3,355,470)
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	94,436	3,422,967	(4,883,438)	(1,366,035)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	(635,109)	1,754,524	412,258	1,531,673
Net changes in exposure	(288,416)	1,226,107	(434,669)	503,022
Written-off during the year	-	-	3,564,430	3,564,430
Foreign exchange difference	(32,977)	(72,785)	(87,626)	(193,388)
Ending balance	**(11,802,878)**	**(9,807,519)**	**(11,014,246)**	**(32,624,643)**

Management believes that allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, allowance for impairment losses on loans receivable to related parties amounting to Rp 81,879 and Rp 56,052, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. LOANS RECEIVABLE (continued)

Loans receivable consisted of: (continued)

i. Joint financing

The Bank entered into joint financing agreements with PT BCA Finance, the Subsidiary, for financing the purchase of vehicles. All risks from the loss arising from these joint financing facilities will be borne proportionally by both parties based on respective financing participation (without recourse). The Bank's portion of outstanding balance of joint financing receivable facilities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were Rp 46,331,424 and Rp 54,623,153, respectively.

j. The carrying amount of loans receivable are as follows:

	2025	2024
Loans receivable	970,233,234	901,310,853
Accrued interest income	3,186,544	3,343,491
Allowance for impairment losses (Note 12g)	(29,752,034)	(32,624,643)
Total - net	**943,667,744**	**872,029,701**

k. Other significant information relating to loans receivable

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank had no loans receivable which were pledged as collaterals.

Demand deposits, saving and time deposits pledged as collateral for loans receivable amounting to Rp 26,552,692 and Rp 18,465,132, respectively, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 (Note 19).

Employee loans are loans given to Bank's employees with interest rate at 4% per annum for housing loans, motor vehicle loans, and loans for other purposes and the terms between 8 years to 20 years, specifically for the period 2022 - 2026 the Bank provides relief to employees with an interest rate of 3.5% per year. Repayment of principal and interest which will be effected through monthly salary deductions. The difference between the rate and market rate will be recognised as subsidy and recorded as other assets, also amortised over the life of the loans.

Average effective interest rates (yield) per annum of loans receivable were as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah	7.43%	7.68%
Foreign currencies	5.26%	5.85%

Information regarding the ratio of small enterprises loans to total loans receivable provided by the Bank and the non-performing loan ("NPL") ratio is disclosed in Note 49.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES

The Subsidiary's amortised cost of consumer financing receivables were as follows:

	2025	2024
Consumer financing receivables		
- Self-financing by Subsidiaries	6,244,700	5,642,551
- Share in joint financing with related party without recourse	8,902,189	11,067,888
Unamortised administration income - net	(373,232)	(514,472)
Unearned consumer financing income	(5,307,159)	(6,397,119)
Total	9,466,498	9,798,848
Allowance for impairment losses	(512,511)	(363,284)
Total - net	**8,953,987**	**9,435,564**

Contractual interest rates per annum for consumer financing during 2025 and 2024 were 3.59% - 49.98% and 3.62% - 49.98%, respectively.

The Subsidiary's provide consumer financing contracts for 4 (four) wheels motor vehicles with terms ranging from 3 (three) months to 6 (six) years, while consumer financing contracts for 2 (two) wheels motor vehicles ranging from 1 (one) year to 4 (four) years.

The movement in the allowance for impairment losses on consumer financing receivables was as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(127,718)	(18,860)	(216,706)	(363,284)
Net changes in exposure	(181,930)	(10,155)	(453,000)	(645,085)
Written-off during the year	-	-	495,858	495,858
Ending balance	**(309,648)**	**(29,015)**	**(173,848)**	**(512,511)**

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(170,906)	(17,819)	(139,221)	(327,946)
Net changes in exposure	43,188	(1,041)	(395,649)	(353,502)
Written-off during the year	-	-	318,164	318,164
Ending balance	**(127,718)**	**(18,860)**	**(216,706)**	**(363,284)**

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no consumer financing receivables pledged as collateral.

Management believes that allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The details of investment securities were as follows:

a. By type

Description	2025 Nominal amount	Unamortised premium (discount)	Unrealised gain (loss)	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying value
Measured at amortised cost:					
Government bonds,					
- recapitalisation	2,574,961	61,248	-	-	2,636,209
- non-recapitalisation	161,805,139	2,294,104	-	-	164,099,243
Sukuk	53,042,669	(446,062)	-	(111)	52,596,496
Mutual fund units	350,000	-	-	(3,500)	346,500
Corporate bonds	7,380,098	(10,903)	-	(22,329)	7,346,866
Syariah Government Treasury Bills	400,000	(4,586)	-	-	395,414
Money market instruments					
Sekuritas Rupiah dan Valas Bank Indonesia	93,110,205	(2,852,789)	-	-	90,257,416
Others	26,433	(21,309)	-	(1)	5,123
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Government bonds,					
- non-recapitalisation	32,909,778	730,432	1,380,113	(19)	35,020,304
Sukuk of Bank Indonesia	568,902	-	32,153	-	601,055
Sukuk	13,109,940	(289,257)	315,703	(57,773)	13,078,613
Mutual fund units	16,719,767	-	483,161	(28,573)	17,174,355
Corporate bonds	25,171,613	132	422,343	(407,513)	25,186,575
Investment in shares	712,062	-	-	(105,416)	606,646
Sekuritas Rupiah dan Valas Bank Indonesia	20,000	(7)	2	-	19,995
Others	50,000	-	697	(507)	50,190
Total	**407,951,567**	**(538,997)**	**2,634,172**	**(625,742)**	**409,421,000**

Description	2024 Nominal amount	Unamortised premium (discount)	Unrealised gain (loss)	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying value
Measured at amortised cost:					
Government bonds,					
- recapitalisation	1,930,915	18,519	-	-	1,949,434
- non-recapitalisation	123,250,385	1,528,190	-	-	124,778,575
T-Bond USA	1,287,600	(3,077)	-	(97)	1,284,426
Sukuk	55,769,079	(615,025)	-	(75)	55,153,979
Mutual fund units	300,000	-	-	(3,000)	297,000
Corporate bonds	6,877,539	884	-	(44,814)	6,833,609
Medium-term notes	3,000,000	-	-	(619)	2,999,381
Money market instruments	775,000	-	-	(7,750)	767,250
Sekuritas Rupiah dan Valas Bank Indonesia	81,121,216	(2,961,575)	-	-	78,159,641
Others	13,433	(5,002)	-	-	8,431
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Government bonds,					
- non-recapitalisation	40,303,477	570,615	279,340	-	41,153,432
Sukuk of Bank Indonesia	1,035,278	-	15,474	-	1,050,752
Sukuk	19,869,363	(302,959)	19,926	(21,316)	19,565,014
Mutual fund units	14,062,049	-	310,914	(12,538)	14,360,425
Corporate bonds	22,740,537	-	(264,785)	(357,097)	22,118,655
Investment in shares	645,752	-	-	(105,260)	540,492
Sekuritas Rupiah dan Valas Bank Indonesia	138,791	(6,800)	(530)	-	131,461
Total	**373,120,414**	**(1,776,230)**	**360,339**	**(552,566)**	**371,151,957**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The details of investment securities were as follows: (continued)

b. By currency

	2025	2024
Rupiah	399,266,039	361,505,972
Foreign currencies	10,154,961	9,645,985
Total	**409,421,000**	**371,151,957**

As of 31 December 2024, investment securities included government bonds and *Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia* with a carrying value of Rp 936,754 (par value of Rp 900,000) and Rp 285,504 (par value Rp 300,000), respectively, according to the agreement, The Bank must buy back the government bonds on 2 January 2025 and 6 January 2025, also for *Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia* on 13 January 2025. Carrying amount of liabilities ("securities sold under agreements to repurchase") in the consolidated statement of financial position amounted to Rp 1,330,996 as of 31 December 2024.

The detail of investment in mutual funds which owned by the Group which are classified by name and total units are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Investment in mutual funds	**Total units**	**Carrying amount**	**Total units**	**Carrying amount**
Reksa Dana Batavia Dana Kas Gebyar	388	1.572.862	137	528.923
Reksa Dana Tram Pundi Kas 2	671	1.065.308	350	528.250
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Syailendra Capital Protected Fund 54	500	580.678	500	551.411
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Panin Proteksi 2038	500	528.781	500	502.968
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Ashmore Dana Terproteksi Nusantara IV	500	520.117	500	515.943
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Bahana Centrum Protected Fund 233	500	515.727	500	513.878
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Eastspring Bakti Proteksi 1	500	513.256	500	509.665
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BNI-AM Proteksi Amarilis	500	511.139	500	509.826
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BRI Proteksi 90	500	508.272	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BRI Proteksi 85	500	507.178	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Bahana Centrum Protected Fund 227	500	507.040	500	506.898
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Trimegah Dana Berkala 12	500	506.832	500	506.585
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BRI MI Proteksi 103	500	506.754	500	502.991
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Allianz Capital Protected Fund 62	500	506.673	500	506.140
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Schroder IDR Income Plan VII	494	506.602	500	513.497
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Premier Proteksi XII	500	506.148	500	506.158
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BNI-AM Proteksi Kamelia	500	505.737	500	505.233
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Mandiri Investa 3	499	504.890	499	503.893
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Manulife Proteksi Dana Utama VII	500	503.820	500	502.255
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Manulife Proteksi Dana Utama VIII	500	503.728	-	-

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The detail of investment in mutual funds which owned by the Group which are classified by name and total units owned are as follows: (continued)

	2025		2024	
Investment in mutual funds (continued)	**Total units**	**Carrying amount**	**Total units**	**Carrying amount**
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Manulife Proteksi Dana Utama VI	500	503.637	500	503.458
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Sucorinvest Proteksi 53	500	502.529	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Batavia Proteksi Maxima 51	460	470.167	500	510.296
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Bahana Centrum Protected Fund 232	407	420.015	500	514.010
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Mandiri Investa 2	406	415.793	500	511.401
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Batavia Proteksi Maxima 63	399	402.184	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Trimegah Terproteksi Dana Berkala 17	375	379.985		
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Allianz Capital Protected Fund 66	318	320.805	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BNP Paribas Lumina Proteksi Rupiah 2	300	303.589	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Trimegah Terproteksi Dana Berkala 11	258	273.524	500	517.211
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Batavia Proteksi Maxima 50	255	264.750	500	513.715
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Trimegah Dana Berkala 16	250	256.690	250	252.424
Reksa Dana Syariah Trimegah Kas Syariah	140	210.323	105	150.146
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BNP Paribas Lumina Proteksi Rupiah	200	203.652	200	203.454
Reksa Dana Terproteksi BRI MI Proteksi 108	200	202.451	-	-
Reksa Dana Syariah Syailendra Money Market Fund	67	100.095	-	-
Reksa Dana Syariah Penyertaan Terbatas PNM Pembiayaan Mikro BUMN Seri XIII	100	100.000	100	100.000
Reksa Dana Syariah Penyertaan Terbatas PNM Pembiayaan Mikro BUMN Seri XIV	100	100.000	100	100.000
Reksa Dana Syariah Penyertaan Terbatas PNM Pembiayaan Mikro BUMN Seri XIX	100	100.000	-	-
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Allianz Capital Protected Fund 65	65	66.175	65	66.032
Reksa Dana Syariah Penyertaan Terbatas PNM Pembiayaan Mikro BUMN Seri XX	50	50.000	-	-
Reksa Dana Syariah Majoris Pasar Uang Syariah Indonesia	17	25.022	18	25.025
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Panin Proteksi 2031	-	-	500	510.130
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Danareksa Proteksi 90	-	-	500	507.718
Reksa Dana Terproteksi Danareksa Proteksi 85	-	-	500	505.896
Reksa Dana BNP Paribas Obligasi Berlian	-	-	222	223.828
Reksa Dana Syariah Penyertaan Terbatas PNM Pembiayaan Mikro BUMN Seri XII	-	-	100	100.000
Reksa Dana Bahana ABF Indonesia Bond Index Fund	-	-	1	69.785
Reksa Dana Eastspring Syariah Fixed Income Amanah Kelas A	-	-	7	10.322
Reksa Dana Syailendra Pendapatan Tetap Premium	-	-	6	10.319
Reksa Dana BNP Paribas Prima II	-	-	9	10.232
Reksa Dana Schroder Prestasi Gebyar Indonesia II	-	-	3	10.232

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The detail of investment in mutual funds which owned by the Group which are classified by name and total units owned are as follows: (continued)

	2025		2024	
Investment in mutual funds (continued)	**Total units**	**Carrying amount**	**Total units**	**Carrying amount**
Reksa Dana Sucorinvest Sharia Sukuk Fund	-	-	8	10.007
Reksa Dana Bahana Pendapatan Tetap Makara Prima Kelas I	-	-	9	10.005
Reksa Dana BNP Paribas Sri Kehati	-	-	9	9.686
Total		17,552,928		14,672,963
Less:				
Allowance for impairment losses		(32,073)		(15,538)
Total - net		**17,520,855**		**14,657,425**

The detail of investment in shares owned by the Group are as follows:

a. Based on counterparties:

	2025	**2024**
Related parties	17,600	8,471
Third parties	694,462	637,281
Total	712,062	645,752
Allowance for impairment losses	(105,416)	(105,260)
Total - net	**606,646**	**540,492**

b. Based on nature of business and percentage of ownership:

		2025		2024	
Company Name	**Nature of business**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Carrying amount**	**Percentage of ownership**	**Carrying amount**
- PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk	Banking	1.03%	366,478	1.03%	366,478
- PT Bank HSBC Indonesia	Banking	1.00%	184,025	1.06%	184,025
- PT Bank DBS Indonesia	Banking	1.00%	56,400	1.00%	56,400
- PT Digital Otomotif Indonesia	Marketplace	20.00%	17,600	20.00%	8,471
- PT Kliring Penjaminan Indonesia (“KPEI”)	Capital Market	1.11%	20,000	1.11%	20,000
- PT Penyelesaian Transaksi Elektronik Nasional	Services	17.50%	56,721	-	-
- Others (respectively under Rp 8,000)	Various	0.06% - 13.49%	10,838	0.06% - 13.49%	10,378
Total			712,062		645,752
Allowance for impairment losses			(105,416)		(105,260)
Total - net			**606,646**		**540,492**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The detail of investment in shares owned by the Group are as follows: (continued)

c. Based on Staging:

	2025	2024
Stage 1	710,292	643,982
Stage 3	1,770	1,770
Total	712,062	645,752
Allowance for impairment losses	(105,416)	(105,260)
Total - net	**606,646**	**540,492**

The average effective interest rates (yield) per annum for investment securities were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Rupiah (%)	Foreign currencies (%)	Rupiah (%)	Foreign currencies (%)
Measured at amortised cost:				
Government bonds	6.46	4.36	6.34	3.65
T-bond USA	-	4.67	-	4.22
Sukuk	6.49	2.48	6.19	1.46
Corporate bonds	7.98	7.94	8.04	-
Medium-term notes	6.99	-	6.85	-
Government Treasury Bills	6.34	-	-	-
Sharia Government Treasury Bills	5.25	-	-	-
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	6.40	-	6.76	-
Sekuritas Valas Bank Indonesia	-	4.38	-	5.50
Others	8.92	-	7.26	-
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Government bonds	7.22	4.51	7.16	3.87
Medium-term notes	-	-	6.26	-
Sukuk Bank Indonesia	6.95	-	7.24	-
Sukuk	7.49	4.43	7.13	4.29
Corporate bonds	7.87	6.91	7.81	-
Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia	5.30	-	7.46	-
Others	9.58	-	-	-

The movement of allowance for impairment losses of investment securities was as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(450,796)	-	(101,770)	(552,566)
Net changes in exposure	(16,105)	(37,632)	(19,322)	(73,059)
Foreign exchange difference	(117)	-	-	(117)
Ending balance	**(467,018)**	**(37,632)**	**(121,092)**	**(625,742)**

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	(442,710)	-	(101,770)	(544,480)
Net changes in exposure	(8,070)	-	-	(8,070)
Foreign exchange difference	(16)	-	-	(16)
Ending balance	**(450,796)**	**-**	**(101,770)**	**(552,566)**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

The movement of unrealised gains (losses) from the change in fair value of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income was as follows:

	2025		
	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total
Beginning balance - before deferred income tax	353,608	(15,681)	337,927
Addition of unrealised gains (losses) during the year - net	2,167,766	12,616	2,180,382
Realised gains (losses) during the year - net	88,369	5,941	94,310
Foreign exchange difference	-	(158)	(158)
Total before deferred income tax	2,609,743	2,718	2,612,461
Deferred income tax (Note 20)			(500,557)
Ending balance - net			**2,111,904**

	2024		
	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total
Beginning balance - before deferred income tax	1,193,549	(21,762)	1,171,787
Addition of unrealised gains (losses) during the year - net	(881,245)	1,774	(879,471)
Realised gains (losses) during the year - net	41,304	4,754	46,058
Foreign exchange difference	-	(447)	(447)
Total before deferred income tax	353,608	(15,681)	337,927
Deferred income tax (Note 20)			(64,713)
Ending balance - net			**273,214**

The following table represents the summary of ratings and investment securities ratings owned by the Bank:

	2025		2024	
	Rating	Rating Agency	Rating	Rating Agency
Indonesian Government	BBB	Fitch	BBB	Fitch
United States of America Government	-	-	AA+	Fitch
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	AAA	Fitch	AAA	Pefindo
PT Bank KB Indonesia Tbk	AAA	Fitch	-	-
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen	AAA	Pefindo	AA	Fitch
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	AA	Pefindo	AA	Pefindo
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur Tbk	AA-	Pefindo	-	-
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo

14. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

The following table represents the summary of ratings and investment securities ratings owned by the Bank:

	2025		2024	
	Rating	Rating Agency	Rating	Rating Agency
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Bank SulutGo	A	Fitch	A	Fitch
PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk	AAA	Pefindo	-	-
PT Barito Pacific Tbk	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT BFI Finance Indonesia Tbk	AA-	Fitch	AA-	Fitch
PT BRI Multifinance Indonesia	AA	Pefindo	AA	Pefindo
PT Bukit Makmur Mandiri Utama	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT Bumi Resources Tbk	A+	Pefindo	-	-
PT Bumi Serpong Damai Tbk	AA	Pefindo	-	-
PT Bussan Auto Finance	AAA	Fitch	AAA	Pefindo
PT Chandra Asri Pacific Tbk	AA-	Pefindo	AA-	Pefindo
PT Dharma Satya Nusantara Tbk	-	-	A	Pefindo
PT Dian Swastatika Sentosa Tbk	AA	Pefindo	AA	Pefindo
PT Federal Internasional Finance	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Indonesian Paradise Property Tbk	AAA	Pefindo	-	-
PT Indosat Tbk	-	-	AAA	Pefindo
PT JACCS Mitra Pinasthika Mustika Finance		Fitch		
Indonesia Tbk	AA	Fitch	AA	Fitch
PT Jasa Marga	A	Pefindo	-	-
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Lautan Luas Tbk	A	Pefindo	A	Pefindo
PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp and Paper Industry	A	Pefindo	A	Pefindo
PT Mandiri Tunas Finance	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Mayora Indah Tbk	AA	Pefindo	AA	Pefindo
PT Medco Energi International Tbk	AA-	Pefindo	AA-	Pefindo
PT Merdeka Battery Materials Tbk	A	Pefindo	A	Pefindo
PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT Oki Pulp & Paper Mills	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT Omni Inovasi Indonesia Tbk	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated
PT Oto Multiartha	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Pegadaian	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	AAA	Pefindo	AA+	Pefindo
PT Petrosea Tbk	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT Pindo Deli Pulp Paper Mills	A+	Pefindo	-	-
PT Petrindo Jaya Kreasi Tbk	A	Pefindo	-	-
PT Pos Indonesia (Persero)	A	Fitch	A	Fitch
PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia	-	-	AAA	Fitch
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology Tbk	AA-	Pefindo	AA-	Pefindo
PT Steel Pipe Industry of Indonesia Tbk	A	Pefindo	A	Pefindo
PT Summarecon Agung Tbk	A+	Pefindo	A+	Pefindo
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	AA+	Fitch	AA	Pefindo
PT Tamaris Hidro	AAA	Pefindo	AAA	Pefindo
PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk	AA+	Fitch	AA+	Fitch
PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	AAA	Fitch	AAA	Fitch
PT XL Axiata Tbk	-	-	AAA	Fitch

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

15. PREPAID EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Prepaid rent	421,211	129,415
Prepaid insurance	8,597	33,816
Others	1,283,891	806,695
Total	**1,713,699**	**969,926**

There were no prepaid expenses for related parties.

16. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consisted of:

	2025					
	Beginning balance	Addition	Deduction	Reclassification	Revaluation	Ending balance
Acquisition cost/revaluation amount						
Direct ownership						
Land	15,848,370	2,425	(16,379)	59,448	263,707	16,157,571
Buildings	7,768,626	24,918	(8,335)	89,137	-	7,874,346
Office furnitures, fixtures, and equipments	11,518,827	1,371,077	182,275	-	-	13,072,179
Construction in progress	1,270,684	516,509	(179,097)	(148,585)	-	1,459,511
Right-of-use assets						
Land	103	68	(11)	-	-	160
Buildings	1,743,720	536,213	(489,446)	-	-	1,790,487
	38,150,330	2,451,210	(510,993)	-	263,707	40,354,254
Accumulated depreciation						
Direct ownership						
Buildings	(3,294,788)	(344,704)	5,403	-	-	(3,634,089)
Office furnitures, fixtures, and equipments	(5,814,428)	(1,648,961)	47,611	-	-	(7,415,778)
Right-of-use assets						
Land	(37)	(60)	11	-	-	(86)
Buildings	(790,453)	(409,055)	368,891	-	-	(830,617)
	(9,899,706)	(2,402,780)	421,916	-	-	(11,880,570)
Net book value	**28,250,624**					**28,473,684**

	2024					
	Beginning balance	Addition	Deduction	Reclassification	Revaluation	Ending balance
Acquisition cost/revaluation amount						
Direct ownership						
Land	15,505,840	12,033	(30,266)	123,096	237,667	15,848,370
Buildings	6,616,198	49,244	(25,167)	1,128,351	-	7,768,626
Office furnitures, fixtures, and equipments	10,248,439	2,940,835	(1,670,447)	-	-	11,518,827
Construction in progress	2,827,584	563,619	(869,072)	(1,251,447)	-	1,270,684
Right-of-use assets						
Land	107	4	(8)	-	-	103
Buildings	1,698,558	607,444	(562,282)	-	-	1,743,720
Office furnitures, fixtures, and equipments	9,371	-	(9,371)	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	18,770	-	(18,770)	-	-	-
	36,924,867	4,173,179	(3,185,383)	-	237,667	38,150,330
Accumulated depreciation						
Direct ownership						
Buildings	(3,004,164)	(310,019)	19,395	-	-	(3,294,788)
Office furnitures, fixtures, and equipments	(6,226,332)	(1,250,634)	1,662,538	-	-	(5,814,428)
Right-of-use assets						
Land	(13)	(32)	8	-	-	(37)
Buildings	(842,043)	(456,713)	508,303	-	-	(790,453)
Office furnitures, fixtures, and equipments	(9,161)	-	9,161	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	(18,410)	-	18,410	-	-	-
	(10,100,123)	(2,017,398)	2,217,815	-	-	(9,899,706)
Net book value	**26,824,744**					**28,250,624**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Fixed assets consisted of: (continued)

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are right-of-use assets - net for related parties amounting to 230,160 and Rp 243,940, respectively (Note 45).

Construction in progress as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Land	1,089,275	1,087,045
Buildings	175,907	79,850
Others	194,329	103,789
Total	**1,459,511**	**1,270,684**

Estimated percentage of the asset completion as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were at 1% - 99%, respectively.

Revaluation of land assets

The Bank revalued its fixed assets in land category using external independent appraisal which was performed in accordance with Indonesian Appraisal Standards (“SPI”), The Indonesian Appraiser’s Code of Ethics (“KEPI”) and POJK No. 28/POJK.04/2021 regarding Valuation and Presentation of Property Appraisal Report in the Capital Market.

The differences on land of revaluation in 2024 were recorded as “revaluation surplus of fixed assets” and presented in other comprehensive income amounting to Rp 238,934. Net decrease of carrying value arising from revaluation for the year 2024 amounting to Rp 1,267 were recorded in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

The differences on land of revaluation in 2025 were recorded as “revaluation surplus of fixed assets” and presented in other comprehensive income amounting to Rp 254,503. Net increase of carrying value arising from revaluation for the year 2025 amounting to Rp 9,204 were recorded in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

The fair value of land is determined based on market approach by comparing several comparable land transactions that either have occurred or still in sales offering stage, by adjusting the differences between fair value of land appraised and the comparable data and list of land price that has been obtained. The value is also affected by the location, property rights, physical characteristic, utilisation and other comparative elements.

The fair value measurement of the land is categorised as level 2 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of Bank’s land if the land was recorded using cost model amounting to Rp 4,570,935 and Rp 4,510,689, respectively.

Other information

The Bank did not have any fixed assets pledged as collateral.

Fixed assets disposal includes sales of assets are as follows:

	2025	2024
Proceeds from sale	5,915	6,378
Net book value	(11,210)	(5,423)
Gain (loss) on sale	**(5,295)**	**955**

Depreciation charged to general and administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounting to Rp 2,411,177 and Rp 2,017,399, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

16. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Gain on sale of fixed assets recognised as part of other operating income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounting to Rp 4,370 and Rp 2,682, respectively.

Loss on sale of fixed assets recognised as part of other operating expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounting to Rp 9,665 and Rp 1,726, respectively.

The Bank has insured its fixed assets (excluding land rights) to cover the possible losses from fire, theft, and natural disaster with a total coverage of Rp 30,608,291 as of 31 December 2025, and Rp 27,220,336 as of 31 December 2024. Management believes that the sum insured is adequate to cover possible losses on the insured fixed assets.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the cost of fully depreciated fixed assets that were still in use amounting to Rp 2,754,719 and Rp 1,488,316, respectively.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank does not have fixed assets that are temporarily not used, nor fixed assets that are discontinued from active use which not classified as available for sale.

Management believes, there is no impairment losses on fixed assets during 2025 and 2024.

Right-of-Use

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the finance lease liability in the Group's financial position amounting to Rp 283,587 and Rp 302,470 was recorded as accruals and other liabilities (Note 23). Interest expense on the finance lease liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounting to Rp 21,553 and Rp 21,495 recorded as part of interest and sharia expense (Note 29).

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025	2024
Software	1,737,437	1,559,495
Goodwill	1,158,201	1,158,201
Others	6,981	4,979
Total	2,902,619	2,722,675
Amortisation of software	(1,123,847)	(917,036)
Total - net	**1,778,772**	**1,805,639**

18. OTHER ASSETS

	2025	2024
Accrued interest income	9,167,872	8,326,105
Receivables related to ATM and credit card transactions	3,499,738	3,906,220
Term Deposits of Foreign Exchange from Export Proceeds	2,688,844	3,082,192
Foreclosed assets	2,250,820	1,859,220
Insurance contract assets	642,232	588,163
Receivables from customer transactions	612,303	341,152
Others	8,366,306	6,583,390
Total	27,228,115	24,686,442
Allowance for impairment losses	(1,978)	(23,194)
Total - net	**27,226,137**	**24,663,248**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

18. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Accrued interest income consists of interest income from the placement, securities, government bonds, loans, and assets from sharia transactions.

Receivables related to ATM and credit card transactions consist of receivables arising from ATM transactions within ATM Bersama, Prima and Link network as well as receivables from Visa and Master Card for credit card transactions.

Insurance contract assets represents balance arising from insurance/reinsurance activities of the Subsidiaries.

Receivables from customer transactions represent receivables arising from the Subsidiaries' securities trading transactions.

Term deposits of foreign exchange from export proceeds is an instrument where foreign exchange from export proceeds from exporters' special account are placed in Bank Indonesia through Bank's accounts in accordance with market mechanism.

Others mainly consist of unaccepted bills receivable, abandoned properties, interoffice accounts, receivables from sales of investment in shares, Receivables from collateral vehicles repossed, various form of recesivables from transaction with third parties, including clearing transactions, and others.

Movement of allowance for impairment losses on other assets are as follows:

	2025			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	(3,135)	(4,185)	(15,874)	(23,194)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	-	1,810	2,129	3,939
Net changes in exposure	1,219	2,375	13,745	17,339
Foreign exchange difference	(62)	-	-	(62)
Ending balance	**(1,978)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,978)**

	2024			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Beginning balance	(3,021)	-	-	(3,021)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	-	4,219	-	4,219
Net changes in exposure	(180)	(8,404)	(15,874)	(24,458)
Foreign exchange difference	66	-	-	66
Ending balance	**(3,135)**	**(4,185)**	**(15,874)**	**(23,194)**

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses provided is adequate.

Other assets from related parties are disclosed in Note 45.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS AND OTHER BANKS

a. Deposits from customers

	2025			2024		
	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total
Demand deposits	385,281,724	45,728,791	431,010,515	318,448,085	40,987,264	359,435,349
Savings	585,468,736	22,650,819	608,119,555	540,349,411	19,272,715	559,622,126
Time deposits	179,444,343	15,224,668	194,669,011	186,951,265	14,604,927	201,556,192
Total	**1,150,194,803**	**83,604,278**	**1,233,799,081**	**1,045,748,761**	**74,864,906**	**1,120,613,667**

Deposits from customers from related parties are disclosed in Note 45.

b. Deposits from other banks

	2025			2024		
	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total
Demand deposits	1,880,528	1,564,692	3,445,220	2,078,699	1,531,742	3,610,441
Time deposits	35,857	-	35,857	45,857	-	45,857
Interbank call money	485,000	-	485,000	-	-	-
Total	**2,401,385**	**1,564,692**	**3,966,077**	**2,124,556**	**1,531,742**	**3,656,298**

The Bank did not have balances of deposits from other banks from related parties.

c. The average effective interest rates (yield) per annum for deposits from customers and other banks were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Rupiah (%)	Foreign currencies (%)	Rupiah (%)	Foreign currencies (%)
Deposits from customers:				
Demand deposits	0.94	0.80	0.79	0.61
Savings	0.09	0.32	0.07	0.35
Time deposits	3.02	2.02	3.13	2.12
Deposits from other banks:				
Demand deposits	0.40	0.01	0.46	0.01
Time deposits	1.88	-	2.03	-
Interbank call money	5.24	-	-	-

d. Time deposits based on maturity period:

	2025			2024		
	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total
1 month	130,683,773	12,428,813	143,112,586	123,359,199	11,201,103	134,560,302
3 months	42,770,510	1,871,894	44,642,404	57,585,594	2,337,650	59,923,244
6 months	3,407,849	660,453	4,068,302	3,482,289	786,232	4,268,521
12 months	2,618,068	263,508	2,881,576	2,570,040	279,942	2,849,982
Total	**179,480,200**	**15,224,668**	**194,704,868**	**186,997,122**	**14,604,927**	**201,602,049**

e. Time deposits based on remaining period until maturity date:

	2025			2024		
	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Foreign currencies	Total
Up to 1 month	145,403,078	13,067,647	158,470,725	142,376,626	11,923,673	154,300,299
> 1 - 3 months	30,265,412	1,666,777	31,932,189	40,873,549	2,138,306	43,011,855
> 3 - 6 months	2,345,750	361,696	2,707,446	2,284,886	395,052	2,679,938
> 6 - 12 months	1,465,960	128,548	1,594,508	1,462,061	147,896	1,609,957
Total	**179,480,200**	**15,224,668**	**194,704,868**	**186,997,122**	**14,604,927**	**201,602,049**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

f. Deposits pledged as collateral to loans granted by the Bank as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 (Note 12) were as follows:

	2025	2024
Demand deposits	15,936,954	7,647,247
Savings	2,369,908	1,539,515
Time deposits	8,245,830	9,278,370
Total	**26,552,692**	**18,465,132**

20. INCOME TAX

a. Prepaid tax

	2025	2024
Bank	72,843	1,532,246
Subsidiaries	4,158	29,929
Total	**77,001**	**1,562,175**

b. Tax payable

	2025	2024
Current tax payable		
Bank:		
Corporate income tax payable - Article 25	1,056,339	-
Corporate income tax payable - Article 29	657,897	-
Subsidiaries:		
Corporate income tax payable - Article 25/29	135,710	22,117
Total current tax payable	1,849,946	22,117
Other tax payable		
Bank:		
Income tax		
Article 21	131,366	39,874
Article 23	351,070	347,122
Article 26	385,355	4,564
Others	125,864	102,008
Total	993,655	493,568
Subsidiaries	99,589	110,670
Total other tax payable	1,093,244	604,238
Total tax payable	**2,943,190**	**626,355**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. INCOME TAX (continued)

c. Tax expenses

	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Current year		
Bank*)	13,635,864	10,546,025
Subsidiaries	704,348	720,092
Total current tax	14,340,212	11,266,117
Deferred tax:		
Origination (recovery) of temporary differences		
Bank	(565,605)	2,165,591
Subsidiaries	(76,824)	(65,132)
Total deferred tax	(642,429)	2,100,459
Total tax expenses	**13,697,783**	**13,366,576**

*) Included in the current tax expense, the Bank made corrections to for the 2023 SPT and has made payments with total underpayment of Rp 171,504 in 2025 (2024: for the 2020 and 2022 SPT with total underpayment of Rp 254,764).

The Group has no exposure to the application on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 136 of 2024 which was issued on 31 December 2024 (“PMK-136 of year 2024 or Pillar Two") which has come into effect from 1 January 2025.

d. The bank has fulfilled the requirements in Law number 7 of 2021 dated 29 October 2021 concerning Harmonisation of Tax Regulations, to obtain a reduction in PPh rates of 3% (three percent) becomes 19%.

Fulfilment of these requirements is carried out by Public Company Taxpayers by submitting reports to the Directorate General of Taxes, including: monthly reports of share ownership of issuers or public companies and recapitulation that has been reported from the Securities Administration Bureau.

On 5 January 2026 and 6 January 2025, the Bank received a declaration letter from the Securities Administration Bureau for the fulfilment of the above criteria for fiscal year 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. INCOME TAX (continued)

e. The reconciliation of consolidated accounting income before tax and taxable income of the Bank was as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Consolidated accounting income before tax	71,260,876	68,217,850
Elimination	2,162,533	2,445,861
Before elimination	73,423,409	70,663,711
Subsidiary's accounting income before tax	(3,253,952)	(3,245,713)
Accounting income before tax - Bank only	70,169,457	67,417,998
Permanent differences:		
Employees' welfare	95,550	71,802
Rent income	(45,919)	(48,249)
Dividends from Subsidiaries	(2,200,226)	(2,402,602)
Interest income from off-shore government bonds	(14,059)	(25,840)
Other expense (income) which cannot be deducted for tax calculation purposes - net	(116,617)	549,273
	(2,281,271)	(1,855,616)
Temporary differences:		
Post-employment benefits obligation	70,553	133,855
Allowance for Impairment losses on financial assets	2,397,678	(12,316,400)
Allowance for Impairment losses on non-financial assets	129,157	(523)
Accrued employees' benefits	99,481	280,999
Unrealised losses on investment securities and placement with other banks measured at fair value through profit or loss	(247,597)	(72,198)
Other income which cannot be deducted for tax calculation purposes - net	527,594	576,422
	2,976,866	(11,397,845)
Taxable income	**70,865,052**	**54,164,537**

f. The reconciliation between consolidated accounting income before tax multiplied by the applicable maximum tax rate and income tax expense was as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Consolidated accounting income before tax	71,260,876	68,217,850
Maximum tax rate	22%	22%
	15,677,393	15,007,927
Permanent differences at 22% - Bank	(501,880)	(408,237)
Permanent differences at 22% - Subsidiaries	387,412	478,993
	15,562,925	15,078,683
Adjustment of corporate income tax rate - Bank (Note 20d)	(2,036,646)	(1,966,871)
Others	171,504	254,764
Income tax expense - consolidated	**13,697,783**	**13,366,576**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. INCOME TAX (continued)

g. The calculation of current tax and income tax payable were as follows:

	2025	2024
Taxable income:		
Bank	70,865,052	54,164,535
Subsidiaries	3,201,582	3,273,145
	74,066,634	57,437,680
Current tax:		
Bank	13,635,864	10,291,262
Subsidiaries	704,348	720,092
	14,340,212	11,011,354
Prepaid income taxes:		
Bank	(11,921,628)	(11,766,013)
Subsidiaries	(568,638)	(697,975)
	(12,490,266)	(12,463,988)
Difference (over)/under payment:		
Bank	1,714,236	(1,474,751)
Subsidiaries	135,710	22,117

Annual Tax Return ("SPT") of Corporate Income Tax for fiscal year 2025 has not yet been submitted. Taxable income results from reconciliation above is the basis in filling the Bank's Annual Tax Return ("SPT") of Corporate Income Tax for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The calculations of income tax for the year ended 31 December 2024 conform to the Bank's Annual Tax Returns ("SPT").

h. The significant items of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2024	Recognised in current year profit or loss	Recognised in current year other comprehensive income	2025
Deferred tax assets				
Parent entity - Bank:				
Post-employment benefits obligations	831,186	13,405	-	844,591
Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets	2,004,014	458,485	-	2,462,499
Allowance for impairment losses of non-financial assets	131,903	24,540	-	156,443
Accrued employees' benefits	817,083	18,901	-	835,984
Depreciation on fixed assets	(53,947)	(68,817)	-	(122,764)
Unrealised gain (losses) on investment securities and placement with other banks measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(65,882)	-	(381,257)	(447,139)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	868,107	-	150,763	1,018,870
Unrealised gains (losses) on investment securities and placement with other banks measured at fair value through profit or loss	(30,757)	(47,044)	-	(77,801)
Fiscal correction regarding SFAS 116	17,549	(5,478)	-	12,071
Others	661,920	171,613	-	833,533
Deferred tax assets - net	5,181,176	565,605	(230,494)	5,516,287

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. INCOME TAX (continued)

h. The significant items of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows: (continued)

	2024	Recognised in current year profit or loss	Recognised in current year other comprehensive income	2025
Deferred tax assets (continued)	5,181,176	565,605	(230,494)	5,516,287
Subsidiaries:				
PT BCA Finance	59,552	36,365	(1,522)	94,395
PT BCA Sekuritas	13,220	1,824	(4,644)	10,400
PT Bank BCA Syariah	89,096	9,369	(22,866)	75,599
PT Asuransi Umum BCA	74,901	(7,084)	(905)	66,912
PT Asuransi Jiwa BCA	34,848	4,286	(24,764)	14,370
PT Bank Digital BCA	35,507	31,820	(248)	67,079
PT Central Capital Ventura	6,908	244	12	7,164
Deferred tax assets - net	314,032	76,824	(54,937)	335,919
Total deferred tax assets - net	**5,495,208**	**642,429**	**(285,431)**	**5,852,206**

	2023	Recognised in current year profit or loss	Recognised in current year other comprehensive income	2024
Deferred tax assets				
Parent entity - Bank:				
Post-employment benefits obligations	805,753	25,433	-	831,186
Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets	4,344,130	(2,340,116)	-	2,004,014
Allowance for impairment losses of non-financial assets	132,003	(100)	-	131,903
Accrued employees' benefits	763,693	53,390	-	817,083
Depreciation on fixed assets	9,868	(63,815)	-	(53,947)
Unrealised gain (losses) on investment securities and placement with other banks measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(219,058)	-	153,176	(65,882)
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	882,253	-	(14,146)	868,107
Unrealised gains (losses) on investment securities and placement with other banks measured at fair value through profit or loss	(17,039)	(13,718)	-	(30,757)
Fiscal correction regarding SFAS 116	15,730	1,819	-	17,549
Others	490,404	171,516	-	661,920
Deferred tax assets - net	7,207,737	(2,165,591)	139,030	5,181,176
Subsidiaries:				
PT BCA Finance	39,838	22,991	(3,277)	59,552
PT BCA Sekuritas	2,568	7,973	2,679	13,220
PT Bank BCA Syariah	58,501	27,839	2,756	89,096
PT Asuransi Umum BCA	64,691	10,196	14	74,901
PT Asuransi Jiwa BCA	30,264	2,074	2,510	34,848
PT BCA Multi Finance	13,749	(15,529)	1,780	-
PT Bank Digital BCA	30,289	6,285	(1,067)	35,507
PT Central Capital Ventura	3,599	3,303	6	6,908
Deferred tax assets - net	243,499	65,132	5,401	314,032
Total deferred tax assets - net	**7,451,236**	**(2,100,459)**	**144,431**	**5,495,208**

The amount of deferred tax assets of the Bank and subsidiaries, is included in total deferred tax asset (liability) arising from unrealised gain (loss) from changes in fair value of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 14) amounting to Rp (447,850) and Rp (46,677) as of 31 December 2025, respectively, and Rp (55,500) and Rp 1,224 as of 31 December 2024.

Moreover, included in total deferred tax asset of the Bank was deferred tax asset (liability) arising from unrealised gain (loss) from changes in fair value of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7) amounting to Rp 711 and Rp nil as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Management believes that total deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences are probable to be realised in the future years.

20. INCOME TAX (continued)

i. In accordance with the provision of Indonesian taxation laws, the Group in Indonesia calculate, pay, and report individual company tax return (submission of consolidated income tax computation is not allowed) on the basis of self-assessment. The tax authorities may assess or amend taxes within the statute of limitations, under prevailing regulations.

j. The Group tax positions may be challenged by the tax authorities. Management vigorously defends the Group tax positions which are believed to be grounded on technical basis, and in compliance with the tax regulations. Accordingly, management believes that the accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open fiscal years based on the assessment of various factors, including interpretations of tax law, other tax provisions and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve judgment about future events. New information may become available that causes management to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities. The changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period in which such determination is made.

k. Other Information

1. Tax Inspection

<u>Fiscal Year 2021</u>

On 10 September 2024, the Directorate General of Taxes issued a field inspection notification letter for the 2021 tax year to the Bank. For the tax examination for fiscal year 2021, Directorate General of Taxes through Tax Assessment Letter (“SKP”) and Tax Collection Letter (“STP”) dated 15 August 2025, has determined tax underpayment with detail as follows:

a. Income Tax (including Corporate Income Tax) amounted Rp 754,660.
b. Value Added Tax (“VAT”) amounted Rp 6,577.

<u>Fiscal Year 2024</u>

On 4 September 2025, the Directorate General of Taxes issued a field inspection notification letter for the 2024 tax year to the Bank.

2. Tax Objection

<u>Fiscal Year 2021</u>

On 12 September 2025, Bank has made payments of the SKP and STP amounting to Rp 761,237. Of these payments, amounting to Rp 76,548 was not objected and was charged in 2025, the remaining amount of Rp 684,689 was objected to on 13 November 2025 and recorded as other assets.

3. Tax Appeal and Judicial Review

<u>Fiscal Year 2016</u>

The Bank has filed an appeal against the tax objection that was not accepted by the Directorate General of Taxes on 7 December 2020, amounting to Rp 735,407. On 30 August 2024, the Tax Court rejected the Bank's appeal amounting to Rp 48,774, while the remainder has not been decided by the Tax Court until the date of publication of the consolidated financial statements. The Bank filed a Judicial Review to the Supreme Court on 5 December 2024, for the rejected appeal amounting to Rp 48,774. Of the taxes amounting to Rp 48,774 that have been submitted for Judicial Review (*Peninjauan Kembali*), only Rp 3,605 has been accepted by the Supreme Court and was received by the Bank on 27 November 2025, with the decision in favor of the Bank.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

20. INCOME TAX (continued)

k. Other Information (continued)

3. Tax Appeal and Judicial Review (continued)

Fiscal Year 2017

The Bank has filed an appeal against the tax objection that was not accepted by the Directorate General of Taxes on 25 February 2022, amounting to Rp 709,060. On 27 September 2024, the Tax Court partially accepted the Bank's appeal amounting to Rp 47,724, while the remainder has not been decided by the Tax Court until the date of publication of the consolidated financial statements. Of the amount that has been decided, Rp 27,499 was received, while Rp 20,225 was not received and will be submitted for Judicial Review (*Peninjauan Kembali*) by the Bank to the Supreme Court on 10 January 2025.

Fiscal Year 2018

The Bank has filed an appeal to the Tax Court on 19 February and 14 May 2025 amounting to Rp 77,362 and Rp 392,940. As of the date of the consolidated financial statements, the decision of the Tax Court has not yet been issued.

21. BORROWINGS

Borrowings received by the Group were as follows:

By type and currency:

	2025	2024
(1) Liquidity loans from Bank Indonesia, Rupiah:		
Agriculture loans (*Kredit Usaha Tani*/"KUT"), due date between 13 March 2000 up to 22 September 2000, in the process of closing the agreement	577	577
(2) Borrowings from other banks:		
Rupiah:		
Citibank, N.A.	650,000	-
MUFG Bank, Ltd	435,000	-
PT Bank Mizuho	360,000	750,000
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	300,000	-
PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk	200,000	-
PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk	100,000	-
PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia	334	10,556
PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk	-	700,000
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk	-	285,779
PT Bank Ina Perdana Tbk	-	200,000
	2,045,334	1,946,335
Foreign currencies:		
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	-	252,509
	2,045,334	252,509
	2,045,334	2,198,844

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

21. BORROWINGS (continued)

Borrowings received by the Group were as follows: (continued)

By type and currency: (continued)

	2025	2024
(3) Others:		
Foreign currencies	1,525	43,095
	1,525	43,095
Total	**2,047,436**	**2,242,516**

The average effective interest rates (yield) per annum for borrowings were as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah	6.32%	5.49%
Foreign currencies	-	6.00%

The Group does not have any borrowing balance from other banks from related parties.

(1) Rupiah liquidity loans from Bank Indonesia

Rupiah liquidity loans from Bank Indonesia represent credit facilities obtained by the Bank as a national private bank in Indonesia, to be distributed to qualified Indonesian debtors under the loan facility program.

(2) Borrowings from other banks

Represent working capital loans of Subsidiaries. The details of borrowing facilities received were as follows:

Bank	Total facility		Maturity date of facility	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rupiah:				
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	500,000	500,000	24-May-2026	24-May-2025
PT SMBC Indonesia Tbk	800,000	800,000	30-May-2026	31-May-2025
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk	-	285,779	-	17-Jul-2027
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk *)	250,000	250,000	12-Nov-2026	24-Dec-2024
PT Bank UOB Indonesia *)	475,000	475,000	21-Sep-2026	21-Sep-2025
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia *)	750,000	750,000	22-Nov-2026	22-Nov-2025
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	-	500,000	-	4-Aug-2025
PT Bank Ina Perdana Tbk	200,000	200,000	16-Dec-2026	16-Dec-2025
PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk	100,000	100,000	24-Feb-2026	24-Feb-2025
PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia	334	10,556	30-Jan-2026	30-Jan-2026
MUFG Bank, Ltd	500,000	-	20-Mar-2026	-
PT Bank Artha Graha Internasional Tbk	200,000	-	19-Nov-2026	-
Citibank, N.A.	940,000	-	20-Mar-2026	-
Foreign currencies (full amount):				
Citibank, N.A, - Indonesia Branch*)	-	USD 60,000,000	-	20-Mar-2025

*) Available to be withdrawn partially in US Dollar/Rupiah

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

21. BORROWINGS (continued)

(2) Borrowings from other banks (continued)

Group had no consumer financing receivables which were pledged as collaterals from other banks.

All loan agreements above are include certain covenants which are normally required for such credit facilities, such as limitations to initiate merger or consolidation with other parties, obtain loans from other parties except loans obtained in the normal course of business, or changes its capital structure and/or Articles of Association without notification to/prior written approval from the creditors and maintenance of certain agreed financial ratios.

The required financial ratios was as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Requirement	Fulfilment	Requirement	Fulfilment
1. Debt to Equity	Maximum 10 times	< 1 time	Maximum 10 times	< 1 time
2. Receivable to Total Assets	Minimum 40%	91.38%	Minimum 40%	86.29%
3. Current ratio	Minimum 1.1 times	1.43 times	Minimum 1.1 times	1.72 times
4. Non performing financing ("NPF")	Maximum 5% of total receivables	2.37%	Maximum 5% of total receivables	2.88%

The range of contractual interest rates for borrowings from other banks was as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah	4.75% - 8.25%	5.90% - 8.50%
Foreign currencies	-	5.90%

22. ESTIMATED LOSSES FROM COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies consist of:

a. By type

	2025	2024
Unused credit facilities	2,814,844	2,898,326
Bank guarantees issued	26,746	31,245
Irrevocable Letters of Credit Facilities	25,319	45,616
Total	**2,866,909**	**2,975,187**

b. By currencies

	2025	2024
Rupiah	2,651,861	2,720,671
Foreign currencies	215,048	254,516
Total	**2,866,909**	**2,975,187**

c. By relationship

	2025	2024
Related parties	14,094	4,030
Third parties	2,852,815	2,971,157
Total	**2,866,909**	**2,975,187**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

22. ESTIMATED LOSSES FROM COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies consist of: (continued)

d. Changes in estimated losses from commitments and contingencies

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	2,815,315	130,551	29,321	2,975,187
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	(34,414)	201,469	-	167,055
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	(1,196)	(39,901)	276	(40,821)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	16,026	(61,948)	-	(45,922)
Net changes in exposure	(60,312)	(114,862)	(22,040)	(197,214)
Foreign exchange difference	7,088	993	543	8,624
Ending balance	**2,742,507**	**116,302**	**8,100**	**2,866,909**

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	3,181,093	148,170	42,411	3,371,674
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)	(27,752)	146,900	-	119,148
Transfer to credit impaired (Stage 3)	(1,402)	(37,003)	1,892	(36,513)
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (Stage 1)	17,879	(87,636)	-	(69,757)
Net changes in exposure	(363,030)	(41,276)	(16,576)	(420,882)
Foreign exchange difference	8,527	1,396	1,594	11,517
Ending balance	**2,815,315**	**130,551**	**29,321**	**2,975,187**

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

23. ACCRUALS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Insurance contract liabilities	4,666,685	3,638,450
Unearned revenue	3,989,879	3,758,457
Term Deposits of Foreign Exchange from Export Proceeds	2,688,844	3,082,192
Liabilities related to ATM and credit card transactions	2,418,312	2,411,852
Electronic money	1,494,432	1,369,505
Customers transfer transactions	1,396,243	1,952,908
Liabilities from customer transactions	856,449	207,610
Security deposits	308,370	275,896
Finance lease liabilities (Note 16, 37)	283,587	302,470
Accrued interest expenses	252,056	290,439
Others	10,914,078	10,225,670
Total	**29,268,935**	**27,515,449**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

23. ACCRUALS AND OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

Liabilities related to ATM and credit card transactions consist of liabilities on ATM transactions within ATM Bersama, Prima and Link, and liabilities to Master Card and Visa for credit card transactions.

Unearned revenue consists of income from loan commission.

Insurance contract liabilities represents balance arising from insurance/reinsurance activities of the subsidiaries.

Electronic money represents liabilities of the Bank from cash deposited by customers electronically and not considered as deposits as stipulated in banking laws.

Accrued interest expenses consist of accrued interest from deposits from customers and other banks, derivatives, borrowings, securities sold under repurchase agreement and subordinated bonds.

Liabilities from customer transactions represent liabilities of Subsidiaries for trading securities transactions, which consist of liabilities to PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia (“KPEI”) related to purchase of securities transactions and deposits rendered by Subsidiaries, and liabilities from customer transactions related to selling of securities transactions that will be matured in a short period, usually in 2 (two) days from date of trading.

The security deposit is a guarantee of cash deposited by customers from export-import transaction and issuance of bank guarantees.

Finance lease liabilities represent lease liabilities related to the implementation of SFAS 116.

Term deposits of foreign exchange from export proceeds is an instrument where foreign exchange from export proceeds from exporters' special account are placed in Bank Indonesia through Bank's accounts in accordance with market mechanism.

Customer transfer transactions are liabilities arising from clearing, inward remittance and outward remittance transactions that have not been settled.

Others mainly consist of short-term liabilities to employee, interoffice accounts, deposit and unsettled transactions.

24. SUBORDINATED BONDS

	2025	2024
Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018	65,000	500,000
Total	**65,000**	**500,000**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

24. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

The details of subordinated bonds were as follows:

Instruments	Effective and issued date	Approval	Principal amount	Terms	Maturity date	Interest rate
Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 - Series A	Effective date 26 June 2018 Issued date 5 July 2018	No. S-03825/ BEI.PP2/07-2018	Rp 435,000	7 Years	5 July 2025	7.75%
Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 - Series B	Effective date 26 June 2018 Issued date 5 July 2018	No. S-03825/ BEI.PP2/07-2018	Rp 65,000	12 Years	5 July 2030	8.00%

Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 – Series A reached its maturity on 5 July 2025.

Interest of Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 - Series A and B are paid quarterly since the issuance date, with no option of accelerating the Subordinated Bonds interest payment. The first payment of interest was due on 5 October 2018. Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 - Series A and B can be calculated as supplementary capital (Tier 2) based on OJK Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 and to increase collection structure of long-term funding. The proceeds from issuance of Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018 - Series A and B will be used to grow the Bank's business, especially for credit expansion.

The trustee of the above subordinated bonds is PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk that is not a related party to the Bank.

Based on the result of long-term debt rating by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo), the rating of subordinated bonds is as follows:

	2025		2024	
Description	**Rating**	**Rating Period**	**Rating**	**Rating Period**
Bank Central Asia Continuous Subordinated Bonds I Phase I Year 2018	idAA	3 March 2025 - 1 March 2026	idAA	8 March 2024 - 1 March 2025

The Trusteeship Agreement provides several negative covenants that should be complied by the Bank among others, prior to the repayment of the bonds payable, without the written consent from the Trustee, the Bank is not allowed to:

a. Pledge majority or all of the Bank's present or future income or assets outside Bank's main business, except if the actions are performed to meet regulatory requirements or related with short term liquidity borrowing or related with the Bank's option for recovery plan;
b. Change the Bank main business;

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

24. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

The Trusteeship Agreement provides several negative covenants that should be complied by the Bank among others, prior to the repayment of the bonds payable, without the written consent from the Trustee, the Bank is not allowed to: (continued)

c. Reduce authorised capital and paid-up capital unless the reduction is made on the basis of a request from the Government of Indonesia or authority order (include but not limited to BI, OJK, the Minister of Finance in the Republic of Indonesia and/or monetary authorities as well as restructuring authorities in the Banking sector in accordance with the prevailing laws in Indonesia);
d. Merger or consolidation with other companies which cause dilution of the Bank.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank was in compliance with all significant covenants in relation to the subordinated debts agreements. Payments of interest had been paid on a timely basis.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

The composition of the Bank's share capital as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	Total par value	Number of shares	Total par value
Share capital – par value at Rp 12.50 (full amount) per share	440,000,000,000	5,500,000	440,000,000,000	5,500,000
Unissued	(316,724,950,000)	(3,959,062)	(316,724,950,000)	(3,959,062)
Outstanding shares (issued and fully paid)	**123,275,050,000**	**1,540,938**	**123,275,050,000**	**1,540,938**

The composition of shareholders as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025		
	Number of shares	Total par value	%
PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan*)	67,729,950,000	846,624	54.94
Commissioners			
Jahja Setiaatmadja	34,933,644	437	0.03
Tonny Kusnadi	7,502,058	94	0.01
Directors			
Gregory Hendra Lembong	1,531,282	19	0.00
Armand W. Hartono	4,256,065	53	0.00
John Kosasih	1,094,492	14	0.00
Subur Tan	11,169,044	140	0.01
Rudy Susanto	3,431,711	43	0.00
Lianawaty Suwono	2,840,417	35	0.00
Santoso	3,269,028	41	0.00
Vera Eve Lim	2,731,601	34	0.00
Haryanto Tiara Budiman	1,057,378	13	0.00
Frengky Chandra Kusuma	2,429,926	30	0.00
Antonius Widodo Mulyono	440,838	6	0.00
Hendra Tanumihardja	193,206	2	0.00
Public shareholders**)	55,206,202,510	690,078	44.80
	123,013,033,200	1,537,663	**99.79**
Treasury stock, par value	262,016,800	3,275	0.21
Total	**123,275,050,000**	**1,540,938**	**100.00**

*) The shareholders of PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan are Mr. Robert Budi Hartono and Mr. Bambang Hartono, therefore the ultimate shareholders of the Bank are Mr. Robert Budi Hartono and Mr. Bambang Hartono.
**) In the composition of shares held by the public, there was 2.49% shares owned by parties affiliated with PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

25. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The composition of shareholders as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows: (continued)

	2024		
	Number of shares	Total par value	%
PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan*)	67,729,950,000	846,624	54.94
Commissioners			
Djohan Emir Setijoso	106,824,845	1,335	0.09
Tonny Kusnadi	7,269,681	91	0.01
Directors			
Jahja Setiaatmadja	33,850,785	423	0.03
Armand W. Hartono	4,256,065	53	0.00
Gregory Hendra Lembong	977,547	12	0.00
Subur Tan	10,710,172	134	0.01
Rudy Susanto	2,908,127	36	0.00
Lianawaty Suwono	2,264,685	28	0.00
Santoso	2,690,902	34	0.00
Vera Eve Lim	2,212,324	28	0.00
Haryanto Tiara Budiman	776,099	10	0.00
Frengky Chandra Kusuma	2,107,984	26	0.00
John Kosasih	731,076	9	0.00
Antonius Widodo Mulyono	262,511	3	0.00
Public shareholders**)	55,367,257,197	692,092	44.92
	123,275,050,000	1,540,938	100.00

*) The shareholders of PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan are Mr. Robert Budi Hartono and Mr. Bambang Hartono, therefore the ultimate shareholders of the Bank are Mr. Robert Budi Hartono and Mr. Bambang Hartono.

**) In the composition of shares held by the public, there was 2.49% shares owned by parties affiliated with PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan.

26. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

Additional paid-in capital as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Additional paid-in capital from share capital payments	29,453,007	29,453,007
Elimination of accumulated loss through quasi-reorganisation on 31 October 2000*)	(25,853,162)	(25,853,162)
Additional paid-in capital from the exercise of stock options	296,088	296,088
Additional paid-in capital from treasury stock transactions (Note 1c)	1,815,435	1,815,435
Difference in values from business combination transaction of entities under common control (Note 2e)	(219,050)	(162,391)
	5,492,318	5,548,977

*) On 31 October 2000, the Bank adopted SFAS No. 51, “Accounting for Quasi-Reorganisation” to achieve a “fresh start” reporting. Fresh start reporting requires the revaluation of all its assets and liabilities recorded by using the fair value and elimination of its accumulated deficit. Pursuant to the implementation of quasi-reorganisation, the Bank’s accumulated losses as of 31 October 2000 amounted to Rp 25,853,162 had been eliminated against the additional paid-in capital. The implementation of quasi-reorganisation had been approved by Bank Indonesia through its Letter No. 3/165/DPwB2/IDWB2 dated 21 February 2001 and by the shareholders in their Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on 12 April 2001 (the minutes of meeting drawn up by Notary Hendra Karyadi, S.H., in Notary Deed No. 25).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group commitments and contingencies were as follows:

	Type of Currencies	2025 Amount in foreign currencies*)	2025 Rupiah equivalent	2024 Amount in foreign currencies*)	2024 Rupiah equivalent
Commitments					
Committed receivables:					
Borrowing facilities received and unused	Rupiah		2,795,000		1,912,490
	USD	-	-	60,000,000	965,700
			2,795,000		2,878,190
Others	Rupiah		222,198		406,294
	USD	1,700,196	28,351	7,329,059	117,961
			250,549		524,255
			3,045,549		**3,402,445**
Committed liabilities:					
Unused credit facilities to customers - committed	Rupiah		322,060,768		290,674,248
	USD	1,595,628,925	26,607,112	1,663,976,586	26,781,703
	Others, USD equivalent	44,072,712	734,912	46,672,341	751,191
			349,402,792		318,207,142
Unused credit facilities to other banks - committed	Rupiah		2,299,975		2,402,770
	USD	555,556	9,264	555,556	8,942
			2,309,239		2,411,712
Irrevocable Letters of Credit facilities to customers	Rupiah		3,065,720		2,368,497
	USD	307,726,997	5,131,348	385,002,020	6,196,608
	Others, USD equivalent	120,471,876	2,008,869	92,600,368	1,490,403
			10,205,937		10,055,508
Others	Rupiah		264,315		866,726
	USD	4,277,517	71,327	13,960,128	224,688
			335,642		1,091,414
			362,253,610		**331,765,776**
Contingencies					
Contingent receivables:					
Bank guarantees received	Rupiah		604,625		529,573
			604,625		**529,573**
Contingent liabilities:					
Bank guarantee issued to customers	Rupiah		22,351,401		21,381,921
	USD	364,036,250	6,070,304	323,378,273	5,204,773
	Others, USD equivalent	52,267,031	871,553	8,639,700	139,056
			29,293,258		26,725,750
Others	Rupiah		89		89
			29,293,347		**26,725,839**

*) Total in full amount.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Additional information

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had unused credit facilities to customers - uncommitted amounting to Rp 100,451,029 and Rp 93,421,932, respectively.

Group had no unused credit facilities to other Banks - uncommitted.

The Bank is a party to various unresolved legal actions, administrative proceedings, and claims in the ordinary course of its business. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether or not the Bank will be successful in any of these legal matters or, if not, what the impact might be. However, the Bank's management does not expect that the results in any of these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Bank's results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Commitments and contingencies from related parties are disclosed in Note 45.

28. INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME

Interest and sharia income consist of:

	2025	2024
Interest income		
Loan receivable	67,446,394	63,092,902
Investment securities	24,163,987	22,259,179
Consumer financing receivables and finance lease receivables	3,625,497	3,594,918
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	727,466	2,542,353
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	633,824	711,706
Bills receivable	525,723	691,152
Others	841,487	1,099,139
	97,964,378	93,991,349
Sharia income		
Sharia profit sharing	948,274	805,105
Total	**98,912,652**	**94,796,454**

Included in interest income from loans receivable was interest from the effect of discounting of impaired financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounting to Rp (4,135) and Rp 11,364, respectively.

Interest income from loans receivable to related parties is disclosed in Note 45.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

29. INTEREST AND SHARIA EXPENSES

Interest and sharia expenses consist of:

	2025	2024
Interest expenses		
Deposits from customers	10,087,427	9,503,963
Guarantee premium	2,386,381	2,251,915
Debt securities issued	22,431	38,913
Deposits from other banks	58,559	82,919
Borrowings	82,708	87,713
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	182,783	150,262
Others	21,553	21,495
	12,841,842	12,137,180
Sharia expense		
Sharia	522,653	395,110
Total	**13,364,495**	**12,532,290**

Interest and sharia expenses for deposits from customers to related parties are disclosed in Note 45.

30. FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME - NET

Represent fees and commission income related to:

	2025	2024
Credit	2,751,126	2,428,359
Trade	1,199,308	1,112,506
CASA and Transactional	14,012,215	12,887,956
Wealth	998,149	863,046
Others	699,309	688,054
Total	19,660,107	17,979,921
Fees and commission expenses	-	(2)
Total - net	**19,660,107**	**17,979,919**

Commissions from CASA and Transactional are commission income related to credit and debit card transactions which have been reduced by costs directly related to these transactions.

Fee and commission income from loans receivable were fee and commission income related to disbursement of loan facilities which were not an integral part of effective interest rates.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

31. NET INCOME FROM TRANSACTION AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Net income from transaction at fair value through profit or loss consists of:

	2025	2024
Interest income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	206,719	254,702
Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - net	355,685	(223,207)
Realised gains (losses) on spot and derivative transactions - net	1,210,453	1,300,521
Gains (losses) on sale of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - net	2,234,287	1,522,513
	4,007,144	2,854,529

32. ADDITION (REVERSAL) OF IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON ASSETS

	2025	2024
Loans receivable (Note 12h)	4,738,261	2,686,810
Consumer financing receivables (Note 13)	645,085	353,502
Investment securities (Note 14)	73,059	8,070
Sharia financing	11,147	80,802
Acceptance receivables (Note 9c)	(254,186)	149,093
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies (Note 22)	(116,902)	(408,004)
Others	(16,633)	18,568
	5,079,831	2,888,841
Recoveries on assets previously written-off	(1,068,784)	(854,388)
Addition (reversal) of impairment losses on assets	**4,011,047**	**2,034,453**

33. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Salaries and wages	9,074,991	9,066,310
Employees' benefits and compensations	6,292,477	6,291,396
Post-employment benefits (Note 2d)	1,643,533	1,319,538
Pension plan contribution	390,705	369,061
Training	379,064	397,937
	17,780,770	17,444,242

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

34. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	2024
Office supplies	5,694,527	5,833,053
Repair and maintenance	2,377,394	2,020,849
Depreciation	2,402,780	2,017,454
Communication	1,241,776	1,828,596
Promotion	1,596,938	1,657,278
Rental	1,334,875	1,143,353
Professional fees	484,399	777,296
Water, electricity and fuel	311,789	324,939
Final tax expenses	240,707	262,826
Amortisation of intangible assets - software	199,255	150,095
Computer and software	74,841	128,701
Insurance	86,722	64,510
Transportation	58,701	59,903
Research and development	51,439	33,155
Security	21,940	21,709
Others	602,032	550,425
	16,780,115	16,874,142

35. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, as follows:

	2025	2024
Net income for the year	57,537,287	54,836,305
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (in full amount)	123,244,982,342	123,275,050,000
Basic earnings per share (in full amount)	467	445

There were no instruments which can potentially be converted into ordinary shares. Therefore, diluted earnings per share is equivalent to basic earnings per share.

36. APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk dated 12 March 2025 (minutes prepared by Christina Dwi Utami, S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn., with Minutes No. 86), resolved the appropriation of 2024 net income, as follows:

a. Net profit of 2024 amounting to Rp 548,363 will be appropriated for reserved funds.
b. Distribute cash dividends in the amount of Rp 36,982,515 (Rp 300 (full amount) per share) to shareholders who have the right to receive cash dividends. The total cash dividend that will be paid on 11 April 2025 is Rp 30,818,763 (the 2024 financial year interim dividend has been paid on 11 December 2024 amounting to Rp 6,163,752).

36. APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME (continued)

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk dated 12 March 2025 (minutes prepared by Christina Dwi Utami, S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn., with Minutes No. 86), resolved the appropriation of 2024 net income, as follows: (continued)

c. Determine tantiem for members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors who serve in and during the 2024 financial year. The actual amount of tantiem paid is Rp 887,700.
d. Determine the remaining 2024 net profit after deducting dividends as retained earnings.

In accordance with the Decree of the Board of Directors Meeting dated 24 November 2025 No. 238 regarding the Distribution of Interim Dividends for Fiscal Year 2025, the Board of Directors determines that the Bank will pay interim dividends to shareholders for 2025 profits of Rp 55 (full amount) per share. The actual amount of interim dividends paid is Rp 6,776,284.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk dated 14 March 2024 (minutes prepared by Christina Dwi Utami, S.H., M.Hum., M.Kn., with Minutes No. 87), resolved the appropriation of 2023 net income, as follows:

a. Net profit of 2023 amounting to Rp 486,391 will be appropriated for reserve funds.
b. Distribute cash dividends in the amount of Rp 33,284,264 (Rp 270 (full amount) per share) to shareholders who have the right to receive cash dividends. The total cash dividend that will be paid on 4 April 2024 is Rp 28,045,074 (the 2023 Fiscal Year interim dividend has been paid on 20 December 2023 amounting to Rp 5,239,190).
c. Determine tantiem for members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors who serve in and during the 2023 financial year. The actual amount of tantiem paid is Rp 765,000.
d. Determine the remaining 2023 net profit after deducting dividends as retained earnings.

In accordance with the Decree of the Board of Directors Meeting dated 8 November 2024 No. 185 regarding the Distribution of Interim Dividends for Fiscal Year 2024, the Board of Directors determines that the Bank will pay interim dividends to shareholders for 2024 profits of Rp 50 (full amount) per share. The actual amount of interim dividends paid is Rp 6,163,752.

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial instruments have been classified based on their respective classifications. The material accounting policies in Note 2g describe how the categories of the financial assets and liabilities are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses (changes in fair value of financial instruments) are recognised.

Financial instrument valuation models

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;

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial instrument valuation models (continued)

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

- 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 these 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.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair values of common and more simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that used only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt securities and simple over-the-counter derivatives such as interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the needs for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining the fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

Management judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation models to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instruments being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default, prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates.

Valuation framework

Valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to an independent review from the business by Accounting and Tax Division ("ATX") and Risk Management Division. ATX is primarily responsible for ensuring that valuation adjustments have been properly accounted for. Risk Management Division performs an independent price validation to ensure that the Bank uses reliable market data from independent sources, e.g., traded prices and broker quotes.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Valuation framework (continued)

Valuation model is proposed by Risk Management Division and approved by the management. Risk Management Division performs a periodic review of the feasibility of the market data sources used for valuation. The market data used for price validation may include those sourced from recent trade data involving external counterparties or third parties such as Bloomberg, Reuters, brokers and pricing providers. The market data used should be representative of the market as much as possible, which can evolve over time as markets and financial instruments develop. To determine the quality of the market data inputs, factors such as independence, relevance, reliability, availability of multiple data sources and methodology employed by the pricing providers are taken into consideration.

Valuation of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments of the Group, measured at fair values, and their analysis by the level in the fair value hierarchy.

	2025			
	Carrying amount			Fair value
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Level 2
Financial assets				
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	-	451,849	451,849	451,849
Financial assets at fair value - net	35,320,959	-	35,320,959	35,320,959
Investment securities - net	-	91,131,087	91,131,087	91,131,087
	35,320,959	**91,582,936**	**126,903,895**	**126,903,895**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value	97,406	-	97,406	97,406
	97,406	**-**	**97,406**	**97,406**

	2024			
	Carrying amount			Fair value
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Level 2
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value - net	21,524,617	-	21,524,617	21,524,617
Investment securities - net	-	98,379,739	98,379,739	98,379,739
	21,524,617	**98,379,739**	**119,904,356**	**119,904,356**
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value	257,613	-	257,613	257,613
	257,613	**-**	**257,613**	**257,613**

Fair value of placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks which measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were calculated using valuation techniques based on the Bank's internal model, which is a discounted cash flow method. Input used in the valuation techniques is market interest rate for money market instruments which have similar characteristics of credit, maturity, and yield.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Valuation of financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair value of marketable securities classified in the group measured at fair value through profit or loss, and the fair value of securities classified in the group measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is based on market prices issued by the pricing provider (Penilai Harga Efek Indonesia/"PHEI"). If this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities that have similar characteristics of credit, maturity, and yield.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair value of investment securities which measured at fair value through other comprehensive income did not include the fair value of investments in shares amounting to Rp 606,646 and Rp 540,492, respectively, which were valued at cost, since the fair value cannot be measured reliably.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments of the Group, which are not measured at fair values and their analysis by the level in the fair value hierarchy.

	2025				
	Carrying value		Fair value		
	Amortised cost	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Loans receivables - net	940,481,200	940,481,200	25,880,058	910,453,512	936,333,570
Consumer financing receivables - net	8,953,987	8,953,987	-	7,993,161	7,993,161
Finance lease receivables - net	8,005	8,005	-	6,635	6,635
Assets related to sharia transaction - *murabahah* receivables - net	2,253,861	2,253,861	-	2,253,861	2,253,861
Investment securities - net	317,683,267	317,683,267	326,278,201	-	326,278,201
	1,269,380,320	1,269,380,320	352,158,259	920,707,169	1,272,865,428
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	1,233,799,081	1,233,799,081	1,233,799,081	-	1,233,799,081
Sharia deposits	4,727,157	4,727,157	4,727,157	-	4,727,157
Finance lease liabilities	283,587	283,587	283,587	-	283,587
Deposits from other banks	3,966,077	3,966,077	3,966,077	-	3,966,077
Borrowings	2,047,436	2,047,436	2,049,293	-	2,049,293
Subordinated bonds	65,000	65,000	65,000	-	65,000
	1,244,888,338	1,244,888,338	1,244,890,195	-	1,244,890,195

	2024				
	Carrying value		Fair value		
	Amortised cost	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Loans receivables - net	868,686,210	868,686,210	25,116,622	852,431,302	877,547,924
Consumer financing receivables - net	9,435,564	9,435,564	-	9,135,934	9,135,934
Finance lease receivables - net	51,042	51,042	-	48,459	48,459
Assets related to sharia transaction - *murabahah* receivables - net	1,924,884	1,924,884	-	1,924,884	1,924,884
Investment securities - net	272,231,726	272,231,726	271,130,953	-	271,130,953
	1,152,329,426	1,152,329,426	296,247,575	863,540,579	1,159,788,154
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	1,120,613,667	1,120,613,667	1,120,613,667	-	1,120,613,667
Sharia deposits	3,511,679	3,511,679	3,511,679	-	3,511,679
Finance lease liabilities	302,470	302,470	302,470	-	302,470
Deposits from other banks	3,656,298	3,656,298	3,656,298	-	3,656,298
Borrowings	2,242,516	2,242,516	2,244,759	-	2,244,759
Subordinated bonds	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
	1,130,826,630	1,130,826,630	1,130,828,873	-	1,130,828,873

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

The financial instruments not measured at fair value are measured at amortised cost.

The following financial instruments are short-term financial instruments or financial instruments which are re-priced periodically to current market rates, therefore, the fair values of financial instruments are reasonable approximation of carrying value.

Financial assets:
- Cash
- Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
- Current accounts with other banks
- Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
- Acceptance receivables
- Bills receivables
- Securities purchased under agreements to resell
- Other assets

Financial liabilities:
- Securities sold under agreements to repurchase
- Acceptance payables
- Estimated losses from commitment and contingency
- Other liabilities

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of loans receivable, consumer financing receivables, finance lease receivables and borrowings were determined using discounted cash flows based on internal interest rate.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of investment securities issued at amortised cost based on market prices issued by pricing provider (Penilai Harga Efek Indonesia/"PHEI", formerly Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency/ “IBPA”) If the information is not available, the fair values were estimated using quoted market prices of securities which have similar characteristics of credit, maturity, and yield.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of deposits from customers and deposits from other banks are the same with the carrying amount since they are payables on demand in nature.

The fair values calculated are for disclosure purposes only and do not have any impact on the Group’s reported financial performance or position. The fair values calculated by the Group may be different from the actual amount that will be received or paid on the settlement or maturity of the financial instrument. As certain categories of financial instruments are not traded, there is management judgment and estimation involved in calculating their fair values.

38. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

In accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11/2020 concerning Job Creation Act, the Bank is required to provide post-employment benefits to its employees when their employments are terminated or when they retire. These benefits are primarily based on years of services and the employees’ compensation at termination or retirement. These post-employment benefits are defined benefits program.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

The Bank also had a defined contribution pension plan that covers all permanent employees who fulfilled the criteria determined by the Bank. This defined contribution pension plan is managed and administered by Dana Pensiun BCA which was established by the Bank to manage the assets, generate investment income and pay the post-employment benefits to the employees. The establishment of Dana Pensiun BCA had been ratified by the Minister of Finance of Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. KEP-020/KM.17/1995 dated 25 January 1995. The contribution to the pension plan is computed based on certain percentage of employees' basic salary, for which the contribution from employees and the Bank are 3% (three percent) and 5% (five percent), respectively. During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the accumulated contributions from the Bank are 2% (two percent) respectively, which are considered as a deduction against the post-employment benefits obligation in accordance with the Manpower Law.

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank has set aside funds that will be used to support the fulfilment of employee post-employment benefit obligations amounting to Rp 901,467 and Rp 752,365, respectively. These funds were placed in several insurance companies in the form of saving plan program and Financial Institution Pension Fund ("FIPF") in the form of *Dana Kompensasi Pasca Kerja* ("DKPK"), which meet the criteria to be recorded as plan assets.

The defined benefit pension plan provides actuarial risk exposures to the Bank, e.g., investment risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk.

Post-employment benefits provided by the Bank consist of pension, other long-term compensations in the form of long service benefits and post-employment healthcare benefits. The post-employment benefits obligation as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were calculated by Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria Steven & Mourits as the Bank's independent actuary, using the projected-unit-credit method. The main assumptions used by independent actuary were as follows:

	2025	2024
Economic assumptions:		
Annual discount rate		
Defined benefit pension plan	6.50%	7.15%
Other long-term compensations – Gold	6.55%	7.15%
Other long-term compensations – Non Gold	6.65%	7.15%
Post-employment healthcare benefits – Self Insured	6.05%	7.05%
Post-employment healthcare benefits – Insurance	6.80%	7.15%
Annual basic salary growth rate	8.80%	9.00%
Annual Self-Insured claim rate	13.00%	11.60%
Healthcare cost rate	11.50%	11.50%

The discount rate is used in determining the present value of the post-employment benefits obligation at valuation date. In general, the discount rate correlates with the yield on high quality government bonds that are traded in active capital markets at the reporting date.

The future basic salary growth assumption projects the post-employment benefits obligations starting from the valuation date through the normal retirement age. The basic salary growth rate is generally determined by applying inflation adjustment to scales of payment and by taking into account of the years of service.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

The Bank's obligation for post-employment benefits for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were in accordance with the independent actuary reports dated 6 January 2026 and 6 January 2025, respectively.

a. Post-employment benefits obligation

The post-employment benefits obligation as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plan and other long-term compensations		Post-employment healthcare benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Present value of obligation for post-employment benefits	12,440,880	11,736,185	288,958	183,746
Fair value of plan assets	(2,992,150)	(2,976,290)	-	-
Net obligation for post-employment benefits - Bank	**9,518,730**	**8,759,895**	**288,958**	**183,746**

The Subsidiaries' obligation for post-employment benefits as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 which were recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position amounting to Rp 185,545 and Rp 154,068, respectively.

b. Movement of post-employment benefits obligation

	Defined benefit pension plan and other long-term compensations		Post-employment healthcare benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Movement in the defined benefit obligation				
Post-employment benefit obligation, beginning of the year - Bank	8,759,895	8,727,398	183,746	156,844
Included in profit or loss				
Current service cost	810,050	796,911	14,452	13,799
Past service cost - amendment	-	(159,411)	2,383	8,751
Interest cost	575,689	545,010	12,716	12,221
Termination cost	181,116	37,523	-	8,298
Liability assumed due to recognition of past services	1,820	4,543	91	19,558
Impact of changes in attribution method in P&L	-	-	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial gains (losses) arising from:				
Changes in financial assumptions	761,629	(225,813)	95,676	(15,864)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	(101,789)	89,470	30,509	25,119
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	7,467	52,632	-	-
Impact of changes in attribution method in OCI	-	-	-	-
Others				
Fund placements in insurance companies (plan assets)	(901,467)	(752,365)	-	-
Post- employment benefits paid directly by the Bank	(575,680)	(356,003)	(50,615)	(44,980)
Post-employment benefits obligation, end of the year - Bank	**9,518,730**	**8,759,895**	**288,958**	**183,746**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

b. Movement of post-employment benefits obligation (continued)

The Subsidiaries' post-employment benefits expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 recorded in the profit or loss amounting to Rp 45,216 and Rp 32,335, respectively.

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, payments for post-employment benefits in the Subsidiaries amounting to Rp 4,594 and Rp 4,324, respectively, and the Subsidiaries have set aside funds that will be used to support the fulfilment of post-employment benefits obligation for each employee amounting of Rp 20,050 and Rp 7,750 by placing them with several insurance companies, which meet the criteria to be recorded as plan assets.

c. The composition of plan assets

The composition of plan assets from pension fund for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

	Percentage allocation as of 31 December 2025 Quoted market price for severance program			Percentage allocation as of 31 December 2025 Quoted market price for FIPF DKPK		
	AIA	Allianz	Manulife	AIA	Allianz	Manulife
Shares	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.70%	5.43%	7.42%
Bonds	0.00%	18.87%	0.00%	69.91%	67.45%	54.92%
Property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Derivatives	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash	100.00%	81.13%	100.00%	16.39%	27.12%	37.66%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

	Percentage allocation as of 31 December 2024 Quoted market price for severance program			Percentage allocation as of 31 December 2024 Quoted market price for FIPF DKPK		
	AIA	Allianz	Manulife	AIA	Allianz	Manulife
Shares	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9,40%	9,79%	9,21%
Bonds	0.00%	37.57%	0.00%	58,83%	59,21%	70,75%
Property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Derivatives	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash	100.00%	62.43%	100.00%	31,77%	31,00%	20,04%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

d. Changes in fair value of plan assets for post-employment program

	2025	2024
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year - Bank	2,976,290	3,120,458
Fund placements in insurance companies	901,467	752,365
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(7,467)	(52,632)
Interest income on plan assets	203,849	202,203
Post-employment benefits paid	(1,151,989)	(1,046,104)
Fair value of plan assets, end of the year - Bank	**2,922,150**	**2,976,290**

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

e. Historical information - Bank:

	31 December					
	2025	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Defined benefits pension plan and other long-term compensation						
Present value of post-employment benefits obligation	12,440,880	11,736,185	11,847,856	11,225,855	11,800,914	12,966,647
Fair value of plan assets	(2,922,150)	(2,976,290)	(3,120,458)	(3,952,724)	(4,877,681)	(3,664,581)
Deficit	9,518,730	8,759,895	8,727,398	7,273,131	6,923,233	9,302,065
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(101,789)	89,470	350,315	13,149	(159,362)	(9,914)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	7,467	53,632	187,347	159,472	(440,474)	555,010
Post-employment healthcare benefits						
Present value of post-employment benefits obligation	288,958	183,746	156,844	137,462	197,102	214,570
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	30,509	25,119	29,185	14,093	(15,238)	(15,955)

f. Sensitivity analysis

Changes in 1 (one) percent of actuarial assumptions will have the following impacts:

	2025					
	Defined benefit pension plan		**Other long-term compensations**		**Post-employment healthcare benefits**	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate (1% movement)	(435,904)	489,807	(295,975)	344,200	(21,674)	30,106
Basic salary rate (1% movement)	541,763	(491,512)	351,948	(308,837)	-	-
Healthcare cost rate (1% movement)	-	-	-	-	24,773	(21,695)

	2024					
	Defined benefit pension plan		**Other long-term compensations**		**Post-employment healthcare benefits**	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate (1% movement)	(397,170)	443,541	(255,558)	295,487	(13,688)	19,379
Basic salary rate (1% movement)	495,259	(451,964)	305,338	(269,456)	-	-
Healthcare cost rate (1% movement)	-	-	-	-	16,152	(14,049)

g. Expected Maturity Analysis

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted pension benefits and post-employment healthcare benefits is as follows:

	Up to 10 years	**10 - 20 years**	**20 years and beyond**
Pension benefit	7,947,630	4,192,199	3,948,406
Other long-term compensations	3,487,993	1,762,496	2,048,926
Post-employment healthcare benefits	223,879	136,585	179,642

h. The weighted-average of period of the defined benefits obligation, other long-term compensations – non gold, other long-term compensations – gold, post-retirement healthcare benefits – self insured and post-retirement healthcare benefits – insurance were 12.15 years; 12.82 years; 15.62 years; 6.68 years; and 18.58 years as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 11.89 years; 12.51 years; 15.19 years; 6.54 years; and 18.66 years).

39. CUSTODIAL SERVICES

The Bank's Custodial Services Bureau obtained its license to provide custodial services from the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam, currently Financial Services Authority or "OJK") under its Decision Letter No. KEP-148/PM/1991 dated 13 November 1991.

The services offered by the Bank's Custodial Services Bureau include of custody services for stocks, government and corporate bonds, deposits, mutual fund administrations, and cash management contracts, which include dividend receives, rates and other rights, finishing securities transactions, and representing account holders included as customers.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. CUSTODIAL SERVICES (continued)

Assets administered by the Bank's Custodial Services Bureau consist of shares, bonds, deposits, commercial papers and other money market instruments.

40. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group disclosed the financial information based on the products were as follows:

	2025			
	Loans	Treasury	Others	Total
Assets	940,481,200	524,766,024	121,581,312	1,586,828,536
Interest and sharia income	67,446,394	26,686,436	4,779,822	98,912,652
Fee-based income and others	3,533,241	619,672	18,153,174	22,306,087

	2024			
	Loans	Treasury	Others	Total
Assets	868,686,210	459,238,130	121,376,988	1,449,301,328
Interest and sharia income	63,092,902	26,955,707	4,747,845	94,796,454
Fee-based income and others	3,418,479	288,678	19,480,693	23,187,850

The Group main operations are managed in Indonesian territory. Bank's business segment is classified into 5 (five) main geographic areas, which are Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, East Indonesia and overseas operation.

Information regarding segment based on geographic of the Group is presented in table below:

	2025				
	Sumatera	Java	Kalimantan	East Indonesia	Total
Interest and sharia income	4,677,889	89,629,619	1,861,422	2,743,722	98,912,652
Interest and sharia expenses	(557,399)	(12,269,210)	(195,154)	(342,732)	(13,364,495)
Net interest and sharia income	4,120,490	77,360,409	1,666,268	2,400,990	85,548,157
Insurance revenue	-	2,003,240	-	-	2,003,240
Insurance expenses	-	(1,858,302)	-	-	(1,858,302)
Net insurance revenue	-	144,938	-	-	144,938
Net fees and commissions income	1,245,732	16,976,557	513,461	924,357	19,660,107
Net income from transaction at fair value through profit or loss	13,090	3,947,666	4,287	42,101	4,007,144
Other operating income	32,322	2,536,466	22,683	54,509	2,645,980
Total segment income	5,411,634	100,966,036	2,206,699	3,421,957	112,006,326
Depreciation and amortisation	(41,782)	(2,517,305)	(15,492)	(35,853)	(2,610,432)
Other material non-cash elements:					
Reversal of allowance for impairment losses on asset	(136,799)	(3,487,531)	(322,807)	(63,910)	(4,011,047)
Other operating expenses	(1,601,360)	(30,827,583)	(579,695)	(1,115,333)	(34,123,971)
Income before tax	3,631,693	64,133,617	1,288,705	2,206,861	71,260,876
Income tax expense					(13,697,783)
Net income for the year					57,563,093
Assets	100,740,319	1,383,382,831	38,447,409	64,257,977	1,586,828,536
Liabilities	100,740,319	1,091,062,581	38,447,409	64,257,977	1,294,508,286
Loans receivable - net	42,184,312	854,083,225	18,659,728	25,553,935	940,481,200
Deposits from customers	99,740,302	1,032,245,004	38,178,652	63,635,123	1,233,799,081
Sharia deposits	-	4,727,157	-	-	4,727,157
Temporary *syirkah* deposits	-	10,632,695	-	-	10,632,695

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Information regarding segment based on geographic of the Group is presented in table below: (continued)

	2024					
	Sumatera	Java	Kalimantan	East Indonesia	Overseas operation	Total
Interest and sharia income	4,427,250	86,036,942	1,711,892	2,582,953	37,417	94,796,454
Interest and sharia expenses	(565,890)	(11,454,256)	(195,103)	(313,090)	(3,951)	(12,532,290)
Net interest and sharia income	3,861,360	74,582,686	1,516,789	2,269,863	33,466	82,264,164
Insurance revenue	-	3,110,733	-	-	-	3,110,733
Insurance expenses	-	(1,753,761)	-	-	-	(1,753,761)
Net insurance revenue	-	1,356,972	-	-	-	1,356,972
Net fees and commissions income	1,136,562	15,562,427	461,532	816,852	2,546	17,979,919
Net income from transaction at fair value through profit or loss	(83,918)	2,906,754	5,075	42,112	(15,494)	2,854,529
Other operating income	37,737	2,008,107	12,275	45,528	(6,451)	2,097,196
Total segment income	4,951,741	96,416,946	1,995,671	3,174,355	14,067	106,552,780
Depreciation and amortisation	(44,915)	(2,060,098)	(20,240)	(37,266)	(5,030)	(2,167,549)
Other material non-cash elements:						
Reversal of allowance for impairment losses on asset	179,018	(2,423,564)	141,270	67,000	1,823	(2,034,453)
Other operating expenses	(1,536,804)	(30,972,111)	(546,303)	(1,043,365)	(34,345)	(34,132,928)
Income before tax	3,549,040	60,961,173	1,570,398	2,160,724	(23,485)	68,217,850
Income tax expense						(13,366,576)
Net income for the year						**54,851,274**
Assets	93,995,732	1,262,486,824	34,992,548	57,473,797	352,427	1,449,301,328
Liabilities	93,995,732	990,512,830	34,992,548	57,473,797	4,517	1,176,979,424
Loans receivable - net	38,739,422	788,949,509	16,219,497	24,777,782	-	868,686,210
Deposits from customers	92,838,676	936,118,359	34,725,741	56,930,891	-	1,120,613,667
Sharia deposits	-	3,511,679	-	-	-	3,511,679
Temporary *syirkah* deposits	-	9,486,817	-	-	-	9,486,817

41. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, and consolidation risk.

The following notes present information about the Bank’s exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank’s objectives, policies and process which are undertaken by the Bank in measuring and managing risk.

a. Risk management framework

The Bank recognises that in operating its business, there are inherent risks in its financial instruments, i.e. credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk which consists of foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, operational risk and other risk.

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Risk management framework (continued)

In order to control those risks, the Bank implemented an integrated Risk Management Framework which is stated in its Basic Policy of Risk Management ("KDMR"). This framework is used as a tool for determining the strategies, organisation, policies and guidances as well as the Bank's infrastructures to ensure that all risks faced by the Bank can be properly identified, measured, controlled and reported.

To implement an effective risk management, the Bank has established a Risk Management Committee whose functions are to address overall risk issues faced by the Bank and recommend risk management policies to the Board of Directors.

In addition to the above-mentioned committee, the Bank also has other committees which are responsible to handle specific risks, such as: Credit Policy Committee, Credit Committee and Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO").

The Bank always conducts a thorough risk assessment on management plan to release new products and/or activities in accordance with the type of risks regulated by the prevailing Bank Indonesia Regulations ("PBI"), Financial Services Authority Regulation ("POJK") and other prevailing regulations.

b. Credit risk management

The credit organisation is continuously being improved with an emphasis on the four eyes principle, in which the credit decision is determined with the considerations of 2 (two) functions, i.e. business development function and credit risk analysis function.

The Bank has Basic Policy of Bank's Credit ("KDPB") which are continuously being improved, in line with the Bank's development, PBI, POJK and in accordance with "International Best Practices".

The Bank has developed a debtor risk rating system, which is known as the Internal Credit Risk Rating/Scoring System. Each debtor is assigned a risk rating, which is intended to assist authorized officials in analyzing credit proposals more accurately and effectively.

To ensure that credit quality is maintained well, in accordance with the Bank's risk appetite and applicable regulations, credit limits are set and credit portfolios are monitored regularly, both per credit category and bankwide.

The Bank has developed credit risk management by conducting regular stress testing analyses using various scenarios relevant to the credit portfolio and monitoring the results. Stress testing is useful for the Bank as a tool to estimate the impact of potential risks under stressful conditions, allowing the Bank to develop appropriate strategies to mitigate these potential risks as part of its contingency plan.

In order to monitor and control credit risk of the Subsidiaries, the Bank monitors the Subsidiaries' credit risk regularly, to ensure that the Subsidiaries have a good and effective Credit Risk Management Policy.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

For financial assets recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk generally equals their carrying amount. For bank guarantees and irrevocable Letters of Credit issued, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the bank guarantees and irrevocable Letters of Credit issued are called upon. For credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the unused committed loan facilities granted to customers.

i. Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table presents maximum exposure to the Group's credit risk of financial instruments in the consolidated statements of financial position (on-balance sheet) and consolidated administrative accounts (off-balance sheet).

	2025	2024
Consolidated financial position:		
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	47,768,278	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks - net	5,331,638	4,097,199
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	9,813,541	15,714,884
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	35,320,959	21,524,617
Acceptance receivables - net	9,494,630	9,621,047
Bills receivable - net	11,825,095	8,891,769
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	5,285,513	1,449,562
Loans receivable - net	940,481,200	868,686,210
Consumer financing receivables - net	8,953,987	9,435,564
Finance lease receivables - net	8,005	51,042
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	2,253,861	1,924,884
Investment securities - net	409,421,000	371,151,957
Other assets - net		
Accrued interest income	9,167,872	8,326,105
Transactions related to ATM and credit card	3,499,738	3,906,220
Unaccepted bills receivable	28,554	163,769
Receivables from customer transactions	612,303	341,152
Insurance contract assets	642,232	588,163
Others	361,373	390,568
	1,500,269,779	1,362,672,854
Consolidated administrative account - net:		
Unused credit facilities to customers - committed	346,587,948	315,308,816
Unused credit facilities to other banks - committed	2,309,239	2,411,712
Irrevocable Letters of Credit facilities	10,180,618	10,009,892
Bank guarantees issued to customers	29,266,512	26,694,505
	388,344,317	354,424,925
	1,888,614,096	1,717,097,779

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

ii. Concentration of credit risk analysis

The Bank encourages the diversification of its credit portfolio among a variety of geographic area, industries and credit products in order to minimise the credit risk.

The concentration of loans by type of loan, currency and economic sector is disclosed in Note 12.

Based on counterparty

The following table presents concentration of credit risk of the Group by counterparty:

	2025				
	Corporate	Government and Bank Indonesia	Bank	Individual	Total
Consolidated financial position:					
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	-	47,768,278	-	-	47,768,278
Current accounts with other banks	-	-	5,332,406	-	5,332,406
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks	-	4,310,376	5,505,675	-	9,816,051
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,109,565	32,910,620	300,774	-	35,320,959
Acceptance receivables	9,220,676	-	472,435	1,832	9,694,943
Bills receivable	428,757	-	11,401,719	-	11,830,476
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	3,822,008	1,213,933	250,508	5,286,449
Loans receivable	677,443,474	4,366,975	25,880,058	262,542,727	970,233,234
Consumer financing receivables	555,446	-	98	8,910,954	9,466,498
Finance lease receivables	10,072	-	-	260	10,332
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables	2,262,708	-	-	12,996	2,275,704
Investment securities	50,019,841	354,582,474	5,444,427	-	410,046,742
Other assets					
Accrued interest income	2,801,853	5,401,957	193,937	770,125	9,167,872
Transactions related to ATM and credit card	3,499,738	-	-	-	3,499,738
Unaccepted bills receivable	28,649	-	-	-	28,649
Receivables from customer transactions	40,219	-	-	572,084	612,303
Insurance contract assets	642,232	-	-	-	642,232
Others	363,256	-	-	-	363,256
Total	749,426,486	453,162,688	55,745,462	273,061,486	1,531,396,122
Allowance for impairment losses					(31,126,343)
					1,500,269,779
Commitments and contingencies with credit risk:					
Unused credit facilities - committed	287,540,483	1,133,025	2,358,761	60,679,762	351,712,031
Irrevocable Letters of Credit facilities	10,200,581	-	-	5,356	10,205,937
Bank guarantees issued to customers	27,154,470	-	1,146,739	992,049	29,293,258
Total	324,895,534	1,133,025	3,505,500	61,677,167	391,211,226
Allowance for impairment losses					(2,866,909)
					388,344,317

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

ii. Concentration of credit risk analysis (continued)

Based on counterparty (continued)

The following table presents concentration of credit risk of the Group by counterparty: (continued)

	2024				
	Corporate	Government and Bank Indonesia	Bank	Individual	Total
Consolidated financial position:					
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	-	36,408,142	-	-	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks	-	-	4,097,837	-	4,097,837
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks	-	8,646,539	7,070,057	-	15,716,596
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	555,573	20,804,466	164,578	-	21,524,617
Acceptance receivables	9,508,319	799	541,930	10,694	10,061,742
Bills receivable	640,986	-	8,253,899	-	8,894,885
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	47,809	1,366,281	36,513	1,450,603
Loans receivable	614,612,475	5,500,000	25,116,622	256,081,756	901,310,853
Consumer financing receivables	633,718	-	165	9,164,965	9,798,848
Finance lease receivables	50,660	-	-	895	51,555
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables	820,454	-	-	1,118,269	1,938,723
Investment securities	46,780,829	317,652,887	7,270,807	-	371,704,523
Other assets					
Accrued interest income	2,846,813	4,483,982	203,850	791,460	8,326,105
Transactions related to ATM and credit card	3,906,220	-	-	-	3,906,220
Unaccepted bills receivable	164,760	-	-	-	164,760
Receivables from customer transactions	55,625	-	-	285,527	341,152
Insurance contract assets	526,773	-	25,015	36,375	588,163
Others	351,231	-	-	61,540	412,771
Total	681,454,436	395,544,624	54,111,041	267,587,994	1,396,698,095
Allowance for impairment losses					(34,025,241)
					1,362,672,854
Commitments and contingencies with credit risk:					
Unused credit facilities - committed	260,424,847	-	2,411,462	57,782,545	320,618,854
Irrevocable Letters of Credit facilities	10,053,228	-	-	2,280	10,055,508
Bank guarantees issued to customers	24,926,592	-	807,284	991,874	26,725,750
Total	295,404,667	-	3,218,746	58,776,699	357,400,112
Allowance for impairment losses					(2,975,187)
					354,424,925

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

iii. Credit risk analysis

The following table presents the financial assets classified into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3:

	2025			
	Carrying Value			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Measured at amortised cost:				
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	47,768,278	-	-	47,768,278
Current accounts with other banks - net	5,331,638	-	-	5,331,638
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	9,361,592	-	-	9,361,592
Acceptance receivables - net	9,440,141	33,339	21,150	9,494,630
Bills receivables - net	11,825,010	-	85	11,825,095
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	5,285,513	-	-	5,285,513
Loans receivable - net	922,685,517	11,358,242	6,437,441	940,481,200
Investment securities - net	317,683,267	-	-	317,683,267
Consumer financing receivables - net	8,752,114	83,521	118,352	8,953,987
Finance lease receivables - net	8,005	-	-	8,005
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	2,206,601	-	47,260	2,253,861
Other assets - net				
Accrued interest income	9,167,872	-	-	9,167,872
Transactions related to ATM and credit card	3,499,738	-	-	3,499,738
Unaccepted bills receivable	28,554	-	-	28,554
Receivables from customer transactions	612,303	-	-	612,303
Insurance contract assets	642,232	-	-	642,232
Others	361,373	-	-	361,373
	1,354,659,748	11,475,102	6,624,288	1,372,759,138
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	35,320,959	-	-	35,320,959
	35,320,959	-	-	35,320,959
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):				
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	451,949	-	-	451,949
Investment securities - net	91,701,111	36,622	-	91,737,733
	91,153,060	36,622	-	92,189,682
	1,482,331,818	11,406,233	6,531,728	1,500,269,779

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

iii. Credit risk analysis (continued)

The following table presents the financial assets classified into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3: (continued)

	2024			
	Carrying Value			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Measured at amortised cost:				
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	36,408,142	-	-	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks - net	4,097,199	-	-	4,097,199
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	15,714,884	-	-	15,714,884
Acceptance receivables - net	9,619,854	905	288	9,621,047
Bills receivables - net	8,891,768	-	1	8,891,769
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	1,449,562	-	-	1,449,562
Loans receivable - net	852,946,444	10,448,386	5,291,380	868,686,210
Investment securities - net	272,215,470	16,256	-	272,231,726
Consumer financing receivables - net	9,253,219	68,484	113,861	9,435,564
Finance lease receivables - net	48,774	81	2,187	51,042
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	1,897,288	22,348	5,248	1,924,884
Other assets - net				
Accrued interest income	8,326,105	-	-	8,326,105
Transactions related to ATM and credit card	3,906,220	-	-	3,906,220
Unaccepted bills receivable	163,769	-	-	163,769
Receivables from customer transactions	341,152	-	-	341,152
Insurance contract assets	588,163	-	-	588,163
Others	350,180	11,315	29,073	390,568
	1,226,218,193	10,567,775	5,442,038	1,242,228,006
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,524,617	-	-	21,524,617
	21,524,617	-	-	21,524,617
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):				
Investment securities - net	98,882,720	22,809	14,702	98,920,231
	98,882,720	22,809	14,702	98,920,231
	1,346,625,530	10,590,584	5,456,740	1,362,672,854

Classification of Financial Assets

The classification of financial assets is based on a business model and tests of cash flows characteristics (Solely Payment of Principal & Interest ("SPPI")), The Bank's financial assets are classified as follows:

- Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ("FVPL")
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI")
- Amortised Cost

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

iii. Credit risk analysis (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss

The calculation of Bank provisions refers to SFAS 109 which introduces the expected credit loss method to measure the loss of a financial instrument resulting from the impairment of financial instruments, SFAS 109 requires immediate recognition for the impact of expected credit loss changes after initial recognition of the financial asset.

The Bank develops risk parameter modelling such as PD (Probability of Default), LGD (Loss Given Default) and EAD (Exposure at Default) which are used as components for calculating expected credit losses.

Staging Criteria

SFAS 109 requires entity to classify financial instruments into three stages of impairment (stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3) by determining whether there is a significant increase in credit risk.

The Bank measures the allowance for losses of an expected 12 months credit loss for financial assets with low credit risk at the reporting date (stage 1) and lifetime credit losses for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2).

In general, financial assets with arrears of 30 days or more and not yet experiencing an impairment will always be considered to have significant increase credit risk (“SICR”).

Forward-looking Information

In calculating expected credit losses, the Bank considers the effect of the macroeconomic forecast, In addition, the Bank also determines a probability weighted for the possibility of such macro scenario. Various macroeconomic variables (“MEV”) are used in the modelling of SFAS 109 depending on the results of statistical analysis of the suitability of the MEV with historical data for impairment model development, The calculation of the expected credit loss and the macroeconomic forecast (“MEV”) are reviewed by the Bank periodically. MEV used by the Bank includes GDP, inflation rate, exchange rate and others.

Individually impaired financial assets

Individually impaired financial assets are financial assets that are individually significant and there is objective evidence that impairment loss has incurred after initial recognition of the financial assets. The measurements are made by comparing all contractual cash flows due with the cash flows expected to be received by the Bank (cash shortfall), discounted with the effective interest rate.

Financial assets that are not individually significant and assessed for collective impairment

Financial assets that are not individually significant consist of loans and receivables of the Group to retail debtors, i.e. Small & Medium Enterprise (“SME”) debtors, consumer financing receivables (including joint financing) debtors, mortgage and its housing renovation loans, vehicle loans and credit card. The impairment of these financial assets is assessed collectively by grouping them based on similar risk characteristics. Collective measurement is done statistically using the parameters PD (Probability of Default), LGD (Loss Given Default) and EAD (Exposure at Default).

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

iii. Credit risk analysis (continued)

Financial assets that are past due and impaired

Receivables that are due are all receivables that are past due for more than 90 (ninety) days, either for principal payments and/or interest payments, Meanwhile, impaired receivables are financial assets that have significant value individually and there is objective evidence that individual impairment occurs after the initial recognition of the financial assets.

In accordance with the quality, loans, acceptances, and bills receivable are grouped into 3 (three) categories, namely high grade, standard grade, and low grade, based on the Bank's internal estimate of probability defaults on certain debtors or portfolios which are assessed based on a number of qualitative and quantitative factors.

Loans, acceptances and bills receivable with a rating scale internal risk RR1 through RR7 according to the internal credit risk rating/scoring system is included in the high grade category, High category grade is a loan whose debtor has a strong capacity in terms of repayment of all obligations in a timely manner because they are supported by Appropriate or solid sound fundamental factors and are not easily influenced by changes in unfavourable economic conditions.

Loans, acceptances and bills receivable with a rating scale internal risks RR8 through RR9 according to the internal credit risk rating/scoring system are included in the standard grade category, Standard grade category is a loan whose debtor is deemed to have adequate capacity in terms of interest and principal payments, but is quite sensitive against changes in unfavourable economic conditions.

Loans, acceptances and notes receivable with a rating scale internal risk RR10 and loss according to the internal credit risk rating/scoring system are included in the low grade category, Low grade category is a loan whose debtor is vulnerable in terms of interest and principal payment capacity due to unfavourable fundamental factors and/or very sensitive to unfavourable economic conditions.

iv. Collateral

Collateral is held to mitigate credit risk exposures and risk mitigation policies determine the eligibility of collateral types that can be accepted by the Bank, The Bank differentiates collateral types based on its liquidity and existence into solid collaterals and non-solid collaterals, Solid collaterals are collaterals which have relatively high liquidity value and/or the existence is permanent (is not easily moved) i.e., cash collaterals and land/building, and therefore, the collaterals can be repossessed or taken over by the Bank when the loan to debtor/group debtor becomes non-performing, Non-solid collaterals are collaterals which have relatively low liquidity value and/or the existence is temporary (easily moveable) i.e., vehicles, machineries, inventories, receivables, etc, As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank held collaterals against loans receivables in the form of cash, properties (land/building), motor vehicles, guarantees, machineries, inventories, debt securities, etc.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

iv. Collateral (continued)

The Bank's policy in connection with collateral as mitigation of credit risk depends on the credit category or facilities provided, For SME loans, all loans should be supported with collateral (collateral based lending) whereby at least 50% (fifty percent) of it are solid collaterals, For corporate and commercial loans, the collateral values are determined based on analysis of the individual debtor credit worthiness, The collateral value is determined based on the appraisal value at the time of loan approval and periodically reviewed.

For mortgage facility ("KPR"), the Bank requires that all facilities should be supported by collateral properties (land/building), The Bank applies the Loan-to-Value ("LTV") regulation gradually, starting from the first mortgage facility and so forth, in accordance with the rules imposed by the regulator, Value of the collateral for KPR is calculated based on the collateral value when credit is granted and renewed every 30 (thirty) months, For auto loan facility ("KKB"), the Bank requires that all facilities should be supported by collateral vehicles, The Bank applied the down payment rule, in accordance with the regulation imposed by the regulator.

Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables is secured by the related certificates of ownership ("BPKB") of the vehicles being financed.

For foreign exchange transactions, either spot or forward, the Bank requires cash collaterals which are set at a certain percentage of facility provided, If the debtor has other credit facilities in the Bank, the debtor may use the collateral that has been given previously to be crossed with each other, The policy on percentage of the required collateral will be reviewed periodically, in line with the fluctuation and volatility of Rupiah currency to foreign currency exchange rate.

Details of financial and non-financial assets obtained by the Bank during the year by taking possession of collaterals held as security against financial assets as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, presented in other assets at the lower of carrying amount and net realisable value, were as follows:

	2025	2024
Land	171,126	169,858
Building	1,612,242	1,454,484
Other commercial properties	328,622	170,326
Fair value	**2,111,990**	**1,794,668**

The Bank generally does not use repossessed non-cash foreclosed assets for its own operations, The Bank's policy is to realise foreclosed assets as part of the settlement of credit.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, foreclosed assets owned by the Subsidiaries amounting to Rp 50,737 and Rp 64,552, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Credit risk management (continued)

v. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had financial assets measured at the fair value through profit or loss amounting to Rp 35,320,959 and Rp 21,524,617, respectively (Note 8), Information on credit quality of the maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) was as follows:

	2025	2024
Government securities:		
Investment grade	32,910,054	20,799,789
Corporate bonds:		
Investment grade	666,366	141,462
Asset-Backed Securities:		
Investment grade	764,269	-
Derivative assets:		
Government and Bank Indonesia as counterparties	566	-
Other banks as counterparties	43,927	2,289
Corporates as counterparties	73,575	218,919
Others	862,202	389,158
Fair value	**35,320,959**	**21,524,617**

vi. Investment securities

As of 31 December 2026 and 2025, the Group had investment securities at the carrying value amounting to Rp 409,421,000 and Rp 371,151,957, respectively (Note 14). Information on credit quality of the maximum exposure to credit risk of investment securities was as follows:

	2025	2024
Government securities:		
Investment grade	355,566,254	322,134,558
Corporate bonds:		
Investment grade	35,655,911	33,407,575
Non-Investment grade	39,746	3,788
Others	18,159,089	15,606,036
Carrying value	**409,421,000**	**371,151,957**

c. Liquidity risk management

The Bank emphasises the importance of maintaining adequate liquidity to meet its commitments to its customers and other parties, whether in loans disbursement, repayment of customers' deposits or to meet operational liquidity requirements. The management of overall liquidity needs is overseen by ALCO and operationally by the Treasury Division.

The Bank has implemented liquidity provisions in accordance with regulatory requirements regarding the obligation to meet Rupiah liquidity (Reserve Requirement/"RR") and the MPLB. Furthermore, the Bank also monitors liquidity ratios such as the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

In order to reduce risk of dependency to single funding, the Subsidiaries have diversified its funding resources. Besides capital and collection from customers, the Subsidiaries generate funding resources from bank loans and if needed, access funding capital market, through bonds and medium-term notes issuance.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Liquidity risk management (continued)

The following table presents the undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities and administrative accounts of the Group based on remaining period to contractual maturity as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025						
	Carrying value	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Up to 1 month	> 1 - 3 months	> 3 months - 1 year	> 1 – 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	(1,233,799,081)	(1,234,027,465)	(1,197,795,455)	(31,930,057)	(4,301,953)	-	-
Sharia deposits	(4,727,157)	(4,727,348)	(4,727,348)	-	-	-	-
Deposits from other banks	(3,966,077)	(3,966,147)	(3,964,015)	(2,132)	-	-	-
Acceptance payables	(4,733,862)	(4,733,862)	(1,854,589)	(1,937,405)	(773,776)	(168,092)	-
Borrowings	(2,047,436)	(2,049,291)	(1,399,291)	(650,000)	-	-	-
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	(2,866,909)	(2,866,909)	(233,752)	(510,706)	(1,519,858)	(560,896)	(41,697)
Accruals and other liabilities	(3,811,307)	(3,811,307)	(3,514,361)	(9,256)	(30,687)	(207,313)	(49,690)
Subordinated bonds	(65,000)	(66,242)	(1,242)	-	-	(65,000)	-
	(1,256,016,829)	(1,256,248,571)	(1,213,490,053)	(35,039,556)	(6,626,274)	(1,001,301)	(91,387)
Derivative financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:	(97,406)						
Outflow		(25,788,864)	(18,551,296)	(4,361,781)	(2,791,262)	(84,525)	-
Inflow		25,677,471	18,483,767	4,337,530	2,772,799	83,375	-
	(97,406)	(111,393)	(67,529)	(24,251)	(18,463)	(1,150)	-
Administrative accounts							
Unused credit facilities to customers - committed		(349,402,792)	(349,402,792)	-	-	-	-
Unused credit facilities to other banks - committed		(2,309,239)	(2,309,239)	-	-	-	-
Irrevocable Letters of Credit facilities		(10,205,937)	(2,709,891)	(5,496,410)	(1,283,584)	(716,052)	-
Bank guarantees issued to customers		(29,293,258)	(2,806,863)	(7,231,329)	(14,047,001)	(5,197,562)	(10,503)
		(391,211,226)	(357,228,785)	(12,727,739)	(15,330,585)	(5,913,614)	(10,503)
	(1,256,114,235)	(1,647,571,190)	(1,570,786,367)	(47,791,546)	(21,975,322)	(6,916,065)	(101,890)

	2024						
	Carrying value	Gross nominal inflow/ (outflow)	Up to 1 month	> 1 - 3 months	> 3 months - 1 year	> 1 – 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	(1,120,613,667)	(1,120,871,522)	(1,073,604,905)	(42,976,722)	(4,289,895)	-	-
Sharia deposits	(3,511,679)	(3,511,776)	(3,511,776)	-	-	-	-
Deposits from other banks	(3,656,298)	(3,656,327)	(3,621,195)	(35,132)	-	-	-
Acceptance payables	(4,651,955)	(4,651,955)	(1,953,035)	(1,784,655)	(902,423)	(11,842)	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(1,330,996)	(1,330,996)	(1,330,996)	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	(2,242,516)	(2,244,833)	(298,499)	-	(1,650,000)	(296,334)	-
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	(2,975,187)	(2,975,187)	(250,713)	(534,449)	(1,497,920)	(636,589)	(55,516)
Accruals and other liabilities	(3,303,470)	(3,303,470)	(2,966,364)	(23,549)	(34,526)	(232,750)	(46,281)
Subordinated bonds	(500,000)	(500,296)	(9,296)	-	(435,000)	-	(65,000)
	(1,142,785,768)	(1,143,055,362)	(1,087,546,779)	(45,354,507)	(8,809,764)	(1,177,515)	(166,797)
Derivative financial liabilities							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:	(257,613)						
Outflow		(33,439,150)	(26,618,772)	(6,218,655)	(601,723)	-	-
Inflow		33,152,453	26,411,154	6,151,332	589,967	-	-
	(257,613)	(286,697)	(207,618)	(67,323)	(11,756)	-	-
Administrative accounts							
Unused credit facilities to customers - committed		(318,207,142)	(318,207,142)	-	-	-	-
Unused credit facilities to other banks - committed		(2,411,712)	(2,411,712)	-	-	-	
Irrevocable Letters of Credit facilities		(10,055,508)	(2,902,168)	(5,172,370)	(1,850,411)	(130,559)	-
Bank guarantees issued to customers		(26,725,750)	(2,824,369)	(6,462,513)	(12,954,144)	(4,477,494)	(7,230)
		(357,400,112)	(326,345,391)	(11,634,883)	(14,804,555)	(4,608,053)	(7,230)
	(1,143,043,381)	(1,500,742,171)	(1,414,099,788)	(57,056,713)	(23,626,075)	(5,785,568)	(174,027)

The tables above were prepared based on remaining contractual maturities of the financial liabilities and irrevocable Letters of Credit facility, while for issued guarantee contracts and unused committed credit facility were based on its earliest possible contractual maturity. The Bank's and Subsidiaries' expected cash flows from these instruments vary significantly from the above analysis. For example, current accounts and saving accounts are expected to have a stable or increasing balance, or unused committed credit facility to customers/other banks are not all expected to be drawn down immediately.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Liquidity risk management (continued)

The nominal inflow and outflow disclosed in the above table represents the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to the principal and interest on the financial liabilities or commitments. The disclosure for derivatives shows a gross inflow and outflow amount for derivatives that have simultaneous gross settlement (e.g., foreign currency forward).

Analysis on the carrying value of financial assets and liabilities based on remaining contractual maturities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Note 42.

d. Market risk management

i. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank conducts foreign currency trading in accordance with its internal policies and regulations from Bank Indonesia ("PBI") regarding Net Open Position ("NOP").

The Bank's liabilities in foreign currencies consist of deposits and loans received in USD and other foreign currencies. To comply with NOP regulations, the Bank maintains assets consisting of placements with other banks and loans granted in USD and other foreign currencies.

To measure foreign exchange risk on trading book, the Bank uses Value at Risk ("VaR") method with Historical Simulation approach for the purpose of internal reporting, meanwhile for the purpose of Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") report, the Bank used OJK standard method.

Bank's sensitivity towards foreign currency is taken into account by using NOP information translated to major foreign currency of the Bank, which is USD. The table below summarises the Bank's profit before tax sensitivity on changes of foreign exchange rate as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Impact on profit before tax	
	+5%	**-5%**
31 December 2025	11,027	(11,027)
31 December 2024	(32,644)	32,644

Information about Bank's NOP as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were disclosed in Note 49.

ii. Interest rate risk

<u>Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book</u>

The measurement of IRRBB using 2 (two) methods is in accordance to Circular Letter of OJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management and Standard Approach for Risk Measurement of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book for Conventional Banks:

a. Measurement based on the changes in the economic value of equity, which measures the impact of changes in interest rates on the economic value of Bank equity; and
b. Measurement based on the changes in net interest income, which measures the impact of changes in interest rates on the Bank's earnings.

To mitigate IRRBB, the Bank sets nominal limits for loans and fixed-interest banking book securities, IRRBB limits and pricing strategies.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market risk management (continued)

ii. Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book

The risk measurement is performed on Rupiah and USD which are then reported to ALCO. To measure interest rate risk on the trading book, the Bank uses VaR method with Historical Simulation approach for internal reporting purposes, while for the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio calculation, the Bank uses OJK's standard approach.

The Subsidiary is exposed to interest rate risk arising from consumer financing receivables, factoring receivables, other receivables, the issuance of fixed rate bonds payable. The Subsidiary manages the interest rate risk by diversifying its financing sources to find the most suitable fixed interest rate to minimise mismatch.

The table below summarises the Group financial assets and liabilities (not measured at fair value through profit or loss) at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates:

	2025						
	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate				
	Up to 3 months	> 3 months - 1 year	Up to 3 months	> 3 months - 1 year	More than 1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	35,003,465	-	-	-	-	12,764,813	47,768,278
Current accounts with other banks - net	5,331,638	-	-	-	-	-	5,331,638
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	-	-	9,317,853	43,738	451,950	-	9,813,541
Acceptance receivables - net	943,296	1,142,126	-	-	-	7,409,208	9,494,630
Bills receivable - net	-	-	8,223,200	3,601,895	-	-	11,825,095
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	-	-	5,077,533	207,980	-	-	5,285,513
Loans receivable - net	656,510,614	32,837,399	6,023,764	20,453,597	224,655,826	-	940,481,200
Consumer financing receivables - net	-	-	921,566	3,283,174	4,749,247	-	8,953,987
Finance lease receivables - net	-	-	1,413	2,113	4,479	-	8,005
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	-	-	1,514,513	739,348	-	-	2,253,861
Investment securities - net	17,202,927	-	8,846,073	132,592,763	250,172,591	606,646	409,421,000
Other assets	-	-	220,575	999	-	14,090,498	14,312,072
Total	714,991,940	33,979,525	40,146,490	160,925,607	480,034,093	34,871,165	1,464,948,820
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	(1,039,130,070)	-	(190,183,523)	(4,485,488)	-	-	(1,233,799,081)
Sharia deposits	-	-	-	-	-	(4,727,157)	(4,727,157)
Deposits from other banks	(3,445,220)	-	(520,857)	-	-	-	(3,966,077)
Acceptance payables	-	-	-	-	-	(4,733,862)	(4,733,862)
Borrowings	-	-	(2,047,436)	-	-	-	(2,047,436)
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	(2,866,909)	(2,866,909)
Accruals and other liabilities	-	-	-	(20,258)	(4,940)	(3,786,109)	(3,811,307)
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	(65,000)	-	(65,000)
Total	(1,042,575,290)	-	(192,751,816)	(4,505,746)	(69,940)	(16,114,037)	(1,256,016,289)
Interest rate re-pricing gap	(327,583,350)	33,979,525	(152,605,326)	156,419,861	479,964,153	18,757,128	208,931,991

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market risk management (continued)

ii. Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book (continued)

The table below summarises the Group financial assets and liabilities (not measured at fair value through profit or loss) at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates: (continued)

	2024						
	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate				
	Up to 3 months	> 3 months - 1 year	Up to 3 months	> 3 months - 1 year	More than 1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	27,698,665	-	-	-	-	8,709,477	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks - net	4,097,199	-	-	-	-	-	4,097,199
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	-	-	15,666,963	47,921	-	-	15,714,884
Acceptance receivables - net	1,955,788	806,752	-	-	-	6,858,507	9,621,047
Bills receivable - net	-	-	7,277,349	1,614,420	-	-	8,891,769
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	-	-	1,419,546	30,016	-	-	1,449,562
Loans receivable - net	576,467,962	25,747,716	4,157,149	18,869,541	243,443,842	-	868,686,210
Consumer financing receivables - net	-	-	1,128,167	3,396,858	4,910,539	-	9,435,564
Finance lease receivables - net	-	-	12,234	21,776	17,032	-	51,042
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	-	-	1,296,757	628,127	-	-	1,924,884
Investment securities - net	14,372,963	-	13,387,463	121,488,798	221,362,242	540,491	371,151,957
Other assets	-	-	150,653	152,646	-	13,412,678	13,715,977
Total	**624,592,577**	**26,554,468**	**44,496,281**	**146,250,103**	**469,733,655**	**29,521,153**	**1,341,148,237**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	(919,057,475)	-	(197,232,396)	(4,323,796)	-	-	(1,120,613,667)
Sharia deposits	-	-	-	-	-	(3,511,679)	(3,511,679)
Deposits from other banks	(3,610,441)	-	(45,857)	-	-	-	(3,656,298)
Acceptance payables	-	-	-	-	-	(4,651,955)	(4,651,955)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	(1,330,996)	-	-	-	(1,330,996)
Borrowings	-	-	(1,946,182)	-	(296,334)	-	(2,242,516)
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	(2,975,187)	(2,975,187)
Accruals and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(3,303,470)	(3,303,470)
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	(500,000)	-	(500,000)
Total	**(922,667,916)**	**-**	**(200,555,431)**	**(4,323,796)**	**(796,334)**	**(14,442,291)**	**(1,142,785,768)**
Interest rate re-pricing gap	**(298,075,339)**	**26,554,468**	**(156,059,150)**	**141,926,307**	**468,937,321**	**15,078,862**	**198,362,469**

Fundamental reforms to benchmark interest rates are being carried out globally, including the replacement of some Interbank Offered Rates ("IBORs") with alternative interest rates (referred to as the 'IBOR reform'). In Indonesia, JIBOR interest rates are being reformed with Indonesia Overnight Index Average ("IndONIA"). determined as the alternative interest rates. The Bank has no exposure derivative transactions that use JIBOR as a reference.

The Bank has prepared systems, procedures, valuations and market risk measurements to accommodate new transactions using IndONIA.

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market risk management (continued)

ii. Interest rate risk (continued)

<u>Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book</u> (continued)

The main risk facing the Group as a result of the IBOR reform is operational, e.g. renegotiation of loan contracts through bilateral negotiations with customers, renewal of contract terms, renewal of the system using the IBOR curve and revision of operational controls related to the reforms. The rate convention that will be used will take into account the characteristics of the product, both derivative and non-derivative assets, as well as see input and recommendations from representatives of financial associations and working groups in force, in order to be able to provide accurate prices and mitigate risks arising from interest rate risk.

e. Operational and consolidated risk management

This additional information is required by applicable regulations and is not required by Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements:

i. Operational risk management

In order to control operational risk, the Bank manages three main aspects: People, Process, and Technology. In the People aspect, the Bank increases awareness and develops HR competencies related to risk. In the Process aspect, the Bank establishes operational risk management policies and procedures applicable to the Bank's operations, including limit setting. In the Technology aspect, the Bank implements governance, information security, and information technology risk management, including cybersecurity, to mitigate risks arising from IT utilization. Operational risk management is regularly reviewed and aligned with regulatory requirements.

The Bank has qualified infrastructure to support implementation of operational risk management, named Operational Risk Management Information System (“ORMIS”), which consists of Risk and Control Self Assessment (“RCSA”), Loss Event Database (“LED”), and Key Risk Indicator (“KRI”). This web-based application can be used by all working units to help them in managing operational risk. In order to make implementation of operational risk management more effective and efficient, the Bank continuously enhance the ORMIS in accordance with the latest Bank operational activities. The Bank performs a risk assessment process in product or activity development implemented.

Business Continuity Management (“BCM”)

The Bank implements Business Continuity Management (BCM) to mitigate the impact of disruptions or failures due to technology, natural disasters, or other disasters on the Bank's business operations. The implementation of BCM is supported by the Business Continuity Management Policy (BCM) and Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which includes a crisis management plan and crisis communication, Business Continuity awareness socialization and periodic BCP testing, as well as the availability of a Disaster Recovery Center connected to two main Data Centers, a Secondary Workplace, and a Command and Crisis Center.

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Operational and consolidated risk management (continued)

This additional information is required by applicable regulations and is not required by Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

i. Operational risk management (continued)

Risk management related to Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection (PDP)

With the rapid development of Information Technology, Banks are undertaking digital transformation to improve operational efficiency and the quality of service to customers. On the other hand, the use of IT also increases technology-related risks, including the risk of system disruptions, cyberattacks, data breaches, and social engineering. To mitigate these risks, Banks implement IT and cybersecurity risk management supported by an organizational structure that adheres to regulatory requirements. Banks identify, measure, and monitor risks and implement controls to ensure the sufficient application of cybersecurity risk management, which are:

1. The Bank already has a risk management policy and procedure for cyber security and information security and assessment of the digital maturity rate and cyber security risk level periodically.
2. The Bank implements systems/technology to monitor, detect, and mitigate cyber information system/security disruptions and has a Security Monitoring Center (SMC) which operates 24/7 to monitor and respond to potential disruptions.
3. The Bank undertakes socialization and providing education to encourage a culture of cyber security awareness to employees, customers and third parties continuously with relevant material.

In connection with the PDP provisions, as well as the provision of digital services that result in the need for processing customer personal data, the Bank implements:

1. PDP policies and procedures that include the use of technology and regular system updates.
2. Employee training and awareness programs.
3. Evaluations to ensure that the steps taken are in line with regulatory developments and customer needs.
4. The Bank has a unit that coordinates compliance with the PDP Law and appoints a DPO (Data Protection Officer) in accordance with regulatory requirements.

ii. Consolidated risk management

The Bank implements risk management on a consolidated and integrated basis in accordance with:

- OJK Regulation (POJK) No. 38/POJK.03/2017 dated 12 July 2017 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management on a Consolidated Basis for Banks that Exercise Control over Subsidiaries.

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Operational and consolidated risk management (continued)

This additional information is required by applicable regulations and is not required by Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

ii. Consolidated risk management (continued)

The Bank implements risk management on a consolidated and integrated basis in accordance with: (continued)

- OJK Regulation (POJK) No. 17/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 regarding the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomerates.

The implementation of such risk management refers to the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), which include:

- Active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors;
- Adequacy of policies, procedures, and limit-setting;
- Adequacy of processes for identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of risks, as well as risk management information systems; and
- A comprehensive internal control system.

Referring to the concept for implementation of consolidated risk management, the implementation of consolidated risk management duties and responsibilities are one of the functions of the Risk Management Division which coordinates with the Risk Management function implementation unit at each Financial Services Institution ("LJK") - Subsidiaries in the financial conglomerate.

The Subsidiaries also implement risk management in accordance with regulatory provisions and in line with the implementation of risk management in the Main Entity.

In applying Integrated Risk Management, The Bank as the Main Entity has:

1. Had a Director who oversaw the Integrated Risk Management function;
2. Formed Integrated Risk Management Committee ("KMRT");
3. Adjusting the organizational structure of the Risk Management Division to include integrated risk management functions;
4. Compiled Basic Policy of Integrated Risk Management ("KDMRT") and several policies related to the implementation of Integrated Risk Management;
5. Submitted to OJK:
   a. Reports regarding the Main Entity and LJK included as members of the financial conglomeration;
   b. Integrated Risk Profile Report;
   c. Integrated Capital Sufficiency Report;
   d. Report on Changes in Members of the Financial Conglomeration.
6. Developed an Integrated Risk Management Information System used to support the implementation of risk identification,measurement, monitoring, and control processes.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Operational and consolidated risk management (continued)

This additional information is required by applicable regulations and is not required by Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

ii. Consolidated risk management (continued)

In addition, the financial conglomerate has performed an integrated Stress Test to ensure that capital and liquidity at the level of each entity and in an integrated manner are still adequate in dealing with the worst scenario (stress).

42. MATURITY GAP OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table summarises the maturity gap profile of the Group financial assets and liabilities based on the remaining period until the contractual maturity date as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025						
	Up to 1 month	> 1 - 3 months	> 3 months - 1 years	> 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	No contractual maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	25,305,031	25,305,031
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	47,768,278	47,768,278
Current accounts with other banks - net	5,331,638	-	-	-	-	-	5,331,638
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	9,040,586	277,370	43,738	451,847	-	-	9,813,541
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,898,848	2,059,015	27,551,188	842,214	1,877,897	91,797	35,320,959
Acceptance receivables - net	2,645,794	3,529,458	3,139,857	179,521	-	-	9,494,630
Bills receivable - net	2,518,692	5,887,133	3,419,270	-	-	-	11,825,095
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	1,419,175	3,658,357	207,981	-	-	-	5,285,513
Loans receivable	57,393,520	80,163,792	227,970,594	291,542,414	313,162,914	-	970,233,234
Less:							
Allowance for impairment losses							(29,752,034)
Consumer financing receivable - net	72,104	136,847	781,795	7,875,061	88,180	-	8,953,987
Finance lease receivable - net	132	1,157	6,431	285	-	-	8,005
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	766,281	748,232	739,348	-	-	-	2,253,861
Investment securities - net	6,321,372	3,573,868	132,550,525	203,338,412	63,030,177	606,646	409,421,000
Other assets - net	4,399,849	415,414	1,494,916	4,889,038	2,449,821	663,034	14,312,072
	92,807,991	100,450,643	397,905,643	509,118,792	380,608,989	74,434,786	1,525,574,810
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	(1,197,567,071)	(31,930,057)	(4,301,953)	-	-	-	(1,233,799,081)
Sharia deposits	(4,727,157)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,727,157)
Deposits from other banks	(3,963,945)	(2,132)	-	-	-	-	(3,966,077)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(53,224)	(25,170)	(18,432)	(580)	-	-	(97,406)
Acceptance payables	(1,854,589)	(1,937,405)	(773,776)	(168,092)	-	-	(4,733,862)
Borrowings	(1,397,436)	(650,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,047,436)
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	(233,752)	(510,706)	(1,519,858)	(560,896)	(41,697)	-	(2,866,909)
Accruals and other liabilities	(3,514,361)	(9,256)	(30,687)	(207,313)	(49,690)	-	(3,811,307)
Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	(65,000)	-	-	(65,000)
	(1,213,311,535)	(35,064,726)	(6,644,706)	(1,001,881)	(91,387)	-	(1,256,114,235)
Net position	(1,120,503,544)	65,385,917	391,260,937	508,116,911	380,517,602	74,434,786	269,460,575

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

42. MATURITY GAP OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The following table summarises the maturity gap profile of the Group financial assets and liabilities based on the remaining period until the contractual maturity date as of 31 December 2025 and 2024: (continued)

	2024						
	Up to 1 month	> 1 - 3 months	> 3 months - 1 years	> 1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	No contractual maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	29,315,878	29,315,878
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	36,408,142	36,408,142
Current accounts with other banks - net	4,097,199	-	-	-	-	-	4,097,199
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	15,516,794	150,169	47,921	-	-	-	15,714,884
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	739,047	277,077	18,003,066	864,695	1,613,660	27,072	21,524,617
Acceptance receivables - net	3,108,244	3,461,596	3,039,495	11,712	-	-	9,621,047
Bills receivable - net	2,915,617	4,363,069	1,613,083	-	-	-	8,891,769
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - net	1,368,661	51,834	29,067	-	-	-	1,449,562
Loans receivable	43,784,733	65,293,004	212,886,628	289,307,914	290,038,574	-	901,310,853
Less:							
Allowance for impairment losses							(33,308,875)
Consumer financing receivable - net	152,256	516,518	1,007,550	7,516,496	242,744	-	9,435,564
Finance lease receivable - net	903	1,044	20,753	28,342	-	-	51,042
Assets related to sharia transactions - *murabahah* receivables - net	512,710	784,048	628,126	-	-	-	1,924,884
Investment securities - net	11,553,498	3,716,110	121,794,187	204,087,279	29,460,391	540,492	371,151,957
Other assets - net	4,641,823	379,403	1,257,897	5,202,181	1,799,609	435,064	13,715,977
	88,391,485	78,993,872	360,327,773	507,018,619	323,154,978	66,726,648	1,391,304,500
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	(1,073,347,050)	(42,976,722)	(4,289,895)	-	-	-	(1,120,613,667)
Sharia deposits	(3,511,679)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,511,679)
Deposits from other banks	(3,621,166)	(35,132)	-	-	-	-	(3,656,298)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(176,640)	(68,348)	(12,625)	-	-	-	(257,613)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(1,330,996)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,330,996)
Acceptance payables	(1,953,035)	(1,784,655)	(902,423)	(11,842)	-	-	(4,651,955)
Borrowings	(296,182)	-	(1,650,000)	(296,334)	-	-	(2,242,516)
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	(250,713)	(534,449)	(1,497,920)	(636,589)	(55,516)	-	(2,975,187)
Accruals and other liabilities	(2,966,364)	(23,549)	(34,526)	(232,750)	(46,281)	-	(3,303,470)
Subordinated bonds	-	-	(435,000)	-	(65,000)	-	(500,000)
	(1,087,453,825)	(45,422,855)	(8,822,389)	(1,177,515)	(166,797)	-	(1,143,043,381)
Net position	(999,062,340)	33,571,017	351,505,384	505,841,104	322,988,181	66,726,648	248,261,119

43. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Bank’s capital management policy is to ensure that the Bank has a strong capital to support the Bank’s current business expansion strategy and to sustain future development of the business, to meet regulatory capital adequacy requirements and also to ensure the efficiency of the Bank’s capital structure.

The Bank prepares the Capital Plan based on assessment of and review over the capital situation in terms of the legal capital adequacy requirement, combined with current economic outlook assessment and the result of stress testing method. The Bank will continue to link financial goals and capital adequacy to risk appetite through the capital planning process and stress testing and assess the businesses based on Bank’s capital and liquidity requirements.

The Bank’s capital needs are also planned and discussed on a routine basis, supported by data analysis.

The Capital Plan is prepared by the Board of Directors as part of the Bank’s Business Plan and approved by the Board of Commissioners. This plan is expected to ensure an adequate level of capital and optimum capital structure.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

43. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Based on BI Regulation No. 8/6/PBI/2006 dated 30 January 2006 and BI Circular Letter No. 8/27/DPNP dated 27 November 2006 requires all banks to meet Capital Adequacy Ratio (“CAR”) requirements for the bank on an individual and consolidated basis. The calculation of minimum CAR on consolidated basis is performed by calculating capital and Risk-Weighted Assets (“RWAs”) based on risks from consolidated financial statements as provided in the prevailing Bank Indonesia Regulations.

BI Circular Letter No. 11/3/DPNP dated 27 January 2009 requires all banks in Indonesia with certain qualification to take into account operational risk in the CAR calculation.

The Bank is required to provide minimum capital according to the risk profile on 31 December 2025 and 2024 in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 27 Year 2022 dated 26 December 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 concerning Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirements for Commercial Banks, Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 22 September 2016 concerning Amendments to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 concerning Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirements for Commercial Banks, and Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 dated 29 January 2016 concerning Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement for Commercial Banks.

The Bank calculates its capital requirements based on the prevailing OJK Regulations, where the regulatory capital consisted of two tiers:

- Core Capital (Tier 1), which includes:
  1. Common Equity (CET 1), which includes issued and fully paid-up capital (after deduction of treasury stock), additional paid-up capital, allowable non-controlling interest and deductions from Common Equity.
  2. Additional Core Capital.

- Supplementary Capital (Tier 2), which includes capital instrument in form of shares or other allowable instruments, agio or disagio from supplementary capital issuance, required general allowance for productive assets (maximum of 1.25% RWAs credit risk), and deductions from tier 2 capital.

The information regarding the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is disclosed in Note 49.

44. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

The movement of non-controlling interest in net assets of Subsidiaries was as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	194,466	181,337
Non-controlling interest portion of Subsidiaries net profit during the year	25,806	14,969
Increase (decrease) of non-controlling interest from other comprehensive income of Subsidiaries during the year	10,924	(1,840)
Other equity components	(10,119)	-
Ending balance	**221,077**	**194,466**

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Dwimuria Investama Andalan	Shareholder	Deposits from customers
Dana Pensiun BCA	Employer pension fund	Pension fund contribution, deposits from customers
Dwi Cermat Pte, Ltd	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
Konsorsium Iforte HTS	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Abadi Tambah Mulia Internasional	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Adiwisesa Mandiri Building Product Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Agregasi Cermat Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Agro Sinarjaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Akar Inti Data	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Akar Inti Investama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Akar Inti Solusi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Akar Inti Teknologi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Alpha Merah Kreasi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Altius Bahari Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Alto Halodigital International	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Alto Network	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Aman Cermat Cepat	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Andil Bangunsekawan	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Aneka Bumi Cipta	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Angkasa Komunikasi Global Utama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Ardijaya Karya Appliances Product Manufacturing	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Arta Karya Adhiguna	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Artha Dana Teknologi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Artha Investa Teknologi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Artha Mandiri Investama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Astama Loka Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bach Multi Global	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bahtera Maju Selaras	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bangun Loka Indah	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bangun Media Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, letter of credit
PT Bangun Mustika Pratama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Berjaya Agung Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bhumi Mahardika Jaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bit Teknologi Nusantara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Broadband Wahana Asia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bukit Muria Jaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Bukit Muria Jaya Estate	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bumi Aman Sejahtera	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Bumi Raya Sakti	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Caturguwiratna Sumapala	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Cermati Pialang Asuransi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Cipta Karya Bumi Indah	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Ciptakreasi Buana Persada	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Citra Teknologi Pintar	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Darta Media Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Dasakreasi Anekacipta	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Dekoruma Inovasi Lestari	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Dekoruma Niaga Sejahtera	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Digital Data Teknologi Terdepan	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Digital Mebelindo Cemerlang	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Digital Otomotif Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Djarum	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Djelas Tandatangan Bersama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Dwi Cermat Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Dwi Putri Selaras	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Dynamo Media Network	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Ecogreen Oleochemicals	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance, letter of credit
PT Energi Batu Hitam	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance, letter of credit
PT Eragraha Pirantimegah	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Fajar Surya Perkasa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Farindo Investama Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Fira Makmur Sejahtera	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Futami Food & Beverages	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Gajah Merah Terbang	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT General Buditekindo	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Astha Niaga	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Dairi Alami	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Danapati Niaga	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Digital Niaga Tbk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance, letter of credit
PT Global Digital Prima	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Digital Ritelindo	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Distribusi Nusantara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Distribusi Vitara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Distribusi Paket	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Distribusi Pusaka	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Global Harapan Nawasena	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Indonesia Komunikatama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Infrastruktur Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Inti Nawasena	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Investama Andalan	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Kassa Sejahtera	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Media Visual	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Natura Produk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Poin Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Teknologi Niaga	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Telekomunikasi Prima	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Global Tiket Network	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Global Visi Media	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Global Visitama Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Globalnet Aplikasi Indotravel	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Globalnet Sejahtera	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Gonusa Prima Distribusi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Graha Padma Internusa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Grand Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance, office rental transactions
PT Grand Teknologi Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Griya Karya Mandiri	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Griya Miesejati	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Griya Muria Kencana	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Halmahera Jaya Feronikel	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Hartono Istana Teknologi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, letter of credit

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Hartono Plantation Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Harum Lumbung Bersama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Hidup Bermakna Selamanya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Iforte Energi Nusantara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Iforte Gilang Pertiwi Utama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Iforte Global Internet	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Iforte Payment Infrastructure	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Iforte Solusi Infotek	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Indah Bumi Lestari	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Indo Paramita Sarana	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Indodana Multi Finance	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Intershop Prima Center	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Inti Bangun Sejahtera Tbk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Istana Kencana Mulia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Jasa Semesta Utama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Kalimusada Motor	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Kartika Sanur Cemerlang	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Karya Muria Cemerlang	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Kencana Muria Jaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Komet Infra Nusantara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Kudos Istana Furniture	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Kumparan Kencana Electrindo	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Kurio	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Legal Tekno Digital	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Legian Paradise	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Lingkarmulia Indah	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Lintas Cipta Media	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Lunar Inovasi Teknologi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Mandala Pusaka Nusantara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Marga Sadhya Swasti	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Margo Hotel Development	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Margo Property Development	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Mars Multi Mandiri	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Media Digital Historia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Merah Cipta Media	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Merah Putih Colony	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Mitra Media Integrasi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Momentum Global Pratama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Muria Manis Nusantara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Muria Mekar Indah	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Muria Sumba Manis	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Muriafood Sapta Jaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Narasi Akal Jenaka	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Narasi Citra Sahwahita	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Natura Perisa Aroma	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Nava Samudra Ambara	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Nova Digital Perkasa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Orbit Abadi Sakti	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Peniti Sungai Purun	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Pindaruma Casa Sentosa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Pradipta Mustika Cipta	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Pratama Nusantara Sakti	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Prema Gandharva Asia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Prima Top Boga	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Promedia Punggawa Satu	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Promoland Indowisata	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Prosa Solusi Cerdas	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Puri Bumi Lestari	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Puri Dibya Property	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Puri Padma Management	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Puri Zuqni	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Quattro International	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Raharja Dipta Lestari	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Rajawali Inti Selular	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Remala Abadi Tbk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Resinda Prima Entertama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Sapta Adhikari Investama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Sarana Kencana Mulya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, letter of credit
PT Sarana Menara Nusantara Tbk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Sasana Cipta Mulia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Savoria Adi Rasa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Savoria Kreasi Rasa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance, letter of credit
PT Semesta Cipta Internasional	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Semesta Industri Pratama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Seminyak Mas Propertindo	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Sentral Investama Andalan	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customer
PT Sewu Nayaga Tembaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Sinergi Bumi Cipta	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Solusi Ruma Sentosa	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Solusi Tunas Pratama Tbk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Subang Artha Sejahtera	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Subang Sarana Investasi	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Subang Sejahtera Indonesia	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Sumber Kopi Prima	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Supra Boga Lestari Tbk	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Supra Kreatif Mandiri	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Supra Mas Mandiri	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Surya Centra Industri	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Surya Energi Parahita	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, bank guarantee issuance
PT Surya Siti Indotama	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Surya Subang Smartpolitan	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Suryacipta Swadaya	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Suryacipta Swadaya Infrastruktur	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Timur Persada Lestari	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Tira Timur Lestari	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Tricipta Mandhala Gumilang	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Trigana Putra Mandiri	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Tunas Nusantara Persada	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers
PT Varnion Technology Semesta	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
PT Verve Persona Estetika	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Deposits from customers

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Related parties	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction
PT Visinema Pictures	Owned by the same ultimate shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers
Key management personnel	Bank's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	Loans receivable, deposits from customers, employee benefits
The Bank's controlling individuals and their family members	Shareholder	Loans receivable, deposits from customers

In the normal course of business, the Bank has transactions with related parties due to their common ownership and/or management. All transactions with related parties are conducted with agreed terms and conditions.

The details of significant balances and transactions with related parties that were not consolidated as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, and for the years then ended were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percentage to total	Amount	Percentage to total
Loans receivable*) (Note 12)	11,485,252	1.18%	7,230,509	0.80%
Right-of-use asset - net**) (Note 16)	230,160	0.81%	243,940	0.86%
Other assets***) (Note 18)	9,835	0.04%	9,511	0.04%
Deposits from customers (Note 19)	3,121,310	0.25%	3,235,633	0.29%
Unused credit facilities to customers (Note 27)	6,257,488	1.39%	3,941,255	0.96%
Letter of credit facilities to customers (Note 27)	306,684	3.00%	811,681	8.07%
Bank guarantee issued to customers (Note 27)	322,047	1.10%	373,742	1.40%
Interest and sharia income (Note 28)	532,154	0.54%	487,674	0.51%
Interest and sharia expenses (Note 29)	38,872	0.29%	42,367	0.34%
Pension plan contribution (Note 33)	310,369	79.44%	290,843	78.81%
Rental expenses (Note 34)	13,398	1.00%	13,398	1.17%

*) Before allowance for impairment losses.
**) Represent right-of-use asset to PT Grand Indonesia.
***) Represent security deposits to PT Grand Indonesia.

Compensations for key management personnel of the Bank (Note 1e) were as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits (including tantiem)	1,148,392	1,125,485
Long-term employee benefits	42,593	40,680
Total	**1,190,985**	**1,166,165**

Rental agreement with PT Grand Indonesia

On 11 April 2006, the Bank signed a rental agreement with PT Grand Indonesia (a related party), in which the Bank agreed to lease, on a long-term basis, the office space from PT Grand Indonesia with a total area of 28,166.88 sqm at an amount of USD 35,631,103.20, including Value Added Tax ("VAT"), with an option to lease for long-term additional space of 3,264.80 sqm at an amount of USD 4,129,972, including VAT. This rental transaction was approved by the Board of Directors and Shareholders in the Bank's Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on 25 November 2005 (the minutes of meeting was drawn up by Notary Hendra Karyadi, S.H., with Deed No. 11). This rental agreement started on 1 July 2007 and will end on 30 September 2035.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, right-of-use asset to PT Grand Indonesia amounted to Rp 230,160 and Rp 243,940, of these amount, Rp 131,743 and Rp 144,024, respectively has been fully paid. The finance lease obligation to PT Grand Indonesia which was recorded on 31 December 2025 and 2024 were Rp 100,105 and Rp 103,298, respectively.

46. NET PAYABLE RECONCILIATION

	2025			
	Subordinated bonds	**Debt securities issued**	**Borrowings**	**Securities sold under agreements to repurchase**
Net payable 31 December 2024	**500,000**	**-**	**2,242,516**	**1,330,996**
Cash flow:				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	60,800,000	
Payment of borrowings	-	-	(60,995,080)	-
Payment of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	(1,330,996)
Payment of subordinated bonds	(435,000)	-	-	-
Net payable 31 December 2025	**65,000**	**-**	**2,047,436**	**-**

	2024			
	Subordinated bonds	**Debt securities issued**	**Borrowings**	**Securities sold under agreements to repurchase**
Net payable 31 December 2023	**500,000**	**-**	**1,629,626**	**1,054,780**
Cash flow:				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	73,287,728	-
Payment of borrowings	-	-	(72,680,017)	-
Proceeds from securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	559,231
Payment of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	(286,805)
Non-cash changes:				
Adjustment of foreign currency	-	-	5,179	3,790
Net payable 31 December 2024	**500,000**	**-**	**2,242,516**	**1,330,996**

47. GUARANTEES ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF DOMESTIC BANKS

Based on Law No. 24 regarding Deposit Insurance Corporation ("LPS") dated 22 September 2004, effective since 22 September 2004, the LPS was established to provide guarantee on certain deposits from customers based on prevailing guarantee schemes, the amount of which is subject to change if they meet certain applicable schemes. The law was changed with the Government Regulation as the Replacement of Law No. 3 Year 2008, which was stipulated as a law since 13 January 2009 based on the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 7 Year 2009.

Based on the Government of Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 66/2008 dated 13 October 2008 regarding the deposit amount guaranteed by LPS, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the deposit amount guaranteed by LPS for every customer in a bank was a maximum of Rp 2,000.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank was the participant of this guarantee scheme.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

48. ACCOUNT RECLASSIFICATION

Few accounts in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 were reclassified in order to be in conformity with presentation of the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended ended 31 December 2025:

	31 December 2024		
	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES			
Insurance income	-	3,110,733	3,110,733
Insurance expense	-	(1,753,761)	(1,753,761)
OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Others	5,207,929	(3,110,733)	2,097,196
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Others	(3,735,854)	1,753,761	(1,982,093)

49. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

This additional information is required by the applicable regulations and is not mandated by the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements:

a. Reserve Requirements (“RR”) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (“MPLB”)

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia are provided to comply with the Reserve Requirement (“RR”) of Bank Indonesia, On 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Ratio of Rupiah and Foreign Currencies RR as well as the Ratio of Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (“MPLB”) that must be met by the Bank are as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah		
- RR	4.60%	5.00%
(i) RR on daily basis	0.00%	0.00%
(ii) RR on average basis	9.00%	9.00%
(iii) RR reduction incentives	-4.40%	-4.00%
- MIR	1.00%	0.72%
- MPLB	4.00%	5.00%
Foreign currencies		
- RR	4.00%	4.00%
(i) RR on daily basis	2.00%	2.00%
(ii) RR on average basis	2.00%	2.00%

RR is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of current accounts with Bank Indonesia, MPLB is a minimum liquidity reserves that should be maintained by Bank, in the form of Bank Indonesia Certificates (“SBI”), Bank Indonesia Deposit Certificates (“SDBI”), Treasury Bills (“SBN”), *Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia* (“SRBI”) which is determined by Bank Indonesia at certain percentage of the Bank’s Third Party Fund.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

This additional information is required by the applicable regulations and is not mandated by the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

a. Reserve Requirements ("RR") and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer ("MPLB") (continued)

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank has fulfilled the RR ratios in Rupiah and foreign currencies, and MPLB ratios as follows:

	2025	2024
Rupiah		
- RR	4.62%	5.04%
(i) RR on daily basis	0.00%	0.00%
(ii) RR on average basis	4.62%	5.04%
- MIR	1.00%	0.72%
- MPLB	33.54%	30.56%
Foreign currencies		
- RR	4.27%	4.22%
(i) RR on daily basis	2.00%	2.00%
(ii) RR on average basis	2.27%	2.22%

b. Legal Lending Limit

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank at individual level and at consolidated level, complied with Legal Lending Limit ("LLL") requirements for both related parties and third parties.

c. Ratio of Small Enterprises Loans to Loans Receivable

Ratio of small enterprises loans to loans receivable provided by Bank as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 was 6.61% and 6.24%, respectively.

d. Loans Receivables

Non-Performing Loan

The Bank's non-performing loans (classified as sub-standard, doubtful and loss) as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounting to Rp 15.965.436 and Rp 15,498,016, respectively.

As of 31 December 2025, the ratio of gross non-performing loan ("NPL") and net NPL was 1.71% and 0.67% (2024: 1.78% and 0.59%), which was calculated based on prevailing POJK.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

This additional information is required by the applicable regulations and is not mandated by the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

e. Monetary Assets And Liabilities In Foreign Currencies

Balances of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies were as follows:

	2025						
	USD	JPY	AUD	SGD	CNH	Others*)	Rupiah equivalent
Monetary assets							
Cash	27,888	363,698	12,616	10,697	3,125	11,615	984,277
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	226,490	-	-	-	-	-	3,776,726
Current accounts with other banks - net	107,508	7,140,717	29,975	53,646	143,293	74,038	5,159,327
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	287,505	-	-	227,877	99,946	-	7,986,955
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	266,161	-	1,463	-	7,998	-	4,473,625
Acceptance receivables - net	215,906	1,029,424	-	149	582,237	26,994	5,550,561
Bills receivable - net	460,243	-	-	-	106,595	145	7,931,191
Loans receivable - net	2,795,301	-	3,399	32,802	211,377	-	47,578,968
Investment securities - net	608,993	-	-	-	-	-	10,154,961
Other assets - net	47,591	1,821	29	223	1,724	104	802,852
	5,043,586	8,535,660	47,482	325,394	1,156,295	112,896	94,399,443
Monetary liabilities							
Deposits from customers	4,257,137	12,431,916	71,902	487,862	706,088	148,815	83,604,278
Deposits from other banks	84,684	-	10,884	2,102	424	176	1,564,692
Financial liabilities at fair value	823	-	-	-	-	-	13,716
Acceptance payables	124,707	702,415	-	150	480,096	13,350	3,523,882
Borrowings	91	-	-	-	-	-	1,525
Estimated losses from commitment and contingencies	12,417	759	-	431	407	81	215,048
Accruals and other liabilities	983	194,248	206	499	7,008	1,646	90,016
	4,480,842	13,329,338	82,992	491,044	1,194,023	164,068	89,013,157

	2024						
	USD	JPY	AUD	SGD	CNH	Others*)	Rupiah equivalent
Monetary assets							
Cash	70,986	265,867	6,098	16,093	7,158	12,783	1,643,052
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	216,181	-	-	-	-	-	3,479,439
Current accounts with other banks - net	74,914	10,807,107	32,095	63,270	110,917	24,210	4,023,489
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	534,394	-	49,973	59,999	124,998	31,829	10,599,225
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22,847	-	-	-	-	-	367,726
Acceptance receivables - net	280,067	966,736	-	548	314,834	17,319	5,584,679
Bills receivable - net	300,269	3,392	-	-	253,504	-	5,394,469
Loans receivable - net	2,427,065	-	3,372	39,878	-	-	39,569,708
Investment securities - net	599,316	-	-	-	-	-	9,645,985
Other assets - net	26,768	1,982	119	517	-	105	445,329
	4,552,807	12,045,084	91,657	180,305	811,413	86,246	80,753,101
Monetary liabilities							
Deposits from customers	4,050,424	10,441,676	79,216	387,116	-	101,196	74,864,906
Deposits from other banks	86,153	-	12,547	1,592	-	-	1,531,742
Financial liabilities at fair value	2,023	-	-	-	-	-	32,568
Acceptance payables	152,697	587,406	-	548	-	14,193	3,330,866
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated losses from commitment and contingencies	15,231	1,426	2	669	-	55	254,516
Accruals and other liabilities	943	76,362	-	298	-	550	38,677
	4,325,218	11,106,870	91,765	390,223	-	115,994	80,348,879

*) Assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies are presented as USD equivalents using the exchange rate prevailing at end of the reporting period.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

This additional information is required by the applicable regulations and is not mandated by the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

e. Monetary Assets And Liabilities In Foreign Currencies (continued)

Net Open Position

The Bank's net foreign exchange positions (Net Open Position or "NOP") as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were calculated based on prevailing Bank Indonesia Regulations. Based on those regulations, banks are required to maintain the NOP (including all domestic and overseas branches) at the maximum of 20% (twenty percent) of capital.

The aggregate NOP represents the sum of the absolute values of (i) the net difference between assets and liabilities denominated in each foreign currency and (ii) the net difference of receivables and liabilities of both commitments and contingencies recorded in the administrative account (administrative account transactions) denominated in each foreign currency, which are all stated in Rupiah. The NOP for statements of financial position represents the sum of the net differences of assets and liabilities on the statements of financial position for each foreign currency, which are all stated in Rupiah.

The Bank's NOP as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025		
	NOP for statements of financial position (net difference between assets and liabilities)	Net difference between receivables and liabilities in administrative accounts	Overall NOP (absolute amount)
USD	8,181,355	(8,024,637)	156,718
SGD	(2,161,613)	2,167,126	5,513
CNH	(368,253)	371,295	3,042
MYR	4,853	(1,054)	3,799
CHF	561	-	561
JPY	(531,325)	538,361	7,036
SEK	1,438	-	1,438
EUR	(990,509)	987,870	2,639
HKD	(3,058)	11,483	8,425
CAD	15,646	(16,634)	988
AUD	(421,047)	415,867	5,180
GBP	(12,243)	11,332	911
DKK	11,575	(8,316)	3,259
SAR	24,620	(23,380)	1,240
NZD	5,313	(4,813)	500
THB	(3,305)	(123)	3,428
Others	15,860	-	15,860
Total			**220,537**
Total capital			**268,244,808**
Percentage of NOP to capital			0.08%

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

This additional information is required by the applicable regulations and is not mandated by the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

e. Monetary Assets And Liabilities In Foreign Currencies (continued)

The Bank's NOP as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows: (continued)

	2024		
	NOP for statements of financial position (net difference between assets and liabilities)	**Net difference between receivables and liabilities in administrative accounts**	**Overall NOP (absolute amount)**
USD	3,357,291	(3,912,311)	555,020
SGD	(2,501,631)	2,506,155	4,524
CNH	(951,871)	924,221	27,650
MYR	2,444	-	2,444
CHF	38,985	(32,337)	6,648
JPY	41,919	(30,225)	11,694
SEK	(1)	(3,187)	3,188
EUR	(989,097)	999,677	10,580
HKD	7,535	-	7,535
CAD	14,590	(16,111)	1,521
AUD	(47,807)	44,550	3,257
GBP	(8,237)	15,164	6,927
DKK	8,999	(7,926)	1,073
SAR	12,415	(16,097)	3,682
NZD	22,059	(22,670)	611
THB	3,725	(454)	3,271
Others	3,250	-	3,250
Total			**652,875**
Total capital			**249,056,422**
Percentage of NOP to capital			0.26 %

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

This additional information is required by the applicable regulations and is not mandated by the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia. This additional information is part of Note 49 to the consolidated financial statements: (continued)

f. Capital Adequacy Ratio

The CAR as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, calculated in accordance with the prevailing regulations, taking into account the credit risk, market risk and operational risk, were as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Bank	**Consolidated**	**Bank**	**Consolidated**
Core Capital (Tier 1)	258,057,396	273,828,527	239,468,855	255,311,302
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	10,187,412	10,523,248	9,587,567	9,886,723
Total Capital	**268,244,808**	**284,351,775**	**249,056,422**	**265,198,025**
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)				
RWAs Considering Credit Risk	835,899,197	868,520,469	787,719,400	816,782,306
RWAs Considering Market Risk	10,892,413	14,623,797	8,559,151	9,849,977
RWAs Considering Operational Risk	54,479,020	53,224,191	51,903,001	83,551,413
Total RWAs	**901,270,630**	**936,368,457**	**848,181,552**	**910,183,696**
Minimum Capital Requirement based on risk profile	**9,99%**	**9,99%**	**9.99%**	**9.99%**
CAR ratio				
CET 1 ratio	28.63%	29.24%	28.23%	28.05%
Tier 1 ratio	28.63%	29.24%	28.23%	28.05%
Tier 2 ratio	1.13%	1.12%	1.13%	1.09%
CAR ratio	29.76%	30.36%	29.36%	29.14%
CET 1 for Buffer	**19.77%**	**20.37%**	**19.37%**	**19.15%**
Regulatory Minimum Capital Requirement Allocation based on risk profile				
From CET 1	8.86%	8.87%	8.86%	8.90%
From AT 1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
From Tier 2	1.13%	1.12%	1.13%	1.09%
Regulatory Buffer percentage required by Bank				
Capital Conservation Buffer	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Countercyclical Buffer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Capital Surcharge for Systemic Bank	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%

50. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Information presented in schedule 6/1 - 6/7 are additional financial information of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, (Parent Entity), which presented investment in Subsidiaries according to cost method and are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash	25,275,044	29,285,819
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	46,370,465	35,165,855
Current accounts with other banks - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 661 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 520)	5,092,741	4,019,739
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 2,419 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 1,708)	8,479,787	14,246,183
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,656,979	21,044,715
Acceptance receivables - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 200,313 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 440,695)	9,494,630	9,621,047
Bills receivable - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 5,381 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 3,116)	11,825,095	8,891,769
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4,430,617	862,849
Loans receivable - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 29,390,498 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 32,382,006)	932,513,007	862,530,076
Investment securities - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 439,437 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 374,454)	390,081,976	352,643,621
Prepaid expenses	1,356,605	617,971
Prepaid tax	72,843	1,532,246
Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation of Rp 11,195,391 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 9,244,266)	27,577,419	27,347,687
Intangible assets - net of accumulated amortisation of Rp 832,702 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 662,728)	531,926	586,410
Deferred tax assets - net	5,516,287	5,181,176
Investment in shares - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 105,416 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 105,260)	10,260,951	10,245,537
Other assets - net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp 95 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Rp 991)	24,835,091	22,507,190
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,537,371,463**	**1,406,329,890**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits from customers	1,219,567,546	1,108,908,832
Deposits from other banks	4,038,227	3,698,286
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	97,406	257,613
Acceptance payables	4,733,862	4,651,955
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	1,330,996
Tax payables	2,707,891	493,568
Borrowings	2,102	43,672
Estimated losses from commitments and contingencies	2,864,112	2,967,583
Post-employment benefits obligation	9,807,688	8,943,641
Accruals and other liabilities	21,829,864	21,466,054
Subordinated bonds	65,000	500,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,265,713,698**	**1,153,262,200**
EQUITY		
Share capital - par value per share of Rp 12.50 (full amount) Authorised capital: 440,000,000,000 shares Issued and fully paid-up capital: 123,275,050,000 shares	1,540,938	1,540,938
Additional paid-in capital	5,711,368	5,711,368
Treasury stock: 262,016,800 shares, acquisition cost	(2,152,514)	-
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	11,247,358	11,003,529
Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,906,225	280,866
Retained earnings		
Appropriated	4,268,903	3,720,540
Unappropriated	249,135,487	230,810,449
TOTAL EQUITY	**271,657,765**	**253,067,690**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**1,537,371,463**	**1,406,329,890**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Interest income	91,938,089	88,406,720
Interest expenses	(12,303,405)	(11,668,707)
INTEREST INCOME - NET	79,634,684	76,738,013
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Fees and commission income - net	19,304,304	17,891,823
Net income from transaction at fair value through profit or loss	3,811,021	2,814,418
Others	3,920,343	3,582,854
Total other operating income	27,035,668	24,289,095
Impairment losses on assets	(2,952,993)	(1,273,883)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personnel expenses	(16,115,303)	(15,454,514)
General and administrative expenses	(15,422,474)	(15,094,669)
Others	(2,010,125)	(1,786,044)
Total other operating expenses	(33,547,902)	(32,335,227)
INCOME BEFORE TAX	70,169,457	67,417,998
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(13,070,259)	(12,711,616)
NET INCOME	**57,099,198**	**54,706,382**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	(793,492)	74,456
Income tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability	150,763	(14,146)
	(642,729)	60,310
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	255,808	238,391
	(386,921)	298,701
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,006,616	(806,189)
Income tax	(381,257)	153,176
	1,625,359	(653,013)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF INCOME TAX	1,238,438	(354,312)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**58,337,636**	**54,352,070**
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT ENTITY (in full amount)	463	444

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025							
						Retained earnings		
	Issued and fully paid-up capital	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stocks	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-net	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total equity
Balance, 31 December 2024	**1,540,938**	**5,711,368**	**-**	**11,003,529**	**280,866**	**3,720,540**	**230,810,449**	**253,067,690**
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,099,198	57,099,198
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	-	-	-	243,829	-	-	11,979	255,808
Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	-	-	-	-	1,625,359	-	-	1,625,359
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(642,729)	(642,729)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	243,829	1,625,359	-	56,468,448	58,337,636
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	548,363	(548,363)	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,595,047)	(37,595,047)
Treasury stock, acquisition cost	-	-	(2,152,514)	-	-	-	-	(2,152,514)
Balance, 31 December 2025	**1,540,938**	**5,711,368**	**(2,152,514)**	**11,247,358**	**1,906,225**	**4,268,903**	**249,135,487**	**271,657,765**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2024						
					Retained earnings		
	Issued and fully paid-up capital	Additional paid-in capital	Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-net	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total equity
Balance, 31 December 2023	**1,540,938**	**5,711,368**	**10,801,590**	**933,879**	**3,234,149**	**210,702,522**	**232,924,446**
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	54,706,382	54,706,382
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets	-	-	201,939	-	-	36,452	238,391
Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	-	-	-	(653,013)	-	-	(653,013)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability - net	-	-	-	-	-	60,310	60,310
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	201,939	(653,013)	-	54,803,144	54,352,070
General reserve	-	-	-	-	486,391	(486,391)	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(34,208,826)	(34,208,826)
Balance, 31 December 2024	**1,540,938**	**5,711,368**	**11,003,529**	**280,866**	**3,720,540**	**230,810,449**	**253,067,690**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts of interest income, fees and commissions	109,263,724	105,037,385
Other operating income	2,686,577	2,010,746
Payments of interest expenses, fees and commissions	(12,336,280)	(11,720,323)
Payments of post-employment benefits	(1,527,763)	(1,153,347)
Other operating expenses	(30,348,737)	(28,464,918)
Payment of tantiem to Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	(887,700)	(765,000)
Other increases (decreases) affecting cash:		
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - mature more than 3 (three) months from the date of acquisition	(601,619)	210,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(10,629,685)	(5,468,509)
Acceptance receivables	366,799	4,880,997
Bills receivable	(2,929,891)	1,718,437
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(3,567,768)	89,917,519
Loans receivable	(72,854,316)	(109,243,514)
Other assets	(127,224)	172,726
Deposits from customers	107,884,745	23,900,650
Deposits from other banks	283,819	(6,515,643)
Acceptance payables	81,907	(2,049,301)
Accruals and other liabilities	967,397	(2,394,916)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities before income tax	85,723,985	60,072,989
Payment of income tax	(11,921,627)	(11,399,598)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**73,802,358**	**48,673,391**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investment securities	(194,532,003)	(169,737,224)
Proceeds from investment securities that matured during the year	164,391,928	118,649,450
Cash dividends received from investment in shares	2,200,226	2,402,602
Paid-in capital on Subsidiary	(58,044)	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	(1,832,444)	(3,450,738)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(489,633)	(532,867)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	243	1,276
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(30,319,727)**	**(52,667,501)**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (PARENT ENTITY ONLY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	(435,000)	-
Payment of borrowings	(41,570)	(16,805)
Payment of cash dividends	(37,595,047)	(34,208,826)
Treasury stock	(2,152,514)	-
Proceeds from securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	358,462
Payment of securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(1,330,996)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(41,555,127)**	**(33,867,169)**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,927,504	(37,861,279)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	82,719,824	121,044,773
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(44,911)	(463,670)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	**84,602,417**	**82,719,824**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	25,275,044	29,285,819
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	46,370,465	35,165,855
Current accounts with other banks	5,093,402	4,020,259
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - mature within 3 (three) months or less from the date of acquisition	7,863,506	14,247,891
Total cash and cash equivalents	**84,602,417**	**82,719,824**