

The Legacy Continues



SANGGAHAN DAN BATASAN TANGGUNG JAWAB

Laporan tahunan ini memuat pernyataan kondisi keuangan, hasil operasi, proyeksi, rencana, strategi, kebijakan, serta tujuan BOCHK Jakarta, yang digolongkan sebagai pernyataan ke depan dalam pelaksanaan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, kecuali hal-hal yang bersifat historis. Pernyataan-pernyataan tersebut memiliki prospek risiko, ketidakpastian, serta dapat mengakibatkan perkembangan aktual secara material berbeda dari yang dilaporkan. Pernyataan-pernyataan prospektif dalam laporan tahunan ini dibuat berdasarkan berbagai asumsi mengenai kondisi terkini dan kondisi BOCHK Jakarta pada masa mendatang serta lingkungan bisnis dimana BOCHK Jakarta menjalankan kegiatan usaha. BOCHK Jakarta tidak menjamin bahwa dokumen-dokumen yang telah dipastikan keabsahannya ini akan memberikan hasil yang diharapkan.

Laporan tahunan ini memuat kata “BOCHK Jakarta” dan “Bank” yang didefinisikan sebagai Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta yang menjalankan kegiatan usaha di bidang perbankan. Penyebutan satuan mata uang “Rupiah”, “Rp” atau IDR merujuk pada mata uang resmi Republik Indonesia, sedangkan “Dolar AS” atau USD merujuk pada mata uang resmi Amerika Serikat. Semua informasi keuangan disajikan dalam mata uang Rupiah sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Indonesia. Laporan ini disajikan dalam dua Bahasa yaitu Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris dengan menggunakan jenis dan ukuran huruf yang mudah dibaca dan dicetak dengan kualitas yang baik. Dalam hal terdapat perbedaan penafsiran informasi dalam Bahasa Inggris dengan informasi dalam Bahasa Indonesia, maka informasi yang digunakan sebagai acuan adalah informasi dalam Bahasa Indonesia.

Untuk informasi lebih lanjut dapat menghubungi:
For further information, please contact:

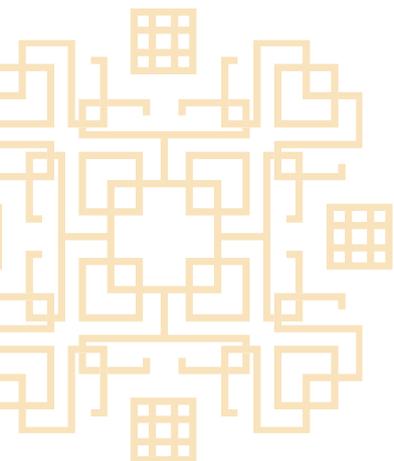
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DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

This annual report contains statements of financial conditions, results of operations, projections, plans, strategies, policies, and objectives of BOCHK Jakarta, which are classified as forward-looking statements in the implementation of the prevailing legislation, except for historical matters. These statements have the prospect of risk, uncertainty, and can result in actual developments that are materially different from those reported. Prospective statements in this annual report are based on various assumptions regarding the current conditions of BOCHK Jakarta in the future and the business environment in which BOCHK Jakarta conducts business activities. BOCHK Jakarta does not guarantee that the documents that have confirmed their validity will provide the expected results.

This annual report contains the words “BOCHK Jakarta” and “the Bank” which are defined as Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch that carries out business activities in the banking sector. The denomination of the currency unit “Rupiah”, “Rp” or IDR refers to the official currency of the Republic of Indonesia, while “US Dollar” or USD refers to the official currency of the United States. All financial information is presented in Rupiah in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This report is presented in two languages, Indonesian and English. It uses easily readable types and sizes of letters with best quality of print. In case there is any difference in interpretation of information in English with information in Indonesian, the information used as a reference is the information in Indonesian.





Laporan online tersedia di website
Online report is available on website

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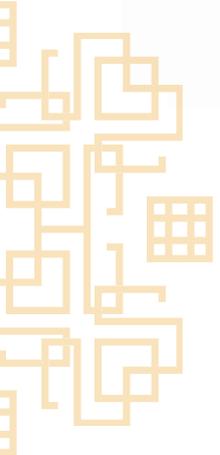
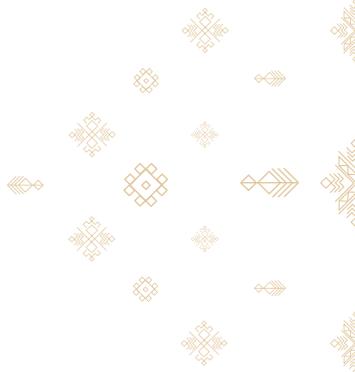
中國銀行
BANK OF CHINA

The Legacy Continues



中國銀行
BANK OF CHINA
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
Incorporated in Hong Kong
Incorporated in Hong Kong

2019
Layanan Customer & Retail Support
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, Company No. 261608





The Legacy Continues

Sebagai kantor cabang bank asing yang memiliki visi menjadi Bank Utama Anda, memenuhi kebutuhan nasabah dengan beragam produk merupakan prioritas kami. Beroperasi sejak tahun 1938, BOCHK Jakarta telah terbukti mewariskan semangat dari tahun ke tahun untuk senantiasa memberikan nilai tambah bagi para nasabah dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan.

Pada tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta kembali menorehkan pencapaian yang baik meski berada di tengah tantangan global maupun domestik. Dengan terus menghadirkan pelayanan yang berkualitas dan profesional, BOCHK Jakarta meneruskan warisan perjalanan usahanya demi pertumbuhan berkelanjutan dan percepatan menuju posisi yang lebih tinggi.

As a branch office of the foreign bank that has a vision to be Your Premier Bank, fulfilling the customers' needs through a variety of products becomes our top priority. Operating since 1938, BOCHK Jakarta has proven in passing down spirit from year to year to always provide added value to its customers and stakeholders.

In 2019, BOCHK Jakarta has once again obtained favorable achievements despite being in the midst of challenges both in the global and domestic scopes. By continuing in providing quality and professional services, BOCHK Jakarta continues its legacy of business journey for sustainable growth and acceleration towards a greater height.



Daftar Isi

Table of Content

01 Kilas Kinerja

Performance Highlights

- 10 Ikhtisar Keuangan
Financial Highlights
- 13 Informasi Kinerja Keuangan
Information on Financial Performance
- 28 Peristiwa Penting
Event Highlights

02 Laporan Manajemen

Management Report

- 32 Laporan Country Manager BOCHK Jakarta
Report of BOCHK Jakarta Country Manager

03 Profil Perusahaan

Company Profile

- 44 Informasi Umum BOCHK Jakarta
General Information of BOCHK Jakarta
- 46 Riwayat Singkat BOCHK
BOCHK at a Glance
- 49 Riwayat Singkat BOCHK Jakarta
BOCHK Jakarta at A Glance
- 52 Jejak Langkah
Milestones
- 54 Bidang Usaha
Line of Business
- 54 Produk & Jasa
Products & Services
- 56 Struktur Organisasi
Organization Structure
- 58 Tujuan Strategis dan Nilai-Nilai BOCHK
Strategic Goal and Core Values of BOCHK
- 60 Komposisi Direksi BOCHK
Composition of the Board of Directors of BOCHK
- 60 Susunan Manajemen Senior BOCHK
Composition of BOCHK Senior Management
- 61 Profil Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta
Profile of BOCHK Jakarta Management
- 64 Profil Pejabat Eksekutif BOCHK Jakarta
Profile of BOCHK Jakarta Executive Officers
- 70 Sumber Daya Manusia
Human Resources
- 71 Struktur Pemegang Saham BOCHK
Structure of Shareholders of BOCHK
- 72 Penghargaan dan Sertifikasi
Awards and Certifications
- 73 Wilayah Operasi dan Alamat Jaringan
Area of Operations and Branch Network
- 74 Informasi pada Situs BOCHK Jakarta
Information on BOCHK Jakarta Website

04 Analisis & Pembahasan Manajemen

Management Discussion & Analysis

- 78 Tinjauan Umum: Industri & Makro Ekonomi
Overview: Industry & Macroeconomics
- 81 Tinjauan Keuangan
Financial Review
- 87 Tinjauan Usaha
Business Overview
- 88 Aspek Pemasaran
Marketing Aspects
- 88 Perbandingan Target dan Realisasi
Comparison of Target and Realization
- 88 Prospek dan Strategi Usaha 2020
Business Prospects and Strategies in 2020
- 89 Informasi dan Fakta Material yang Luar Biasa dan Jarang Terjadi
Extraordinary and Rare Information and Material Facts
- 89 Informasi Kelangsungan Usaha
Information on Business Continuity
- 90 Pengungkapan Permodalan serta Pengungkapan Eksposur dan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko
Disclosure of Capital and Disclosure of Exposure and Application of Risk Management
- 165 Tinjauan Unit Pendukung
Supporting Unit Review

05 Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Corporate Governance

- 168 Prinsip dan Implementasi Tata Kelola Perusahaan
Principle and Implementation of Corporate Governance
- 169 Penilaian Tata Kelola BOCHK Jakarta
Governance Assessment of BOCHK Jakarta
- 169 Organ Tata Kelola BOCHK Jakarta
Governance Organ of BOCHK Jakarta
- 170 Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris
Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Commissioners
- 171 Pelaksanaan Fungsi Komite-Komite
Implementation of Committees Function
- 174 Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta
BOCHK Jakarta Management
- 176 Organ Pendukung Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta
BOCHK Jakarta Management Supporting Organs
- 187 Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Termasuk Sistem Pengendalian Internal
Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control System

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 188 | Rencana Strategis BOCHK Jakarta Strategic Plan of BOCHK Jakarta |
| 189 | Transparansi Perkara Hukum dan Perkara Penting Transparency of Legal and Important Case |
| 189 | Kepemilikan Saham Anggota Manajemen yang Mencapai 5% (Lima Persen) Atau Lebih dari Modal Disetor Share Ownership of Management Members which Reaches 5% (Five Percent) or More than Paid-up Capital |
| 189 | Frekuensi Rapat Dewan Komisaris Frequency of Board of Commissioners Meeting |
| 190 | Pengungkapan Penyimpangan Internal Disclosures of Internal Deviation |
| 190 | Transaksi yang Mengandung Benturan Kepentingan Transactions that Contain Conflicts of Interest |
| 190 | Sanksi Administratif Administrative Sanction |
| 191 | Pemberian Dana untuk Kegiatan Sosial dan Kegiatan Politik Selama Periode Pelaporan Funding for Social Activities and Political Activities During Reporting Periods |
| 192 | Kebijakan Remunerasi Remuneration Policy |
| 195 | Laporan atas Aktivitas Usaha yang Berdampak Pada Lingkungan Reports for Business Activities that Affect Environment |
| 195 | Akses Informasi dan Data BOCHK Jakarta Access to Information and Data of BOCHK Jakarta |
| 197 | Whistleblowing System Whistleblowing System |
| 197 | Keberagaman Komposisi Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta Diversity of Composition of BOCHK Jakarta Management |

06 Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 200 | Tanggung Jawab terhadap Lingkungan Hidup Responsibility for Environment |
| 200 | Tanggung Jawab terhadap Ketenagakerjaan, Kesehatan, dan Keselamatan Kerja Responsibility for Employment, Occupational Health and Safety |
| 201 | Tanggung Jawab terhadap Pengembangan Sosial dan Masyarakat Responsibility for Social and Community Development |
| 202 | Tanggung Jawab terhadap Konsumen Responsibility to Consumers |

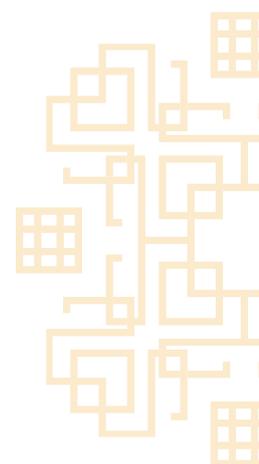
06 Laporan Keberlanjutan

Sustainability Report

| | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 206 | Penjelasan Strategi Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta Explanation of BOCHK's Jakarta Sustainability Strategy |
| 208 | Ikhtisar Aspek Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta Sustainability Aspect Highlights of BOCHK Jakarta |
| 211 | Profil BOCHK Jakarta BOCHK Jakarta Profile |
| 212 | Pengantar dari Country Manager Introduction from Country Manager |
| 216 | Penerapan Tata Kelola Keberlanjutan Implementation of Sustainability Governance |
| 218 | Kinerja Keberlanjutan 2019 Sustainability Performance 2019 |
| 219 | Kinerja Ekonomi Economic Performance |
| 219 | Kinerja Sosial Social Performance |
| 220 | Kinerja Lingkungan Hidup Environmental Performance |
| 220 | Verifikasi Tertulis dari Pihak Independen Written Verification from an Independent Party |
| 220 | Umpan Balik Feedback |
| 222 | Lembar Umpan Balik Feedback Form |

224 Laporan Keuangan

Financial Report



A woman with long dark hair, wearing a black blazer, is sitting in a brown leather chair. She is smiling and looking to her right while holding an open document. The background is a blurred office setting. A large red curved shape is at the top left, and a smaller red curved shape is at the bottom right. The page number '01' is in a large yellow font on the left side.

01

Kilas Kinerja

Performance Highlights



Ikhtisar Keuangan

Financial Highlights

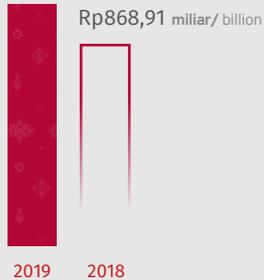
Total Aset

Total Assets

Rp44,82 triliun/ trillion

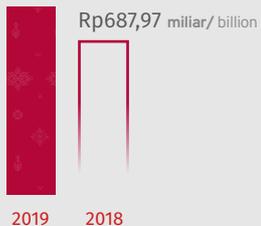

Pendapatan Bunga Bersih

Net Interest Income

Rp1,05 triliun/ trillion


Laba Tahun Berjalan

Profit for the Year

Rp761,76 miliar/ billion


Tabel Posisi Keuangan

Financial Position Table

| No. | Instrumen Keuangan Financial Instrument | 2019 (dalam ribuan Rupiah) (in thousand Rupiah) | 2018 (dalam ribuan Rupiah) (in thousand Rupiah) | Perbandingan (%) Comparison (%) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I. Neraca Balance Sheet | | | | |
| | Total Aset Total Assets | 44.818.054.053 | 36.731.305.321 | 22,02 |
| | Giro pada Bank Lain-Neto Current Accounts on Other Banks-Net | 790.571.743 | 666.710.158 | 18,58 |
| | Penempatan pada BI dan Bank Lainnya-Neto Placement on BI and Other Banks-Net | 14.522.980.719 | 12.502.818.558 | 16,16 |
| | SBI | 2.022.585.095 | 579.193.840 | 249,21 |
| | CEMA | 3.698.309.047 | 2.050.982.300 | 80,32 |
| | Wesel Ekspor-Neto Export Bills-Net | 1.197.088.758 | 1.311.442.486 | (8,72) |
| | Kredit-Neto Loan-Net | 19.198.206.338 | 16.915.618.178 | 13,49 |
| | Dana Pihak Ketiga Third Party Funds | 27.522.445.602 | 22.475.522.587 | 22,46 |
| | Dana dari Kantor Pusat Funds from Head Office | 10.979.127.833 | 7.116.101.180 | 54,29 |
| II. Laba/Rugi Profit/Loss | | | | |
| | Pendapatan Bunga Bersih Net Interest Income | 1.049.964.088 | 868.909.229 | 20,84 |
| | Pendapatan Operasional Operating Income | 385.397.850 | 420.706.686 | (8,39) |
| | Beban Operasional Operating Expense | 352.220.702 | 310.108.013 | 13,58 |
| | Laba Sebelum Pajak Profit Before Tax | 1.083.141.236 | 979.507.902 | 10,58 |
| | Pajak Penghasilan Tax Expense | 321.383.266 | 291.541.568 | 10,24 |
| | Laba Tahun Berjalan Profit For The Year | 761.757.970 | 687.966.334 | 10,73 |

Informasi Lainnya

Other Information

| No. | Instrumen Keuangan Financial Instrument | 2019 (dalam ribuan Rupiah) (in thousand Rupiah) | 2018 (dalam ribuan Rupiah) (in thousand Rupiah) | Perbandingan (%) Comparison (%) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Transaksi Spot Spot Transactions | 1.124.673.313 | 926.009.552 | 21,45 |
| 2. | Transaksi Derivatif Derivative Transactions | 13.144.705.844 | 15.833.047.146 | (16,98) |
| Jumlah dan Kualitas Aset Produktif dan Informasi Lainnya Total and productive assets quality and other information: | | | | |
| 3. | Penyediaan Dana kepada Pihak Terkait Provision of Funds to Related Parties | 135.405.715 | 114.296.098 | 18,47 |
| | Penyediaan Dana kepada Debitur UMKM Provision of Funds to MSME Debtors | - | - | 0,00 |
| | Kredit Bermasalah Non Performing Loan | 325.395.771 | 120.805.053 | 169,36 |
| | Jumlah Cadangan Penyisihan Kerugian Allowance for Possible Losses | 298.454.011 | 243.677.823 | 22,48 |

Tabel Tingkat Suku Bunga Rata-Rata - Kurs Utama

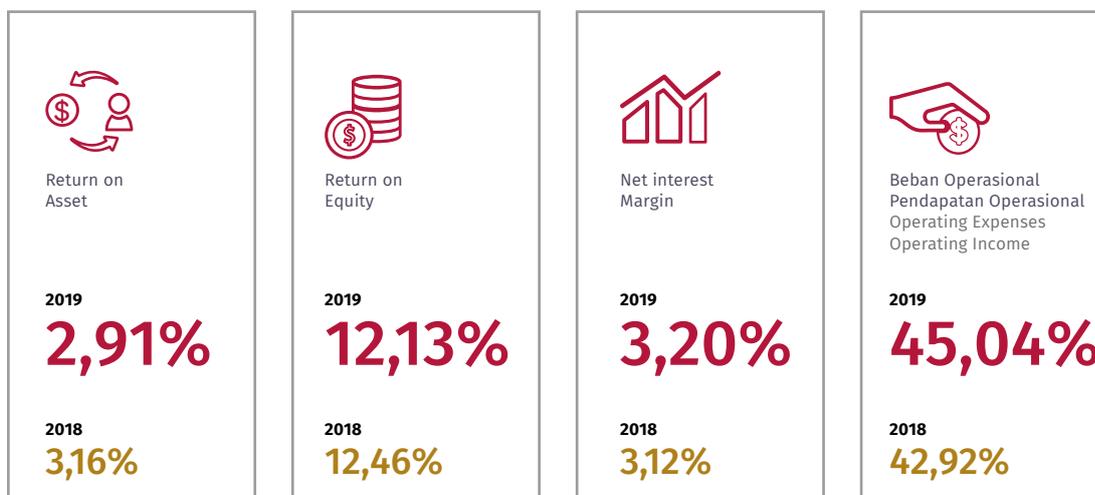
Average Rate Table - Main Exchange

| No. | Instrumen Keuangan Financial Instrument | 2019 (%) | | 2018 (%) | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | | Rupiah | USD | Rupiah | USD |
| I. Aktiva Assets | | | | | |
| | Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks | 4,19 | 2,19 | 4,26 | 2,20 |
| | SBI | 6,44 | - | 5,27 | - |
| | Wesel Ekspor Bills Receivable | 7,72 | 5,29 | - | 5,04 |
| | Pinjaman yang Diberikan Loans | 8,76 | 4,66 | 9,37 | 4,85 |
| | CEMA | 6,86 | 2,73 | 5,77 | 3,86 |
| II. Kewajiban Obligation | | | | | |
| | Simpanan Nasabah Customer Deposits | 2,75 | 0,70 | 2,91 | 0,40 |
| | Simpanan dari Bank Lain: Deposits from Other Banks: | | | | |
| | - Giro Current Assets | 0,05 | 1,47 | 0,01 | 1,54 |
| | - Call Loan Deposits | 5,72 | 2,11 | 5,25 | 1,83 |

Tabel Perhitungan Rasio Keuangan

Financial Ratio Calculation Table

| No. | Rasio Ratio | 2019 (%) | 2018 (%) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| I. Permodalan | | | |
| Capital | | | |
| | 1. CAR tanpa memperhitungkan risiko pasar CAR without calculating market risk | 32,58 | 33,07 |
| | 2. CAR dengan memperhitungkan risiko pasar CAR by calculating market risk | 32,57 | 33,07 |
| | 3. CAR dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, pasar & operasional CAR by calculating credit, market & operational risk | 29,95 | 30,74 |
| II. Kualitas Aktiva | | | |
| Asset Quality | | | |
| | 1. Aset produktif bermasalah & aset non produktif bermasalah terhadap total aset produktif & non produktif Non performing earning assets & non performing non earning assets to total earning assets & non earning assets | 0,73 | 0,33 |
| | 2. Aset produktif bermasalah terhadap aset produktif Non performing earning assets to total earning assets | 0,78 | 0,35 |
| | 3. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan terhadap aset produktif Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets to productive assets | 0,77 | 0,82 |
| | 4. NPL gross | 1,67 | 0,70 |
| | 5. NPL net | 0,76 | 0,00 |
| III. Rentabilitas | | | |
| Profitability | | | |
| | 1. ROA | 2,91 | 3,16 |
| | 2. ROE | 12,13 | 12,46 |
| | 3. NIM | 3,20 | 3,12 |
| | 4. BOPO | 45,04 | 42,92 |
| IV. Likuiditas | | | |
| Liquidity | | | |
| | LFR | 70,84 | 76,34 |
| V. Kepatuhan | | | |
| Compliance | | | |
| | 1. a. Persentase Pelanggaran BMPK Percentage of LLL Violations | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | 1. b. Persentase Pelampauan BMPK Percentage of Exceeding LLL | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | 2. GWM/Statutory Reserve Requirement | | |
| | a. Rupiah - utama Primary - Rupiah | 7,07 | 6,86 |
| | b. USD | 8,00 | 8,00 |
| | c. PLM (Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial) PLM (Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer) | 12,09 | 12,50 |
| | 3. PDN (keseluruhan) NOP (overall) | 0,13 | 0,04 |



Informasi Kinerja Keuangan

Information on Financial Performance

1. Laporan Perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Report on Calculation of Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM)

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Komponen Modal Capital Components | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Dana Usaha Working Capital | | |
| 1. 1.1. Dana usaha Working Capital | 3,292,551 | 3,404,674 |
| 1.2. Modal disetor Paid-up Capital | 666,530 | 666,530 |
| 2. Laba (rugi) tahun-tahun lalu yang dapat diperhitungkan Profit (loss) of previous years that can be calculated | 1,927,472 | 1,239,506 |
| 3. Laba (rugi) tahun berjalan yang dapat diperhitungkan Profit (loss) for the current year that can be calculated | 761,758 | 687,966 |
| 4. Cadangan umum General allowance | - | - |
| 5. Saldo surplus revaluasi aset tetap Balance of fixed assets revaluation surplus | - | - |
| 6. Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya : potensi keuntungan dari peningkatan nilai wajar aset keuangan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual Other comprehensive income: potential profit from increasing the fair value of financial assets in the group of available for sale | - | - |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Komponen Modal Capital Components | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Cadangan umum Penyisihan Penghapusan Aset (PPA) atas aset produktif yang wajib dibentuk (paling tinggi) General allowance for possible losses on earning assets (PPA) that must be formed (highest) | 260,175 | 229,581 |
| Faktor pengurang modal Capital deduction factor | | |
| 8.1. Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya : Other comprehensive income: | | |
| 8.1.1. Selisih kurang karena penjabaran laporan keuangan Difference due to lack of explanation of financial statements | - | - |
| 8.1.2. Potensi kerugian dari penurunan nilai wajar aset keuangan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual Potential losses from impairment of financial assets classified as available for sale | - | - |
| 8.2. Selisih kurang antara PPA dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset produktif Difference between PPA and allowance for impairment losses on productive assets | 81,723 | 142,711 |
| 8.3. Selisih kurang jumlah penyesuaian nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan dalam trading book Difference from the amount of adjustment in fair value of financial instruments in the trading book | - | - |
| 8.4. Penyisihan Penghapusan Aset (PPA) atas aset non produktif yang wajib dibentuk Losses for Earning Asset (PPA) on non-productive assets that must be formed | - | - |
| 8.5. Perhitungan pajak tangguhan Deferred tax calculation | 40,190 | 10,238 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)

(in million Rupiah)

| Komponen Modal Capital Components | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. | 8.6. Goodwill | - | - |
| | 8.7. Seluruh aset tidak berwujud lainnya All other intangible assets | 4,469 | 700 |
| | 8.8. Kekurangan modal pada perusahaan anak asuransi Lack of capital in insurance subsidiary | - | - |
| | 8.9. Eksposur sekuritisasi Securitization exposure | - | - |
| | 8.10. Penempatan dana pada instrumen AT 1 dan/ atau Tier 2 yang diterbitkan oleh bank lain Fund placement in AT 1 and/or Tier 2 instruments issued by other banks | - | - |
| | 8.11. Kepemilikan silang pada entitas lain yang diperoleh berdasarkan peralihan karena hukum, hibah, atau hibah wasiat Cross-ownership in other entities obtained on the basis of a transfer due to law, grants or wills | - | - |
| | 8.12. Lainnya Others | - | - |
| Total Modal Total Capital | | 6,782,104 | 6,074,608 |
| Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Risk Weighted Assets | | | |
| | ATMR Risiko Kredit Credit Risk RWA | 20,814,042 | 18,366,460 |
| | ATMR Risiko Pasar Market Risk RWA | 8,825 | 2,719 |
| | ATMR Risiko Operasional Operational Risk RWA | 1,824,236 | 1,389,028 |
| | Total ATMR Total RWA | 22,647,103 | 19,758,207 |
| Rasio KPMM Sesuai Profil Risiko KPMM Ratio According to Risk Profile | | 9.99% | 9.99% |
| Rasio KPMM KPMM Ratio | | 29.95% | 30.74% |
| Dana Usaha untuk Buffer Working Capital for Buffer | | 16.33% | 10.38% |
| Persentase Buffer yang wajib Dipenuhi oleh Bank Percentage of Buffer that must be fulfilled by the Bank | | | |
| | Capital Conservation Buffer | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| | Countercyclical Buffer | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| | Capital Surcharge untuk Bank Sistemik Capital Surcharge for Systemic Bank | | |

2. Laporan Kualitas Aset Produktif dan Informasi Lainnya

Quality Earning Assets and Other Information Statements

| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | INDIVIDUAL | | | | | Jumlah Total |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|----|---|---|-----------------|
| | | L | DPK | KL | D | M | |
| I. Pihak Terkait Related Parties | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Penempatan pada bank lain Placements in other banks | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | 95,724 | - | - | - | - | 95,724 |
| 2. | Tagihan spot dan derivatif Spot and derivatives claims | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | 36,607 | - | - | - | - | 36,607 |
| 3. | Surat berharga Marketable securities | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli lembali (Repo) Securities sold under repurchase agreement (Repo) | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Reverse Repo) Claims on Securities purchased under agreements to resell (Reverse Repo) | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Tagihan akseptasi Acceptances receivable | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Loans | | | | | | |
| | a. Debitur UMKM MSME Debtors | | | | | | |
| | i. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ii. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
Position as of December 31, 2018

| L | DPK | KL | D | M | Jumlah Total |
|--------|-----|----|---|---|-----------------|
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45,822 | - | - | - | - | 45,822 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 66,424 | - | - | - | - | 66,424 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | INDIVIDUAL | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----|---|---|-----------------|
| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 | | | | | |
| | | December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | |
| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | L | DPK | KL | D | M | Jumlah Total |
| | b. Bukan debitur UMKM Not a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) debtors | | | | | | |
| | i. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ii. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | c. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi Restructured loans | | | | | | |
| | i. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | ii. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | d. Kredit properti Property loan | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 8. Penyertaan Investment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 9. Penyertaan modal sementara Temporary capital investment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 10. Tagihan lainnya Other claims | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 11. Komitmen dan Kontijensi Commitment and contingencies | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | 3,075 | - | - | - | - | 3,075 |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 12. Aset yang diambil alih Foreclosed assets | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| II. | Pihak Tidak Terkait Unrelated parties | | | | | | |
| | 1. Penempatan pada bank lain Placements in other banks | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | 4,831 | - | - | - | - | 4,831 |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | 1,904,293 | - | - | - | - | 1,904,293 |
| | 2. Tagihan spot dan derivatif Spot and derivatives claims | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | 1,255 | - | - | - | - | 1,255 |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 3. Surat berharga Marketable securities | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | 2,208,525 | - | - | - | - | 2,208,525 |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | 4,710,326 | - | - | - | - | 4,710,326 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
Position as of December 31, 2018

| L | DPK | KL | D | M | Jumlah Total |
|-----------|-----|----|---|---|--------------|
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2,050 | - | - | - | - | 2,050 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 240,773 | - | - | - | - | 240,773 |
| 1,830,213 | - | - | - | - | 1,830,213 |
| 8,256 | - | - | - | - | 8,256 |
| 21 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 2,266,351 | - | - | - | - | 2,266,351 |
| 1,675,631 | - | - | - | - | 1,675,631 |

| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | INDIVIDUAL | | | | | Jumlah Total |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| | | L | DPK | KL | D | M | |
| | 4. Surat berharga yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (Repo) Securities sold under repurchase agreement (Repo) | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 5. Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Reverse Repo) Claims on Securities purchased under agreements to resell (Reverse Repo) | | | | | | |
| | a. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 6. Tagihan akseptasi Acceptances receivable | 279,352 | - | - | - | - | 279,352 |
| | 7. Kredit Loans | | | | | | |
| | a. Debitur Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) debtors | | | | | | |
| | i. Rupiah | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | ii. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | b. Bukan debitur Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) Not a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) debtors | | | | | | |
| | i. Rupiah | 6,257,143 | - | 173,159 | 24,479 | 118,526 | 6,573,307 |
| | ii. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | 12,913,177 | - | - | 9,232 | - | 12,922,409 |
| | c. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi Restructured loans | | | | | | |
| | i. Rupiah | - | - | 173,159 | - | - | 173,159 |
| | ii. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | d. Kredit properti Property loans | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 8. Penyertaan Investment | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 9. Penyertaan modal sementara Temporary capital investment | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | 10. Tagihan lainnya Other claims | 208,578 | - | - | - | - | 208,578 |
| | 11. Komitmen dan kontinjensi Commitment and contingencies | | | | | | |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
Position as of December 31, 2018

| L | DPK | KL | D | M | Jumlah Total |
|------------|-----|----|---------|--------|-----------------|
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 119,133 | - | - | - | - | 119,133 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3,150,757 | - | - | 104,605 | 16,200 | 3,271,562 |
| 13,887,288 | - | - | - | - | 13,887,288 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 110,467 | - | - | - | - | 110,467 |

| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | INDIVIDUAL | | | | | Jumlah Total |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|----|---|---|-----------------|
| | | L | DPK | KL | D | M | |
| | a. Rupiah | 1,553,383 | - | - | - | - | 1,553,383 |
| | b. Valuta asing Foreign exchange | 9,457,369 | - | - | - | - | 9,457,369 |
| | 12. Aset yang diambil alih Foreclosed assets | - | - | - | - | - | |
| III. | Informasi Lain Other Information | | | | | | |
| | 1. Total Aset Bank yang Dijaminkan Total Bank Assets Pledged as Collateral | | | | | | |
| | a. pada Bank Indonesia to Bank Indonesia | | | | | | |
| | b. pada pihak lain to the other party | | | | | | - |
| | 2. Total CKPN Aset Keuangan atas Aset Produktif Total CKPN of Financial Assets on Earning Assets | | | | | | 319,198 |
| | 3. Total PPA yang Wajib Dibentuk atas Aset Produktif Total PPA that shall be Established on Earning Assets | | | | | | 400,921 |
| | 4. Presentase Kredit kepada UMKM terhadap Total Kredit Percentage of Credit to MSMEs against Total Credit | | | | | | - |
| | 5. Presentase Kredit kepada Usaha Mikro Kecil (UMK) terhadap Total Kredit Percentage of Credit to Micro, Small Enterprises (MSMEs) of Total Loans | | | | | | - |
| | 6. Presentase Jumlah Debitur UMKM terhadap Total Debitur Percentage of Total Micro Small Business (MSEs) Debtors to Total Debtors | | | | | | - |
| | 7. Presentase Jumlah Debitur Usaha Mikro Kecil (UMK) terhadap Total Debitur Percentage of total Micro Small Business (UMK) debtors to total debtors | | | | | | - |
| | 8. Lainnya Others | | | | | | 179,512 |
| | a. Penerusan Kredit Loans Forwarding | | | | | | - |
| | b. Penyediaan Dana Mudharabah Muqayyadah Provision of Mudharabah Muqayyadah Funds | | | | | | - |
| | c. Aset Produktif yang Dihapus Buku Earning Assets Removed from the Books | | | | | | 179,512 |
| | d. Aset Produktif Dihapus Buku yang Dipulihkan/ Berhasil Ditagih Earning Assets Removed from the Books that was Recovered/Successfully Billed | | | | | | - |
| | e. Aset Produktif Dihapus Tagih Charge off Earning Assets | | | | | | - |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
Position as of December 31, 2018

| L | DPK | KL | D | M | Jumlah Total |
|------------|-----|----|---|---|--------------|
| 2,217,314 | - | - | - | - | 2,217,314 |
| 10,205,929 | - | - | - | - | 10,205,929 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | 280,884 |
| | | | | | 423,756 |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | 185,946 |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | 185,946 |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |

3. Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai dan Penyisihan Penghapusan Aset

Allowance for Loan Impairment Losses and Allowance for Losses on Assets

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)

(in million Rupiah)

| No. | POS-POS POSTS | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | CKPN | | PPA wajib dibentuk PPA that should be maintained | | CKPN | | PPA wajib dibentuk PPA that should be maintained | |
| | | Individual | Kolektif Collective | Umum General | Khusus Specific | Individual | Kolektif Collective | Umum General | Khusus Specific |
| 1. | Penempatan pada Bank Lain Placements in Other Banks | | 11 | 20,048 | | | 50 | 21,168 | |
| 2. | Tagihan Spot dan Derivative Spot and Derivatives Claims | | | 379 | | | | 747 | |
| 3. | Surat Berharga Marketable Securities | | 868 | 11,856 | | | 396 | 13,118 | |
| 4. | Surat Berharga yang Dijual dengan Janji Dibeli Kembali (Repo) Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreement (Repo) | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Tagihan atas Surat Berharga yang Dijual dengan Janji Dibeli Kembali (Repo) Claims on Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreement (Repo) | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Tagihan Akseptasi Acceptances Receivable | | 65 | 2,794 | | | 1 | 1,191 | |
| 7. | Kredit Loans | 176,873 | 120,637 | 191,703 | 19,607 | 126,701 | 116,530 | 143,522 | 68,637 |
| 8. | Penyertaan Investment | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | Penyertaan Modal Sementara Temporary Capital Investment | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Tagihan Lainnya Other Claims | | 219 | 571 | | | 2 | 566 | |
| 11. | Komitmen dan Kontinjensi Commitment and Contingencies | | 20,525 | 174,427 | | | 37,204 | 174,646 | |

4. Rasio Keuangan

Financial Ratio

| No. | Rasio Ratio (%) | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Rasio Kinerja Performance Ratio | | | |
| 1. | Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Mandatory Minimum-Capital Requirements (KPMM) | 29.95% | 30.74% |
| 2. | Aset Produktif Bermasalah dan Aset Non Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif dan Aset Non Produktif Non-Performing Earning Assets & Non-Performing Non-Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets and Non-Earning Assets | 0.73% | 0.33% |
| 3. | Aset Produktif Bermasalah terhadap Total Aset Produktif Non Performing Earning Assets to Total Earning Assets | 0.78% | 0,35% |
| 4. | Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) Aset Keuangan terhadap Aset Produktif Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) of Financial Assets to Earning Assets | 0.77% | 0.82% |
| 5. | NPL Gross | 1.67% | 0.70% |
| 6. | NPL Net | 0.76% | 0.00% |
| 7. | Return on Aset (ROA) | 2.91% | 3.16% |
| 8. | Return on Equity (ROE) | 12.13% | 12.46% |
| 9. | Net Interest Margin (NIM) | 3.20% | 3.12% |
| 10. | Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO) Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) | 45.04% | 42.92% |
| 11. | Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR) | 70.84% | 76.34% |
| 12. | Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) | 133.29% | 123.57% |
| | Kepatuhan Compliance | 215.79% | 152,22% |
| 1. | a. Persentase Pelanggaran BMPK Percentage of Violation of Legal Lending Limit (LLL) | | |
| | a. 1. Pihak Terkait Related Parties | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| | b. 2. Pihak Tidak Terkait Unrelated Parties | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| | b. Persentase Pelampauan BMPK Percentage of lending in Excess of Legal Lending Limit (LLL) | | |
| | a. 1. Pihak Terkait Related Parties | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| | b. 2. Pihak Tidak Terkait Unrelated Parties | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| 2. | Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Statutory Reserve Requirement (GWM) | | |
| | a. GWM Utama Rupiah GWM in Rupiah | 7.07% | 6.86% |
| | b. GWM Valuta Asing GWM in Foreign Exchange | 8.00% | 8.00% |
| 3. | Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) secara Keseluruhan Net Open Position (NOP) as a Whole | 0.13% | 0.04% |

5. Transaksi Spot dan Transaksi Derivatif

Spot Transactions and Derivative Transactions

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
 (in million Rupiah)

| No. | Transaksi Transaction | Nilai Nominal Nominal | INDIVIDUAL | | Tagihan dan Liabilitas Derivatif Receivables and Liability Derivatives | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Tujuan Objective | | Tagihan Receivables | Liabilitas Liabilities |
| | | | Trading | Hedging | | |
| A. Terkait dengan Nilai Tukar Related to Exchange Rates | | | | | | |
| 1. | Spot | 1,124,673 | - | 1,124,673 | 1,381 | 679 |
| 2. | Forward | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Option | - | - | - | - | - |
| | a. Jual/Sale | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Beli/Purchase | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Future | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Swap | 13,144,706 | - | 13,144,706 | 36,481 | 3,993 |
| 6. | Lainnya Other | - | - | - | - | - |
| B. Terkait dengan Suku Bunga Related to Interest Rates | | | | | | |
| 1. | Spot | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Forward | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Option | - | - | - | - | - |
| | a. Jual/Sale | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Beli/Purchase | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Future | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Swap | - | - | - | - | - |
| C. Lainnya Other | | | | | | |
| | Jumlah Total | 14,269,379 | - | 14,269,379 | 37,862 | 4,672 |



Peristiwa Penting

Event Highlights



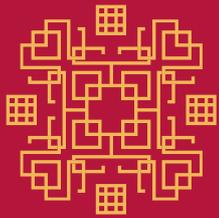
7 Januari 2019

January 7, 2019



Demi meringankan beban masyarakat Banten dan Lampung akibat tsunami, BOCHK Jakarta memberikan donasi sebesar Rp200 juta. Donasi tersebut diserahkan oleh Mr. Zhang Chaoyang sebagai *Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta kepada Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) yang diwakili oleh Ir. J. Dwi Hartanto selaku Wakil Bendahara Pusat Manajemen Palang Merah Indonesia. Acara penyerahan donasi ini dilaksanakan di Kantor BOCHK Jakarta, Tamara Center.

In order to ease the burden on the people in Banten and Lampung due to tsunami, BOCHK Jakarta gave a donation of Rp200 million. The donation was handed over by Mr. Zhang Chaoyang as *Country Manager* of BOCHK Jakarta to the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) represented by Ir. J. Dwi Hartanto as Deputy Treasurer of the Indonesian Red Cross Management Center. The donation ceremony was held at the BOCHK Jakarta Office, Tamara Center.



27 Maret 2019

March 27, 2019



BOCHK Jakarta tergerak untuk membantu masyarakat Sentani, Kabupaten Jayapura yang terkena dampak banjir bandang dengan memberikan donasi sebesar Rp200 juta melalui Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI). Berlangsung di kantor BOCHK Jakarta, Tamara Center, acara pemberian donasi diwakili oleh Mr. Zhang Chaoyang sebagai *Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta dan diterima oleh Sekretaris Jenderal PMI dr. Ritola Tasmaya MPH.

BOCHK Jakarta was moved to help the people in Sentani, Jayapura Regency those affected by flash floods by making a donation of Rp200 million through the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI). Taking place at the BOCHK Jakarta Office, Tamara Center, the donation ceremony was represented by Mr. Zhang Chaoyang as *Country Manager* of BOCHK Jakarta and accepted by PMI General Secretary dr. Ritola Tasmaya MPH.



02

Laporan Manajemen

Management Report





Laporan Country Manager BOCHK Jakarta

Report of BOCHK Jakarta Country Manager



Zhang Chaoyang
Country Manager

Bank telah mencapai kinerja bisnis yang baik dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Pada akhir Desember 2019, laba sebelum provisi kami mencapai USD82,2 juta. Jumlah ini meningkat sebesar 14,5% yoy.

The Bank has achieved good business performance in recent years. As of the end of December 2019, our profit before provision reached USD82.2 million, an increase of 14.5% yoy.

Para Pemegang Saham dan Pemangku Kepentingan yang Kami Hormati,

Puji dan syukur kepada Tuhan atas berkat dan rahmat yang selalu diberikan kepada kita sampai saat ini sehingga segala kegiatan usaha dapat berjalan dengan lancar. Pada kesempatan ini, saya selaku *Country Manager* mewakili jajaran Manajemen akan menyajikan Laporan Tahunan BOCHK Jakarta tahun buku 2019 sebagai bagian dari penerapan prinsip akuntabilitas kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan.

Perekonomian Global dan Domestik

Pada tahun 2019, dengan terpilihnya kembali Bapak Joko Widodo sebagai Presiden Republik Indonesia untuk masa jabatan 2019-2024 telah memungkinkan beliau mengembangkan strategi ekonomi dan politiknya secara berkelanjutan. Secara umum, perekonomian Indonesia telah berhasil mempertahankan momentum pertumbuhannya selama beberapa tahun terakhir yang ditandai dengan pertumbuhan yang relatif cepat dalam indikator ekonomi utamanya dan peningkatan kekuatan ekonomi internasional yang berkelanjutan. Mengacu kepada peringkat dari tiga lembaga pemeringkat kredit internasional sebagai contoh, peringkat kredit negara Indonesia telah ditingkatkan dari BB- (10 tahun lalu) menjadi BBB dengan prospek stabil (peringkat investasi). Terlebih lagi, kekuatan nasional Indonesia terus bertumbuh. Berdasarkan berbagai faktor yang telah disebutkan, pertumbuhan politik dan ekonomi di Indonesia diprediksi akan terus berkembang ke tahap baru dari fondasi yang sudah dibangun. Tentunya kemajuan ini merupakan hal yang dinantikan di masa depan.

Meskipun saat ini Indonesia terkena dampak sementara akibat pandemi COVID-19, situasi keseluruhan di Indonesia masih menjanjikan dengan kemampuan ketahanan risiko yang kuat. Lingkungan politik, ekonomi dan sosial yang positif di Indonesia telah menjadi dasar bagi pengembangan bisnis BOCHK Jakarta. Selanjutnya, Bank akan terus mengikuti strategi Kantor Pusat “*Build a Top-Class, Full-service and Internationalised Regional Bank*”; menjalankan aktivitas operasional di Indonesia, melayani Indonesia, memanfaatkan keunggulan manajemen yang terintegrasi dari BOCHK, berusaha untuk memberikan terobosan baru dan memperkuat Kerjasama Ekonomi dan Perdagangan China-Indonesia.

Dear Respected Shareholders and Stakeholders,

Praise God Almighty for His blessings and grace that we were able to smoothly conduct our business activities. On this occasion, I, as the Country Manager on behalf of the Management will present the BOCHK Jakarta Annual Report for the 2019 fiscal year as part of the implementation of the accountability principle to all stakeholders.

Global and Domestic Economy

In 2019, the re-election of Mr. Joko Widodo as the President of the Republic of Indonesia for the period of 2019-2024 has enabled him to develop the economic and political strategy in a sustainable manner. In general, the Indonesian economy has managed to maintain its growth momentum over the past few years - characterized by relatively rapid growth in its main economic indicators and sustained increase in international economic strength. Based on the ranking of three international credit rating agencies as an example, Indonesia's sovereign credit rating has been upgraded from BB- (10 years ago) to BBB with a stable outlook (investment grade). Moreover, the national power of Indonesia continues to grow. Based on the aforementioned various factors, political and economic growth in Indonesia is predicted to continuously scale up to a new stage of the already built foundation. Indeed, this is the progress that is expected to continue toward building the future.

Despite temporarily having the impact on the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall situation in Indonesia is still promising, with strong risk-resistance capabilities. The favorable political, economic and social environment in Indonesia has become the basis for the business development of BOCHK Jakarta. Furthermore, the Bank will continue to follow the Head Office's strategy, “*Build a Top-Class, Full-service and Internationalised Regional Bank*”; carry out operational activities in Indonesia, serve Indonesia, take advantage of integrated management excellence from BOCHK, strive to provide new breakthroughs and strengthen Chinese-Indonesian Economic and Trade Cooperation.

Tantangan yang Dihadapi

Sepanjang tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta menemui beberapa tantangan dalam menjalankan kegiatan operasional perbankannya di Indonesia. Terdapat setidaknya dua tantangan utama yang dihadapi.

Tantangan pertama adalah lingkungan eksternal yang kompleks. Hingga saat ini, meskipun situasi internasional diperkirakan akan bergerak stabil, situasi yang penuh ketidakpastian tampaknya lebih menonjol. Akibat penyebaran pandemi COVID-19 secara terus-menerus, pertumbuhan ekonomi global telah menghadapi tekanan penurunan yang besar, antara lain risiko pasar keuangan terus terakumulasi, pelonggaran kebijakan moneter telah kembali dilakukan, dan para regulator keuangan dari beberapa negara telah meningkatkan operasi pasar *countercyclical* mereka. Berbagai faktor tersebut berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan pada biaya pendanaan Bank saat ini, kesulitan pendanaan, risiko kekurangan likuiditas, anti pencucian uang, dan risiko kepatuhan.

Tantangan kedua yang dihadapi BOCHK Jakarta adalah persaingan ketat di industri perbankan. Saat ini, terdapat 110 bank komersial di Indonesia yang terdiri dari 4 bank umum milik negara, 27 bank pembangunan daerah, dan 60 bank umum milik swasta (41 bank di antaranya adalah bank devisa dan 19 bank non-devisa), 11 bank *campuran*, dan 8 kantor cabang bank asing. Seiring dengan perkembangan ekonomi Indonesia, persaingan dalam industri ini tetap ketat. Hal ini merupakan tantangan besar bagi BOCHK Jakarta dalam meningkatkan pangsa pasarnya.

Menghadapi tantangan dalam situasi yang baru saat ini, BOCHK Jakarta akan fokus pada memperkuat pencegahan risiko, menyesuaikan struktur bisnis, menemukan posisi yang menguntungkan di kondisi pasar yang terus berubah, mengkonsolidasikan dan memperkuat layanan utama bagi perusahaan China untuk berinvestasi di Indonesia di bawah “*Belt and Road Initiative*”, serta menjadi saluran utama dalam upaya internasionalisasi RMB di Indonesia.

Kinerja dan Pencapaian Usaha

BOCHK Jakarta telah memiliki sejarah beroperasi selama 82 tahun di Indonesia dan telah mencapai hasil kinerja yang baik. Pada tahun 2019, berdasarkan informasi penilaian kinerja gabungan bank tahun 2018 yang diterbitkan oleh

Challenges Faced

During 2019, in carrying out its banking operations in Indonesia, BOCHK Jakarta faced several challenges, two of which are considered the main challenges.

The first is a complex external environment. At present, despite the fact that the international situation is expected to move stable, uncertainties seem to be more prominent. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, global economic growth has faced great downward pressure, among others - financial market risks continue to accumulate, monetary policy has been loosened again, and financial regulators from several countries have stepped up their countercyclical market operations. Such factors contribute to an increase in the Bank's current cost of funds, financing difficulties, liquidity shortage risk, anti-money laundering, and compliance risk.

The second is where BOCHK Jakarta engaged in intense competition in the banking industry. Currently, there are 110 commercial banks in Indonesia consisting of four state-owned commercial banks, 27 regional development banks, and 60 private-owned commercial banks (41 of which are foreign exchange banks and 19 non-foreign exchange banks), 11 joint-venture banks, and 8 foreign bank branch offices. Along with the development of the Indonesian economy, competition in this industry remains stiff. This is a big challenge for the BOCHK Jakarta in terms of increasing its market share.

Facing challenges in the current situation, BOCHK Jakarta will focus on strengthening risk prevention, adjusting business structures, finding favorable positions in changing market conditions, consolidating and strengthening key services for Chinese companies to invest in Indonesia under “*Belt and Road Initiative*”, as well as being a main channel in the effort to internationalize RMB in Indonesia.

Business Performance and Achievement

BOCHK Jakarta has a history of 82 years of operation in Indonesia and has documented good performance results. In 2019, based on information on a joint bank performance assessment in 2018 published by the Indonesian financial

majalah keuangan Indonesia “INFOBANK”, BOCHK Jakarta berada di peringkat kelima di antara 114 bank di Indonesia dengan peringkat sangat baik, dan peringkat pertama di antara kantor cabang bank asing di Indonesia. Selain itu, “Bisnis Indonesia Award 2019” memberi penghargaan kepada BOCHK Jakarta sebagai “Bank Asing Terbaik”.

BOCHK Jakarta merupakan saluran utama dan terdepan untuk internasionalisasi RMB di Indonesia dan telah mempertahankan posisi pertama dalam pangsa pasar penyelesaian lintas batas RMB di Indonesia selama tujuh tahun berturut-turut. BOCHK Jakarta melakukan transaksi valuta asing dan bisnis pinjaman antar bank dengan hampir 40 mitranya, dan volume transaksi harian rata-rata bisnis swap RMB mencapai sekitar 400 juta RMB. Pada bulan Maret 2020, Bank kami disetujui sebagai bank BUKU 3, dan telah secara aktif masuk ke dalam kelompok bank arus utama di Indonesia.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, total aset BOCHK Jakarta mencapai USD3,22 miliar, menempati peringkat keempat di antara kantor cabang bank asing di Indonesia. Rasio Kecukupan Modal (CAR) adalah sebesar 29,95%, dengan rasio ROA dan ROE masing-masing sebesar 2,91% dan 12,13%. Lebih lanjut, Rasio NPL adalah 1,67%, yang secara signifikan lebih rendah dari rasio rata-rata industri perbankan Indonesia (sekitar 2,53%). Berdasarkan indikator-indikator di atas, BOCHK Jakarta berada di peringkat salah satu bank terbaik di industri perbankan Indonesia.

Bank telah mencapai kinerja bisnis yang baik dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Pada akhir Desember 2019, laba sebelum provisi kami mencapai USD82,2 juta. Jumlah ini meningkat sebesar 14,5% yoy. Laba bersih kami mencapai USD54,9 juta atau mengalami peningkatan sebesar 14,7% yoy. Total aset mencapai USD3,2 miliar, meningkat sebesar 26,7% yoy. Tabungan mencapai USD2,0 miliar, meningkat 26,8%. Kredit mencapai USD1,4 miliar, meningkat sebesar 17,7% yoy. NPL sebesar 1,67%, yang jauh lebih rendah dari rata-rata NPL (sekitar 2,53%) dari seluruh bank yang beroperasi di Indonesia.

Tujuan bisnis yang ditetapkan pada awal 2019 telah sepenuhnya tercapai. BOCHK Jakarta mendapat peringkat A+ di evaluasi kinerja bisnis setahun penuh BOCHK tahun 2019. Kinerja yang baik tercipta berkat bimbingan dan dukungan dari Bank of China Limited dan Kantor

magazine “INFOBANK”, BOCHK Jakarta was ranked fifth among 114 banks in Indonesia with excellent ratings, and ranked first among foreign bank branch office in Indonesia. In addition, “Bisnis Indonesia Award 2019” awarded BOCHK Jakarta as the “Best Foreign Bank”.

BOCHK Jakarta is the main and leading channel for the internationalization of the RMB in Indonesia and has maintained its first position in the market share of the cross-border settlement in RMB in Indonesia for seven consecutive years. BOCHK Jakarta carries out foreign exchange transactions and interbank lending business with nearly 40 partners, and the average daily transaction volume of the RMB swap business reaches around 400 million RMB. In March 2020, our Bank got an approval as a BUKU 3 bank, and has actively entered into the group of mainstream bank in Indonesia.

For the year ending on December 31, 2019, the total assets of BOCHK Jakarta reached USD3.22 billion, ranking fourth among foreign bank branch office in Indonesia. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was 29.95%, with ROA and ROE ratios of 2.91% and 12.13%, respectively. Furthermore, the NPL ratio was 1.67%, which was significantly lower than the average ratio of the Indonesian banking industry (approximately 2.53%). Based on the aforementioned indicators, BOCHK Jakarta is ranked as one of the best banks in the Indonesian banking industry.

The Bank has achieved good business performance in recent years. As of the end of December 2019, our profit before provision reached USD82.2 million, an increase of 14.5% yoy. We recorded our net profit at USD54.9 million or an increase of 14.7% yoy. Total assets reached USD3.2 billion, an increase of 26.7% yoy. Deposits reached USD2.0 billion, an increase of 26.8%. The loan reached USD1.4 billion, an increase of 17.7% yoy. NPL was 1.67%, much lower than the average NPL (around 2.53%) of all banks operating in Indonesia.

The business objectives set at the beginning of 2019 have been fully achieved. BOCHK Jakarta was rated A+ in the full-year business performance evaluation of BOCHK in 2019. Our good performance was due to the guidance and support of Bank of China Limited and Head Office, such a

Pusat, keberhasilan implementasi strategi Bank, dan juga peningkatan pembangunan ekonomi Indonesia yang menguntungkan dan peluang pasar.

Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, Manajemen Bank telah menyesuaikan strategi pengembangannya, yaitu penyesuaian pada struktur nasabah. Target nasabah yang sebelumnya adalah perusahaan kecil dan menengah telah bergeser ke empat kelompok nasabah, yaitu perusahaan China “*Belt and Road Initiative*”, badan usaha milik negara, perusahaan China yang terkemuka di Indonesia, dan perusahaan multinasional lokal.

Bank akan secara aktif mencari peluang pengembangan bisnis melalui model pengembangan nasabah yang berfokus terutama pada bisnis korporasi, dan bisnis individual. Bank juga akan terus meningkatkan struktur aset dan liabilitas serta mewujudkan pengembangan berkelanjutan dari aset bisnis yang dimiliki. Di antara anak perusahaan dan cabang Bank of China Group di Asia Tenggara, BOCHK Jakarta berada di posisi terdepan dalam hal total aset, pendapatan operasional, dan laba setelah pajak. Dalam industri perbankan Indonesia, BOCHK Jakarta diakui sebagai “Bank Asing Terbaik” dan tahun ini levelnya ditingkatkan menjadi bank BUKU 3.

Dari perspektif strategi pembangunan jangka panjang, kami menggunakan bank asing terkemuka seperti Citibank, Standard Chartered, dan HSBC sebagai tolak ukur untuk mengejar pengembangan dan berusaha terus menjadi bank asing terbaik. Kami juga akan memperkuat keunggulan BOCHK sebagai bank perintis dan berusaha untuk menjadi bank yang utama di antara bank-bank China di Indonesia; memperluas bisnis RMB dan mempertahankannya di posisi terdepan. Kami juga terus berusaha untuk menjadi bank saluran utama dalam rangka mempromosikan pertukaran ekonomi dan perdagangan China-Indonesia, salah satu bank lokal paling populer, bank pilihan pertama untuk perusahaan China, perusahaan China di luar negeri, dan perusahaan China “*go global*” di luar negeri, serta mempertahankan status BOCHK Jakarta sebagai bank arus utama Indonesia.

Prospek Usaha

Pandemi COVID-19 tentunya telah membawa dampak besar pada perekonomian Indonesia. Pada kuartal pertama 2020, PDB meningkat sebesar 2,97% yoy – persentase pertumbuhan terendah sejak 2001. Menurut perkiraan Bank

successful implementation of the Bank’s strategy, as well as increasingly favorable Indonesian economic development and market opportunities.

In recent years, the Bank’s Management has adjusted its development strategy to the customer structure. The targeted customers who were previously small and medium-sized companies have shifted to four customer groups, namely the Chinese “*Belt and Road Initiative*” enterprises, Indonesian state-owned enterprises, local influential Chinese companies, and local multinational companies.

The Bank will actively seek business development opportunities through a customer development model that focuses primarily on the corporate business and personal business. The Bank will also continue to improve its assets and liabilities structure and realize the sustainable development of our business assets. Among its subsidiaries and branches of the Bank of China Group in Southeast Asia, BOCHK Jakarta is in the leading position in terms of total assets, operating income and profit after tax. In the Indonesian banking industry, BOCHK Jakarta is recognized as the “*Best Foreign Bank*” and this year the level was upgraded to BUKU 3 bank.

From the perspective of a long-term development strategy, we use leading foreign banks such as Citibank, Standard Chartered, and HSBC as benchmarks to pursue development and strive to continue towards becoming the best foreign bank. We will also strengthen the excellence of BOCHK as a pioneering bank and strive to be the main bank among Chinese banks in Indonesia; expand the RMB business and keep it in the forefront. We also continue to strive to become the main channel bank, in order to promote China-Indonesia economic and trade exchanges, one of the most popular local banks, the first-choice bank for Chinese, overseas Chinese and “*go global*” Chinese overseas companies, and maintain BOCHK Jakarta’s status as the mainstream Indonesian bank.

Business Prospect

The COVID-19 pandemic certainly has a big impact on the Indonesian economy. In the first quarter of 2020, GDP increased by 2.97% yoy - the lowest growth percentage since 2001. According to estimates of Bank Indonesia as

Indonesia (Bank Sentral Indonesia), tingkat pertumbuhan PDB Indonesia pada 2020 akan kurang dari 2,3%, lebih rendah dari perkiraan sebelumnya sebesar 5,1%.

Meskipun terkena dampak sementara pandemi, pemerintah Indonesia telah mengambil berbagai langkah untuk mengatasi dampak yang ditimbulkan. Pemerintah Indonesia juga telah mengadopsi kebijakan stimulus ekonomi seperti meningkatkan fleksibilitas fiskal nasional, dan pengeluaran nasional dan defisit anggaran, dalam rangka merangsang pembangunan ekonomi dan mempercepat pemulihan ekonomi. Melalui langkah-langkah yang diambil, perekonomian Indonesia diharapkan akan terus bertumbuh setelah pandemi mengalami perlambatan.

Kondisi pasar yang terus berubah akibat pandemi COVID-19 juga memberikan peluang untuk pengembangan bisnis. Menghadapi situasi kenormalan baru, Bank akan memanfaatkan sepenuhnya pemasaran jarak jauh dan layanan dalam jaringan (daring) untuk secara aktif mencari peluang pengembangan bisnis, meningkatkan efisiensi layanan, dan berusaha untuk mencapai target anggaran.

Adapun laba yang dianggarkan untuk sepanjang tahun ditetapkan sebesar USD61 juta, tabungan ditetapkan sebesar USD1,9 miliar, dan kredit ditetapkan sebesar USD1,5 ratus juta, meningkat sebesar 10% yoy.

Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan

BOCHK Jakarta menyadari bahwa penyelenggaraan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik (*Good Corporate Governance* atau GCG) adalah faktor fundamental dalam aktivitas operasional. Oleh karena itu, Bank secara ketat dan konsisten mematuhi peraturan perbankan dan industri, persyaratan peraturan BOCHK dan Bank of China Limited, serta perkembangan praktik GCG sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Tentunya penyelenggaraan GCG memperhatikan tren perubahan peraturan internasional dan domestik. Bank juga melakukan analisis tata kelola perusahaan yang proaktif dan inovatif, dan terus meningkatkan pelaksanaannya.

Sesuai dengan persyaratan peraturan di Indonesia, BOCHK membentuk *Jakarta Branch Oversight Committee* (“*Oversight Committee*”) yang berfungsi sebagai dewan pengawas cabang. Demi kelancaran pelaksanaan fungsi tersebut, *Oversight Committee* telah membentuk tiga komite fungsional untuk melaksanakan fungsi komite audit, komite

the country’s central bank, Indonesia’s GDP growth rate in 2020 will be less than 2.3%, lower than the previous estimate of 5.1%.

Despite the temporary impact of the pandemic, the Indonesian government has taken various steps to deal with the pandemic’s impact. The Government of Indonesia has also adopted economic stimulus policies such as increasing national fiscal flexibility, and national expenditure and budget deficits, to stimulate economic development and accelerate economic recovery. With these steps, the Indonesian economy is expected to continue to grow upon the slowing down of the pandemic.

Market conditions that continue to change due to the COVID-19 pandemic also provide opportunities for business development. Facing a new normal situation, the Bank will make full use of remote marketing and online services to actively seek business development opportunities, improve service efficiency, and strive to achieve budget targets.

Budgeted profit for the whole year is set at USD61 million, savings is set at USD1.9 billion, and loan is set at USD1.5 hundred million, an increase of 10% yoy.

Implementation of Corporate Governance

BOCHK Jakarta realizes that the implementation of Good Corporate Governance or GCG is a fundamental factor in operational activities. Therefore, the Bank strictly and consistently complies with banking and industry regulations, the regulatory requirements of BOCHK and Bank of China Limited, and the development of GCG practices in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Surely, the implementation of GCG pays attention to changing trends in international and domestic regulations. The Bank also conducts proactive and innovative corporate governance analysis, and continues to improve its implementation.

Pursuant to regulatory requirements in Indonesia, BOCHK established the Jakarta Branch Oversight Committee (“*Oversight Committee*”) which functions as the branch supervisory board. For the smooth implementation of these functions, the Oversight Committee has formed three functional committees in order to conduct the functions of

manajemen risiko, dan komite remunerasi dan nominasi. Adapun pada tahun 2019, *Oversight Committee* merevisi kebijakan komite, dan melakukan fungsi pengawasan cabang sesuai dengan kebijakan.

Mengikuti kebijakan strategi pengembangan regional dari Kantor Pusat, BOCHK Jakarta berfokus pada empat kelompok nasabah, mengadakan pertemuan-pertemuan bersama, secara efektif menjalankan peran pengawasan atas strategi, keuangan, pengendalian internal, dan manajemen risiko, serta menyelesaikan evaluasi kinerja tahunan 2019 dari Manajemen Bank dan anggota timnya.

Selain itu, tata kelola yang diterapkan oleh BOCHK Jakarta meliputi: memiliki pemahaman mendalam mengenai manajemen operasi cabang yang dinamis, memperkuat penilaian rencana strategis, memperkuat manajemen risiko dan pengawasan atas kontrol internal agar analisis dan penilaian yang dilakukan berwawasan ke depan, serta meneruskan informasi tersebut secara segera kepada Manajemen Bank dan departemen terkait. Sementara itu, tata kelola juga meliputi memperkuat penyebaran informasi antara pemeriksaan kedisiplinan, pemeriksaan audit, manajemen risiko dan kontrol internal, dengan departemen lain demi meningkatkan efisiensi dan efektivitas pengawasan gabungan terhadap Bank.

Hingga saat ini, terdapat lima komite utama yang bekerja di bawah naungan tim Manajemen, yaitu Manajemen Risiko Kepatuhan, Manajemen Risiko dan Pengendalian Internal, Manajemen Aset dan Liabilitas, Evaluasi Kredit, dan Komite Pengadaan. Tiap komite bekerja dengan tekun dalam ruang lingkup kewenangan yang ditentukan dalam kebijakan komite, melakukan tugasnya dengan serius, dan mendukung pengembangan Bank yang sehat.

Penerapan Sumber Daya Manusia dan Teknologi Informasi

Sumber daya manusia merupakan salah satu aset terpenting dalam aktivitas usaha. Oleh sebab itu, kami senantiasa berupaya mengembangkan sumber daya manusia di BOCHK Jakarta agar mereka dapat memberikan kontribusi terbaiknya demi keberlangsungan usaha.

the audit committee, the risk management committee, and the remuneration and nomination committee. As for 2019, the Oversight Committee revised the committee's policies, and performed branch supervisory function in accordance with the policies.

Following the regional development strategy policy of the Head Office, BOCHK Jakarta focuses on four customer groups, holds joint meetings, effectively carries out the supervision role of strategies, finance, internal control, and risk management, and completes the 2019 annual performance evaluation of the Bank's Management and team members.

In addition, the governance implemented by BOCHK Jakarta includes having an in-depth understanding of dynamic branch operations management, strengthening the assessment of strategic plans, strengthening risk management and supervision of internal control to have forward-looking analysis and assessment, and immediately forwarding the information to Bank's Management and related departments. Meanwhile, the governance also includes strengthening the dissemination of information between disciplinary inspections, audits, risk management and internal controls, with departments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of joint supervision to the Bank.

To date, five main committees work under the auspices of the Management team, namely Compliance Risk Management, Risk Management and Internal Control, Asset and Liability Management, Credit Evaluation, and Procurement Committee. Each committee works diligently within the scope of authority specified in the committee's policy, takes its duties seriously, and supports the Bank's sound development.

Implementation of Human Resources and Information Technology

Human resource is one of the most important assets in business activities. Therefore, we are always working to develop human resources at BOCHK Jakarta so that they can make the best contribution for business continuity.

Pada tahun 2019, pencapaian utama *Human Resources Department* BOCHK Jakarta antara lain meningkatkan pelatihan staf dan terus meningkatkan kualitas karyawan. Selain pelatihan organisasi yang diadakan oleh BOCHK Jakarta, sebagian besar karyawan dikirim ke BOCHK dan Bank of China Limited untuk program pelatihan dan pertukaran. Pada tahun 2019, jumlah total karyawan yang berpartisipasi dalam program pelatihan dan pertukaran adalah 1.012 orang .

Selain itu, kami menyediakan *platform* pengembangan karir untuk para karyawan dengan kinerja yang sangat baik dan kemampuan bisnis yang luar biasa. Pada tahun 2019, Bank telah mempromosikan 3 *department heads*, 7 *deputy heads*, and 15 *unit heads* (termasuk *deputy unit heads*).

Human Resources Department secara aktif menumbuhkan budaya dan nilai-nilai utama BOCHK kepada karyawan, untuk mengintegrasikan filosofi budaya Bank ke dalam detail pekerjaan karyawan. Hingga saat ini, karyawan BOCHK Jakarta memiliki semangat kerja tinggi dan kesadaran yang kuat dalam mencegah risiko bisnis.

Langkah yang keempat adalah menerapkan langkah-langkah kepedulian terhadap kesejahteraan karyawan. Sebagai contoh, BOCHK Jakarta memberikan dukungan tepat waktu kepada karyawan yang menghadapi kesulitan dalam hidup mereka atau ketika mereka membutuhkan, secara aktif meningkatkan lingkungan kantor dan tunjangan karyawan. Dalam dua tahun terakhir, gaji rata-rata karyawan BOCHK Jakarta telah meningkat secara signifikan dibandingkan dengan dua tahun lalu. Mempertahankan tingkat gaji rata-rata karyawan memberi kami daya saing yang lebih baik di industri perbankan lokal.

Kami juga percaya bahwa teknologi informasi yang unggul akan mempermudah aktivitas usaha BOCHK Jakarta. Oleh karenanya, terkait penerapan teknologi informasi di lingkungan BOCHK Jakarta, kami senantiasa berupaya melaksanakan langkah perbaikan strategis sebagai berikut:

In 2019, the main achievements of BOCHK Jakarta's Human Resources Department include increasing staff training and continuing to improve employee quality. In addition to organizational training conducted by BOCHK Jakarta, a large portion of employees are sent to BOCHK and Bank of China Limited for training and exchange programs. In 2019, the total employees participating in the training and exchange program numbered to 1,012 people.

In addition, we provide career development platforms for employees with excellent performance and exceptional business capabilities. In 2019, the Bank has promoted 3 department heads, 7 deputy heads, and 15 unit heads (including deputy unit heads).

The Human Resources Department actively fosters the culture and core values of BOCHK to employees, to integrate the Bank's cultural philosophy into the work details of employees. Up to the present, BOCHK Jakarta's employees have high morale and strong awareness in preventing business risks.

The fourth step is implementing measures of concern for employee welfare. For example, BOCHK Jakarta provides timely support to employees who face difficulties in their lives or when they need it, actively improving the office environment and employee benefits. In the past two years, the average salary of BOCHK Jakarta's employees has increased significantly compared to two years ago. Maintaining the average salary level of our employees gives us better competitiveness in the local banking industry.

We also believe that advanced information technology will facilitate the activities of the BOCHK Jakarta business. Therefore, regarding the application of information technology within BOCHK Jakarta, we always strive to implement strategic improvement steps as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meningkatkan kontrol keamanan dan manajemen risiko TI; 2. Memastikan kelancaran pengoperasian sistem dan aplikasi DC/DRC <i>On-shoring</i>; 3. Menyelesaikan tes fungsionalitas baru dan meningkatkan rencana Bank of China Limited dan Kantor Pusat; 4. Persiapan penggunaan <i>Mobile banking</i> dan aplikasi lainnya; 5. Memberikan dukungan dari segi TI kepada seluruh departemen; 6. Mengembangkan fungsi atau <i>interface</i> baru antara aplikasi lokal dan aplikasi pihak ketiga. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving security controls and IT risk management; 2. Ensuring the smooth operation of the DC/DRC On-shoring system and applications; 3. Completing new functionality tests and improve Bank of China Limited and Head Office plans; 4. Having preparation for using Mobile banking and other applications; 5. Providing IT support to all departments; 6. Developing new functions or interfaces between local applications and third party applications. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Perubahan Komposisi Manajemen

Per 31 Desember 2019, kepengurusan BOCHK Jakarta dilaksanakan oleh Manajemen yang terdiri dari *Country Manager*, *Deputy Country Manager*, *Assistant Country Manager*, *Direktur Kepatuhan*, dan *Corporate Marketing Director*.

Pada tahun 2019, terjadi perubahan komposisi Manajemen dengan bergabungnya Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno sebagai *Corporate Marketing Director* BOCHK Jakarta sejak Januari 2019. Adapun susunan Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

Change in Management Composition

As of December 31, 2019, the Management of BOCHK Jakarta was carried out by Management consisting of Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, Assistant Country Manager, Compliance Director, and Corporate Marketing Director.

In 2019, there was a change in the composition of the Management with Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno joining as the Corporate Marketing Director of BOCHK Jakarta since January 2019. The BOCHK Jakarta Management composition as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Country Manager | Zhang Chaoyang |
| Deputy Country Manager | Chong Kim Hoo |
| Assistant Country Manager | Chen Jie |
| Assistant Country Manager | Du Qiqi |
| Direktur Kepatuhan/ Compliance Director | Olivia Lea Tutuarima |
| Corporate Marketing Director | Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno |

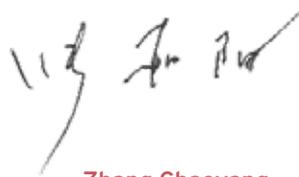
Apresiasi

Sebagai *Country Manager* mewakili seluruh jajaran Manajemen, izinkan saya menyampaikan apresiasi setinggi-tingginya kepada segenap karyawan atas kerja keras dan dedikasi yang diberikan guna mencapai visi dan misi BOCHK Jakarta. Saya juga menyampaikan terima kasih kepada pemegang saham, regulator, nasabah, dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya atas segala dukungan dan kepercayaan yang diberikan selama ini. Tentunya, segala pencapaian yang diraih saat ini akan selalu menjadi semangat baru bagi BOCHK Jakarta untuk memberikan produk dan layanan perbankan yang terbaik dalam upayanya menghadapi tantangan di tahun-tahun mendatang.

Appreciation

As the *Country Manager* representing all levels of the Management, allow me to express the highest appreciation to all employees for their hard work and dedication to achieve the vision and mission of BOCHK Jakarta. I also would like to express gratitude to shareholders, regulators, customers and other stakeholders for all the support and trust given so far. Certainly, all the achievements today will always be a new spirit for BOCHK Jakarta to provide the best banking products and services in its efforts to face challenges in the upcoming years.

Atas nama Manajemen,
On behalf of the Management,



Zhang Chaoyang
COUNTRY MANAGER





03

Profil Perusahaan
Company Profile



Informasi Umum BOCHK Jakarta

General Information of BOCHK Jakarta

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nama Name | Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta |
| Nama Inisial Initial Name | BOCHK Jakarta |
| Alamat Address | Tamara Center Suite 101, 102, 201 & 1101 Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav.24, Jakarta 12920 |
| Telepon Telephone | (62-21) – 5205502 |
| Faksimili Facsimile | (62-21) – 5201113, 5207572 |
| Website | www.bankofchina.co.id |
| Tahun Mulai Beroperasi Years of Starting Operation | 1938 |
| Izin Usaha Business License | Surat Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 249642/UM II tanggal 11 November 1955. Decree Letter of Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 249642/UM II dated November 11, 1955. Surat Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 5/1/KEP.GBI/2003 tertanggal 13 Januari 2003 (pengaktifan kembali BOCHK Jakarta pada 15 April 2003) Governor of Bank Indonesia Letter No. 5/1/KEP.GBI/2003 dated January 13, 2003 (re-activation of BOCHK Jakarta on April 15, 2003) |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>Surat Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 6/77/KEP.GBI/2004 tertanggal 14 Oktober 2004 (mengenai perubahan nama menjadi Bank of China Limited Cabang Jakarta)</p> <p>Governor of Bank Indonesia Letter No. 6/77/KEP.GBI/2004 dated October 14, 2004 (concerning the change of name into Bank of China Limited Jakarta Branch)</p> |
| | <p>Surat Keputusan Deputi Komisiner Pengawas Perbankan I Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) No. KEP-5/PB.1/2017 tertanggal 27 Juli 2017 (mengenai perubahan nama menjadi Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta)</p> <p>Decree of the Deputy Banking Supervisory Commissioner I of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. KEP-5/PB.1/2017 dated July 27, 2017 (concerning the change of name into Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch)</p> |
| Bidang Usaha Line of Business | Perbankan Banking |
| Penyertaan Kantor Pusat Head Office Investment | Rp666.530.000.000 |
| Declared Dana Usaha Declared Working Capital | Rp3.470.625.000.000 atau setara dengan USD250.000.000 Rp3,470,625,000,000 or equivalent with USD250,000,000 |
| Jumlah Kantor Layanan BOCHK Jakarta Number of BOCHK Jakarta Bank Offices | 1 kantor pusat operasional dan 8 kantor cabang pembantu (per 31 Desember 2019) 1 operational head office and 8 sub-branch offices (as of December 31, 2019) |
| Jumlah Karyawan Total Employees | 319 |

Riwayat Singkat BOCHK

BOCHK at a Glance



Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (selanjutnya disebut “BOCHK” atau “Kantor Pusat”) didirikan satu abad yang lalu pada tahun 1917 di Hong Kong. Pada mulanya, BOCHK merupakan bank berskala sangat kecil dengan jumlah pegawai kurang dari 10 (sepuluh) orang. Saat ini, BOCHK telah berkembang pesat dan menjadi grup perbankan utama dengan jaringan cabang paling luas di Hong Kong. Dengan pertumbuhan yang signifikan tersebut, BOCHK tidak hanya memainkan peran penting dalam pembangunan ekonomi Hong Kong, tetapi juga berkontribusi terhadap kestabilan dan kemakmurannya.

BOCHK merupakan bank yang memiliki izin di Hong Kong. Dalam perjalanan perkembangannya, Grup Bank of China di Hong Kong mengalami restrukturisasi pada tahun 2001. BOCHK menggabungkan kegiatan usaha 10* dari 12 bank di Hong Kong yang pada awalnya merupakan milik Grup Bank of China. Di samping itu, BOCHK memiliki saham di Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited, Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited, dan BOC Credit Card (International) Limited, yang mana perusahaan-perusahaan tersebut didirikan di Hong Kong. Untuk menerapkan strategi pengembangan luar negeri Bank of China Group, BOCHK telah menyelesaikan pelepasan seluruh kepentingan BOCHK di Nanyang Commercial Bank Limited dan Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited masing-masing pada Mei 2016 dan Maret 2017. Di samping itu, BOCHK mendorong ekspansi bisnis skala regionalnya dengan membuka kantor cabang di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Saat ini, kantor cabang serta anak perusahaan BOCHK telah berada di negara-negara Asia Tenggara seperti Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Kamboja, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, dan Filipina, yang senantiasa menyediakan layanan keuangan secara profesional dan berkualitas tinggi kepada nasabah lokal. BOCHK juga akan mempercepat pengembangan untuk menjadi bank terbaik dalam skala regional dengan menghadirkan layanan yang lengkap dan berskala internasional.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (hereinafter referred to as “BOCHK” or “Head Office”) was established a century ago in 1917 in Hong Kong. In the past, BOCHK was still a micro-scale bank with less than ten employees. At present, BOCHK has grown rapidly and become the main banking group with the most extensive branch network in Hong Kong. With this significant growth, BOCHK does not only play a key role in Hong Kong’s economic development, but also contributes to its stability and prosperity.

BOCHK is a licensed bank in Hong Kong. In its development journey, Bank of China Group in Hong Kong has been restructured in 2001. BOCHK combined the business activities of 10* of 12 banks in Hong Kong which originally belonged to Bank of China Group. In addition, BOCHK has shares in Nanyang Commercial Bank, Limited, Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited, and BOC Credit Card (International) Limited, which are established in Hong Kong. To implement the overseas development strategy of Bank of China Group, BOCHK has completely given the release of all BOCHK’s interests in Nanyang Commercial Bank Limited and Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited in May 2016 and March 2017, respectively. In addition, BOCHK encourages the expansion of regional scale business by opening branch offices in Southeast Asia. At present, branch offices and subsidiaries of BOCHK are located in Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, and the Philippines, which always provide professional and high-quality financial services to local customers. BOCHK will also accelerate the development to become the best bank on a regional scale by presenting comprehensive and international-scale services.

BOCHK memiliki posisi pasar yang kuat di seluruh bisnis utama. BOCHK memiliki jaringan cabang lokal yang luas dan *platform* layanan yang beragam, termasuk kurang lebih 200 kantor cabang, lebih dari 280 *automated banking centres*, saluran *e-channel* uang efektif pada lebih dari 1000 mesin swalayan, serta layanan Internet dan *Mobile Banking*. Produk-produk BOCHK menjangkau jenis layanan perbankan yang beragam dari layanan keuangan, investasi, dan *wealth management* untuk nasabah individu, perusahaan dan institusi. BOCHK merupakan satu dari tiga bank penerbit uang dan satu-satunya bank kliring untuk bisnis Renminbi (“RMB”) di Hong Kong. Dengan kuatnya *franchise* RMB, BOCHK merupakan pilihan pertama nasabah di bisnis ini. Melalui kolaborasi yang mendalam dengan kantor induk BOCHK, yaitu Bank of China Limited, BOCHK menyediakan layanan *cross border* berkualitas tinggi kepada multinasional, nasabah *cross border*, perusahaan China yang ‘*going-global*’, bank-bank sentral, dan organisasi *super-sovereign*.

Keterangan:

* 10 bank termasuk Bank of China Hong Kong Branch, cabang-cabang Hong Kong dari tujuh bank yang didirikan di China Mainland (The Kwangtung Provincial Bank, Sin Hua Bank Limited, The China & South Sea Bank Limited, Kincheng Banking Corporation, The China State Bank Limited, The National Commercial Bank Limited dan The Yien Yieh Commercial Bank Limited), dan dua bank lokal, Hua Chiao Commercial Bank Limited dan Po Sang Bank Limited.

BOCHK has a strong market position in all major businesses. BOCHK has an extensive local branch network and diverse service platforms, including approximately 200 branch offices, more than 280 automated banking centers, effective money e-channel on more than 1000 self-service machines, as well as Internet and Mobile Banking services. The products of BOCHK cover a wide range of banking services, such as financial, investment and wealth management services for individual, corporate and institutional customers. BOCHK is one of three money issuing banks and the only clearing bank for Renminbi (“RMB”) business in Hong Kong. With the strength of the RMB franchise, BOCHK is the customer’s first choice in this business. Through deep collaboration with BOCHK’s parent bank, Bank of China Limited, BOCHK provides high-quality cross-border services to multinational, cross-border customers, ‘going-global’ Chinese companies, central banks and super-sovereign organizations.

Information:

* The 10 banks include Bank of China Hong Kong Branch, Hong Kong branches of seven banks established in China Mainland (The Kwangtung Provincial Bank, Sin Hua Bank Limited, The China & South Sea Bank Limited, Kincheng Banking Corporation, The China State Bank Limited, The National Commercial Bank Limited and The Yien Yieh Commercial Bank Limited), and two local banks, Hua Chiao Commercial Bank Limited and Po Sang Bank Limited.

Riwayat Singkat BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta at A Glance



Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta (dahulu bernama Bank of China Limited Cabang Jakarta) (selanjutnya disebut “BOCHK Jakarta” atau “Bank”) merupakan cabang BOCHK yang beroperasi secara komersial sejak tahun 1938.

Namun dalam perjalanan bisnisnya, Bank efektif menghentikan operasinya pada tahun 1964. Tiga puluh sembilan tahun kemudian tepatnya pada 2003, Bank kembali beroperasi melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 5/1/KEP.GBI/2003 tanggal 13 Januari 2003.

Setelah kembali beroperasi di Jakarta, terjadi perubahan nama dari Bank of China Cabang Jakarta menjadi Bank of China Limited Cabang Jakarta yang telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 6/77/KEP.GBI/2004 tanggal 14 Oktober 2004.

Bank melakukan ekspansi bisnis dengan membuka kantor cabang pembantu pertamanya di Surabaya berdasarkan surat Bank Indonesia No. 10/86/DPIP/Prz tertanggal 24 Januari 2008 dan secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 6 Februari 2008. Setahun kemudian, Bank membuka kantor cabang pembantu keduanya di Mangga Dua berdasarkan surat Bank Indonesia No. 11/253/DPIP/Prz tertanggal 7 Mei 2009 dan secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 28 Mei 2009.

Pada tahun 2010, Bank membuka kantor cabang pembantu ketiganya di The East berdasarkan surat Bank Indonesia No. 12/58/DPIP/Prz tertanggal 29 Januari 2010 dan secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 2 Februari 2010.

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch (formerly Bank of China Limited Jakarta Branch) (hereinafter referred to as “BOCHK Jakarta” or “the Bank”) is a BOCHK branch that operated commercially since 1938.

However, on its business journey, the Bank effectively stopped its operations in 1964. Thirty-nine years later, precisely in 2003, the Bank resumed the operation through the Decree of Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 5/1/KEP.GBI/2003 dated January 13, 2003.

After resuming its operation in Jakarta, there was a change in name from the Bank of China Jakarta Branch to the Bank of China Limited Jakarta Branch which received approval from Bank Indonesia through the Decree of Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 6/77/KEP.GBI/2004 dated October 14, 2004.

The Bank expanded its business by opening its first sub-branch office in Surabaya pursuant to the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 10/86/DPIP/Prz dated January 24, 2008 and was officially inaugurated on February 6, 2008. One year later, the Bank opened its second sub-branch office in Mangga Dua pursuant to the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 11/253/DPIP/Prz dated May 7, 2009 and was officially inaugurated on May 28, 2009.

In 2010, the Bank opened its third sub-branch office in The East pursuant to the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 12/58/DPIP/Prz dated January 29, 2010 and was officially inaugurated on February 2, 2010.

Pada tahun yang sama, Bank kembali membuka kantor cabang pembantu keempat dan kelima di CBD Pluit dan Kelapa Gading berdasarkan surat Bank Indonesia No. 12/254/DPIP/Prz tertanggal 20 April 2010 dan keduanya secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 22 April 2010.

Bank membuka kantor cabang pembantu keenam di Melawai berdasarkan surat Bank Indonesia No. 13/513/DPIP/Prz tertanggal 15 Agustus 2011 dan secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 14 September 2011. Kemudian, Bank membuka kantor cabang pembantu ketujuh di Medan berdasarkan surat Bank Indonesia No. 15/51/DPIP tertanggal 25 Juni 2013 dan secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 18 Juli 2013.

Bank kembali membuka kantor cabang pembantu kedelapan di Pantai Indah Kapuk berdasarkan surat OJK No. S-436/PB.12/2016 tertanggal 23 Desember 2016 dan secara resmi dibuka pada tanggal 18 Januari 2017.

Pada tahun 2017, kantor pusat Bank beralih dari sebelumnya Bank of China Limited menjadi Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited. Atas pengalihan kantor pusat tersebut, nama dari Bank of China Limited Cabang Jakarta berubah menjadi Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta yang telah disetujui oleh OJK melalui Keputusan Deputi Komisioner Pengawas Perbankan I OJK No. Kep-5/PB.1/2017 tanggal 27 Juli 2017.

In the same year, the Bank once again opened its fourth and fifth sub-branch offices in CBD Pluit and Kelapa Gading pursuant to the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 12/254/DPIP/Prz dated April 20, 2010 and both were officially inaugurated on April 22, 2010.

The Bank opened the sixth sub-branch office in Melawai pursuant to the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 13/513/DPIP/Prz dated August 15, 2011 and was officially inaugurated on September 14, 2011. Subsequently, the Bank opened its seventh sub-branch office in Medan pursuant to the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 15/51/DPIP dated June 25, 2013 and was officially inaugurated on July 18, 2013.

The Bank opened the eighth sub-branch office in Pantai Indah Kapuk pursuant to the letter of the OJK No. S-436/PB.12/2016 dated December 23, 2016 and was officially inaugurated on January 18, 2017.

In 2017, the Bank's head office moved from the former Bank of China Limited to Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited. Upon the transfer of the head office, the name of the Bank of China Limited Jakarta Branch changed to Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch that was approved by the OJK through Decree of the Deputy Commissioner for Banking Supervision I of OJK No. Kep-5/PB.1/2017 dated July 27, 2017.

Jejak Langkah

Milestones

Bank mulai beroperasi secara komersial di Jakarta

The Bank Jakarta Branch commenced its commercial operation in Jakarta

1938

1964

Bank kembali beroperasi

The Bank resumed the operation

2003

2004

Mengalami perubahan nama dari Bank of China Cabang Jakarta menjadi Bank of China Limited Cabang Jakarta

Made a name change from Bank of China Jakarta Branch to Bank of China Limited Jakarta Branch

Membuka kantor cabang pembantu pertama di Surabaya

Opened the first sub-branch office in Surabaya

2008

2009

Membuka kantor cabang pembantu kedua di Mangga Dua

Opened the second sub-branch office in Mangga Dua

Bank efektif menghentikan kegiatan operasinya

The Bank Branch effectively stopped its operations

Membuka kantor cabang pembantu ketiga, keempat, dan kelima di The East, CBD Pluit, dan Kelapa Gading

Opened the third, fourth, and fifth sub branch offices in The East, CBD Pluit and Kelapa Gading

2010

Membuka kantor cabang pembantu ketujuh di Medan

Opened the seventh sub-branch office in Medan

2013

Secara resmi membuka kantor cabang pembantu keenam di Melawai

Officially opened the sixth sub-branch office in Melawai

2011

2017

2019

- Menyelesaikan penempatan sistem elektronik pada Pusat Data dan Pusat Pemulihan Bencana di wilayah Indonesia.
- Menyelesaikan persiapan sebagai bank BUKU-3.
- Fulfilled the on-shoring of electronic systems into Data Center and Disaster Recovery Center in Indonesia
- Finished the preparation for becoming a BUKU-3 bank.

- Membuka kantor cabang pembantu kedelapan di Pantai Indah Kapuk
- Peralihan Kantor Pusat dari sebelumnya Bank of China Limited menjadi Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
- Perubahan nama Bank of China Limited Cabang Jakarta menjadi Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Cabang Jakarta

- Opened the eighth sub-branch office in Pantai Indah Kapuk
- Head Office transition from Bank of China Limited to Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
- Changed the name of Bank of China Limited Jakarta Branch to Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Jakarta Branch

Bidang Usaha

Line of Business

BOCHK Jakarta memiliki aktivitas utama pada bidang *Retail Banking*, *Trade Finance* dan Kredit. Hingga saat ini, BOCHK Jakarta telah menawarkan berbagai macam produk perbankan kepada para nasabahnya. Selain produk konvensional, BOCHK Jakarta juga menghadirkan produk *internet banking* (BOC Net), Kartu ATM dan Kartu Debet (Master Card dan China Union Pay), dan meluncurkan Layanan Nasabah Prima.

BOCHK Jakarta has main activities in the field of Retail Banking, Trade Finance and Credit. Up to the present, BOCHK Jakarta has offered an array of banking products to its customers. In addition to conventional products, BOCHK Jakarta also presents internet banking products (BOC Net), ATM Card and Debit Card (Master Card and China Union Pay), and launched the Layanan Nasabah Prima.

Produk & Jasa

Products & Services

BOCHK Jakarta menawarkan serangkaian produk layanan perbankan yang sesuai dengan karakteristik dan kebutuhan masing-masing nasabah. Produk BOCHK Jakarta terdiri dari lima segmen utama; jasa *retail banking*, pertukaran valuta asing, jasa pengiriman uang, penyelesaian transaksi perdagangan, dan pembiayaan perdagangan. Rincian produk BOCHK Jakarta yang ditawarkan adalah sebagai berikut:

BOCHK Jakarta offers a range of banking service products that are suited to the characteristics and needs of each customer. BOCHK Jakarta products consist of five main segments; retail banking services, foreign exchange, money transfer services, settlement of trade transaction, and trade financing. Details of BOCHK Jakarta products offered are as follows:

1. Jasa *Retail Banking*

- b. Rekening Tabungan (Rupiah dan mata uang asing)
- c. Deposito Berjangka (Rupiah dan mata uang asing)
- d. Giro (Rupiah dan mata uang asing)
- e. Pertukaran Mata Uang Asing

2. Pertukaran Mata Uang Asing

BOCHK Jakarta menawarkan pertukaran mata uang asing yang kompetitif untuk mendukung kebutuhan bisnis nasabah.

1. Retail Banking Services

- a. Savings Accounts (Rupiah and foreign currencies)
- b. Time Deposits (Rupiah and foreign currencies)
- c. Current Accounts (Rupiah and foreign currencies)
- d. Foreign Exchange

2. Foreign Exchange

BOCHK Jakarta offers a competitive foreign exchange to support customers' business needs.

3. Pengiriman Uang

Dengan jaringan dari cabang-cabang dan koresponden di seluruh dunia, BOCHK Jakarta mampu memberikan fasilitas-fasilitas pengiriman ke luar negeri dalam mata uang internasional, termasuk RMB. BOCHK Jakarta juga menyediakan fasilitas pengiriman uang dalam Rupiah di Indonesia.

4. Penyelesaian Transaksi Perdagangan

- a. Penyelesaian Transaksi Impor: Penerbitan *Letter of Credit* untuk Impor (L/C Atas Unjuk, L/C Berjangka, *Transferable L/C*, *Revolving L/C*, dan lainlain);
- b. Penyelesaian Transaksi Ekspor: Penerusan *Letter of Credit*, Pentransferan *Letter of Credit*, Presentasi/Pemeriksaan dokumen-dokumen berdasarkan L/C, Transaksi ekspor non-L/C (D/A, D/P);
- c. Jaminan Bank: Penerusan Jaminan Bank, Penerbitan Jaminan Bank, Penerbitan Kembali Jaminan Bank;
- d. Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN): Penerusan SKBDN, Penerbitan SKBDN, Presentasi/ Pemeriksaan Dokumen-dokumen atas dasar SKBDN.

5. Pembiayaan Perdagangan

- a. Pembiayaan Transaksi Perdagangan Impor: Fasilitas Penerbitan *Letter of Credit*, Pembiayaan Wesel Impor atas dasar L/C, Pembiayaan Wesel Impor atas dasar non-L/C;
- b. Pembiayaan Transaksi Perdagangan Ekspor: Negosiasi Dokumen-dokumen atas dasar L/C, Diskonto Dokumen-dokumen atas dasar L/C, Pembiayaan Wesel Ekspor atas dasar Dokumen non-L/C, Konfirmasi L/C Ekspor, *Forfeiting*, *Factoring*.

3. Remittance

With a network of branches and correspondents across the world, BOCHK Jakarta is able to provide oversea remittance facility in international currencies, including RMB. BOCHK Jakarta also provides remittance facilities in Rupiah in Indonesia.

4. Settlement of Trade Transactions

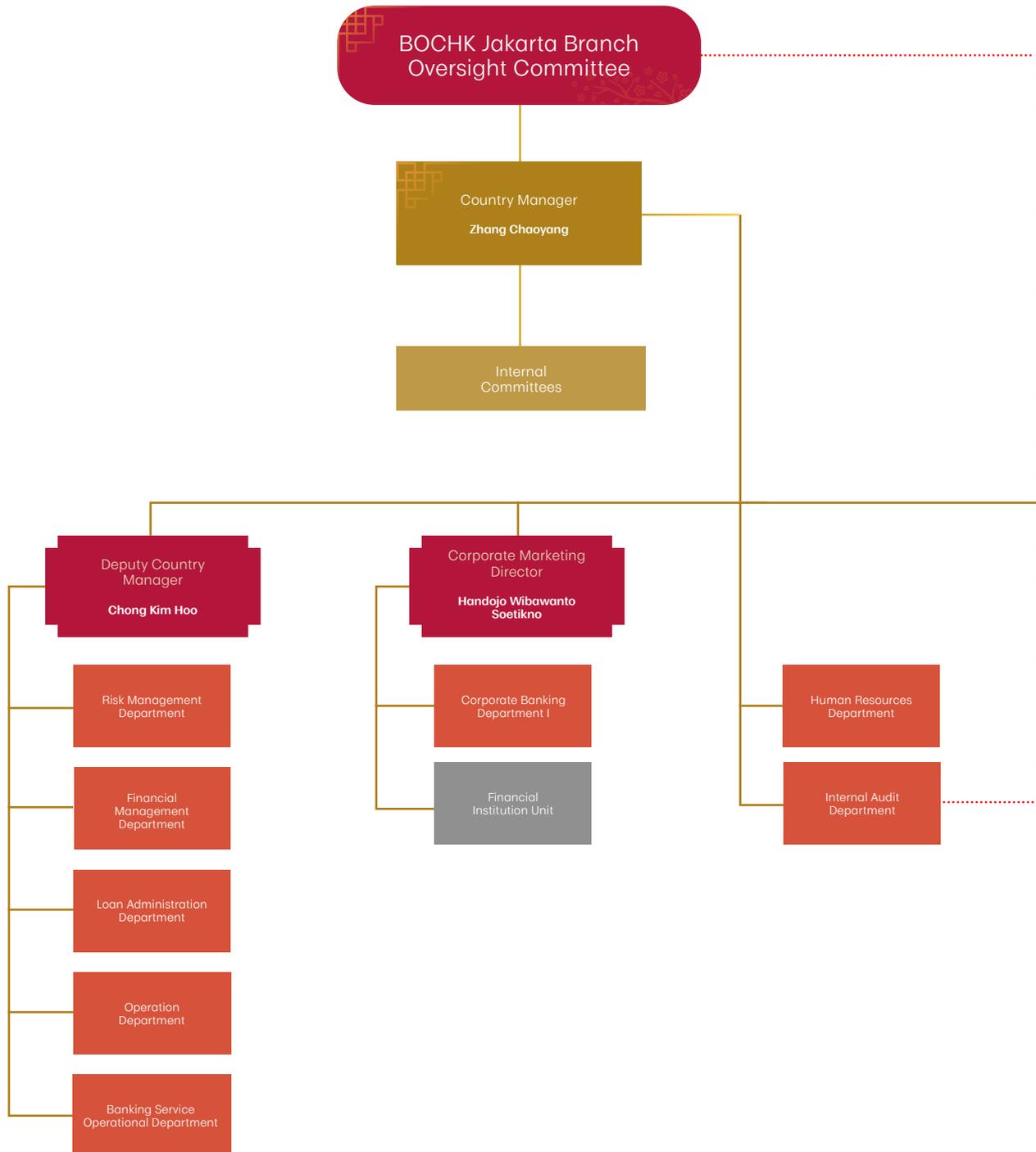
- a. Settlement of Import Transactions: Issuance of Letters of Credit for Imports (Sight L/C, Usance L/C, Transferable L/C, Revolving L/C, etc.);
- b. Settlement of Export Transactions: Forwarding Letters of Credit, Transferring Letters of Credit, Presentation/Inspection of documents based on L/C, non-L/C export transactions (D/A, D/P);
- c. Bank Guarantee: Forwarding Bank Guarantees, Issuance of Bank Guarantee, Reissuance of Bank Guarantee;
- d. Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN) or local L/C: Forwarding SKBDN, Issuance of SKBDN, Presentation/Inspection of Documents based on SKBDN.

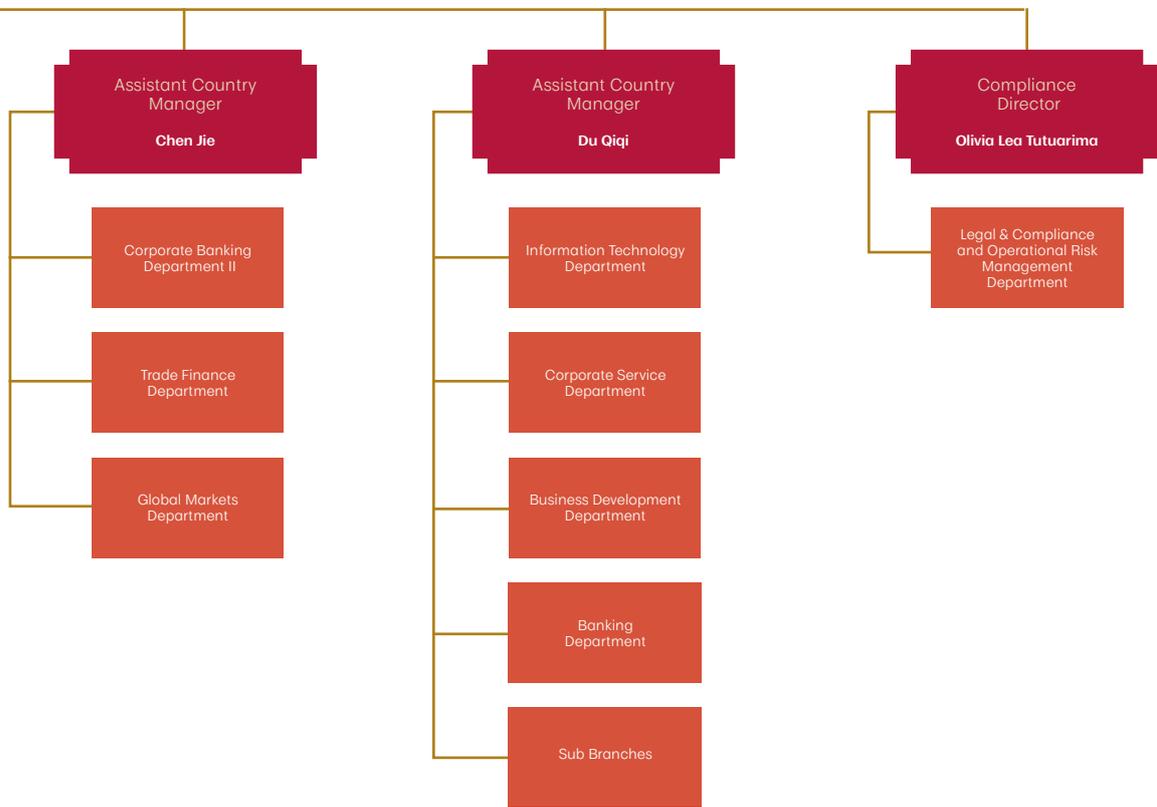
5. Trade Financing

- a. Financing of Import Trade Transactions: Letter of Credit Issuance Facility, Import Notes Financing based on L/C, Import Notes Financing on non-L/C basis;
- b. Financing of Export Trade Transactions: Negotiation of Documents on the basis of L/C, Discounting Documents on the basis of L/C, Export Notes Financing on the basis of non-L/C Documents, Confirmation of Export L/C, *Forfeiting*, *Factoring*.

Struktur Organisasi

Organization Structure





Tujuan Strategis dan Nilai-Nilai BOCHK

Strategic Goal and Core Values of BOCHK



Tujuan Strategis
Strategic Goal

**Build a Top-Class,
Full-service and
Internationalized Regional Bank**

Core Values

Bank of China (Hong Kong)

Responsibility

Integrity

Professionalism

Innovation

Prudence

Performance

Komposisi Direksi BOCHK

Composition of the Board of Directors of BOCHK

Susunan Direksi BOCHK per 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the Board of Directors of BOCHK as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Board of Directors

Chairman

LIU Liange* (appointment as Chairman effective from July 5, 2019)
 CHEN Siqing* (resignation effective from April 28, 2019)

Vice Chairman

WANG Jiang* (appointment effective from March 20, 2019)
 GAO Yingxin

Directors

LIN Jingzhen*
 SUN Yu* (appointment effective from March 20, 2019)
 CHENG Eva**
 CHOI Koon Shum**
 KOH Beng Seng**
 LAW Yee Kwan Quinn** (appointment effective from March 13, 2019)
 TUNG Savio Wai-Hok**
 Li Jiuzhong (resignation effective from March 15, 2019)

* Non-executive Directors
 ** Independent Non-executive Directors



Susunan Manajemen Senior BOCHK

Composition of BOCHK Senior Management

Susunan Manajemen Senior BOCHK per 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the BOCHK Senior Management as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Senior Management

Chief Executive

GAO Yingxin

Deputy Chief Executive

WANG Qi

Chief Risk Officer

ZHUO Chengwen (appointment effective from November 12, 2019)
 Li Jiuzhong (resignation effective March 15, 2019)

Deputy Chief Executive

YUAN Shu

Chief Operating Officer

ZHONG Xiangqun

Deputy Chief Executives

WANG Bing
 QIU Zhikun (appointment effective from July 8, 2019)

Chief Financial Officer

SUI Yang

Deputy Chief Executive

KUNG YEUNG Ann Yun Chi



Profil Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta

Profile of BOCHK Jakarta Management

Per 31 Desember 2019, kepengurusan BOCHK Jakarta dilaksanakan oleh Manajemen yang terdiri dari *Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, Assistant Country Manager, Direktur Kepatuhan, dan Corporate Marketing Director.*

As of December 31, 2019, the management of BOCHK Jakarta was carried out by Management consisting of Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, Assistant Country Manager, Compliance Director, and Corporate Marketing Director.



Zhang Chaoyang
Country Manager

Zhang Chaoyang menjabat sebagai *Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta sejak Januari 2018. Beliau merupakan warga berkebangsaan China. Beliau berusia 51 tahun dan telah berpengalaman lebih dari 25 tahun di industri perbankan. Sebelum bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta, beliau menjabat sebagai *General Manager of Economics and Strategic Planning Department* BOCHK. Zhang Chaoyang memperoleh gelar pascasarjana di Renmin University of China.

Zhang Chaoyang has been the Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta since January 2018. He is a Chinese citizen. He is 51 years old and has more than 25 years experience in banking industry. Prior to joining BOCHK Jakarta, he served as General Manager of BOCHK's Economics and Strategic Planning Department. Zhang Chaoyang obtained his postgraduate degree at Renmin University of China.



Chong Kim Hoo
Deputy Country Manager

Chong Kim Hoo menjabat sebagai *Deputy Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta sejak April 2003. Beliau merupakan warga berkebangsaan Singapura. Beliau berusia 66 tahun dan telah berpengalaman lebih dari 40 tahun di industri perbankan. Sebelum bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta, beliau menjabat sebagai *Assistant General Manager* Bank of China cabang Singapura. Chong Kim Hoo menyelesaikan sarjananya di University of Manchester, Inggris.

Chong Kim Hoo has served as Deputy Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta since April 2003. He is a Singapore citizen. He is 66 years old and has more than 40 years of experience in banking industry. Prior to joining BOCHK Jakarta, he served as Assistant General Manager of Bank of China Singapore branch. Chong Kim Hoo obtained his degree at the University of Manchester, England.



Chen Jie
Assistant Country Manager

Chen Jie menjabat sebagai *Assistant Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta sejak Agustus 2017. Beliau merupakan warga berkebangsaan China. Beliau berusia 45 tahun dan telah berpengalaman lebih dari 20 tahun di industri perbankan. Sebelum bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta, beliau menjabat sebagai VP and *Head of Corporate Banking Department* Bank of China (Canada). Chen Jie menyelesaikan gelar masternya di University of International Business and Economics pada tahun 1999.

Chen Jie has served as Assistant Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta since August 2017. He is a Chinese citizen. He is 45 years old and has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry. Prior to joining BOCHK Jakarta, he served as VP and Head of Corporate Banking Department of Bank of China (Canada). Chen Jie obtained his master's degree at the University of International Business and Economics in 1999.

Du Qiqi
Assistant Country Manager

Du Qiqi menjabat sebagai *Assistant Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta sejak November 2013. Beliau merupakan warga berkebangsaan China. Beliau berusia 44 tahun dan telah berpengalaman lebih dari 20 tahun di industri perbankan. Sebelum bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta, beliau menjabat sebagai *Deputy General Manager of Corporate & Financial Market Department* Bank of China cabang Yunnan. Du Qiqi memperoleh pendidikan masternya di Economics and Management School of Wuhan University.

Setelah 28 Februari 2020 hingga batas waktu penyerahan Laporan Tahunan, dan berdasarkan surat keputusan dari BOCHK tertanggal 28 Februari 2020, Mr. Du Qiqi tidak lagi menjabat sebagai Assistant Country Manager BOCHK Jakarta.

Du Qiqi has served as Assistant Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta since November 2013. He is a Chinese citizen. He is 44 years old and has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry. Prior to joining BOCHK Jakarta, he served as Deputy General Manager of Corporate & Financial market Department of Bank of China in Yunnan branch. Du Qiqi obtained his master's degree at Economics and Management School of Wuhan University.

After February 28, 2020 until the deadline of Annual Report submission, and pursuant to a decree from BOCHK dated February 28, 2020, Mr. Du Qiqi no longer serves as Assistant Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta.



Olivia Lea Tutuarima
Direktur Kepatuhan/ Compliance Director

Olivia Lea Tutuarima ditunjuk sebagai Direktur Kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta sejak Februari 2005. Beliau merupakan warga berkebangsaan Indonesia. Beliau berusia 50 tahun dan telah berpengalaman lebih dari 25 tahun di industri perbankan terutama di bidang *domestic banking*, *international banking*, *internal audit*, kredit, kepatuhan dan APU/PPT. Olivia menyelesaikan gelar Magister Hukum di Universitas Borobudur.

Olivia Lea Tutuarima has been appointed as Compliance Director of BOCHK Jakarta since February 2005. She is an Indonesian citizen. She is 50 years old and has more than 25 years of experience in banking industry, particularly in domestic banking, international banking, internal audit, credit, compliance and AML/CFT. Olivia obtained her Master of Law at Borobudur University.



Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno
Corporate Marketing Director

Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno menjabat sebagai *Corporate Marketing Director* BOCHK Jakarta sejak Januari 2019. Beliau merupakan warga berkebangsaan Indonesia Beliau berusia 51 tahun dan telah berpengalaman lebih dari 25 tahun di industri perbankan. Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno memperoleh pendidikan masternya di Pittsburg State University, Kansas.

Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno has served as Corporate Marketing Director of BOCHK Jakarta since January 2019. He is an Indonesian citizen. He is 51 years old and has experience for more than 25 years in banking industry. Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno obtained his master's degree at Pittsburg State University, Kansas.

Profil Pejabat Eksekutif BOCHK Jakarta

Profile of BOCHK Jakarta Executive Officers

Andri Roesmin

Head of Human Resources Department

Andri Roesmin telah ditunjuk sebagai *Head of Human Resources Department* sejak 1 Agustus 2019, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai *Deputy Head of Human Resources Department* sejak 16 Oktober 2017. Andri memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer dari Tatung University, Taiwan pada tahun 2001.

Andri Roesmin has been appointed as Head of Human Resources Department since August 1, 2019, where previously he was Deputy Head of Human Resources Department since October 16, 2017. Andri obtained his Bachelor of Computer degree from Tatung University, Taiwan in 2001.

Anastasia A.A.H. Siahaan

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Mangga Dua/ Sub-Branch Manager - Mangga Dua

Anastasia A.A.H. Siahaan ditunjuk sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu – Mangga Dua sejak 30 Januari 2019, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai *Head Service – Mangga Dua* sejak 4 Februari 2016. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 13 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Anastasia memperoleh gelar diplomasnya di Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 2000.

Anastasia A.A.H. Siahaan was appointed as the Sub-Branch Manager - Mangga Dua since January 30, 2019. Previously, she was the Head of Service - Mangga Dua since February 4, 2016. She has more than 13 years of experience in banking industry. Anastasia obtained her diploma at the University of Indonesia in 2000.

Agung Kurniawan

Deputy Head In-Charge of Loan Administration Department

Agung Kurniawan telah menjabat sebagai *Deputy Head in Charge of Loan Administration Department* sejak tahun 2019. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 15 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Agung memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sosial di Universitas Brawijaya pada tahun 2002.

Agung Kurniawan has served as Deputy Head in Charge of Loan Administration Department since 2019. He has more than 15 years of experience in banking industry. Agung obtained his Bachelor degree in Social Science at Brawijaya University in 2002.

Edward Indra Kristianto

Deputy Head of Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department

Edward Indra Kristianto telah menjabat sebagai *Deputy Head of Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department* sejak bulan Maret 2019, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai *Head of Operational Risk Management Unit* sejak bulan November 2014. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Edward memperoleh gelar *Master of Business Administration* dari Southern New Hampshire University, New Hampshire, Amerika Serikat pada tahun 1997.

Edward Indra Kristianto has served as Deputy Head of Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department since March 2019, which he previously served as Head of Operational Risk Management Unit since November 2014. He has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry. Edward obtained his Master of Business Administration from Southern New Hampshire University, New Hampshire, United States in 1997.

Edy Chandra

Kepala Cabang Pembantu – Kelapa Gading/ Sub-Branch Manager - Kelapa Gading

Edy menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu – Kelapa Gading sejak 11 Februari 2019, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu – Melawai sejak 2011. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 10 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Edy memperoleh gelar sarjananya di Universitas Tarumanegara pada tahun 1995.

Edy has served as Sub-Branch Manager - Kelapa Gading since February 11, 2019, which previously he was Sub-Branch Manager - Melawai since 2011. He has more than 10 years of experience in banking industry. Edy obtained his bachelor's degree at Tarumanegara University in 1995.

Fryda Tandani

Deputy Head In-Charge of Corporate Banking Department I

Fryda Tandani telah menjabat sebagai *Deputy Head In-Charge of Corporate Banking Department I* sejak September 2017. Beliau memiliki 15 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Fryda memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Pelita Harapan pada tahun 2004.

Fryda Tandani has served as Deputy Head of In-Charge of Corporate Banking Department I since September 2017. She has 15 years of experience in banking industry. Fryda obtained a Bachelor of Economics from Pelita Harapan University in 2004.

Goliansen

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Pantai Indah Kapuk/ Sub-Branch Manager - Pantai Indah Kapuk

Goliansen telah menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Pantai Indah Kapuk sejak tahun 2016. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 10 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Goliansen memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer dari Universitas Bina Nusantara pada tahun 2007.

Goliansen has served as Sub-Branch Manager - Pantai Indah Kapuk since 2016. He has more than 10 years of experience in banking industry. Goliansen obtained his Bachelor of Computer from Bina Nusantara University in 2007.

Hendri

Trade Finance Business Specialist

Hendri telah menjabat sebagai *Trade Finance Business Specialist* sejak 19 Agustus 2019, dimana sebelumnya Hendri menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu – CBD Pluit sejak 2010 dan *Head of Business Development Department*. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan dan *multi finance*. Hendri memperoleh gelar Magister Manajemen di Universitas Tarumanegara pada tahun 2003.

Hendri has served as Trade Finance Business Specialist since August 19, 2019. Hendri previously served as Sub-Branch Manager - CBD Pluit since 2010 and Head of Business Development Department. He has more than 20 years of experience in banking and multi-finance industry. Hendri obtained his Master of Management at Tarumanegara University in 2003.

Juliaty Lim

Head of Financial Management Department

Juliaty telah menjabat sebagai *Head of Financial Management Department* sejak 2012. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 30 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Juliaty memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi jurusan Akuntansi di Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Harapan Medan pada tahun 1992.

Juliaty has served as Head of Financial Management Department since 2012. She has more than 30 years of experience in banking industry. Juliaty earned a Bachelor of Economics majoring in Accounting at the Harapan College of Economics in Medan in 1992.

Juliana Wijaya

Deputy Head In-Charge of Banking Department

Juliana Wijaya ditunjuk sebagai *Deputy Head In-Charge of Banking Department* sejak Oktober 2018, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai *Head of Customer Service* sejak 2013. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 8 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Juliana memperoleh gelar sarjananya di Universitas Bina Nusantara pada tahun 2009.

Juliana Wijaya has been appointed as Deputy Head of In-Charge of Banking Department since October 2018, which previously she served as Head of Customer Service since 2013. She has more than 8 years of experience in banking industry. Juliana obtained her undergraduate degree at Bina Nusantara University in 2009.

Jenny Fanany Tjong

Head of Banking Service Operational Department

Jenny Fanany Tjong telah menjabat sebagai *Head of Banking Service Operational Department* sejak Oktober 2018, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai *Head of Banking Department* sejak 2010. Beliau memiliki pengalaman 25 tahun di industri perbankan dan memperoleh gelar sarjananya di Universitas Sriwijaya pada tahun 1993.

Jenny Fanany Tjong has served as Head of Banking Service Operational Department since October 2018, which previously she served as Head of Banking Department since 2010. She has 25 years of experience in banking industry. She obtained her undergraduate degree at Sriwijaya University in 1993.

Khairil

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Medan/ Sub-Branch Manager - Medan

Khairil bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu – Medan sejak 2012. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Khairil mendapatkan gelar Magister Kenotariatan dari Universitas Sumatera Utara pada tahun 2005.

Khairil joined BOCHK Jakarta as Sub-Branch Manager - Medan since 2012. He has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry. Khairil earned a Master of Notarial Law from the University of Sumatera Utara in 2005.

Lim Surja Redjeki

Head of Financial Institution Business

Lim Surja Redjeki ditunjuk sebagai *Head of Financial Institution Business* sejak 2019, dimana sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - CBD Pluit sejak Juni 2018. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 18 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Lim Surja memperoleh *Certificate in Business* di TAFE of Queensland, Australia pada tahun 1993 dan *Associate Diploma of Business in Liberal Art* di Santa Monica College, USA pada tahun 1997, serta gelar sarjananya di Universitas Timbul Nusantara pada tahun 2015.

Lim Surja Redjeki has been appointed as the Head of Financial Institution Business since 2019 which he previously served as Sub-Branch Manager - CBD Pluit since June 2018. He has more than 18 years of experience in banking industry. Lim Surja obtained a Certificate in Business at TAFE of Queensland, Australia in 1993, an Associate Diploma of Business in Liberal Art at Santa Monica College, USA in 1997, and his bachelor's degree at Timbul Nusantara University in 2015.

Marcellino Setiawan

Head of Internal Audit Department

Marcellino bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta sebagai *Head of Internal Audit Department* sejak 2012. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Marcellino meraih gelar *Master of Business Administration* dari University of Texas, Austin pada tahun 1997.

Marcellino has joined BOCHK Jakarta as Head of Internal Audit Department since 2012. He has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry. Marcellino held a Master of Business Administration from the University of Texas, Austin in 1997.

MieMie

Head of Corporate Service Department

Miemie bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta sejak 2008. Beliau memiliki 23 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Miemie meraih gelar sarjananya di Universitas Methodist Indonesia pada tahun 1995.

Miemie has joined BOCHK Jakarta since 2008. She has 23 years of experience in banking industry. Miemie earned her bachelor's degree at Methodist Indonesia University in 1995.

Miky Sukiman

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Melawai/ Sub-Branch Manager - Melawai

Miky menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Melawai sejak 6 Februari 2019, dimana beliau sebelumnya menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Mangga Dua sejak 2012. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 25 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Miky mendapatkan gelar *Master of Business Administration* dari Portland State University, Oregon, Amerika Serikat pada tahun 1992.

Miky has served as Sub-Branch Manager of Melawai since February 6, 2019, which he previously served as Sub-Branch Manager of Mangga Dua since 2012. He has more than 25 years of experience in banking industry. Miky earned a Master of Business Administration from Portland State University, Oregon, United States in 1992.

Ni Ketut Sri Marhaeni

Head of Trade Finance Department

Ni Ketut Sri Marhaeni telah menjabat sebagai *Head of Trade Finance Department* sejak 2011. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 25 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Ni Ketut memperoleh gelar Sarjana Muda (Ahli Madya Gizi) dari Akademi Gizi, Malang, Jawa Timur pada tahun 1987.

Ni Ketut Sri Marhaeni has served as Head of Trade Finance Department since 2011. She has more than 25 years of experience in banking industry. Ni Ketut obtained her Diploma 3 (Mid-Level Expert in Nutrition) from the Nutrition Academy, Malang, East Java in 1987.

Novita Wulandari

Head of Risk Management Department

Novita Wulandari telah menjabat sebagai *Head of Risk Management Department* sejak 2010. Beliau memiliki pengalaman di industri perbankan selama 25 tahun. Novita memperoleh gelar *Master of Business Administration* dari Australian Graduate School of Management pada tahun 2004.

Novita Wulandari has served as Head of Risk Management Department since 2010. She has 25 years of experience in banking industry. Novita obtained a Master of Business Administration from Australian Graduate School of Management in 2004.

Ong Andre Yuwono

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Surabaya/ Sub-Branch Manager - Surabaya

Ong Andre Yuwono bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - Surabaya sejak 2010. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 20 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Andre meraih gelar sarjananya dari Tatung University Taipei pada tahun 1995.

Ong Andre Yuwono has joined BOCHK Jakarta as Sub-Branch Manager - Surabaya since 2010. He has more than 20 years of experience in banking industry. Andre earned his bachelor's degree from Tatung University Taipei in 1995.

Rafika Sari

Deputy Head of Operation Department

Rafika Sari ditunjuk sebagai *Deputy Head of Operation Department* sejak 2015. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 10 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Rafika meraih gelar sarjananya dari Universitas Parahyangan pada tahun 1999.

Rafika Sari has been appointed as Deputy Head of Operation Department since 2015. She has more than 10 years of experience in banking industry. Rafika earned her bachelor's degree from Parahyangan University in 1999.

Riky Kuswara

Deputy Head In-Charge of Information Technology Department

Riky Kuswara telah menjabat sebagai *Deputy Head In-Charge of Information Technology Department* sejak Mei 2018. Beliau telah bekerja lebih dari 15 tahun di industri perbankan dan jasa keuangan khususnya dibidang IT operasional, *data center*, dan infrastruktur. Beliau memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer dari Perguruan Tinggi Budi Luhur Jakarta pada tahun 2001.

Riky Kuswara has served as Deputy Head In-Charge of Information Technology Department since May 2018. He has worked for more than 15 years in banking and financial services industry specifically in operational IT, data center, and infrastructure. He obtained his Bachelor of Computer from Budi Luhur University in Jakarta in 2001.

Robby Budiarto

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - The East/ Sub-Branch Manager - The East

Robby Budiarto telah menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - The East sejak 2016. Robby bergabung dengan BOCHK Jakarta sejak tahun 2012 pada awalnya sebagai *Head of Wealth Management* hingga tahun 2016. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 10 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Robby memperoleh gelar Magister Manajemen dari Universitas Pelita Harapan pada tahun 2017.

Robby Budiarto has served as Sub-Branch Manager - The East since 2016. Robby joined BOCHK Jakarta since 2012 with his initial position as Head of Wealth Management until 2016. He has more than 10 years of experience in banking industry. Robby obtained his Master of Management from Pelita Harapan University in 2017.

Tjia Tjahja Juliana

Deputy Head of Corporate Banking Department II

Tjia Tjahja Juliana telah menjabat sebagai *Deputy Head of Corporate Banking Department II* sejak 4 Maret 2019. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 19 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Tjia memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Tarumanagara pada tahun 1998.

Tjia Tjahja Juliana has served as Deputy Head of Corporate Banking Department II since March 4, 2019. She has more than 19 years of experience in banking industry. Tjia obtained her Bachelor of Economics degree from Tarumanagara University in 1998.

Yuliana

Kepala Cabang Pembantu - CBD Pluit/ Sub-Branch Manager - CBD Pluit

Yuliana telah menjabat sebagai Kepala Cabang Pembantu - CBD Pluit sejak Juli 2019. Beliau memiliki lebih dari 8 tahun pengalaman di industri perbankan. Yuliana memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra dari Universitas Bina Nusantara pada tahun 2011.

Yuliana has served as Sub-Branch Manager - CBD Pluit since July 2019. She has more than 8 years of experience in banking industry. Yuliana obtained a Bachelor of Literature degree from Bina Nusantara University in 2011.

Sumber Daya Manusia

Human Resources

Pada tahun 2019, total karyawan BOCHK Jakarta berjumlah 319 orang. Struktur karyawan BOCHK Jakarta berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan adalah sebagai berikut:

In 2019, the total of BOCHK Jakarta employees numbered to 319 people. The structure of BOCHK Jakarta's employees based on the level of education is as follows:

| Pendidikan Education | Jenis Kelamin Gender | Total | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| S2 Graduate | Perempuan Female | 11 | 31 |
| | Laki-laki Male | 20 | |
| S1 Undergraduate | Perempuan Female | 171 | 277 |
| | Laki-laki Male | 106 | |
| D3 Diploma 3 | Perempuan Female | 4 | 7 |
| | Laki-laki Male | 3 | |
| SMA Senior High School | Perempuan Female | 2 | 4 |
| | Laki-laki Male | 2 | |
| Total | | 319 | 319 |

Sepanjang 2019, BOCHK Jakarta telah mengadakan pelatihan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia untuk karyawannya sebanyak 298 *training*. Materi yang disajikan dalam pelatihan tersebut beragam antara lain *Anti Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism Workshop* dengan pengajar dari PPAATK, KYC-Introduction for New Employee, dan Training BSMR, serta pelatihan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia lainnya yang dilakukan baik di Indonesia maupun di luar negeri.

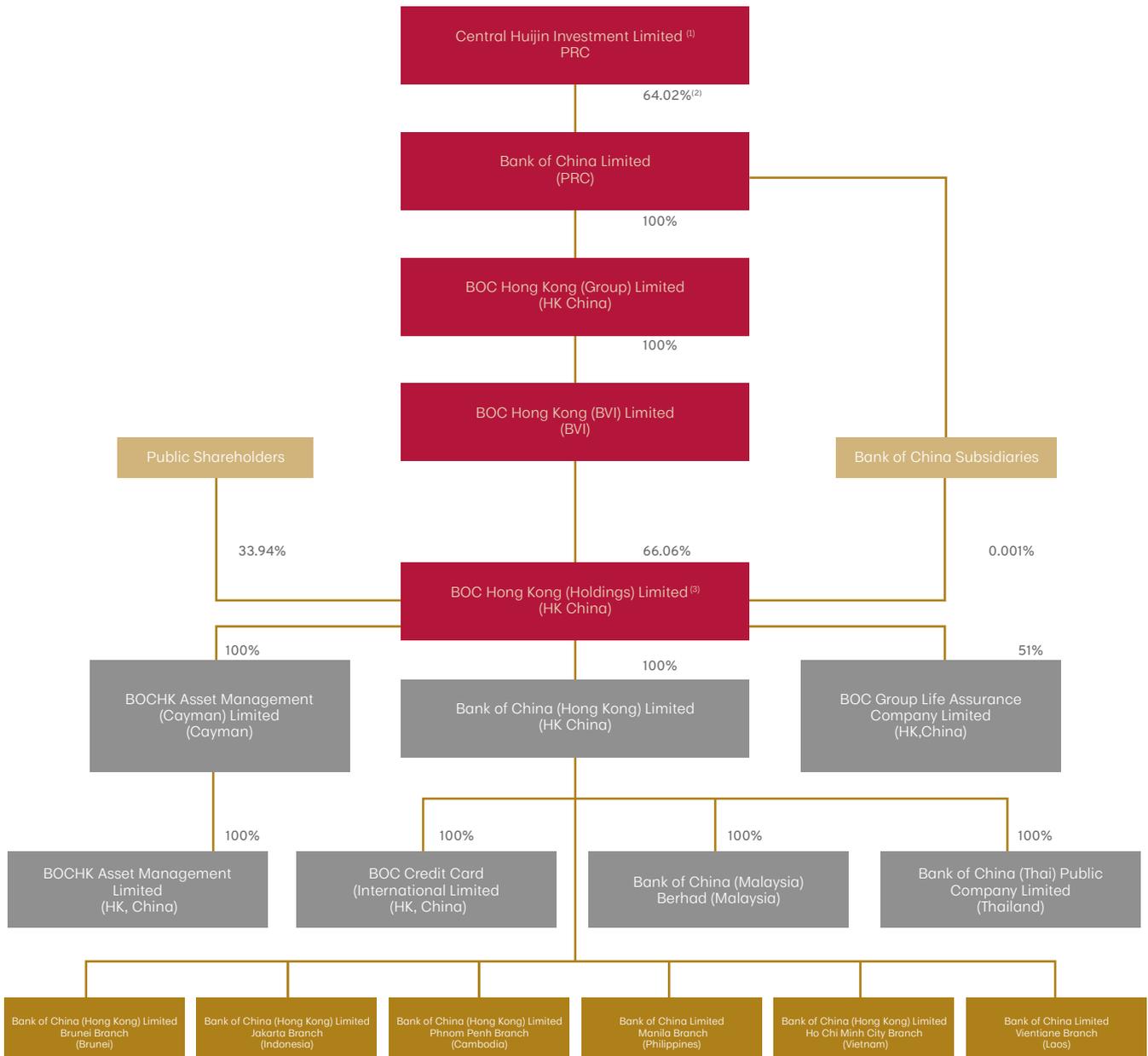
Throughout 2019, BOCHK Jakarta has held training and human resource development for its employees 298 times. The material presented in the training varied, including the Anti Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism Workshop with lecturers from PPAATK, KYC-Introduction for New Employees, and BSMR Training, as well as training and other human resource development conducted both in Indonesia and overseas.

Struktur Pemegang Saham BOCHK

Structure of Shareholders of BOCHK

Per 31 Desember 2019, BOCHK sebagai kantor pusat memiliki komposisi pemegang saham sebagai berikut:

As of December 31, 2019, BOCHK as a head office has the shareholders composition as follows:



(1) Acting on behalf of the PRC Government and previously known as SAFE Investment Ltd.

(2) As a percentage of the total issued share capital of Bank of China Limited which comprises A shares and H shares.

(3) Based on the register maintained pursuant to the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

Penghargaan dan Sertifikasi

Awards and Certifications

Diakui sebagai salah satu “Bank Berpredikat Sangat Bagus” dari Infobank.

Recognized as one of the “Very Good Banks” from Infobank.

Penghargaan Kategori Bank Asing dari Bisnis Indonesia Award 2019.

Award in Foreign Bank Category from Bisnis Indonesia Award 2019.

Wilayah Operasi dan Alamat Jaringan

Area of Operations and Branch Network

Saat ini, BOCHK Jakarta memiliki total 9 kantor yang terdiri dari 1 kantor pusat operasional dan 8 kantor cabang pembantu. Rincian jaringan wilayah operasi BOCHK Jakarta dapat dilihat sebagai berikut.

At present, BOCHK Jakarta has a total of 9 offices consisting of 1 operational head office and 8 sub-branch offices. Details of BOCHK Jakarta operational area network are described as follows.

Tamara Center

Tamara Center Suite 101, 102, 201 & 1101
Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav.24, Jakarta 12920
Phone: (62-21) - 5205502
Fax: (62-21) - 5201113, 5207572
Alamat website: www.bankofchina.co.id

Cabang Pembantu Kelapa Gading

Kelapa Gading Sub-Branch
Mall of Indonesia Blok I No. 23-24
Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara 14240
Phone: (62-21) - 45870488
Fax: (62-21) - 45870477

Cabang Pembantu Surabaya

Surabaya Sub-Branch
Intiland Tower
(sebelumnya dikenal dengan Wisma Dharmala/
formerly known as Wisma Dharmala) No.15 Floor 1
Jl. Panglima Sudirman 101-103, Surabaya 60271
Phone: (62-31) - 5359988
Fax: (62-31) - 5359977

Cabang Pembantu CBD Pluit

Pluit CBD Sub-Branch
Kawasan CBD Pluit Ruko S-12
Jl. Pluit Selatan Raya No. 1, Jakarta Utara 14440
Phone: (62-21) - 66672966
Fax: (62-21) - 66672658

Cabang Pembantu Mangga Dua

Mangga Dua Sub-Branch
Mangga Dua Square Blok H 007
Jl. Gunung Sahari Raya No. 1, Jakarta Utara 14420
Phone: (62-21) - 62310195
Fax: (62-21) - 62310196

Cabang Pembantu Melawai

Melawai Sub-Branch
Jl. Melawai Raya No.67-68
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan 12160
Phone: (62-21) - 72790856
Fax: (62-21) - 72790870

Cabang Pembantu The East

The East Sub-Branch
The East Building 1st Floor Unit 03
Jl. Lingkar Mega Kuningan Kav. E3.2
Jakarta Selatan 12950
Phone: (62-21) - 57938588
Fax: (62-21) - 57938589

Cabang Pembantu Medan

Medan Sub-Branch
Grand Aston City Hall Medan, Shopping Arcade Unit No. 14
Jl. Balai Kota No. 1, Medan 20112
Phone: (62-61) - 4527999, 4567116
Fax: (62-61) - 4571208

Cabang Pembantu Pantai Indah Kapuk

Pantai Indah Kapuk Sub-Branch
Rukan Crown Golf Blok A No. 59-60
Jl. Marina Raya
Jakarta Utara 14470
Phone: (62-21) - 29424758
Fax: (62-21) - 29424759

Informasi pada Situs BOCHK Jakarta

Information on BOCHK Jakarta Website

BOCHK Jakarta memiliki situs web yang dapat diakses oleh masyarakat dan para pemangku kepentingan lainnya dengan alamat di www.bankofchina.co.id. Situs web BOCHK Jakarta disajikan dalam dua opsi bahasa, Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Mandarin. Adanya *website* ini bertujuan untuk memberikan transparansi informasi terkait BOCHK Jakarta.

BOCHK Jakarta has a website accessible for the public and other stakeholders at www.bankofchina.co.id. The website is presented in two language options, Indonesian and Mandarin. The presence of this website aims to provide transparency of information related to BOCHK Jakarta.

Informasi penting yang terdapat di situs web BOCHK Jakarta meliputi:

1. Laporan Keuangan.
2. Informasi mengenai BOCHK Jakarta yang dirangkum dalam bagian “Tentang Kami”.
3. Daftar produk dan jasa yang ditawarkan.
4. Buletin dan Pengumuman.
5. Informasi Biaya.
6. Formulir Pembukaan Rekening Individual
7. *Hotline* “Layanan Kami”.

Important information on BOCHK Jakarta website includes:

1. Financial Reports.
2. Information about BOCHK Jakarta which is summarized in “About Us” section.
3. List of products and services offered.
4. Newsletters and Announcements.
5. Information on Cost.
6. Account Opening Form for Individual.
7. “Our Service” Hotline.





04

Analisis & Pembahasan Manajemen

Management Discussion & Analysis



Tinjauan Umum: Industri & Makro Ekonomi

Overview: Industry & Macroeconomics

Kondisi Makro Ekonomi dan Perekonomian Indonesia

Sepanjang tahun 2019, perekonomian global terus mengalami fluktuasi. Secara keseluruhan, ekonomi global pada tahun 2019 berada dalam tren yang melemah karena beberapa faktor antara lain ketegangan perdagangan China dan Amerika Serikat. Kondisi ini merupakan pertumbuhan terlemah selama 20 tahun terakhir.

Pada 2019, di tengah kondisi perekonomian global yang dinamis, Indonesia berhasil mencatatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi sebesar 5,02% (yoy). Namun, persentase tersebut lebih rendah dibandingkan pertumbuhan ekonomi 2018 sebesar 5,17% (yoy). Sedangkan, inflasi Indonesia pada tahun 2019 tetap stabil dengan rata-rata 3,49% (yoy), di bawah target inflasi Bank Indonesia 3,5% dengan deviasi diperbolehkan $\pm 1\%$. Sementara itu, nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Dolar AS kian melemah di tahun 2019. Tercatat nilai tukar Rupiah pada akhir 2019 berada di level Rp13.945 per USD, menguat sekitar 14,48% dibandingkan dengan nilai tukar Rupiah pada akhir 2018 dengan harga Rp14.481 per USD. (Sumber: kurs tengah Bank Indonesia)

Perkembangan Industri Perbankan dan Prospek Usaha BOCHK Jakarta

Sejalan dengan lesunya pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia, perkembangan industri perbankan terutama dari segi laba bersih tahun 2019 pun melambat. Laba bersih bank umum per Oktober tumbuh 6,05% secara tahunan (yoy) menjadi Rp130,77 triliun. Pertumbuhan digit tunggal (*single digit*) ini terhitung lebih buruk dari kinerja tahun lalu.

Tentunya BOCHK Jakarta memandang kondisi ini sebagai tantangan. BOCHK Jakarta sebagai kantor cabang yang bergerak di industri perbankan dan menyediakan layanan jasa keuangan, terus berupaya meningkatkan kinerja melalui segmen usahanya.

Berikut adalah rangkuman segmen usaha beserta produk-produk yang ditawarkan BOCHK Jakarta:

1. Jasa Retail Banking

- Rekening Tabungan (Rupiah dan mata uang asing)
- Deposito Berjangka (Rupiah dan mata uang asing)
- Giro (Rupiah dan mata uang asing)

Macroeconomic Conditions and Indonesian Economy

Throughout 2019, the global economy continues to be fluctuating. On the whole, the global economy in 2019 was on a downward trend due to several factors including trade tensions in China and the United States. This condition is the weakest growth in the last 20 years.

In 2019, amidst the dynamic global economic condition, Indonesia managed to record economic growth of 5.02% (yoy). However, this percentage is lower than the 2018 economic growth of 5.17% (yoy). Meanwhile, Indonesia's inflation in 2019 remained stable at an average of 3.49% (yoy), below the Bank Indonesia inflation target of 3.5% with allowable deviations of $\pm 1\%$. Meanwhile, the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar weakened further in 2019. The Rupiah exchange rate at the end of 2019 was recorded at the level of Rp13,945 per USD, strengthening around 14.48% compared to the Rupiah exchange rate at the end of 2018 at Rp14,481 per USD. (Source: Bank Indonesia middle rate)

Development of Banking Industry and Business Prospects of BOCHK Jakarta

In line with the sluggish growth of the world economy, the development of the banking industry especially in terms of net profit in 2019 had slowing. Net profit of commercial banks as of October grew 6.05% on an annual basis (yoy) to Rp130.77 trillion. The growth of this single digit is worse than last year's performance.

Certainly, BOCHK Jakarta views this condition as a challenge. BOCHK Jakarta as a branch office engaged in the banking industry and providing financial services, continues to strive to improve performance through its business segments.

The following is a summary of the business segments and products offered by BOCHK Jakarta:

1. Retail Banking Services

- Savings Account (Rupiah and foreign currencies)
- Time Deposits (Rupiah and foreign currencies)
- Giro (Rupiah and foreign currencies)

2. Pertukaran Mata Uang Asing

BOCHK Jakarta menawarkan pertukaran mata uang asing yang kompetitif untuk mendukung kebutuhan bisnis nasabah.

3. Pengiriman Uang

Dengan jaringan dari cabang-cabang dan koresponden di seluruh dunia, BOCHK Jakarta mampu memberikan fasilitas-fasilitas pengiriman ke luar negeri dalam mata uang internasional, termasuk RMB. BOCHK Jakarta juga menyediakan fasilitas pengiriman uang dalam Rupiah di Indonesia.

4. Penyelesaian Transaksi Perdagangan

- a. Penyelesaian Transaksi Impor: Penerbitan *Letter of Credit* untuk Impor (L/C Atas Unjuk, L/C Berjangka, *Transferable L/C*, *Revolving L/C*, dan lain-lain);
- b. Penyelesaian Transaksi Ekspor: Penerusan *Letter of Credit*, Penransferan *Letter of Credit*, Presentasi/ Pemeriksaan dokumen-dokumen berdasarkan L/C, Transaksi ekspor non L/C (D/A, D/P);
- c. Jaminan Bank: Penerusan Jaminan Bank, Penerbitan Jaminan Bank, Penerbitan Kembali Jaminan Bank;
- d. Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN): Penerusan SKBDN, Penerbitan SKBDN, Presentasi/ Pemeriksaan Dokumen-dokumen atas dasar SKBDN.

5. Pembiayaan Perdagangan

- a. Pembiayaan Transaksi Perdagangan Impor: Fasilitas Penerbitan *Letter of Credit*, Pembiayaan Wesel Impor atas dasar L/C, Pembiayaan Wesel Impor atas dasar non L/C;
- b. Pembiayaan Transaksi Perdagangan Ekspor: Negosiasi Dokumen-dokumen atas dasar L/C, Diskonto Dokumen-dokumen atas dasar L/C, Pembiayaan Wesel Ekspor atas dasar Dokumen non L/C, Konfirmasi L/C Ekspor, *Forfeiting*, *Factoring*.

2. Foreign Exchange

BOCHK Jakarta offers competitive foreign exchange to support customers' business needs.

3. Remittance

With a network of branches and correspondents around the world, BOCHK Jakarta is able to provide overseas transfer facilities in international currencies, including RMB. BOCHK Jakarta also provides remittance facilities in Rupiah in Indonesia.

4. Settlement of Trade Transactions

- a. Completion of Import Transactions: Issuance of Letters of Credit for Imports (Sight L/C, Usance L/C, Transferable L/C, Revolving L/C, etc.);
- b. Export Transaction Settlement: Forwarding Letters of Credit, Transferring Letters of Credit, Presentation/Inspection of documents based on L/C, non-L/C export transactions (D/A, D/P);
- c. Bank Guarantees: Forwarding Bank Guarantees, Issuance of Bank Guarantees, Reissuing Bank Guarantees;
- d. Domestic Letters of Credit (SKBDN): Forwarding SKBDN, Issuance of SKBDN, Presentation/ Inspection of Documents based on SKBDN.

5. Trade Financing

- a. Import Trade Transaction Financing: Letter of Credit Issuance Facility, Import Wesel Financing based on L/C, Financing Import Wesel on non-L/C basis;
- b. Financing of Export Trade Transactions: Negotiation of Documents on the basis of L/C, Discounting Documents on the basis of L/C, Financing Export Notes on the basis of non-L/C Documents, Confirmation of Export L/C, *Forfeiting*, *Factoring*.

Rencana Strategis dan Target di Awal Tahun 2019

BOCHK Jakarta sejauh ini memiliki rencana strategis dalam menghadapi tantangan perekonomian dan bisnis pada tahun 2019. Rencana-rencana tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Memperkuat bisnis utama, melakukan diferensiasi untuk aspek-aspek kunci, meningkatkan kualitas dari produk dan pelayanan bank secara terus-menerus, mengembangkan alternatif *delivery channels* untuk meningkatkan kenyamanan dan akses untuk nasabah, membangun hubungan dengan klien, memastikan adanya efisiensi dan mempertahankan pelayanan.
2. Meningkatkan pendapatan dengan menekankan peningkatan pendapatan non-bunga dengan menambahkan produk yang ditawarkan. Sejalan dengan prinsip dari “customer-centric”, Bank menawarkan produk yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan nasabah untuk memenuhi kebutuhan yang beragam dari berbagai klien dengan melakukan pemasaran yang proaktif dan budaya *market-oriented*.
3. Meningkatkan kualitas aset dan memperkuat manajemen risiko. Bank akan selalu mengikuti petunjuk dan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia dari otoritas terkait dalam hubungannya dengan manajemen risiko.
4. Mendapatkan keuntungan dari hubungan Bank dengan Kantor Pusat, cabang-cabang di luar negeri, untuk mendapatkan kesempatan dan kerja sama. Hal ini diperlukan untuk meningkatkan pelayanan kepada nasabah akan kebutuhan perbankan yang bervariasi untuk meningkatkan pendapatan dan melaksanakan *cost synergies*.
5. Mendapatkan keuntungan dari hubungan bisnis dengan proyek-proyek infrastruktur PLN untuk melakukan berbagai kegiatan bisnis seperti bank garansi, keagenan, *remittances*, *trade financing*, kredit, dan dana pihak ketiga.
6. Meningkatkan *service channel* dengan membuka kantor cabang pembantu dan dengan meluncurkan fitur SMS yang diperuntukkan bagi notifikasi transaksi, pemasaran produk, dan informasi produk.
7. Meningkatkan produk dan pelayanan baru dalam rangka mengakomodir kebutuhan nasabah.

Strategic Plans and Targets at Beginning of 2019

So far, BOCHK Jakarta has a strategic plan in dealing with economic and business challenges in 2019. These plans are as follows:

1. Strengthening key business, differentiating key aspects, continuously improving the quality of bank products and services, developing alternative delivery channels to improve convenience and access for customers, building relationships with clients, ensuring efficiency and maintaining service.
2. Increasing income by emphasizing increasing non-interest income by adding offered products. In line with the principle of “customer-centric”, the Bank offers products that are tailored to the needs of customers to meet the diverse needs of various clients by carrying out proactive marketing and market-oriented culture.
3. Improving asset quality and strengthening risk management. The Bank will always follow the applicable instructions and regulations in Indonesia from the relevant authorities in relation to risk management.
4. Benefiting from the Bank’s relationship with Head Office, overseas branches, for opportunities and cooperation. This is needed to improve services to customers of varying banking needs to increase revenue and implement cost synergies.
5. Benefiting from business relationships with infrastructure projects of PLN to carry out various business activities such as bank guarantees, agency, remittances, trade financing, credit, and third party funds.
6. Improving service channels by opening sub-branch offices and launching SMS features intended for transaction notifications, product marketing, and product information.
7. Improving new products and services in order to accommodate customer needs.

Tinjauan Keuangan

Financial Review

Pembahasan tinjauan keuangan didasarkan pada laporan keuangan Bank untuk periode yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2019 yang telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja dengan pendapat laporan keuangan BOCHK Jakarta menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan dan hasil usaha serta arus kas untuk tahun 2019 dan 2018, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

The financial review discussion is based on the Bank's financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2019 that have been audited by the Public Accountant Office Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja with the opinion that BOCHK Jakarta's financial statements present fairly, in all material matters, financial position and results of operations and cash flows for 2019 and 2018, according to Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

Laporan Posisi Keuangan Aset

Per 31 Desember 2019, total aset BOCHK Jakarta tercatat sebesar Rp44,82 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar 22,02% dibandingkan total aset tahun lalu sebesar Rp36,73 triliun. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh kenaikan pinjaman, surat berharga seperti SBI, CEMA dan penempatan pada Bank Indonesia (BI).

Financial Position Report of Assets

As of December 31, 2019, BOCHK Jakarta's total assets stood at Rp44.82 trillion, increased by 22.02% compared to last year's total assets at Rp36.73 trillion. This was caused by the loan growth, increase in marketable securities such as SBI, CEMA and placement with Bank Indonesia (BI).

(dalam ribuan Rupiah)
(in thousand Rupiah)

| ASET | 2019 | 2018 | ASSETS |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Kas | 167.517.552 | 72.351.596 | Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 2.207.049.095 | Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada Bank Lain - neto | 790.571.743 | 666.710.158 | Current Accounts with Other Bank - Net |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank Lain - neto | 14.522.980.719 | 12.502.818.558 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks - Net |
| Efek-efek - biaya Perolehan Diamortisasi | 5.720.894.142 | 2.630.176.140 | Marketable Securities - Amortised Cost |
| Wesel Ekspor - Neto | 1.197.088.758 | 1.311.442.486 | Bills Receivable - Net |
| Kredit yang Diberikan - Neto | 19.198.206.338 | 16.915.618.178 | Loans - Net |
| Tagihan Derivatif | 37.861.669 | 74.701.320 | Derivative Receivables |
| Tagihan Akseptasi - Neto | 279.286.725 | 119.131.783 | Acceptance Receivables - net |
| Pendapatan Bunga yang Masih akan Diterima | 180.179.680 | 169.532.612 | Accrued Interest Income |
| Aset Tetap | | | Fixed Assets |
| Biaya Perolehan | 180.761.914 | 109.799.153 | Cost |
| Akumulasi Penyusutan | (95.637.157) | (75.170.526) | Accumulated Depreciation |
| Nilai Buku | 85.124.757 | 34.628.627 | Net Book Value |
| Aset Pajak Tangguhan - Neto | 40.190.187 | 10.237.886 | Deferred Tax Assets - Net |
| Beban Dibayar di muka dan Aset Lain-Lain | 20.293.000 | 16.906.882 | Prepayments and Other Assets |
| Total Aset | 44.818.054.053 | 36.731.305.321 | Total Assets |

Pinjaman yang Diberikan

Pada tahun 2019, tingkat suku bunga rata-rata pinjaman yang diberikan oleh BOCHK Jakarta untuk para nasabah dalam Rupiah adalah sebesar 8,76%, terjadi penurunan sebesar 0,61% dibandingkan perolehan tahun lalu sebesar 9,37%.

Sedangkan, tingkat suku bunga rata-rata pinjaman BOCHK Jakarta dalam mata uang asing pada tahun 2019 adalah sebesar 4,66%, terjadi penurunan sebesar 0,19% dibandingkan perolehan tahun lalu sebesar 4,85%.

Liabilitas

Jumlah liabilitas BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019 mengalami peningkatan sebesar 21,46% dari Rp34,13 triliun pada akhir tahun 2018 menjadi Rp41,45 triliun. Kondisi ini terutama disebabkan oleh kenaikan simpanan nasabah dan simpanan Kantor Pusat.

Simpanan Nasabah

Pada tahun 2019, tingkat suku bunga rata-rata simpanan nasabah untuk giro yang disetorkan ke BOCHK Jakarta dalam Rupiah sebesar 1,74%, meningkat 0,51% dibandingkan tahun lalu sebesar 1,23%. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata untuk giro mata uang asing BOCHK Jakarta pada tahun 2019 adalah 0,59%, meningkat sebesar 0,27% dibandingkan tahun 2018 sebesar 0,32%. Peningkatan ini terutama disebabkan oleh simpanan nasabah mendapat suku bunga spesial meningkat nilainya.

Adapun tingkat suku bunga tabungan BOCHK Jakarta dalam Rupiah pada tahun 2019 adalah 2,40%, meningkat sebesar 0,03% dibandingkan tahun lalu sebesar 2,37%. Sedangkan tingkat suku bunga tabungan dalam mata uang asing pada tahun 2019 adalah 0,20%, menurun sebesar 0,01% dibandingkan tahun lalu yaitu 0,21%. Perubahan perolehan tingkat suku bunga dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing disebabkan oleh bertambahnya jumlah nasabah penyimpanan namun nominal jumlah simpanan tidak besar.

Loans

In 2019, the average interest rate of loans provided by BOCHK Jakarta to customers in Rupiah amounted to 8.76%, decreased by 0.61% compared to last year at 9.37%.

Meanwhile, the average interest rate of loans of BOCHK Jakarta in foreign currencies in 2019 was 4.66%, a decrease of 0.19% compared to last year at 4.85%.

Liabilities

Total liabilities of BOCHK Jakarta as of December 31, 2019 increased by 21.46% from Rp34.13 trillion at the end of 2018 to Rp41.45 trillion. This condition was mainly caused by the increment of customer deposits and deposits from Head Office.

Customer Deposits

In 2019, the total of average interest rate of deposits from customer for current account deposited in BOCHK Jakarta in Rupiah was 1.74%, increased by 0.51% compared to the last year of 1.23%. The average interest rate in foreign currency current account of BOCHK Jakarta in 2019 was 0.59%, increased by 0.27% compared the previous year at of 0.32%. This increase was mainly due to the customer deposits received special interest rates that increased in value.

The interest rate for the BOCHK Jakarta savings account in Rupiah in 2019 was 2.40%, an increase of 0.03% compared to last year at 2.37%. Meanwhile, the interest rate of savings account in foreign currency in 2019 was 0.20%, decreased by 0.01% compared to last year at 0.21%. Changes in the interest rates in Rupiah and foreign currencies are caused by an increase in the number of depositors but the nominal deposit amount is not large.

Selain itu, tingkat suku bunga deposito berjangka dalam Rupiah pada tahun 2019 adalah 5,83%, menurun sebesar 0,22% dibandingkan tahun lalu sebesar 6,05%. Sementara itu, tingkat suku bunga deposito berjangka dalam mata uang asing pada tahun 2019 adalah 1,44%, meningkat sebesar 0,42% dibandingkan tahun lalu sebesar 1,02%. Perolehan tersebut terjadi akibat menurunnya suku bunga LPS pada tahun 2019.

Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat dan Declared Dana Usaha

Jumlah penyertaan kantor pusat adalah sebesar Rp666,53 miliar, yang dikonversi dari simpanan Kantor Pusat sebesar USD50 juta. Sedangkan *declared* dana usaha BOCHK Jakarta pada tahun 2019 sebesar Rp3,47 triliun atau setara dengan USD250 juta.

Laporan Laba Rugi

Pendapatan Bunga Neto

Jumlah pendapatan bunga neto mengalami peningkatan sekitar 20,84% dari Rp868,909 miliar pada tahun 2018 menjadi Rp1,050 triliun tahun 2019. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kenaikan pendapatan bunga dari kredit yang diberikan naik sebesar Rp159 miliar.

Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya - Neto

Pendapatan operasional lainnya - neto BOCHK Jakarta pada tahun 2019 adalah sebesar Rp385,397 miliar, mengalami penurunan sebesar 8,39% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yaitu Rp420,706 miliar. Kondisi ini terjadi akibat penurunan pendapatan komisi dan selisih kurs.

Beban Operasional Lainnya

Beban operasional yang ditanggung BOCHK Jakarta selama tahun 2019 sebesar Rp352,220 miliar mengalami peningkatan sebesar 13,58% dibandingkan beban operasional pada tahun sebelumnya sebesar Rp310,108 miliar. Peningkatan ini disebabkan oleh kenaikan jumlah pegawai yang menyebabkan naiknya gaji dan imbalan kerja, beban umum dan administrasi seperti biaya penyusutan aktiva tetap meningkat dengan adanya migrasi *data center* ke Indonesia.

In addition, the interest rate on time deposits in Rupiah in 2019 was 5.83%, a decrease of 0.22% compared to last year at 6.05%. Meanwhile, the interest rate on time deposits in foreign currency in 2019 was 1.44%, an increase of 0.42% compared to last year at 1.02%. The acquisition occurred due to the decline of IDIC interest rate in 2019.

Deposits from Head Office and Declared Working Capital

The total investment of the head office was Rp666.53 billion, which was converted from deposits from Head Office of USD50 million. Meanwhile, BOCHK Jakarta's declared working capital in 2019 amounted to Rp3.47 trillion or equivalent to USD250 million.

Income Statement

Net Interest Income

Total net interest income has increased by approximately 20.84% from Rp868.909 billion in 2018 to Rp1.050 trillion in 2019. This was due to the interest income from loan increased by Rp159 billion.

Other Operating Income - Net

BOCHK Jakarta's other operating income - net in 2019 amounted to Rp385.397 billion decreased by 8.39% compared to the previous year amounted to Rp420.706 billion. This condition occurred due to the decrease of commission income and gain from foreign exchange transactions.

Other Operational Expenses

Operating expenses of BOCHK Jakarta during 2019 amounted to Rp352.220 billion increased by 13.58% compared to operating expenses in the previous year amounting to Rp310.108 billion. The increase in this number was due to the increase of the number of staff which led the increase of salaries and employee benefits, general and administrative expenses such as the increase fixed assets depreciation due to the data center migration to Indonesia.

Laba Sebelum Beban Pajak

Pada tahun 2019, laba sebelum beban pajak BOCHK Jakarta adalah sebesar Rp1,083 triliun, naik sebesar 10,58% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yaitu Rp979,507 miliar. Peningkatan ini terutama disebabkan oleh peningkatan pendapatan bunga bersih lebih besar dibandingkan dengan peningkatan biaya.

Pajak Penghasilan

Pajak penghasilan yang dibebankan kepada BOCHK Jakarta pada tahun 2019 adalah sebesar Rp321,383 miliar, mengalami kenaikan sebesar 10,24% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yaitu Rp291,541 miliar. Peningkatan ini terutama disebabkan karena kenaikan laba sebelum pajak.

Laba Tahun Berjalan

Laba tahun berjalan BOCHK Jakarta pada tahun 2019 adalah sebesar Rp761,757 miliar atau naik sebesar 10,73% dibandingkan tahun 2018 sebesar Rp687,966 miliar. Perolehan laba tahun berjalan saat ini dipicu oleh kenaikan pendapatan bunga atas pertumbuhan kredit di tahun 2019.

Laporan Arus Kas

Arus Kas BOCHK Jakarta selama tahun 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

Arus Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi

Kas neto yang diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi tahun 2019 adalah sebesar Rp1,91 triliun mengalami penurunan sebesar 77,89% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang tercatat sebesar Rp8,64 triliun. Penurunan ini terjadi karena kenaikan simpanan nasabah di tahun 2018 lebih besar dari pada tahun 2019.

Arus Kas Untuk Aktivitas Investasi

Kas neto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi tahun 2019 adalah sebesar Rp3,16 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar 607,02% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang tercatat sebesar Rp447,300 miliar yang disebabkan oleh pembelian CEMA untuk mencapai Rp5 triliun, memenuhi persyaratan sebagai BUKU 3.

Profit Before Tax Expense

In 2019, BOCHK Jakarta's profit before tax expense amounted to Rp1.083 trillion, increasing by 10.58% compared to the previous year at Rp979.507 billion. This increase was mainly due to the net interest income increase higher than the increment of expenses.

Income Tax

Income tax imposed on BOCHK Jakarta in 2019 amounted to Rp321.383 billion increased by 10.24% compared to the previous year at Rp291.541 billion. The increase was mainly due to the rise of profit before tax expense.

Income for the Year

BOCHK Jakarta's income for the year in 2019 amounted to Rp761.757 billion or increased by 10.73% compared to 2018 at Rp687.966 billion. The gaining of this income for the year was triggered by the interest income from the loan growth in 2019.

Cash Flow Statement

BOCHK's cash flows in 2019 are as follows:

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Net cash obtained from operating activities in 2019 amounted to Rp1.91 trillion, decreased by 77.89% compared to the previous year at Rp8.64 trillion. This decline occurred due to the deposits from customers, which significantly increased higher in 2018 than in 2019.

Cash Flow for Investing Activities

Net cash used for investment activities in 2019 was amounted Rp3.16 trillion, increased by 607.02% compared to the previous year at Rp447.300 billion caused by additional CEMA purchase to achieve Rp5 trillion, comply to become BUKU 3.

Arus Kas untuk Aktivitas Pendanaan

Kas neto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan tahun 2019 adalah sebesar Rp3,86 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar 65,64% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya mencatatkan kas neto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan sebesar Rp2,33 triliun. Kenaikan ini terjadi karena penambahan simpanan Kantor Pusat sehubungan dengan pemberlakuan *Net Stable Funding Ratio*.

Kas dan setara kas BOCHK Jakarta pada akhir tahun naik sebesar 16,89%, dari sebesar Rp15,45 triliun di tahun 2018 menjadi Rp18,06 triliun di tahun 2019. Hal ini terutama dipengaruhi oleh pelayanan kas untuk kebutuhan nasabah dalam jumlah besar.

Laporan Rasio Keuangan

Rasio Kecukupan Modal (CAR)

Pada akhir 2019, KPMM BOCHK Jakarta, dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, risiko pasar dan risiko operasional, tercatat sebesar 29,95% atau berada di atas persyaratan minimum untuk bank yakni 9,99%.

Beban Operasional Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO)

Realisasi BOPO tahun 2019 tercatat berada di level 45,04% atau mengalami peningkatan sebesar 2,12% dari periode tahun sebelumnya, yaitu 42,92%.

Margin Bunga Bersih (NIM)

Pada tahun 2019, realisasi NIM tercatat sebesar 3,20% atau lebih tinggi 0,08% dari periode sebelumnya yaitu 3,12%. Perolehan angka tersebut disebabkan oleh kenaikan pendapatan bersih bunga.

Return on Asset (ROA)

ROA tahun 2019 sebesar 2,91%, mengalami penurunan sebesar 0,25% dari tahun sebelumnya, yaitu 3,16%. Hal ini disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan total aset lebih tinggi dari pada pertumbuhan laba kotor.

Cash Flow for Financing Activities

Net cash used for financing activities in 2019 was amounted to Rp3.86 trillion, increased by 65.64% compared to the previous year where net cash used for financing activities was recorded at Rp2.33 trillion. This increase occurred due to the additional deposits from Head Office in relation to the implementation of *Net Stable Funding Ratio*.

BOCHK Jakarta's cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year increased by 16.89%, from Rp15.45 trillion in 2018 to Rp18,06 trillion in 2019. This was mainly influenced by the cash services required by customers in large amounts.

Financial Ratio Report

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

At the end of 2019, CAR of BOCHK Jakarta, taking into account credit risk, market risk and operational risk, was recorded at 29.95% or above the minimum requirements for banks namely 9.99%.

Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO)

The realization of BOPO in 2019 was recorded by 45.04% or increased by 2.12% from the previous year period of 42.92%.

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

In 2019, NIM realization was recorded at 3.20% or higher 0.08% from the previous period of 3.12%. The acquisition of these numbers was caused by the increasing of the net interest income.

Return on Assets (ROA)

ROA in 2019 2.91%, decreased by 0.25% from the previous year of 3.16%. This was caused by the growth of total assets higher than the growth of gross profit.

Return on Equity (ROE)

Realisasi ROE pada tahun 2019 adalah 12,13%, turun sebesar 0,33% dibandingkan rasio pada tahun sebelumnya sebesar 12,46%. Perolehan ROE ini disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan laba bersih lebih rendah dari Ekuitas.

Likuiditas

Rasio Likuiditas merupakan tingkat kemampuan perusahaan untuk memenuhi seluruh Liabilitas Jangka Pendek, diukur dengan membandingkan antara Aset Lancar dengan Liabilitas Jangka Pendek.

Kondisi likuiditas BOCHK Jakarta pada tahun 2019 dinilai cukup baik. Pada akhir Desember 2019, LFR BOCHK Jakarta mencapai posisi 70,84%.

Leverage Ratio

Solvabilitas adalah kemampuan suatu perusahaan dalam melunasi seluruh kewajibannya. Solvabilitas diukur dengan membandingkan jumlah Liabilitas terhadap jumlah Ekuitas dan jumlah Liabilitas terhadap jumlah Aset.

Adapun solvabilitas BOCHK Jakarta untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebesar 12,12% lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan nasional minimum *leverage ratio*, yaitu 3%.

Tingkat Kolektibilitas Piutang

Rasio kredit bermasalah/NPL *gross* mengalami peningkatan menjadi 1,67% per 31 Desember 2019 dari NPL *gross* per 31 Desember 2018 yang tercatat sebesar 0,70%. Sementara itu, NPL *net* mengalami peningkatan menjadi 0,76% per 31 Desember 2019 dari NPL *net* per 31 Desember 2018 sebesar 0,00%.

Return on Equity (ROE)

The realization of ROE in 2019 was 12,13%, decreased by 0.33% compared to the ratio in the previous year at 12.46%. This acquisition of ROE was caused by the growth of net profit lower than the Equity.

Liquidity

Liquidity Ratio is the level of a company's ability to meet all Short-term Liabilities, measured by comparing Current Assets with Short-term Liabilities.

BOCHK Jakarta's liquidity condition in 2019 was considered quite good. At the end of December 2019, LFR BOCHK Jakarta reached the position 70.84%.

Leverage Ratio

Solvency is the ability of a company to pay off all obligations. Solvency is measured by comparing total Liabilities to total equity and total Liabilities to total Assets.

The leverage ratio of BOCHK Jakarta for the year ended December 31, 2019 was 12.12% higher than the national minimum leverage ratio requirement at 3%.

Accounts Receivable Rate

The ratio of non-performing loans/gross NPL increased to 1.67% as of December 31, 2019 from the gross NPL as of December 31, 2018 which was recorded at 0.70%. Meanwhile, net NPL increased to 0.76% as of December 31, 2019 from the net NPL as of December 31, 2018 at 0.00%.

BOCHK Jakarta senantiasa berupaya untuk menjaga kualitas aset, terutama melalui penerapan prinsip kehati-hatian secara konsisten, memperkuat manajemen risiko, memperbaiki sistem pengelolaan kredit, serta memperketat pemantauan terhadap para debitur.

Struktur Modal dan Kebijakan Manajemen atas Struktur Modal

BOCHK Jakarta mengelola struktur permodalan demi memastikan bahwa BOCHK Jakarta dapat mempertahankan rasio modal yang sehat untuk mendukung bisnis dan memaksimalkan nilai pemegang saham. Selain itu struktur modal disesuaikan terkait dengan perubahan kondisi ekonomi.

BOCHK Jakarta memiliki kebijakan manajemen atas struktur modal.

BOCHK Jakarta always strives to maintain asset quality, especially through applying the prudence principle consistently, strengthening risk management, improving credit management system, and tightening the monitoring of debtors.

Capital Structure and Management Policy on Capital Structure

BOCHK Jakarta manages the capital structure to ensure that BOCHK Jakarta can maintain a healthy capital ratio to support the business and maximize shareholder value. In addition capital structure is adjusted in relation to changes in economic conditions.

BOCHK Jakarta has a management policy on capital structure.

Tinjauan Usaha

Business Overview

Untuk meningkatkan layanan perbankan, BOCHK Jakarta menerapkan beberapa strategi diantaranya dengan penambahan sumber daya manusia dan infrastruktur.

To improve banking services, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented several strategies including the addition of human resources and infrastructure.

Aspek Pemasaran

Marketing Aspects

BOCHK Jakarta berusaha mengimplementasikan strategi pemasaran atas produk layanan kepada para nasabah melalui berbagai saluran pemasaran internal maupun eksternal antara lain sebagai berikut: memperbanyak variasi produk, bekerja sama dengan nasabah korporasi yang mempunyai jaringan luas, pameran pendidikan, pameran perdagangan dan impor ekspor, jabatan strategis *Country Manager* sebagai ketua Asosiasi Pengusaha China di Indonesia.

BOCHK Jakarta strives to implement marketing strategies for service products to customers through various internal and external marketing channels, among others including: offer more various products, collaboration with corporate customers with have wide networking, education exhibition, export import and trade exhibition, strategic position of the Country Manager as the chairman of the Association of Entrepreneurs from China in Indonesia.

Perbandingan Target dan Realisasi

Comparison of Target and Realization

Per 31 Desember 2019, total aset BOCHK Jakarta sebesar Rp44,82 triliun, meningkat dari posisi 31 Desember 2018 yang hanya sebesar Rp36,73 triliun. Dengan aktivitas usaha di kantor-kantor cabang pembantu, BOCHK Jakarta dapat melayani pelanggan dengan jangkauan pasar yang lebih luas serta mulai menyediakan dana untuk usaha mikro, kecil dan menengah.

As of December 31, 2019, BOCHK Jakarta's total assets stood at Rp44.82 trillion, increasing from the position of December 31, 2018 of Rp36.73 trillion. With business activities in sub-branch offices, BOCHK Jakarta is able to serve customers with a wider market reach and has started providing funds for micro, small and medium enterprises.

Prospek dan Strategi Usaha 2020

Business Prospects and Strategies in 2020

Demi mewujudkan visi dan misi BOCHK Jakarta serta menghadapi peluang dan tantangan usaha perbankan pada tahun 2020, BOCHK Jakarta merencanakan beberapa langkah strategis untuk dilakukan, diantaranya ialah dengan meluncurkan Kartu Debit Korporasi serta produk IRS & CCS serta produk-produk *digital banking*.

In order to realize the vision and mission of the BOCHK Jakarta and face the opportunities and challenges of the banking business in 2020, BOCHK Jakarta plans several strategic steps to be carried out, namely launch Coporate Debit Card, and IRS & CCS and digital banking products.

Informasi dan Fakta Material yang Luar Biasa dan Jarang Terjadi

Extraordinary and Rare Information and Material Facts

Sejak akhir tahun 2019, wabah Virus Corona (COVID-19) telah menyebar ke sejumlah negara di dunia, dan mulai masuk ke Indonesia sejak awal tahun 2020. Meski demikian, kondisi ini tidak berdampak secara signifikan bagi kinerja keuangan BOCHK Jakarta, terhitung hingga batas waktu penyerahan Laporan Tahunan ini. Namun, Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta akan terus memantau perkembangan COVID-19 dan senantiasa mengevaluasi dampaknya terhadap Bank di masa mendatang.

Since the end of 2019, the Corona Virus outbreak (COVID-19) has spread to many countries in the world, and began coming in Indonesia since early 2020. However, this condition does not significantly affect the financial performance of BOCHK Jakarta, as of the deadline submission of this Annual Report. However, Management of BOCHK Jakarta will continue to monitor the progress of COVID-19 and continually evaluates its impact on the Bank in the future.

Informasi Kelangsungan Usaha

Information on Business Continuity

Sepanjang tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki hal-hal potensial yang berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kelangsungan usahanya.

BOCHK Jakarta senantiasa mengembangkan dan menerapkan strategi pengendalian risiko secara cermat, hati-hati dan menyeluruh demi memastikan keberlanjutan usaha. BOCHK Jakarta juga memiliki panduan untuk mengidentifikasi, menilai, mengukur, serta memantau risiko sehingga penanganan dan tindakan yang diperlukan dapat dilakukan secara cepat dan tepat, terutama demi mengantisipasi risiko yang berpotensi membawa kerugian finansial.

Throughout 2019, BOCHK Jakarta did not have potential issues that significantly influence its business continuity.

BOCHK Jakarta always develops and implements risk control strategies carefully, carefully and thoroughly to ensure business continuity. BOCHK Jakarta also has guidelines for identifying, assessing, measuring, and monitoring risks so that the necessary handling and actions can be taken quickly and precisely, especially in order to anticipate risks with the potential to bring financial losses.

Pengungkapan Permodalan serta Pengungkapan Eksposur dan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

Disclosure of Capital and Disclosure of Exposure and Application of Risk Management

1. Pengungkapan Permodalan

Dalam rangka menilai kecukupan modalnya untuk menyerap kerugian potensial yang timbul dari berbagai jenis risiko (khususnya risiko-risiko yang material), BOCHK Jakarta menghitung Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) (dengan cara membagi Total Modal dengan total ATMR-nya) secara bulanan dan memonitor KPMM tersebut agar tidak lebih rendah daripada minimum rasio yang dipersyaratkan oleh OJK sesuai dengan profil risiko BOCHK Jakarta.

Per 31 Desember 2019, BOCHK Jakarta memiliki total ATMR sebesar Rp22.647.102.956.000, yang terdiri dari:

- ATMR kredit sebesar Rp20.814.042.267.000;
- ATMR pasar sebesar Rp8.824.724.000; dan
- ATMR operasional sebesar Rp1.824.235.965.000.

Dengan demikian, KPMM BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019 mencapai 29,95%, jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan minimum KPMM sebesar 9% sampai dengan kurang dari 10% yang dipersyaratkan oleh OJK bagi setiap bank yang memiliki profil risiko peringkat 2. Dengan KPMM yang lebih tinggi tersebut, BOCHK Jakarta akan memiliki *capital buffer* yang memadai untuk mengantisipasi *unexpected losses* yang timbul dari risiko-risiko lainnya.

2. Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bank Secara Umum a. Pengawasan Aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Fungsi Dewan Komisaris BOCHK Jakarta dijalankan oleh BOCHK melalui *Oversight Committee* dan didukung oleh *matrix monitoring*, yaitu pengawasan oleh masing-masing departemen terkait yang ada di BOCHK. Sementara itu, fungsi Direksi dijalankan oleh Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta. Baik BOCHK maupun Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta bertanggung jawab terhadap efektifitas penerapan manajemen risiko BOCHK Jakarta. Oleh sebab itu, BOCHK dan Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta diwajibkan untuk:

- i. Memahami jenis dan tingkat risiko yang melekat pada kegiatan usaha BOCHK Jakarta;

1. Disclosure of Capital

In order to assess its capital adequacy to absorb potential losses arising from various types of risks (especially material risks), BOCHK Jakarta calculates the Minimum Capital Requirement (CAR) (by dividing the Total Capital by its total RWA) monthly and monitors the CAR should not be lower than the minimum ratio required by OJK in accordance with the BOCHK risk profile in Jakarta.

As of December 31, 2019, BOCHK Jakarta had a total RWA of Rp22,647,102,956,000, consisting of:

- Credit RWA amounting to Rp20,814,042,267,000;
- Market RWA amounting to Rp8,824,724,000; and
- Operational RWA amounting to Rp1,824,235,965,000.

Thus, the CAR of BOCHK Jakarta as of December 31, 2019 reached 29.95%, far higher than the minimum CAR of 9% to less than 10% required by OJK for each bank that has a risk profile of rank 2. With a higher CAR, BOCHK Jakarta will have adequate capital buffer to anticipate unexpected losses arising from other risks.

2. Implementation of Bank Risk Management in General a. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Directors

The function of the BOCHK Jakarta Board of Commissioners is carried out by BOCHK through the Oversight Committee and supported by matrix monitoring, namely supervision by each of the relevant departments in BOCHK. Meanwhile, the function of the Board of Directors is carried out by the Management of BOCHK Jakarta. Both BOCHK and BOCHK Jakarta Management are responsible for the effective implementation of BOCHK Jakarta risk management. Therefore, BOCHK and BOCHK Jakarta Management are required to:

- i. Understand the type and level of risk inherent in the BOCHK Jakarta's business activities;

- ii. Memberikan arahan yang jelas dalam penerapan manajemen risiko sesuai dengan karakteristik dan kompleksitas usaha serta profil risiko BOCHK Jakarta;
- iii. Melakukan pengawasan dan/atau mitigasi secara aktif terhadap risiko yang dihadapi BOCHK Jakarta;
- iv. Mengembangkan budaya manajemen risiko di seluruh jenjang organisasi BOCHK Jakarta; dan
- v. Memastikan kesesuaian struktur organisasi dan kecukupan sumber daya manusia untuk mendukung penerapan manajemen risiko.

Di samping itu, BOCHK dan Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta berwenang dan bertanggung jawab masing-masing dalam kaitannya dengan penerapan manajemen risiko BOCHK Jakarta sebagaimana diatur dalam kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko BOCHK Jakarta.

Demi mendukung penerapan manajemen risiko yang efektif, Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta membentuk *Risk Management and Internal Control Committee* yang diketuai oleh *Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta dan *Compliance Risk Management Committee* yang diketuai oleh *Deputy Country Manager* BOCHK Jakarta serta membentuk *Risk Management Department* maupun *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department* yang independen terhadap semua unit yang melakukan transaksi maupun satuan kerja yang melakukan fungsi pengendalian intern.

b. Kecukupan Kebijakan, Prosedur, dan Penetapan Limit

Untuk mendukung efektifitas penerapan manajemen risiko, BOCHK Jakarta telah menyusun kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko sesuai dengan visi, misi, dan strategi bisnis BOCHK Jakarta, karakteristik dan kompleksitas kegiatan usaha Bank, profil risiko dan tingkat risiko yang akan diambil BOCHK Jakarta, serta peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku. Dalam kebijakan manajemen risiko tersebut, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah menetapkan

- ii. Provide clear direction in the application of risk management in accordance with the characteristics and complexity of the business and the risk profile of BOCHK Jakarta;
- iii. Perform active supervision and/or mitigation of risks faced by BOCHK Jakarta;
- iv. Develop a risk management culture at all levels of BOCHK Jakarta organization; and
- v. Ensure the suitability of the organization structure and the adequacy of human resources to support the implementation of risk management.

In addition, BOCHK and the BOCHK Jakarta Management are authorized and responsible respectively in relation to the application of the BOCHK Jakarta risk management as stipulated in the BOCHK Jakarta risk management policies and procedures.

To support the implementation of effective risk management, the BOCHK Jakarta Management established a Risk Management and Internal Control Committee led by Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta and Compliance Risk Management Committee led by Deputy Country Manager of BOCHK Jakarta and established Risk Management Department as well as Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department that works independently to all units that conducting transactions as well as work units that carrying out internal control functions.

b. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures, and Limitation

To support the effectiveness of the risk management implementation, BOCHK Jakarta has compiled risk management policies and procedures in accordance with the vision, mission and business strategy of BOCHK Jakarta, the characteristics and complexity of the Bank's business activities, risk profile and risk level to be taken by BOCHK Jakarta, and the applicable laws and regulations. In the risk management

limit risiko sesuai dengan strategi bisnis dan tingkat risiko yang akan diambil BOCHK Jakarta, kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku, data kerugian di masa lalu, serta kemampuan modal BOCHK Jakarta untuk menyerap potensi kerugian.

Kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko BOCHK Jakarta dituangkan dalam bentuk Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko, kebijakan internal lainnya, dan/atau Ketentuan Administratif Manajemen Risiko. Kebijakan dan ketentuan administratif manajemen risiko maupun kebijakan lainnya tersebut dikaji ulang dan dikinikan secara berkala, sekurang-kurangnya sekali dalam setahun, untuk mengakomodasi perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi.

c. Kecukupan Proses Identifikasi, Pengukuran, Pemantauan, dan Pengendalian Risiko, serta Sistem Informasi Manajemen Risiko

Proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko BOCHK Jakarta dijalankan oleh *Risk Management Department* dan *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*. Terdapat delapan jenis risiko yang dihadapi BOCHK Jakarta, yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko operasional, risiko likuiditas, risiko hukum, risiko strategik, risiko kepatuhan, dan risiko reputasi, baik yang berasal dari produk maupun aktivitas BOCHK Jakarta. Proses pengukuran risiko juga dilakukan secara berkala dengan menggunakan metode pengukuran kuantitatif maupun kualitatif sesuai dengan karakteristik dan kompleksitas usaha BOCHK Jakarta serta ketentuan OJK yang berlaku. Sementara itu, proses pemantauan risiko dilakukan baik oleh unit pelaksana maupun *Risk Management Department* dan *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department* melalui pemantauan kepatuhan eksposur risiko BOCHK Jakarta terhadap limit dan toleransi risiko yang telah ditetapkan, pemantauan konsistensi pelaksanaan dengan kebijakan dan prosedur yang berlaku, serta pelaksanaan *stress testing* untuk melengkapi hasil pengukuran risiko tertentu. Proses pengendalian risiko, baik melalui mitigasi risiko maupun penambahan modal untuk menyerap potensi kerugian, dilakukan BOCHK Jakarta sesuai dengan eksposur risiko dan tingkat risiko yang akan diambil oleh BOCHK Jakarta dengan mengacu kepada hasil pengukuran eksposur risiko serta kebijakan dan prosedur yang berlaku.

policy, BOCHK Jakarta has also established risk limits in accordance with the business strategy and the level of risk that BOCHK Jakarta will take, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, data on past losses, and the ability of BOCHK Jakarta's capital to absorb potential loss.

BOCHK Jakarta's risk management policies and procedures are outlined in the form of Risk Management Policies, other internal policies, and/or Risk Management Administrative Measures. These risk management policies and administrative measures as well as other policies are reviewed and updated regularly, at least once a year, to accommodate the changes that occur.

c. Adequacy of Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring and Control Process, and Risk Management Information System

The BOCHK Jakarta risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control process are carried out by the Risk Management Department and Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department. There are eight types of risks faced by BOCHK Jakarta, namely credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, and reputation risk, both from BOCHK Jakarta's products and activities. The risk measurement process is also carried out periodically using quantitative and qualitative measurement methods in accordance with the characteristics and complexity of the BOCHK Jakarta business and the applicable OJK provisions. Meanwhile, the risk monitoring process is carried out by both the implementing unit and the Risk Management Department and Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department through monitoring the compliance of BOCHK Jakarta risk exposures to established risk limits and tolerances, monitoring the consistency of implementation with applicable policies and procedures, and implementing stress testing to complete the results of specific risk measurement. The process of risk control, both through risk mitigation and additional capital to absorb potential losses, is conducted by BOCHK Jakarta in accordance with risk exposures and the level of risk to be taken by BOCHK Jakarta by referring to the measurement results of risk exposures and applicable policies and procedures.

Untuk mendukung proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian risiko, BOCHK Jakarta mempergunakan sistem informasi yang ada untuk menghasilkan data yang diperlukan guna pengukuran risiko maupun penyusunan laporan profil risiko BOCHK Jakarta. Namun demikian, kebutuhan BOCHK Jakarta akan sistem informasi manajemen risiko yang terpisah tetap dikaji ulang secara berkala sesuai dengan perkembangan tingkat kompleksitas usaha BOCHK Jakarta.

d. Sistem Pengendalian Internal yang Menyeluruh

Demi menyempurnakan proses manajemen risiko yang efektif, BOCHK Jakarta mengimplementasikan sistem pengendalian internal demi mengurangi risiko terjadinya kerugian dan penyimpangan aspek kehati-hatian sekaligus meningkatkan kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku. Implementasi sistem pengendalian internal BOCHK Jakarta menjadi tanggung jawab seluruh unit operasional maupun unit pendukung serta *Internal Audit Department*. Selain berpedoman pada kebijakan dan prosedur yang telah ditetapkan, implementasi sistem pengendalian internal tersebut juga disokong dengan penerapan prinsip pemisahan fungsi (*four eyes principle*) di masing-masing unit kerja, pelaksanaan kaji ulang secara berkala oleh *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*, *Internal Audit Department*, dan *Risk Management Department*, serta pemantauan perbaikan atau tindak lanjut BOCHK Jakarta atas hasil temuan audit internal maupun eksternal oleh *Internal Audit Department* dan *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*.

3. Penerapan Secara Khusus

a. Risiko Kredit

i. Pengungkapan Umum

Pengungkapan Kualitatif

(1). Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko kredit, struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta juga telah ditetapkan sedemikian rupa sehingga mencakup *Credit Risk Management Unit* dan *Credit Review Unit* sebagai bagian dari *Risk Management Department*.

To support the process of identification, measurement, monitoring, and risk control, BOCHK Jakarta uses the existing information system to produce the data needed to measure risk and prepare a BOCHK Jakarta risk profile report. However, the BOCHK Jakarta's need for a separate risk management information system continues to be reviewed regularly in accordance with the development level of the complexity of the BOCHK Jakarta business.

d. Comprehensive Internal Control System

In order to improve the effective risk management process, BOCHK Jakarta implements an internal control system in order to reduce the risk of loss and deviation from the prudential aspects while increasing BOCHK Jakarta's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. Implementation of the BOCHK Jakarta internal control system is the responsibility of all operational units and supporting units as well as the Internal Audit Department. In addition to refer to the policies and procedures that have been set, the implementation of the internal control system is also supported by the application of four eyes principles in each work unit, conducting regular reviews by the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department, Internal Audit Department, and Risk Management Department, as well as monitoring improvements or follow-up to BOCHK Jakarta on internal and external audit findings by the Internal Audit Department and the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department.

3. Specific Implementation

a. Credit Risk

i. General Disclosure

Qualitative Disclosures

(1). In addition to active supervision and responsibility of the BOCHK Jakarta Management for credit risk management, the BOCHK Jakarta organization structure has also been established in such a way that it covers the Credit Risk Management Unit and Credit Review Unit as part of the Risk Management Department.

- (2). Di tingkat Komite, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah membentuk *Credit Evaluation Committee* yang terlibat dalam proses evaluasi proposal kredit secara obyektif, jujur, dan hati-hati serta *Credit Policy Committee* yang terlibat dalam proses persetujuan kebijakan kredit.
 - (3). Pengelolaan risiko kredit untuk aktivitas yang memiliki eksposur risiko kredit yang signifikan ditetapkan secara lebih ketat dan hati-hati.
 - (4). Sementara itu, dalam rangka mengelola risiko konsentrasi kredit, BOCHK Jakarta telah menetapkan limit konsentrasi penyediaan dana kepada peminjam dan/atau kelompok peminjam, pihak terkait, *prime bank*, badan usaha milik negara, dan sektor industri, termasuk industri tertentu yang perlu diperhatikan (*concerned industries*), sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK yang berlaku serta kondisi internal dan eksternal BOCHK Jakarta.
 - (5). Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko kredit BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk mekanisme pengukuran dan pengendalian risiko kredit melalui berbagai parameter seperti *Non-Performing Loan* (NPL), konsentrasi kredit, kecukupan agunan, dan pertumbuhan kredit, juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan, sebagai bagian dari kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Kredit BOCHK Jakarta.
- (2). At the Committee level, BOCHK Jakarta has also formed a Credit Evaluation Committee which is involved in the process of evaluating credit proposals objectively, honestly and prudently as well as the Credit Policy Committee involved in the credit policy approval process.
 - (3). Credit risk management for activities that have significant credit risk exposures is determined more stringently and carefully.
 - (4). Meanwhile, in order to manage credit concentration risk, BOCHK Jakarta has set limits on the concentration of provision of funds to borrowers and/or groups of borrowers, related parties, prime banks, state-owned enterprises, and industrial sectors, including concerned industries, in accordance with the applicable OJK provisions and internal and external conditions of BOCHK Jakarta.
 - (5). Procedures for implementing the BOCHK Jakarta credit risk management, including the mechanism for measuring and controlling credit risk through various parameters such as Non-Performing Loans (NPLs), credit concentration, collateral adequacy, and credit growth, have also been set forth in the form of policies, as part of the Credit Risk Management policy of BOCHK Jakarta.

- (6). Sejak 1 Januari 2018, BOCHK Jakarta telah mengubah metode kerugian penurunan nilai dari PSAK 55 (pendekatan berdasarkan *incurred loss*) menjadi PSAK 71 (pendekatan berdasarkan *expected credit loss*). Sesuai dengan PSAK 71, cadangan untuk *expected credit loss* dihitung berdasarkan *expected credit loss* selama 12 bulan ke depan apabila tidak terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit sejak pengakuan awal atau berdasarkan *expected credit loss* sepanjang umur aset apabila terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit sejak awal. Baik *expected credit loss* selama 12 bulan ke depan maupun *expected credit loss* sepanjang umur aset dihitung secara individual maupun kolektif, tergantung kepada sifat portofolio instrumen keuangan yang mendasarinya.
- (7). Jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah dibentuk BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019 sebesar total Rp319.198.382.587 termasuk diantaranya kerugian penurunan nilai untuk kredit sebesar Rp297.510.098.478. Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta berpendapat bahwa jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk tersebut cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya kredit yang diberikan.
- (6). Since January 1, 2018, BOCHK Jakarta has changed the method of impairment loss from PSAK 55 (approach based on incurred loss) to PSAK 71 (approach based on expected credit loss). In accordance with PSAK 71, allowance for expected credit loss are calculated based on expected credit loss for the next 12 months if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or based on expected credit loss over the life of the asset if there is a significant increase in credit risk since the beginning. Both expected credit loss for the next 12 months and expected credit loss over the life of the assets are calculated individually and collectively, depending on the nature of the underlying financial instrument portfolio.
- (7). The amount of the impairment loss that has been formed by BOCHK Jakarta as of December 31, 2019 reached Rp319,198,382,587 including the impairment loss for loans amounted to Rp297,510,098,478. BOCHK Jakarta management believes that the amount of the impairment loss formed is sufficient to cover losses that may arise from uncollectible loans.

Pengungkapan Kuantitatif

(1). Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah sebagaimana dimaksud pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah - Bank secara Individu Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Region - Bank Stand Alone

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah Net Claims by Region | | | | |
| | | Wilayah 1 Region 1 | Wilayah 2 Region 2 | Wilayah 3 Region 3 | dst. etc. | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | 21,581,972 | - | - | - | 21,581,972 |
| 2. | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | 8,565,230 | - | - | - | 8,565,230 |
| 3. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Banks | 3,202,881 | - | - | - | 3,202,881 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other Institutions' Employee Loans | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | 12,754 | - | - | - | 12,754 |
| 9. | Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 7,339,337 | 1,039,185 | 2,771,570 | - | 11,150,093 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other assets | 348,631 | - | - | - | 348,631 |
| 12. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 41,050,806 | 1,039,185 | 2,771,570 | - | 44,861,561 |

Quantitative Disclosures

(1). Disclosure of Net Claims based on Region as referred to in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah Net Claims by Region | | | | |
| Wilayah 1 Region 1 | Wilayah 2 Region 2 | Wilayah 3 Region 3 | dst. etc. | Total |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 15,921,829 | | | | 15,921,829 |
| 5,794,901 | | | | 5,794,901 |
| | | | | - |
| 2,117,975 | | | | 2,117,975 |
| | | | | - |
| | | | | - |
| | | | | - |
| 16,388 | | | | 16,388 |
| 7,778,220 | 1,595,132 | 3,153,531 | | 12,526,883 |
| | | | | - |
| 268,391 | | | | 268,391 |
| | | | | - |
| 31,897,704 | 1,595,132 | 3,153,531 | - | 36,646,367 |

(2). Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak sebagaimana dimaksud pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Remaining Contract Maturity - Bank Stand Alone

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak Net Claims Based on Remaining Contract Maturity | | | | | Total |
| | | ≤ 1 tahun ≤ 1 year | > 1 thn s.d. 3 thn > 1 year untill 3 years | > 3 thn s.d. 5 thn >3 years untill 5 years | > 5 thn > 5 years | Non- Kontraktual Non- Contractual | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | 16,244,360 | 1,136,505 | 1,623,247 | - | 2,577,859 | 21,581,972 |
| 2. | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | 2,853,729 | 3,309,664 | 2,123,592 | 278,245 | - | 8,565,230 |
| 3. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Banks | 3,202,881 | - | - | - | - | 3,202,881 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other Institutions' Employee Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | 117 | 896 | 2,017 | 9,724 | - | 12,754 |
| 9. | Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 1,281,160 | 1,607,610 | 4,350,230 | 3,911,093 | - | 11,150,093 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other assets | - | - | - | - | 348,631 | 348,631 |
| 12. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 23,582,248 | 6,054,675 | 8,099,086 | 4,199,063 | 2,926,490 | 44,861,561 |

(2). Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Remaining Contract Maturity as referred to in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu Kontrak Net Claims Based on Remaining Contract Maturity | | | | | |
| ≤ 1 tahun ≤ 1 year | > 1 thn s.d. 3 thn > 1 year until 3 years | > 3 thn s.d. 5 thn >3 years until 5 years | > 5 thn > 5 years | Non-Kontraktual Non-Contractual | Total |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 13,358,637 | 356,143 | | | 2,207,049 | 15,921,829 |
| 1,008,307 | 630,410 | 4,156,184 | | | 5,794,901 |
| | | | | | - |
| 2,117,975 | | | | | 2,117,975 |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | | - |
| 110 | 1,326 | 1,391 | 13,561 | | 16,388 |
| 2,861,677 | 1,651,575 | 3,978,032 | 4,035,599 | | 12,526,883 |
| | | | | | - |
| | | | | 268,391 | 268,391 |
| | | | | | - |
| 19,346,706 | 2,639,454 | 8,135,607 | 4,049,160 | 2,475,440 | 36,646,367 |

(3). Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Economic Sector – Bank Stand Alone

| No. | Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Bank |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 position | | | | | |
| 1. | Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Perikanan Fisheries | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Industri Pengolahan Manufacturing | - | - | - | 1,197,958 |
| 5. | Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas, and Water | - | 4,432,294 | - | - |
| 6. | Konstruksi Construction | - | 1,880,115 | - | - |
| 7. | Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Wholesale and Retail Trading | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Restaurant Services | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing, and Communication | - | 695,767 | - | - |
| 10. | Perantara Keuangan Financial Intermediaries | 21,581,972 | 1,557,054 | - | 2,004,923 |
| 11. | Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Corporate Services | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Insurance | - | - | - | - |
| 13. | Jasa Pendidikan Education Services | - | - | - | - |
| 14. | Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Social Activities | - | - | - | - |

(3). Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Economic Sector as referred to in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial | Kredit Pegawai / Pensiunan | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel | Tagihan kepada Korporasi | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo | Aset Lainnya | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Claims secured by Residential Property | Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate | Pensioners/ Other Institutions' employee loans | Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | Claims on Corporate | Past due Claims | Other Assets | Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) |
| (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| - | - | - | - | 845,655 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1,472,492 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 4,528,697 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 405,620 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 222,282 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 494,244 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 38,806 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1,933,735 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 904,315 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 304,246 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Economic Sector – Bank Stand Alone

| No. | Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Bank |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 15. | Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Social Service, Social and Cultural, Entertainment and Other Personal Services | - | - | - | - |
| 16. | Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Personal Household Services | - | - | - | - |
| 17. | Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya International Institute and Other Extra-International Institute | - | - | - | - |
| 18. | Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Undefined Services | - | - | - | - |
| 19. | Bukan Lapangan Usaha Non-Productive Sector | - | - | - | - |
| 20. | Lainnya Others | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 21,581,972 | 8,565,230 | - | 3,202,881 |

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 position

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|--|--|
| 1. | Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry | | | | |
| 2. | Perikanan Fisheries | | | | |
| 3. | Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation | | | | |
| 4. | Industri Pengolahan Manufacturing | | | | |
| 5. | Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas, and Water | | 4,786,594 | | |
| 6. | Konstruksi Construction | | | | |
| 7. | Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Wholesale and Retail Trading | | | | |
| 8. | Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Restaurant Services | | | | |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial | Kredit Pegawai / Pensiunan | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel | Tagihan kepada Korporasi | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo | Aset Lainnya | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Claims secured by Residential Property | Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate | Pensioners/ Other Institutions' employee loans | Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | Claims on Corporate | Past due Claims | Other Assets | Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) |
| (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | 12,754 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 348,631 | - |
| - | - | - | 12,754 | 11,150,093 | - | 348,631 | - |
| | | | | 1,015,361 | | | |
| | | | | 1,118,839 | | | |
| | | | | 6,347,478 | | | |
| | | | | 408,171 | | | |
| | | | | 2,149,143 | | | |
| | | | | 291,173 | | | |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Economic Sector – Bank Stand Alone

| No. | Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Bank |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 9. | Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing, and Communication | | 1,008,307 | | |
| 10. | Perantara Keuangan Financial Intermediaries | 15,803,397 | | | 2,117,975 |
| 11. | Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Corporate Services | | | | |
| 12. | Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan jaminan Sosial Wajib Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Insurance | 118,432 | | | |
| 13. | Jasa Pendidikan Education Services | | | | |
| 14. | Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Social Activities | | | | |
| 15. | Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Social Service, Social and Cultural, Entertainment and Other Personal Services | | | | |
| 16. | Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Personal Household Services | | | | |
| 17. | Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya International Institute and Other Extra-International Institute | | | | |
| 18. | Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Undefined Services | | | | |
| 19. | Bukan Lapangan Usaha Non-Productive Sector | | | | |
| 20. | Lainnya Others | | | | |
| Total | | 15,921,829 | 5,794,901 | - | 2,117,975 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Claims secured by Residential Property | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate | Kredit Pegawai / Pensiunan Pensioners/ Other Institutions' employee loans | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due Claims | Aset Lainnya Other Assets | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| | | | | 1,004,274 | | | |
| | | | | 192,444 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16,388 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 268,391 | |
| - | - | - | 16,388 | 12,526,883 | - | 268,391 | - |

- (4). Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Wilayah sebagaimana dimaksud pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Wilayah - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Claims and Allowances based on Region - Bank Stand Alone

| No. | Keterangan Description | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | Total |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Wilayah Region | | | | | |
| | | Wilayah 1 Region 1 | Wilayah 2 Region 2 | Wilayah 3 Region 3 | dst. Etc. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | |
| 1. | Tagihan Gross Claims | 41,161,811 | 1,105,075 | 2,771,570 | - | 45,038,456 | |
| | Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai (impaired) Impaired Claims | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2. | a. Belum Jatuh Tempo Not yet Matured | 24,993,591 | 1,105,075 | 2,771,570 | - | 28,870,236 | |
| | b. Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 3. | Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses – Individual | 111,006 | 65,890 | - | - | 176,895 | |
| 4. | Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) - Kolektif Allowance for Impairment Losses – Collective | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5. | Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Amounts Written-off | 179,512 | - | - | - | 179,512 | |

(4). Disclosure of Claims and Allowances based on Region as referred to in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|--|
| Wilayah Region | | | | | |
| Wilayah 1 Region 1 | Wilayah 2 Region 2 | Wilayah 3 Region 3 | dst. Etc. | Total | |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | |
| 31,924,456 | 1,702,335 | 3,263,253 | - | 36,890,044 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15,734,236 | 1,702,335 | 3,263,253 | - | 20,699,824 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| 20,427 | 106,274 | - | - | 126,701 | |
| 6,325 | 929 | 109,722 | - | 116,976 | |
| 185,946 | - | - | - | 185,946 | |

(5). Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Claims and Allowances based on Economic Sector - Bank Stand Alone

| No. | Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector | Tagihan Claims | Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Impaired Claims | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Belum Jatuh Tempo Not yet Matured | Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | |
| 1. | Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry | 845,655 | 845,655 | - |
| 2. | Perikanan Fisheries | - | - | - |
| 3. | Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation | 1,472,492 | 1,472,492 | - |
| 4. | Industri Pengolahan Manufacturing | 5,837,661 | 5,837,661 | - |
| 5. | Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas, and Water | 4,837,915 | 4,837,915 | - |
| 6. | Konstruksi Construction | 2,102,397 | 2,102,397 | - |
| 7. | Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Wholesale and Retail Trading | 494,244 | 494,244 | - |
| 8. | Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Restaurant Services | 104,696 | 104,696 | - |
| 9. | Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing, and Communication | 2,629,502 | 2,629,502 | - |
| 10. | Perantara Keuangan Financial Intermediaries | 26,048,264 | 10,228,675 | - |
| 11. | Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Corporate Services | 304,246 | 304,246 | - |
| 12. | Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Insurance | - | - | - |
| 13. | Jasa Pendidikan Education Services | - | - | - |
| 14. | Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Social Activities | - | - | - |
| 15. | Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Social Service, Social and Cultural, Entertainment and Other Personal Services | - | - | - |
| 16. | Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Personal Household Services | - | - | - |
| 17. | Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya International Institute and Other Extra-International Institute | - | - | - |
| 18. | Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Undefined Services | - | - | - |
| 19. | Bukan lapangan Usaha Non-Productive Sector | 12,754 | 12,754 | - |
| 20. | Lainnya Others | 348,631 | - | - |
| Total | | 45,038,456 | 28,870,236 | - |

(5). Disclosure of Claims and Allowances Based on Economic Sector as referred to in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses – Individual | Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) – Kolektif Allowance for Impairment Losses – Collective | Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Amounts Written-off |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (6) | (7) | (8) |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 111,006 | - | 179,512 |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 65,890 | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 176,895 | - | 179,512 |

Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Claims and Allowances based on Economic Sector - Bank Stand Alone

| No. | Sektor Ekonomi Economic Sector | Tagihan Claims | Tagihan yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Impaired Claims | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Belum Jatuh Tempo Not yet Matured | Telah Jatuh Tempo Matured |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 | | | | |
| December 31, 2018 Position | | | | |
| 1. | Pertanian, Perburuan, dan Kehutanan Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry | 1,015,419 | 1,015,419 | - |
| 2. | Perikanan Fisheries | - | - | - |
| 3. | Pertambangan dan Penggalian Mining and Excavation | 1,119,681 | 1,119,681 | - |
| 4. | Industri Pengolahan Manufacturing | 6,479,160 | 6,479,160 | - |
| 5. | Listrik, Gas, dan Air Electricity, Gas, and Water | 5,195,857 | 5,195,857 | - |
| 6. | Konstruksi Construction | 2,151,382 | 2,151,382 | - |
| 7. | Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran Wholesale and Retail Trading | 291,200 | 291,200 | - |
| 8. | Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Penyediaan Makan Minum Accommodation and Restaurant Services | - | - | - |
| 9. | Transportasi, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi Transportation, Warehousing, and Communication | 1,009,318 | 1,009,318 | - |
| 10. | Perantara Keuangan Financial Intermediaries | 18,925,963 | 3,122,566 | - |
| 11. | Real Estate, Usaha Persewaan, dan Jasa Perusahaan Real Estate, Rental Business, and Corporate Services | 298,736 | 298,736 | - |
| 12. | Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Insurance | 118,432 | - | - |
| 13. | Jasa Pendidikan Education Services | - | - | - |
| 14. | Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial Health Services and Social Activities | - | - | - |
| 15. | Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial Budaya, Hiburan, dan Perorangan Lainnya Social Service, Social and Cultural, Entertainment and Other Personal Services | - | - | - |
| 16. | Jasa Perorangan yang Melayani Rumah Tangga Personal Household Services | - | - | - |
| 17. | Badan Internasional dan Badan Ekstra Internasional Lainnya International Institute and Other Extra-International Institute | - | - | - |
| 18. | Kegiatan yang Belum Jelas Batasannya Undefined Services | - | - | - |
| 19. | Bukan lapangan Usaha Non-Productive Sector | 16,505 | 16,505 | - |
| 20. | Lainnya Others | 268,391 | - | - |
| Total | | 36,890,044 | 20,699,824 | - |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) Individual Allowance for Impairment Losses – Individual | Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) – Kolektif Allowance for Impairment Losses – Collective | Tagihan yang Dihapus Buku Amounts Written-off |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (6) | (7) | (8) |
| - | 58 | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | 841 | - |
| 20,427 | 111,255 | 185,946 |
| - | 1,092 | - |
| - | 2,239 | - |
| - | 27 | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | 1,012 | - |
| - | 317 | - |
| 106,274 | 19 | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | 116 | - |
| - | - | - |
| 126,701 | 116,976 | 185,946 |

(6). Pengungkapan Rincian Mutasi Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai sebagaimana dimaksud pada tabel di bawah ini.

(6). Disclosure of the details of the allowance for impairment losses movement as referred to in the table below.

Pengungkapan Rincian Mutasi Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai - Bank Secara Individu
Disclosure of the Details of the Allowance for Impairment Losses Movement - Bank Stand Alone

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Keterangan Description | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | | CKPN Individual Individual Impairment | CKPN Kolektif Collective Impairment | CKPN Individual Individual Impairment | CKPN Kolektif Collective Impairment |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Saldo awal CKPN Beginning Balance | 126,701 | 154,183 | - | 46,306 |
| 2. | Pembentukan (Pemulihan) CKPN pada Periode Berjalan (Net) Provision (Recovery) for the Period | - | - | - | - |
| | a. Pembentukan CKPN pada Periode Berjalan Provision for the Period | 50,194 | 43,302 | 126,701 | 106,262 |
| | b. Pemulihan CKPN pada Periode Berjalan Recovery for the Period | - | (50,113) | - | (112) |
| 3. | CKPN yang Digunakan untuk Melakukan Hapus Buku atas Tagihan pada Periode Berjalan Write-offs for the Period | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Pembentukan (pemulihan) lainnya pada periode Berjalan Other provision (recovery) for the period | - | (5,068) | - | 1,727 |
| Saldo akhir CKPN Ending Balance | | 176,895 | 142,303 | 126,701 | 154,183 |

ii. Pengungkapan Risiko Kredit dengan Pendekatan Standar

ii. Disclosure of Credit Risk using the Standard Approach

Pengungkapan Kualitatif

(1) Kebijakan penggunaan peringkat dalam perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk risiko kredit BOCHK Jakarta mengacu pada ketentuan OJK yang berlaku, dimana peringkat yang dipergunakan adalah peringkat terkini yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga pemeringkat yang diakui oleh OJK, baik untuk peringkat domestik dan peringkat internasional, peringkat surat berharga dan peringkat debitur, peringkat jangka pendek dan peringkat jangka panjang, serta peringkat tunggal dan multi peringkat.

Qualitative Disclosures

(1) Rating policy in calculating Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for BOCHK Jakarta credit risk refers to the applicable OJK provisions, where the rating used is the most recent rating issued by a rating agency recognized by OJK, both for domestic and international ratings, securities and debtor ratings, short-term and long-term ratings, and single and multi-rank ratings.

- (2) Kategori portofolio yang mempergunakan peringkat mencakup tagihan kepada pemerintah negara lain, tagihan kepada entitas sektor publik (ESP), tagihan kepada bank pembangunan multilateral dan Lembaga internasional, tagihan kepada bank, dan tagihan kepada korporasi, serta surat berharga yang memiliki peringkat jangka pendek.
 - (3) Lembaga pemeringkat yang dipergunakan oleh BOCHK Jakarta adalah lembaga pemeringkat yang diakui oleh OJK, yang mencakup Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investor Service, Standard & Poor's, PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, dan PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia.
 - (4) Pengungkapan risiko kredit pihak lawan (*counterparty credit risk*) tercermin dari bobot risiko yang ditetapkan BOCHK Jakarta berdasarkan peringkat debitur atau pihak lawan sesuai dengan kategori portofolio atau berdasarkan prosentase tertentu untuk jenis tagihan tertentu. Sementara itu, jenis instrumen mitigasi yang lazim diterima/diserahkan oleh BOCHK Jakarta mencakup agunan, garansi, dan penjaminan atau asuransi kredit.
- (2) Portfolio categories that use ratings include bills to other countries' government, bills to public sector entities (ESP), bills to multilateral development banks and international institutions, bills to banks, and bills to corporations, and securities that have short-term ratings.
 - (3) Rating agencies used by BOCHK Jakarta are rating agencies recognized by OJK, which include Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investor Service, Standard & Poor's, PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, and PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia.
 - (4) Disclosure of counterparty credit risk is reflected in the risk weight determined by BOCHK Jakarta based on the rating of the debtor or counterparty in accordance with the portfolio category or based on a certain percentage for certain types of bills. Meanwhile, the types of mitigation instruments commonly accepted/submitted by BOCHK Jakarta include collateral, warranty, and guarantee or credit insurance.

Pengungkapan Kuantitatif

- (1) Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Skala Peringkat disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (1) Disclosure of Net Claims based on Portfolio Category and Rating Scale is presented in the table below.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Skala Peringkat - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Portfolio Category and Rating Scale - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | 01 | 02 - 04 | 05 - 07 | 08 - 10 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Peringkat Jangka Panjang Long-Term Rating | | | |
| | | Lembaga Pemeringkat Rating Agencies | | | | |
| | | Standard and Poor's | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- |
| | | Fitch Rating | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- |
| | | Moody's | AAA | Aa1 s.d Aa3 | A1 s.d A3 | Baa1 s.d Baa3 |
| | | PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia | AAA (idn) | AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn) | A+(idn) s.d A-(idn) | BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn) |
| | | PT ICRA Indonesia | [Idr]AAA | [Idr]AA+ s.d [Idr]AA- | [Idr]A+ s.d [Idr]A- | [Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr]BBB- |
| | | PT Pemeringkat Efek | idAAA | idAA+ s.d idAA- | idA+ s.d idA- | idBBB+ s.d idBBB- |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | | - | - | 1,601,870 | 4,645,422 |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | | - | 624,910 | 891,017 | 487,277 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other institutions' employees loans | | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past Due Claims | | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other Assets | | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) | | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | | - | 624,910 | 2,492,887 | 5,132,699 |

11 - 13

14 - 16

17 - 22

61 - 62

63

64

65 - 69

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Peringkat Jangka Pendek Short-Term Rating | | | | | | | Tanpa Peringkat Unrated | Total |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| BB+ s.d BB- | B+ s.d B- | Kurang dari B- Less than B- | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | Kurang dari A-3 Less than A-3 | | |
| BB+ s.d BB- | B+ s.d B- | Kurang dari B- Less than B- | F1+ s.d F1 | F2 | F3 | Kurang dari F3 Less than F3 | | |
| Ba1 s.d Ba3 | B1 s.d B3 | Kurang dari B3 Less than B3 | P-1 | P-2 | P-3 | Kurang dari P-3 Less than P-3 | | |
| BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn) | B+(idn) s.d B-(idn) | Kurang dari B-(idn) Less than B-(idn) | F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn) | F2(idn) | F3(idn) | Kurang dari F3(idn) Less than F3(idn) | | |
| [Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB- | [Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B- | Kurang dari [Idr]B- Less than (idn) B- | [Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1 | [Idr]A2+ s.d [Idr]A2 | [Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr]A3 | Kurang dari [Idr]A3 Less than (idn)A3 | | |
| idBB+ s.d idBB- | idB+ s.d idB- | Kurang dari idB- Less than idB- | idA1 | idA2 | idA3 s.d idA4 | Kurang dari idA4 Less than idA4 | | |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| - | | | | | | | 21,581,972 | 21,581,972 |
| - | | | | | | | 2,317,938 | 8,565,230 |
| - | | | | | | | - | - |
| - | | | | | | | 1,199,677 | 3,202,881 |
| - | | | | | | | - | |
| - | | | | | | | - | |
| - | | | | | | | - | |
| - | | | | | | | - | |
| - | | | | | | | 11,150,093 | 11,150,093 |
| - | | | | | | | - | |
| - | | | | | | | - | |
| - | | | | | | | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36,249,680 | 44,500,176 |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Skala Peringkat - Bank secara Individu
Net Claims Disclosure based on Portfolio Category and Rating Scale - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | 01 | 02 - 04 | 05 - 07 | 08 - 10 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | | | | |
| | | Lembaga Pemeringkat Rating Agencies | Peringkat Jangka Panjang Long-Term Rating | | | |
| | | Standard and Poor's | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- |
| | | Fitch Rating | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- |
| | | Moody's | Aaa | Aa1 s.d Aa3 | A1 s.d A3 | Baa1 s.d Baa3 |
| | | PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia | AAA (idn) | AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn) | A+(idn) s.d A-(idn) | BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn) |
| | | PT ICRA Indonesia | [Idr]AAA | [Idr]AA+ s.d [Idr]AA- | [Idr]A+ s.d [Idr]A- | [Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr]BBB- |
| | | PT Pemeringkat Efek | idAAA | idAA+ s.d idAA- | idA+ s.d idA- | idBBB+ s.d idBBB- |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | | - | - | - | 2,096,694 |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entity | | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | | 102 | 10,259 | 1,123,212 | 983,150 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other institutions' employees loans | | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past Due Claims | | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other Assets | | - | - | - | - |
| 12. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Exposure in Sharia Business Unit (if any) | | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | | 102 | 10,259 | 1,123,212 | 3,079,844 |

11 - 13

14 - 16

17 - 22

61 - 62

63

64

65 - 69

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Peringkat Jangka Pendek Short-Term Rating | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| BB+ s.d BB- | B+ s.d B- | Kurang dari B- Less than B- | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | Kurang dari A-3 Less than A-3 | | |
| BB+ s.d BB- | B+ s.d B- | Kurang dari B- Less than B- | F1+ s.d F1 | F2 | F3 | Kurang dari F3 Less than F3 | | |
| Ba1 s.d Ba3 | B1 s.d B3 | Kurang dari B3 Less than B3 | P-1 | P-2 | P-3 | Kurang dari P-3 Less than P-3 | | |
| BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn) | B+(idn) s.d B-(idn) | Kurang dari B-(idn) Less than B- (idn) | F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn) | F2(idn) | F3(idn) | Kurang dari F3(idn) Less than F3(idn) | Tanpa Peringkat Unrated | Total |
| [idr]BB+ s.d [idr]BB- | [idr]B+ s.d [idr]B- | Kurang dari [idr]B- Less than (idn) B- | [idr]A1+ s.d [idr]A1 | [idr]A2+ s.d [idr]A2 | [idr]A3+ s.d [idr]A3 | Kurang dari [idr] A3 Less than (idn)A3 | | |
| idBB+ s.d idBB- | idB+ s.d idB- | Kurang dari idB- Less than idB- | idA1 | idA2 | idA3 s.d idA4 | Kurang dari idA4 Less than idA4 | | |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,825,135 | 15,921,829 |
| 1,008,307 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,786,594 | 5,794,901 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,252 | 2,117,975 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1,915,411 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,611,472 | 12,526,883 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2,923,718 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29,224,453 | 36,361,588 |

(2) Pengungkapan Risiko Kredit Pihak Lawan (*Counterparty Credit Risk*) disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Risiko Kredit Pihak Lawan : Bank secara Individu

Counterparty Credit Risk Disclosure : Bank Stand Alone

A. Transaksi Derivatif

Derivative Assets

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| No. | Variabel yang Mendasari Underlying Variable | Notional Amount | | | Tagihan Derivatif Derivatives Assets | Kewajiban Derivatif Derivatives Liabilities | Tagihan Bersih sebelum MRK Net Claims before MRK | MRK | Tagihan Bersih setelah MRK Net Claims after MRK | |
| | | < 1 Tahun < 1 Year | > 1 Tahun - < 5 Tahun > 1 Year - < 5 Years | > 5 Tahun > 5 years | | | | | | (3) |
| 1. | Suku Bunga Interest Rate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2. | Nilai Tukar Exchange Rate | 7,872,554 | - | - | 37,862 | 4,672 | 123,895 | 98,076 | 25,819 | |
| 3. | Lainnya Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | | 7,872,554 | - | - | 37,862 | 4,672 | 123,895 | 98,076 | 25,819 | |

B. Transaksi Repo

BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki Transaksi Repo

C. Transaksi Reverse Repo

BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki Transaksi Reverse Repo

(2) Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk is presented in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Notional Amount | | | Tagihan Derivatif Derivatives Assets | Kewajiban Derivatif Derivatives Liabilities | Tagihan Bersih sebelum MRK Net Claims before MRK | MRK | Tagihan Bersih setelah MRK Net Claims after MRK | |
| < 1 Tahun < 1 Year | > 1 Tahun - < 5 Tahun > 1 Year - < 5 Years | > 5 Tahun > 5 years | | | | | | |
| (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8,777,572 | - | - | 74,701 | 2,596 | 229,746 | 178,932 | 50,814 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8,777,572 | - | - | 74,701 | 2,596 | 229,746 | 178,932 | 50,814 | |

B. Repo Transaction

BOCHK Jakarta does not have Repo Transaction

C. Reverse Repo Transaction

BOCHK Jakarta does not have Reverse Repo Transaction

iii. Pengungkapan Mitigasi Risiko Kredit dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Standar

Pengungkapan Kualitatif

- (1) Meskipun BOCHK Jakarta menerima beberapa jenis agunan lainnya, jenis agunan keuangan yang diakui BOCHK Jakarta dalam Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit (MRK) mengacu pada ketentuan OJK yang berlaku, yang mencakup uang tunai yang disimpan pada BOCHK Jakarta, giro, tabungan atau deposito yang diterbitkan oleh BOCHK Jakarta, emas yang disimpan pada BOCHK Jakarta, Surat Utang Negara (SUN) yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang meliputi Obligasi Negara dan Surat Perbendaharaan Negara, Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN), Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI) dan Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah (SBIS), serta surat-surat berharga yang diperingkat oleh lembaga pemeringkat yang diakui oleh OJK dengan peringkat minimum tertentu.
- (2) Sementara itu, kebijakan, prosedur, dan proses penilaian dan pengelolaan agunan juga mengacu pada ketentuan OJK yang berlaku.
- (3) Terkait dengan pemberian jaminan/garansi, penerbit garansi yang diakui BOCHK Jakarta dalam teknik MRK mencakup pihak yang tergolong dalam kategori portofolio tagihan kepada

iii. Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation using the Standardized Approach

Qualitative Disclosures

- (1) Although BOCHK Jakarta accepts several other types of collateral, the types of financial collateral recognized by BOCHK Jakarta in the Credit Risk Mitigation Technique (MRK) refer to the applicable OJK provisions, which include cash deposited in BOCHK Jakarta, current accounts, savings or deposits issued by BOCHK Jakarta, gold deposited in the BOCHK Jakarta, Sovereign Debt Securities (SUN) issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which include Government Bonds and Treasury Notes, Sovereign Syariah Securities (SBSN), Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI) and Bank Indonesia Sharia Certificate (SBIS), and securities rated by a rating agency recognized by the OJK with a certain minimum rating.
- (2) Meanwhile, policies, procedures, and the process of evaluating and managing collateral also refers to the applicable OJK provisions.
- (3) Related to the provision of guarantees, guarantee issuers recognized by BOCHK Jakarta in the MRK technique include parties belonging to the billing portfolio category to the Government

Pemerintah Indonesia, pihak yang tergolong dalam kategori portofolio tagihan kepada pemerintah negara lain dengan bobot risiko lebih rendah dari bobot risiko tagihan yang dijamin dan peringkat paling kurang BBB atau yang setara, bank umum yang berbadan hukum Indonesia, kantor cabang bank asing di Indonesia, dan Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia dengan bobot risiko lebih rendah dari bobot risiko tagihan yang dijamin, bank yang berbadan hukum asing dan tergolong *prime bank* sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK mengenai Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK), serta lembaga keuangan yang bergerak di bidang penjaminan atau asuransi dan tergolong dalam kategori portofolio tagihan kepada ESP dan tagihan kepada korporasi, yang kesemuanya dinilai oleh BOCHK Jakarta memiliki kelayakan kredit (*creditworthiness*) yang memadai.

- (4) Selanjutnya, tingkat konsentrasi dari penggunaan teknik MRK tersebut akan dihitung dan dievaluasi oleh BOCHK Jakarta secara berkala.

Pengungkapan Kuantitatif

- (1) Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

of Indonesia, parties belonging to the billing portfolio category to other countries' governments with risk weights lower than the risk weight of the bills guaranteed and ranked at least BBB or equivalent, commercial banks with Indonesian legal entities, branch offices of foreign banks in Indonesia, and Indonesia Eximbank with risk weight lower than the risk weight of guaranteed bills, banks with foreign legal entities and classified as prime banks in accordance with the provisions of OJK regarding the Legal Lending Limit (LLL), as well as financial institutions engaged in guarantees or insurance and are classified in the portfolio category of bills to ESP and claims to corporations, all of which are assessed by BOCHK Jakarta to have adequate creditworthiness.

- (4) Furthermore, the level of concentration from the use of the MRK technique will be calculated and evaluated by BOCHK Jakarta periodically.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (1) Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Risk Weight after Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation is presented in the table below.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Risk Weight post Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Stand Alone

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | | | | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|--------|------------|------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lainnya Others | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| A. Eksposur Neraca Balance Exposure | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | 21,581,972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | 1,847,910 | - | - | - | - | 6,717,320 | - | - | - | - | 3,358,660 | 268,693 |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | - | 1,866,086 | - | - | - | 138,838 | - | - | - | - | 442,636 | 35,411 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/ Pensiunan Pensioners/ Other institutions' employees loans | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,754 | - | - | - | 9,566 | 765 |
| 9. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 198,483 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,149,568 | - | - | 12,149,568 | 971,965 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other Assets | 167,518 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 181,113 | - | - | 181,113 | 14,489 |
| 12. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Sharia Unit Exposure (if available) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Eksposur Neraca Total of Balance Exposure | | 23,795,882 | 1,866,086 | - | - | - | 6,856,158 | 12,754 | 12,330,681 | - | - | 16,141,543 | 1,291,323 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
Per December 31, 2018

Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit
Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation

ATMR
RWA

Beban Modal
Capital Expenses

| 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lainnya Others | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses |
|------------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|--------|------------|------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| 15,921,829 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2,626,330 | - | - | - | - | 3,168,570 | - | - | - | - | 1,584,285 | 126,743 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 1,873,353 | - | - | - | 244,620 | - | - | - | - | 496,981 | 39,758 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 16,389 | - | - | - | 12,292 | 983 |
| 59,240 | - | - | - | - | 1,597,685 | - | 10,869,958 | - | - | 11,668,801 | 933,504 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 72,352 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 196,041 | - | - | 196,041 | 15,683 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18,679,751 | 1,873,353 | - | - | - | 5,010,875 | 16,389 | 11,065,999 | - | - | 13,958,399 | 1,116,672 |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Risk Weight post Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation | | | | | | | | | | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses |
| | | 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lainnya Others | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| B. Eksposur Kewajiban Komitmen/Kontinjensi pada Transaksi Rekening Administratif Exposure to Commitment / Contingent Liabilities in Administrative Account Transactions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | 665,213 | - | - | - | - | 332,606 | 26,609 |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | - | 2,460,050 | - | - | - | 2,684,846 | - | - | - | - | 1,834,433 | 146,755 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/ Other institutions' employees loans | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 209,670 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,812,248 | - | - | 2,812,248 | 224,980 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Sharia Unit Exposure (if available) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Eksposur TRA TRA Exposure Total | | 209,670 | 2,460,050 | - | - | - | 3,350,059 | - | 2,812,248 | - | - | 4,979,287 | 398,343 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

Posisi 31 Desember 2018
Per December 31, 2018

Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit
Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation

ATMR
RWA

Beban Modal
Capital Expenses

| 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lainnya Others | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses |
|---------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 2,702,393 | - | - | - | 3,166,495 | - | - | - | - | 2,123,726 | 169,898 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 197,348 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,233,521 | - | - | 2,233,521 | 178,682 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 197,348 | 2,702,393 | - | - | - | 3,166,495 | - | 2,233,521 | - | - | 4,357,247 | 348,580 |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims based on Risk Weight post Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation | | | | | | | | | | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses |
| | | 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lainnya Others | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| C. Eksposur akibat Kegagalan Pihak Lawan (Counterparty Credit Risk) Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | - | 123,895 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24,779 | 1,982 |
| 5. | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Sharia Unit Exposure (if available) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk Tital of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure | | - | 123,895 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24,779 | 1,982 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 Per December 31, 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Tagihan Bersih Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit Net Claims After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0% | 20% | 35% | 40% | 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lainnya Others | | | |
| (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | 229,746 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45,949 | 3,676 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | 229,746 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45,949 | 3,676 | |

(2) Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih dan Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih dan Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Bagian yang Dijamin Dengan Secured Part by | | | Lainnya Others | Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unsecured Part |
| | | | Agunan Collateral | Garansi Warranty | Asuransi Kredit Credit Insurance | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8)=(3)- [(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)] |
| A. Eksposur Neraca Balance Sheet Exposure | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | 21,581,972 | - | - | - | - | 21,581,972 |
| 2. | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | 8,565,230 | - | 1,847,910 | - | - | 6,717,320 |
| 3. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Bank | 2,004,923 | - | - | - | - | 2,004,923 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other institutions' employees loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | 12,754 | - | - | - | - | 12,754 |
| 9. | Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 12,348,050 | - | 198,483 | - | - | 12,149,568 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other Assets | 348,631 | 167,518 | - | - | - | 181,113 |
| 12. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Sharia Unit Exposure (if available) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Eksposur Neraca Total of Balance Exposure | | 44,861,561 | 167,518 | 2,046,393 | - | - | 42,647,650 |

(2) Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques are presented in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Bagian yang Dijamin Dengan Secured Part by | | | | Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unsecured Part |
| | Agunan Collateral | Garansi Warranty | Asuransi Kredit Kredit Insurance | Lainnya Others | |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14)=(9)- [(10)+(11)+(12)+(13)] |
| 15,921,829 | - | - | - | - | 15,921,829 |
| 5,794,900 | - | 2,626,330 | - | - | 3,168,570 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2,117,973 | - | - | - | - | 2,117,973 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16,389 | - | - | - | - | 16,389 |
| 12,526,883 | - | 59,240 | - | - | 12,467,643 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 268,393 | 72,352 | - | - | - | 196,041 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36,646,367 | 72,352 | 2,685,570 | - | - | 33,888,445 |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih dan Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Bagian yang Dijamin Dengan Secured Part by | | | Lainnya Others | Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unsecured Part |
| | | | Agunan Collateral | Garansi Warranty | Asuransi Kredit Kredit Insurance | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8)=(3)- [(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)] |
| B. Eksposur Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Exposure | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tagihan Kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | 665,213 | - | - | - | - | 665,213 |
| 3. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Claims on Bank | 5,144,896 | - | - | - | - | 5,144,896 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other institutions' employees loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 3,021,918 | - | 209,670 | - | - | 2,812,248 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Sharia Unit Exposure (if available) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Eksposur Rekening Administratif Total of Administrative Account Exposure | | 8,832,027 | - | 209,670 | - | - | 8,622,357 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 Position

| Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Bagian yang Dijamin Dengan Secured Part by | | | | Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unsecured Part |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | Agunan Collateral | Garansi Warranty | Asuransi Kredit Kredit Insurance | Lainnya Others | |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14)=(9)- [(10)+(11)+(12)+(13)] |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5,868,888 | - | - | - | - | 5,868,888 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2,430,869 | - | 197,348 | - | - | 2,233,521 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8,299,756 | - | 197,348 | - | - | 8,102,408 |

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih dan Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Bagian yang Dijamin Dengan Secured Part by | | | Lainnya Others | Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unsecured Part |
| | | | Agunan Collateral | Garansi Warranty | Asuransi Kredit Kredit Insurance | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8)=(3)- [(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)] |
| C. Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | 123,895 | - | - | - | - | 123,895 |
| 5. | Tagihan kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah (apabila ada) Sharia Unit Exposure (if available) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total Eksposur Counterparty Credit Risk Total of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure | 123,895 | - | - | - | - | 123,895 |
| | Total (A+B+C) | 53,817,482 | 167,518 | 2,256,063 | - | - | 51,393,901 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 Position

| Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | Bagian yang Dijamin Dengan Secured Part by | | | | Bagian yang Tidak Dijamin Unsecured Part |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | Agunan Collateral | Garansi Warranty | Asuransi Kredit Kredit Insurance | Lainnya Others | |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14)=(9)- [(10)+(11)+(12)+(13)] |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 229,746 | - | - | - | - | 229,746 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 229,746 | - | - | - | - | 229,746 |
| 45,175,869 | 72,352 | 2,882,918 | - | - | 42,220,599 |

iv. Pengungkapan Sekuritisasi Aset

BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki risiko kredit terkait dengan sekuritisasi aset disebabkan BOCHK Jakarta tidak melakukan aktivitas sekuritisasi aset.

v. Pengungkapan kuantitatif Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit Pendekatan Standar disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar - Bank secara Individu Eksposur Aset di Neraca
Disclosure of RWA Credit Risk Calculation Using the Standard Approach - Bank Stand Alone Asset Exposures in the Balance Sheet

| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA Before MRK | ATMR Setelah MRK RWA After MRK |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | 21,581,972 | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan Kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | 8,565,230 | 4,282,615 | 3,358,660 |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | 2,004,923 | 442,636 | 442,636 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other institutions' employees loans | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | 12,754 | 9,566 | 9,566 |
| 9. | Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 12,348,050 | 12,348,050 | 12,149,568 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - |
| 11. | Aset Lainnya Other Assets | 348,631 | - | 181,113 |
| Total | | 44,861,561 | 17,082,867 | 16,141,543 |

iv. Disclosure of Asset Securitization

BOCHK Jakarta does not have credit risk related to asset securitization as BOCHK Jakarta does not conduct asset securitization activities.

v. Quantitative Disclosure of Calculation RWA Credit Risk of Standard Approach is presented in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA Before MRK | ATMR Setelah MRK RWA After MRK |
| (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 15,921,829 | - | - |
| 5,794,900 | 2,897,451 | 1,584,286 |
| - | - | - |
| 2,117,973 | 496,981 | 496,981 |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 16,389 | 12,292 | 12,292 |
| 12,526,883 | 11,728,041 | 11,668,801 |
| - | - | - |
| 268,393 | - | 196,041 |
| 36,646,367 | 15,134,764 | 13,958,399 |

**Pengungkapan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar - Bank secara Individu Eksposur Kewajiban Komitmen/
 Kontinjensi pada Transaksi Rekening Administratif**
Disclosure of RWA Credit Risk Calculations Using the Standard Approach - Bank Stand Alone Commitment / Contingent Liability Exposures in Administrative Account Transactions

| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA Before MRK | ATMR Setelah MRK RWA after MRK |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | 665,213 | 332,606 | - |
| 3. | Tagihan kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | 5,144,896 | 1,834,433 | 1,834,433 |
| 5. | Kredit Beragun Rumah Tinggal Secured by Residential Property | - | - | - |
| 6. | Kredit Beragun Properti Komersial Secured by Commercial Real Estate | - | - | - |
| 7. | Kredit Pegawai/Pensiunan Pensioners/Other institutions' employees loans | - | - | - |
| 8. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - |
| 9. | Tagihan Kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | 3,021,918 | 3,021,918 | 2,812,248 |
| 10. | Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo Past due claims | - | - | - |
| Total | | 8,832,027 | 5,188,958 | 4,646,681 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 Position

| ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA Before MRK | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | ATMR Setelah MRK RWA after MRK |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (6) | (7) | (8) |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 5,868,888 | 2,123,726 | 2,123,726 |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |
| 2,430,869 | 2,430,869 | 2,233,521 |
| - | - | - |
| 8,299,757 | 4,554,595 | 4,357,247 |

Pengungkapan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar - Bank secara Individu Eksposur yang Menimbulkan Risiko Kredit akibat Kegagalan Pihak Lawan (Counterparty Credit Risk)
Disclosure of RWA Credit Risk Calculation using Standard Approach - Bank Stand Alone Exposure Counterparty Credit Risk

| No. | Kategori Portofolio Portfolio Category | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA before MRK | ATMR Setelah MRK RWA After MRK |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Tagihan kepada Pemerintah Claims on Sovereign | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tagihan kepada Entitas Sektor Publik Claims on Public Sector Entities | - | - | - |
| 3. | Tagihan Kepada Bank Pembangunan Multilateral dan Lembaga Internasional Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institute | - | - | - |
| 4. | Tagihan kepada Bank Claims on Bank | 123,895 | 24,779 | 25,819 |
| 5. | Tagihan Kepada Usaha Mikro, Usaha Kecil dan Portofolio Ritel Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Portfolio | - | - | - |
| 6. | Tagihan kepada Korporasi Claims on Corporate | - | - | - |
| Total | | 123,895 | 24,779 | 25,819 |

Terkait dengan Pengungkapan Eksposur yang Menimbulkan Risiko Kredit akibat Kegagalan Setelmen (Settlement Risk) dan Pengungkapan Eksposur Sekuritisasi, BOCHK Jakarta tidak memilikinya.

Related with the Disclosure of Exposure that caused Credit Risk from Settlement Risk and Disclosure of Asset Securitization Exposure, BOCHK does not conduct any of it.

Pengungkapan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar - Bank secara Individu Total Pengukuran Risiko Kredit
Disclosure Calculation of RWA Credit Risk Using Standard - Bank Stand Alone Total Credit Risk Measurement

 (dalam jutaan Rupiah)
 (in million Rupiah)

| Keterangan Information | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Total ATMR Risiko Kredit Total RWA Credit Risk | 20,814,042 | 18,222,092 |
| Total Faktor Pengurang Modal Total Capital Reduction Factors | - | - |

b. Risiko Pasar
i. Pengungkapan Kualitatif

Dalam rangka penerapan manajemen risiko pasar, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- (1) Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko pasar, struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta juga telah ditetapkan sedemikian rupa sehingga mencakup *Market & Liquidity Risk Management Unit* sebagai bagian dari *Risk Management Department*.

b. Market Risk
i. Qualitative Disclosure

As part of implementing market risk management, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following measures:

- (1) In addition to the active supervision and responsibility of the BOCHK Jakarta Management to market risk management, the BOCHK Jakarta organization structure has also been established in such a way as to include the Market & Liquidity Risk Management Unit as part of the Risk Management Department.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 Position

| Tagihan Bersih Net Claims | ATMR Sebelum MRK RWA Before MRK | ATMR Setelah MRK RWA After MRK | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| (6) | (7) | (8) | |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| 229,746 | 45,949 | | 50,814 |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| 229,746 | 45,949 | | 50,814 |

- (2) Di tingkat Komite, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah membentuk *Asset & Liability Management Committee* (ALCO) yang antara lain bertanggung jawab terhadap pelaksanaan fungsi pengendalian risiko nilai tukar dan risiko suku bunga BOCHK Jakarta.
- (3) Sementara itu, pengelolaan portofolio *trading book* dan *banking book* dilakukan oleh *Global Markets Department* sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK yang berlaku, dimana portofolio *trading book* mencakup seluruh posisi instrumen keuangan dalam neraca dan rekening administratif BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk transaksi derivatif, yang dimiliki baik untuk tujuan diperdagangkan dan dapat dipindahtangankan dengan bebas atau dapat dilindungi nilai secara keseluruhan maupun untuk tujuan lindung nilai atas posisi lainnya dalam *trading book*, sedangkan portofolio *banking book* mencakup semua posisi lainnya yang tidak termasuk dalam *trading book*. Posisi *trading book* BOCHK Jakarta akan divalusi secara harian melalui proses *mark-to-market*.

- (2) At the Committee level, BOCHK Jakarta has also formed an *Asset & Liability Management Committee* (ALCO) which, among others, is responsible for implementing the function of controlling exchange rate risk and BOCHK Jakarta interest rate risk.
- (3) Meanwhile, the management of trading book and banking book portfolios is carried out by the *Global Markets Department* in accordance with the applicable OJK regulations, wherein the trading book portfolio covers all positions of financial instruments in BOCHK Jakarta's balance sheet and administrative accounts, including derivative transactions, which are owned both for trading purposes and can be transferred freely or can be hedged as a whole or for the purpose of hedging other positions in the trading book. Meanwhile, the banking book portfolio includes all other positions not included in the trading book. BOCHK Jakarta's trading book position will be evaluated daily through a mark-to-market process.

- (4) Risiko pasar diperhitungkan atas posisi valuta asing BOCHK Jakarta dalam *trading book* dan *banking book*. Untuk perhitungan risiko pasar dalam perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM), BOCHK Jakarta menggunakan Metode Standar.
- (5) Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko pasar BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk mekanisme pengukuran risiko pasar (risiko nilai tukar dan risiko suku bunga), juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan, sebagai bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Pasar dan Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* BOCHK Jakarta.
- (6) Oleh karena BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki posisi instrumen keuangan surat berharga dalam *trading book*, portofolio yang diperhitungkan dalam KPMM BOCHK Jakarta hanya mencakup posisi valuta asing BOCHK Jakarta dalam *trading book* dan *banking book*. Dengan demikian, perhitungan beban modal untuk risiko pasar BOCHK Jakarta hanya terdiri dari beban modal untuk risiko nilai tukar yang ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) BOCHK Jakarta.
- (7) Lebih lanjut, untuk mengantisipasi risiko pasar atas transaksi mata uang asing, BOCHK Jakarta melakukan *square* posisi dan/atau *swap* serta menghindari pinjaman yang suku bunganya tidak ditentukan terlebih dahulu. Selain itu, BOCHK Jakarta juga dilarang melakukan transaksi untuk kepentingan sendiri (*proprietary trading*).
- (8) Terkait dengan risiko suku bunga dalam *banking book* (IRRBB), BOCHK Jakarta telah melakukan pengukuran IRRBB secara berkala baik dari perspektif rentabilitas maupun perspektif nilai ekonomis (EV), masing-masing berdasarkan 2 (dua) dan 6 (enam) skenario *shock* suku bunga yang telah ditetapkan oleh OJK. Di samping itu, BOCHK Jakarta juga melakukan pengendalian IRRBB dengan menetapkan limit yang sesuai dengan arahan dari Kantor Pusat dan ketentuan OJK yang berlaku serta memantau kepatuhan terhadap limit-
- (4) Market risk is calculated on the BOCHK Jakarta foreign exchange position in the trading book and banking book. For the calculation of market risk in calculating the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (KPMM), BOCHK Jakarta uses the Standard Method.
- (5) The procedure for implementing the market risk management of BOCHK Jakarta, including the mechanism for measuring market risk (exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), has also been outlined in the form of a policy, as part of the Market Risk Management and Interest Rate Risk in the BOCHK Jakarta Banking Book.
- (6) As BOCHK Jakarta does not have the position of securities financial instruments in the trading book, the portfolio calculated in the BOCHK Jakarta's KPMM only covers the BOCHK Jakarta foreign exchange position in the trading book and banking book. Therefore, the calculation of capital charges for the BOCHK Jakarta market risk only consists of capital charges for exchange rate risk which is set at 8% of the Net Open Position (PDN) of BOCHK Jakarta.
- (7) Furthermore, to anticipate market risk on foreign currency transactions, BOCHK Jakarta carries out square positions and/or swaps and avoids loans whose interest rates are not determined in advance. In addition, BOCHK Jakarta is also prohibited from conducting transactions for its own interests (proprietary trading).
- (8) Related to interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), BOCHK Jakarta has conducted regular IRRBB measurements from both a earning perspective and an economic value (EV) perspective, each based on 2 (two) and 6 (six) interest rate shock scenarios which has been determined by OJK. In addition, BOCHK Jakarta also conducts IRRBB control by setting limits in accordance with directions from the Head Office and applicable OJK provisions as well as regularly monitors compliance with these limits. BOCHK Jakarta also has an interest rate risk

limit tersebut secara berkala. BOCHK Jakarta juga telah memiliki kebijakan Pengelolaan Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* yang secara formal menetapkan kerangka kerja dalam pengelolaan IRRBB, termasuk proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, pengendalian dan pelaporan IRRBB berdasarkan prinsip kehati-hatian.

management policy in the Banking Book which formally establishes a framework for managing IRRBB, including the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting IRRBB based on the prudent principle.

- ii. Pengungkapan Kuantitatif
Pengungkapan risiko pasar menggunakan metode standar disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

- ii. Quantitative Disclosure
Disclosure of market risk using the standard method is presented in the table below.

Pengungkapan Risiko Pasar Menggunakan Metode Standar
Disclosure of Market Risk Using Standard Methods

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| No. | Jenis Risiko Risk Type | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | Bank | | Konsolidasi Consolidation | | Bank | | Konsolidasi Consolidation | | |
| | | Beban Modal Capital Expenses | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses | ATMR RWA | Beban Modal Capital Expenses | ATMR RWA | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
| | Risiko Suku Bunga Interest Rate Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1. | a. Risiko Spesifik Specific Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | b. Risiko Umum General Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Risiko Nilai Tukar Exchange Rate Risk | 706 | 8,825 | - | - | 218 | 2,719 | - | - | - |
| 3. | Risiko Ekuitas*) Equity Risk *) | | | | - | | | | - | - |
| 4. | Risiko Komoditas*) Commodity Risk *) | | | | - | | | | - | - |
| 5. | Risiko Option Option Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 706 | 8,825 | - | - | 218 | 2,719 | - | - | - |

*) untuk bank yang memiliki perusahaan anak yang memiliki eksposur risiko dimaksud

*) for banks which own a subsidiary companies that possess the referred risk exposure

Berikut adalah pengungkapan Eksposur *Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book* (IRRBB) yang disajikan dalam bentuk kualitatif.

Following is the disclosure of the Interest Rate Risk Exposure in Banking Book (IRRBB) presented in a qualitative terms.

Laporan Penerapan Manajemen Risiko untuk Risiko Suku Bunga dalam Banking Book (Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book)

IRRBB dalam Pengukuran dan Pengendalian Risiko

Bank mendefinisikan risiko suku bunga dalam *banking book* (*interest rate risk in the banking book* atau *IRRBB*) untuk pengukuran dan pengendalian risiko sebagai berikut:

Pengukuran IRRBB dilakukan Bank dari 2 (dua) perspektif berikut ini:

1. Perspektif rentabilitas, untuk menilai dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap anggaran (*budget*) pendapatan bunga bersih (*net interest income* atau *NII*) Bank.
2. Perspektif nilai ekonomis (*EV*), untuk menilai dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap nilai sekarang (*present value*) dari arus kas bersih yang diharapkan dari aset, liabilitas, dan transaksi rekening administratif Bank yang didiskontokan dengan suku bunga pasar.

Pengukuran IRRBB untuk menilai dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap *NII* dan *EV* dilakukan Bank secara bulanan dengan menggunakan *repricing gap* yang disusun berdasarkan tanggal *repricing* dari semua *interest rate-bearing items* yang terdapat pada *on* dan *off-balance sheet*. Apabila tidak terdapat jatuh tempo kontraktual (*contractual maturity*) atau jatuh tempo kontraktualnya berbeda dengan jatuh tempo berdasarkan perilaku (*behavioural maturity*), frekuensi *repricing* atau jatuh tempo ditetapkan berdasarkan ketentuan yang berlaku, karakter bisnis Bank, dan analisis statistik.

Pengendalian IRRBB dilakukan Bank melalui penetapan limit internal berdasarkan arahan dari Kantor Pusat. Untuk saat ini, limit internal untuk *NII* ditetapkan sebesar maksimum 20% dari anggaran pendapatan bunga bersih Bank, sedangkan limit internal untuk *EV* ditetapkan sebesar maksimum 10% dari modal *Tier-1* Bank, lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan maksimum 15% dari modal *Tier-1* yang ditetapkan oleh regulator. Kepatuhan terhadap limit internal tersebut dipantau secara berkala dan apabila terjadi pelampauan limit, Bank akan melakukan analisis dan investigasi serta mengambil langkah perbaikan yang diperlukan sesuai dengan prosedur penanganan pelampauan limit yang berlaku. Kedepannya, Bank dapat menetapkan limit internal yang berjenjang (limit A dan limit B) apabila tersedia data historikal *NII* dan *EV* yang memadai.

Report on the Application of Risk Management for Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

IRRBB in Risk Measurement and Control

The Bank defines interest rate risk in the banking book (*interest rate risk in the banking book* or *IRRBB*) for measurement and control of risk as follows:

IRRBB measurements are carried out by the Bank from the following 2 (two) perspectives:

1. Earning perspective, to assess the impact of changes in interest rates on the net interest income budget (*net interest income* or *NII*) of the Bank.
2. Economic value (*EV*) perspective, to assess the impact of changes in interest rates on the present value of the expected net cash flow from assets, liabilities, and administrative account transactions of the Bank that are discounted by market interest rates.

IRRBB measurements to assess the impact of changes in interest rates on *NII* and *EV* are conducted by the Bank on a monthly basis using a *repricing gap* that is compiled based on the date of *repricing* of all *interest rate-bearing items* contained on and off-balance sheets. If there is no contractual maturity or contractual maturity is different from behavioral maturity, the frequency of *repricing* or maturity is determined based on applicable regulations, the Bank's business character, and statistical analysis.

IRRBB control is carried out by the Bank through setting internal limits based on direction from the Head Office. At present, the internal limit for *NII* is set at a maximum of 20% of the Bank's net interest income budget, while the internal limit for *EV* is set at a maximum of 10% of the Bank's *Tier-1* capital, lower than the maximum 15% of *Tier-1* capital set by the regulator. Compliance with these internal limits is monitored regularly and in the event of limit exceeding, the Bank will conduct an analysis and investigation and take necessary corrective steps in accordance with applicable limit exceeding procedures. Going forward, the Bank can establish a tiered internal limit (limit A and limit B) if sufficient historical data *NII* and *EV* are available.

Strategi Manajemen Risiko dan Mitigasi Risiko untuk IRRBB

Strategi manajemen risiko untuk IRRBB yang diterapkan Bank mencakup pengendalian dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap rentabilitas dan nilai ekonomisnya agar masih dalam batas yang sesuai dengan *risk appetite* dan strategi bisnis Bank sehingga dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan rentabilitas Bank yang berkelanjutan. Sementara itu, untuk memitigasi IRRBB, Bank dapat melakukan penyesuaian struktur aset dan liabilitasnya agar struktur *repricing*-nya lebih optimal atau melakukan lindung nilai (*hedging*) atas posisi risiko awalnya. Bank juga dapat menyesuaikan struktur *repricing* suku bunga serta metode dan tingkat *pricing*-nya sehingga perkembangan bisnis Bank tetap sejalan dengan pengendalian efektif terhadap IRRBB-nya. Bank juga telah merumuskan kebijakan Pengelolaan Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* yang mengatur secara formal kerangka kerja pengelolaan IRRBB, termasuk proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian serta pelaporan IRRBB berdasarkan prinsip kehati-hatian.

Periodisasi Perhitungan IRRBB dan Pengukuran Spesifik Sensitivitas terhadap IRRBB

Bank melakukan perhitungan IRRBB secara bulanan, sedangkan pelaporannya ke regulator disampaikan secara triwulanan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Pengukuran spesifik yang dipergunakan Bank untuk mengukur sensitivitas terhadap IRRBB adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Pengukuran perubahan EVE dengan pendekatan standar:
 - a. Tahap 1
Posisi *banking book* Bank yang sensitif terhadap suku bunga akan dikategorikan ke dalam *amenable*, *less amenable*, atau *not amenable* terhadap standarisasi.
 - b. Tahap 2
Penempatan 4 dilakukan berdasarkan jangka waktu penyesuaian suku bunga (*repricing maturities*), terutama untuk posisi *amenable*. Tahap ini tidak berlaku untuk posisi *less amenable*, sedangkan posisi dengan *embedded automatic interest rate option*, *optionality*-nya akan diabaikan pada saat penempatan arus kas nosional yang mengalami penyesuaian suku bunga (*notional repricing cash flow*). Sementara itu, posisi *not amenable* akan diperlakukan secara terpisah sebagai berikut:

Risk Management Strategy and Risk Mitigation for IRRBB

The risk management strategy for IRRBB implemented by the Bank includes controlling the impact of changes in interest rates on profitability and its economic value so that it is still within the limits in line with risk appetite and the Bank's business strategy so that it can enhance the Bank's sustainable profitability growth. Meanwhile, to mitigate IRRBB, the Bank can adjust its asset and liability structure so that the repricing structure is more optimal or hedging its initial risk position. The Bank can also adjust its interest rate repricing structure and its pricing methods and methods so that the Bank's business development remains in line with effective control of its IRRBB. The Bank has also formulated an Interest Rate Risk management policy in the Banking Book that formally regulates the IRRBB management framework, including the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling and reporting IRRBB based on the principle of prudence.

Periodization of IRRBB Calculation and Specific Measurement of Sensitivity to IRRBB

The Bank calculates IRRBB on a monthly basis, while the report to the regulator is submitted quarterly in accordance with applicable regulations.

The specific measurements used by the Bank to measure sensitivity to IRRBB are as follows:

1. Measurement of EVE changes with a standard approach:
 - a. Stage 1
Bank book banking positions that are sensitive to interest rates will be categorized as *amenable*, *less amenable*, or *not amenable* to standardization.
 - b. Stage 2
Placement 4 is based on the period of interest rate adjustment (*repricing maturities*), especially for *amenable* positions. This stage does not apply to *less amenable* positions, while positions with embedded automatic interest rate options, *optionality* will be ignored when placing a notional repricing cash flow. Meanwhile, the *not amenable* position will be treated separately as follows:

- i. NMD akan ditempatkan ke dalam skala waktu yang sesuai dengan hasil permodelan. *Non-core deposit* dianggap sebagai simpanan *overnight* dan oleh karenanya, akan ditempatkan ke dalam skala waktu *overnight*. *Core deposit* akan ditempatkan ke dalam skala waktu yang sesuai dengan hasil permodelan dengan mempertimbangkan maksimum proporsi dan jangka waktu rata-rata yang ditetapkan oleh regulator.
 - ii. Untuk opsi perilaku (pinjaman bersuku bunga tetap dengan opsi pelunasan dipercepat dan deposito berjangka dengan opsi penarikan dipercepat), parameter perilaku sesuai jenis posisinya tergantung pada tabel skenario *multiplier* yang ditetapkan regulator.
- c. Tahap 3
ΔEVE dihitung untuk setiap mata uang dengan menggunakan 6 skenario *shock* suku bunga yang telah ditetapkan.
 - d. Tahap 4
Perubahan nilai *automatic interest rate option* (baik eksplisit ataupun *embedded*) ditambahkan ke ΔEVE. *Automatic interest rate option* akan mengalami penilaian ulang secara utuh (*full revaluation*) berdasarkan 6 (enam) skenario *shock* suku bunga untuk setiap mata uang. Selanjutnya, perubahan nilai opsi akan ditambahkan ke dalam pengukuran EVE dalam setiap skenario *shock* suku bunga untuk setiap mata uang.
 - e. Tahap 5
Nilai ΔEVE dengan kerangka standar ditetapkan berdasarkan nilai maksimum kerugian EVE yang terburuk berdasarkan 6 (enam) *shock* suku bunga yang telah ditetapkan oleh regulator.
- i. NMD will be placed on a time scale in accordance with the results of the modeling. Non-core deposits are considered overnight deposits and therefore will be placed on an overnight time scale. Core deposits will be placed into a time scale that is in accordance with the results of the modeling taking into account the maximum proportions and average time period set by the regulator.
 - ii. For behavioral options (fixed interest loans with accelerated repayment options and time deposits with accelerated withdrawal options), the behavior parameters according to the type of position depend on the multiplier scenario table set by the regulator.
- c. Stage 3
ΔEVE is calculated for each currency using 6 predetermined interest rate shock scenarios.
 - d. Stage 4
Changes in the value of the automatic interest rate option (either explicit or embedded) are added to ΔEVE. The automatic interest rate option will undergo a full revaluation based on 6 (six) interest rate shock scenarios for each currency. Furthermore, changes in the value of the option will be added to the EVE measurement in each interest rate shock scenario for each currency.
 - e. Stage 5
The ΔEVE value in the standard framework is determined based on the worst EVE loss value based on 6 (six) interest rate shocks set by the regulator.
2. Pengukuran perubahan NII:
Dampak skenario *parallel up* dan *parallel down* terhadap NII dihitung untuk periode 12 (dua belas) bulan. Untuk setiap mata uang *c* dan skenario *i*, Bank akan menghitung posisi neto yang baru (tidak termasuk arus kas kupon) oleh karena posisi neto untuk setiap skenario *shock* suku bunga akan bervariasi tergantung pada cara penempatan arus kas dengan *optionality*.

Posisi neto terbaru $N_{i,c}(k)$ pada setiap skala waktu dibobot dengan bobot waktu $(tk - 1) \times \Delta r_{i,c}(k)$, dimana $\Delta r_{i,c}(k)$ melambangkan perubahan suku bunga pada skenario *i* dan *tk* melambangkan titik tengah masing-masing skala waktu. Total dampak terhadap NII
2. Measurement of NII changes:
The impact of parallel up and parallel down scenarios on NII is calculated for a period of 12 (twelve) months. For each *c* currency and *i* scenario, the Bank will calculate a new net position (not including coupon cash flow) because the net position for each shock scenario of interest rates will vary depending on how to place cash flow with optionality.

The latest net position of $N_{i,c}(k)$ on each time scale is weighted with time weights $(tk - 1) \times \Delta r_{i,c}(k)$, where $\Delta r_{i,c}(k)$ represent changes in interest rates in *i* and *tk* scenarios represent the midpoint of each time scale. The total impact on NII for the next 12 (twelve) months

selama 12 (dua belas) bulan ke depan dihitung dengan menjumlahkan posisi tertimbang di skala waktu yang berbeda hingga 12 (dua belas) bulan.

is calculated by adding up the weighted positions in different time scales of up to 12 (twelve) months.

Skenario *Shock* Suku Bunga dan Skenario *Stress* dalam Perhitungan IRRBB

Pengukuran IRRBB Bank dilakukan berdasarkan 6 (enam) skenario *shock* suku bunga yang telah ditetapkan oleh regulator sebagai berikut:

1. *shock* suku bunga paralel ke atas (*parallel shock up*),
2. *shock* suku bunga paralel ke bawah (*parallel shock down*),
3. *shock* suku bunga melandai (*steeper shock*) dengan perpaduan suku bunga jangka pendek menurun dan suku bunga jangka panjang meningkat (*short rates down and long rates up*),
4. *shock* suku bunga mendatar (*flattener shock*) dengan perpaduan suku bunga jangka pendek meningkat dan suku bunga jangka panjang menurun (*short rates up and long rates down*),
5. *shock* suku bunga jangka pendek meningkat (*short rates shock up*), dan
6. *shock* suku bunga jangka pendek menurun (*short rates shock down*).

Keenam skenario *shock* suku bunga tersebut dipergunakan dalam perhitungan IRRBB dari perspektif nilai ekonomis, sedangkan perhitungan IRRBB dari perspektif rentabilitas hanya mempergunakan 2 (dua) skenario *shock* suku bunga yang pertama.

Kedepannya, Bank dapat menyusun skenario *stress* suku bunga lainnya dalam rangka melakukan *stress testing* dengan mempertimbangkan ketentuan dari Kantor Pusat dan/atau regulator, profil strategis bisnis Bank terkini ataupun yang akan datang, serta perubahan volume dan karakteristik risiko dari struktur aset dan liabilitas Bank.

Asumsi Permodelan secara Signifikan dalam IMS Bank

Selain asumsi permodelan yang dipergunakan dalam perhitungan IRRBB dengan pendekatan standar, Bank tidak memiliki asumsi permodelan lainnya yang dipergunakan secara signifikan dalam sistem pengukuran internal (*internal measurement system* atau IMS) Bank.

Lindung Nilai terhadap IRRBB dan Perlakuan Akuntansi Terkait

Bank melakukan mitigasi IRRBB dengan mempergunakan sarana lindung nilai (*hedging*), seperti *swap* ataupun instrumen derivatif lainnya, yang berlawanan dengan posisi risiko awal Bank. Perlakuan akuntansi terkait instrumen lindung nilai (*hedging*) diterapkan Bank sesuai dengan standar akuntansi dan ketentuan regulator yang berlaku.

Interest Rate Shock Scenarios and Stress Scenarios in IRRBB Calculations

Bank IRRBB measurements are carried out based on 6 (six) interest rate shock scenarios that have been set by the regulator as follows:

1. shock rates parallel upward (*parallel shock up*),
2. shock downward parallel interest rates (*parallel shock down*),
3. a steep interest shock (*steeper shock*) with a combination of short-term interest rates decreasing and long-term interest rates increasing (*short rates down and long rates up*),
4. flattener shock with a combination of increasing short-term interest rates and decreasing long-term interest rates (*short rates up and long rates down*),
5. shock short-term interest rates increase (*short rates shock up*), and
6. shock short-term interest rates decline (*short rates shock down*).

The six interest rate shock scenarios are used in the calculation of the IRRBB from an economic value perspective, while the IRRBB calculation from the earning perspective only uses the first 2 (two) interest rate shock scenarios.

Going forward, the Bank can develop other interest rate stress scenarios in order to conduct stress testing by considering the provisions of the Head Office and/or regulators, the Bank's current or future strategic business profile, and changes in volume and risk characteristics of the Bank's asset and liability structure.

Significant Modeling Assumptions in IMS Bank

In addition to the modeling assumptions used in the IRRBB calculation using the standard approach, the Bank does not have other modeling assumptions that are used significantly in the Bank's internal measurement system (IMS).

Hedging of IRRBB and Related Accounting Treatment

The Bank mitigates IRRBB by using hedging facilities, such as swaps or other derivative instruments, which are contrary to the Bank's initial risk position. The accounting treatment related to hedging instruments is applied by the Bank in accordance with accounting standards and regulatory provisions in force.

Asumsi Utama Permodelan dan Parametrik dalam Perhitungan Δ EVE dan Δ NII

Marjin Komersial dan Komponen *Spread* Lainnya

Bank memilih untuk memasukkan marjin komersial dalam arus kas. Komponen marjin tersebut akan ditempatkan sesuai dengan jadwal pembayaran hingga jatuh tempo kontraktual, terlepas dari dinilai ulang atau tidaknya nilai pokok (*notional principal*), sepanjang nilai pokok tersebut belum dibayar dan komponen marjinnnya tidak dinilai ulang. Namun demikian, marjin komersial tersebut tidak dimasukkan dalam *risk-free rates* yang dipergunakan Bank untuk mendiskontokan arus kas.

Rata-rata Jatuh Tempo Penilaian Ulang (*Repricing Maturities*) NMD

1. Rata-rata jatuh tempo penilaian ulang NMD Bank dipengaruhi oleh 2 (dua) faktor utama, yaitu karakteristik produk yang tercakup dalam NMD dan hasil permodelan perilaku (*behavioural modelling*).
2. Cakupan produk NMD Bank meliputi rekening Vostro dan CASA (giro, tabungan, dan deposito berjangka).
3. Oleh karena rekening Vostro bersifat sangat fluktuatif, Bank menggunakan *judgement* dan menempatkan saldo rekening Vostro ke dalam skala waktu '*overnight*'.
4. Untuk CASA dalam mata uang selain Rupiah, USD, dan CNY, mengingat nilainya cenderung tidak signifikan dibandingkan dengan seluruh portofolio NMD Bank dan untuk tujuan konservatif, Bank menggunakan *judgement* dan menemukannya ke dalam skala waktu '*overnight*'.
5. Sementara itu, komponen NMD lainnya akan dianalisis permodelan perilaku kuantitatifnya.
6. Persentase simpanan kurang stabil (*less-stable deposit*) dihitung dengan analisis volatilitas, untuk mendapatkan persentase penurunan saldo dalam suatu portofolio dengan cara melacak portofolio rekening yang sama selama jangka waktu tertentu dengan mempergunakan data historikal Bank. Bagian simpanan yang kurang stabil ini akan ditempatkan ke dalam skala waktu '*overnight*'.
7. Selanjutnya, persentase *non-core deposit* dihitung dengan menggunakan analisis *pass-through-rate*, untuk mendapatkan besaran korelasi perubahan suku bunga pasar terhadap perubahan suku bunga simpanan Bank. Bagian simpanan *non-core deposit* ini juga akan ditempatkan ke dalam skala waktu '*overnight*'.
8. Bagian NMD lainnya merupakan *core deposit* Bank dan akan ditempatkan ke skala waktu '*non-overnight*' yang berbeda-beda melalui analisis portofolio replikasi yang bertujuan untuk merepresentasikan risiko NMD dengan mengubah NMD yang kompleks

Model and Parametric Principal Assumptions in Δ EVE and Δ NII Calculations

Commercial Margins and Other *Spread* Components

The bank chose to include commercial margins in cash flow. The margin component will be placed according to the payment schedule until the contractual maturity, regardless of whether the principal value has been re-assessed or not, as long as the principal value has not been paid and the margin component is not re-valued. However, these commercial margins are not included in the risk-free rates that the Bank uses to discount cash flows.

NMD *Repricing Maturities Average*

1. The average maturity of the Bank's NMD revaluation is influenced by 2 (two) main factors, namely the characteristics of the products covered by NMD and the results of behavioral modeling.
2. NMD Bank's product coverage includes Vostro and CASA accounts (current accounts, savings and time deposits).
3. Because Vostro accounts are highly volatile, the Bank uses judgment and places Vostro account balances on a '*overnight*' time scale.
4. For CASA in currencies other than Rupiah, USD, and CNY, given that the value tends to be insignificant compared to the entire NMD portfolio of the Bank and for conservative purposes, the Bank uses judgment and places it on an '*overnight*' time scale.
5. Meanwhile, other NMD components will be analyzed modeling their quantitative behavior.
6. Percentage of less-stable deposits is calculated by analyzing volatility, to get a percentage reduction in the balance in a portfolio by tracking the same portfolio of accounts for a certain period using historical data from the Bank. This unstable portion of deposits will be placed on the '*overnight*' time scale.
7. Furthermore, the percentage of non-core deposits is calculated using a pass-through-rate analysis, to obtain the magnitude of the correlation of changes in market interest rates to changes in bank deposit rates. This portion of non-core deposit deposits will also be placed on the '*overnight*' time scale.
8. The rest of the NMD is the Bank's core deposit and will be placed on different '*non-overnight*' time scales through a replication portfolio analysis that aims to represent NMD risk by converting complex NMDs into a portfolio of market instruments such as bonds. The

ke dalam portofolio instrumen pasar seperti obligasi. Portofolio replikasi dipilih sedemikian rupa sehingga investasi NMD ke dalam portofolio obligasi replikasi akan menghasilkan NII yang relatif stabil yang berasal dari pendapatan bunga obligasi (berdasarkan imbal hasil portofolio replikasi) dan biaya bunga NMD (berdasarkan suku bunga simpanan). Tujuannya adalah untuk mendapatkan bobot skala waktu yang optimal (instrumen pasar dengan tenor yang berbeda) dalam rangka meminimalisasi fluktuasi *spread* antara imbal hasil dari portofolio replikasi dan suku bunga simpanan. *Core deposit* Bank akan ditempatkan ke dalam skala waktu '*non-overnight*' yang berbeda-beda sesuai dengan bobot optimalnya.

9. Rata-rata jatuh tempo penilaian ulang NMD dihitung berdasarkan jatuh tempo rata-rata tertimbang berdasarkan saldo yang mengacu pada agregasi hasil kali saldo nasional dengan jumlah hari sejak tanggal pelaporan hingga penempatan arus kas dibagi dengan total saldo nasional.

Metode Estimasi *Prepayment Rate* Pinjaman dan/ atau *Early Withdrawal Rate* Deposito Berjangka

1. *Prepayment rate* untuk pinjaman dihitung secara rata-rata tertimbang berdasarkan saldo dengan mempergunakan data historikal harian Bank yang dikategorikan berdasarkan segmen produk pinjamannya, yaitu jenis produk dan mata uang.
2. *Prepayment rate per bulan* kalender per segmen model dihitung dengan membagi nilai *prepayment* selama sebulan dengan saldo baki debit di awal bulan. Selanjutnya, *prepayment rate* final ditetapkan berdasarkan rata-rata tertimbang berdasarkan saldo dari *prepayment rate* pada bulan kalender yang berbeda-beda.
3. Sementara itu, *early withdrawal rate* untuk deposito berjangka dihitung berdasarkan rata-rata tertimbang berdasarkan saldo dengan mempergunakan data historikal harian Bank yang dikategorikan berdasarkan segmen produk deposito berjangkanya, yaitu mata uang, jenis nasabah, jatuh tempo kontraktual, dan durasi deposito berjangka sejak penempatannya.
4. *Early withdrawal rate* per segmen model dihitung dengan membagi nilai *early withdrawal* pada segmen tertentu dengan saldo awal segmen tersebut.

Metodologi Agregasi antar Mata Uang dan Korelasi Suku Bunga antar Mata Uang yang Signifikan

Metodologi agregasi antar mata uang yang diterapkan Bank mengacu pada ketentuan regulator. Kerugian EVE ($\Delta EVE_{i,c} > 0$) dihitung untuk setiap skenario *shock* suku bunga *i* dan mata uang *c*. Selanjutnya, ΔEVE per skenario

replication portfolio is chosen so that NMD investment in the replication bond portfolio will produce a relatively stable NII derived from bond interest income (based on replication portfolio yields) and NMD interest costs (based on deposit interest rates). The aim is to obtain optimal time scale weights (market instruments with different tenors) in order to minimize fluctuations in the spread between the yields of the replication portfolio and deposit rates. The Bank's core deposit will be placed on a 'non-overnight' time scale which varies according to its optimal weight.

9. The average revaluation maturity date of the NMD is calculated based on the weighted average maturity based on the balance which refers to the aggregation of the times national balance by the number of days from the reporting date until the placement of cash flows divided by the total national balance.

Loan *Prepayment Rate* Estimation Method and/or *Early Withdrawal Rate* for Time Deposits

1. *Prepayment rates* for loans are calculated on a weighted average based on balances using the Bank's daily historical data which are categorized by loan product segments, namely product types and currencies.
2. *Prepayment rate per calendar month per model segment* is calculated by dividing the month's *prepayment* value by the balance of the debit tray at the beginning of the month. Furthermore, the final *prepayment rate* is determined based on the weighted average based on the balance of the different *prepayment rates* for the calendar month.
3. Meanwhile, *early withdrawal rates* for time deposits are calculated based on a weighted average based on balances using the Bank's historical daily data categorized by term product segment deposits, namely currencies, types of customers, contractual maturities, and duration of time deposits since placement.
4. *Early withdrawal rate per model segment* is calculated by dividing the *early withdrawal* value for a particular segment by the segment's initial balance.

Methodology of Currency Aggregation and Significant Correlation of Interest Rates between Currencies

The aggregation methodology between currencies applied by the Bank refers to the regulatory provisions. EVE losses ($\Delta EVE_{i,c} > 0$) are calculated for each shock scenario of interest rate *i* and currency *c*. Furthermore, ΔEVE per

dihitung dengan melakukan agregasi Δ EVE per mata uang per skenario dari semua mata uang. Nilai agregasi risiko EVE antar semua mata uang dihitung sesuai dengan nilai kerugian maksimum di antara 6 skenario *shock* suku bunga yang telah ditentukan dengan mempergunakan rumus sebagai berikut:

Bank beranggapan bahwa skenario *shock* suku bunga yang ditetapkan regulator telah mempertimbangkan korelasi suku bunga antar mata uang dan oleh karena itu, Bank tidak menerapkan korelasi tambahan lainnya.

Rata-Rata Jangka Waktu Penyesuaian Suku Bunga

Rata-rata jangka waktu penyesuaian suku bunga (*repricing maturity*) yang diterapkan Bank untuk NMD adalah 46 hari.

Jangka Waktu Penyesuaian Suku Bunga

Sementara itu, jangka waktu penyesuaian suku bunga (*repricing maturity*) terlama yang diterapkan Bank untuk NMD adalah sebagai berikut:

1. CASA dalam Rupiah: 6 bulan
2. CASA dalam USD: 6 bulan
3. CASA dalam CNH: 6 bulan
4. CASA dalam mata uang lainnya: *overnight*
5. Vostro: *overnight*

scenario is calculated by aggregating Δ EVE per currency per scenario of all currencies. The EVE risk aggregation value among all currencies is calculated according to the maximum loss value among 6 predetermined interest rate shock scenarios using the following formula:

The Bank considers that the interest rate shock scenario set by the regulator has taken into account the correlation of interest rates between currencies and therefore, the Bank does not apply other additional correlations.

Average Period of Interest Rate Adjustment

The average repricing maturity period applied by the Bank for NMD is 46 days.

Period of Interest Rate Adjustment

Meanwhile, the longest period of repricing maturity applied by the Bank for NMD is as follows:

1. CASA in Rupiah: 6 months
2. CASA in USD: 6 months
3. CASA in CNH: 6 months
4. CASA in other currencies: *overnight*
5. Vostro: *overnight*

Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB - Posisi Laporan 31 Desember 2019

Calculation Report of IRRBB - Report Date as of December 31, 2019

Mata Uang/ Currency: Rupiah

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Periode Period | Δ EVE | | Δ NII | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | T | T-1* | T | T-1* |
| Parallel up | 111.045,18 | 122.301,77 | -80.826,78 | (73.923,77) |
| Parallel down | - | - | 80.987,60 | 74.030,67 |
| Steeper | - | - | | |
| Flattener | 26.304,08 | 33.256,87 | | |
| Short Rate up | 66.787,33 | 76.927,77 | | |
| Short Rate down | - | - | | |
| Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (absolute) | 111.045,18 | 122.301,77 | 80.987,60 | 74.030,67 |
| Modal Tier 1 (untuk Δ EVE) atau Projected Income (untuk Δ NII) Tier 1 Capital (for Δ EVE) or Projected Income (for Δ NII) | 6.416.497,00 | 6.457.458,28 | 1.264.682,70 | 1.264.682,70 |
| Nilai Maksimum dibagi Modal Tier 1 (untuk Δ EVE) atau Projected Income (untuk Δ NII) Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for Δ EVE) or Projected Income (for Δ NII) | 1,73% | 1,89% | 6,40% | 5,85% |

* Data untuk T-1 diambil dari Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB per 30 September 2019.

* Data for T-1 is taken from the IRRBB Calculation Report as of September 30, 2019.

Mata Uang / Currency : USD

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Periode Period | ΔEVE | | ΔNII | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | T | T-1* | T | T-1* |
| Parallel up | 176.047,31 | 118.006,13 | -32.315,82 | (56.641,10) |
| Parallel down | - | - | 32.442,47 | 56.734,98 |
| Steeper | - | 4.462,65 | | |
| Flattener | 48.759,61 | 23.180,32 | | |
| Short Rate up | 118.110,58 | 71.478,83 | | |
| Short Rate down | - | - | | |
| Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (absolute) | 176.047,31 | 118.006,13 | 32.442,47 | 56.734,98 |
| Modal Tier 1 (untuk ΔEVE) atau Projected Income (untuk ΔNII) Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII) | 6.416.497,00 | 6.457.458,28 | 1.264.682,70 | 1.264.682,70 |
| Nilai Maksimum dibagi Modal Tier 1 (untuk ΔEVE) atau <i>Projected Income</i> (untuk ΔNII) Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII) | 2,74% | 1,83% | 2,57% | 4,49% |

Mata Uang / Currency : CNY

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Periode Period | ΔEVE | | ΔNII | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | T | T-1* | T | T-1* |
| Parallel up | 10.839,48 | 31.312,96 | -9.459,45 | 8.630,13 |
| Parallel down | - | - | 9.655,60 | (8.456,16) |
| Steeper | 13.638,72 | 923,68 | | |
| Flattener | - | 4.915,22 | | |
| Short rate up | - | 15.402,80 | | |
| Short rate down | 6.818,76 | - | | |
| Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (absolute) | 13.638,72 | 31.312,96 | 9.655,60 | 8.630,13 |
| Modal Tier 1 (untuk ΔEVE) atau Projected Income (untuk ΔNII) Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII) | 6.416.497,00 | 6.457.458,28 | 1.264.682,70 | 1.264.682,70 |
| Nilai Maksimum dibagi Modal Tier 1 (untuk ΔEVE) atau <i>Projected Income</i> (untuk ΔNII) Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII) | 0,21% | 0,48% | 0,76% | 0,68% |

* Data untuk T-1 diambil dari Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB per 30 September 2019.

* Data for T-1 is taken from the IRRBB Calculation Report as of September 30, 2019.

Mata Uang / Currency : Semua mata uang / Every currency

 (dalam jutaan Rupiah)
 (in million Rupiah)

| Periode Period | ΔEVE | | ΔNII | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | T | T-1* | T | T-1* |
| Parallel up | 298.360,55 | 271.620,87 | -121.876,30 | (121.442,39) |
| Parallel down | 81,80 | 2,31 | 122.359,92 | 121.817,15 |
| Steeper | 13.720,52 | 5.388,26 | | |
| Flattener | 75.449,90 | 61.352,43 | | |
| Short Rate up | 185.392,55 | 163.809,41 | | |
| Short Rate down | 6.900,55 | 2,82 | | |
| Nilai Maksimum Negatif (absolut) Negative Maximum Value (absolute) | 298.360,55 | 271.620,87 | 122.359,92 | 121.817,15 |
| Modal Tier 1 (untuk ΔEVE) atau <i>Projected Income</i> (untuk ΔNII) Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or <i>Projected Income</i> (for ΔNII) | 6.416.497,00 | 6.457.458,28 | 1.264.682,70 | 1.264.682,70 |
| Nilai Maksimum dibagi Modal Tier 1 (untuk ΔEVE) atau <i>Projected Income</i> (untuk ΔNII) Maximum Value divided by Tier 1 Capital (for ΔEVE) or <i>Projected Income</i> (for ΔNII) | 4,65% | 4,21% | 9,68% | 9,63% |

* Data untuk T-1 diambil dari Laporan Perhitungan IRRBB per 30 September 2019.

* Data for T-1 is taken from the IRRBB Calculation Report as of September 30, 2019.

c. Risiko Operasional

i. Pengungkapan Kualitatif

Dalam rangka penerapan manajemen risiko operasional, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- (1) Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko operasional, struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta juga telah ditetapkan sedemikian rupa sehingga mencakup *Operational Risk Management Unit* sebagai bagian dari *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*.
- (2) Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk risiko operasional dilakukan BOCHK Jakarta dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar sebagaimana yang diatur oleh OJK.

c. Operational Risk

i. Qualitative Disclosure

For the implementation of operational risk management, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following measures:

- (1) In addition to active oversight and management of BOCHK Jakarta Management to operational risk management, the organization structure of BOCHK Jakarta has also been determined in such a way to include the *Operational Risk Management Unit* as part of the *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*.
- (2) Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for operational risk is carried out by BOCHK Jakarta using the Basic Indicator Approach as regulated by OJK.

- (3) Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko operasional BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk mekanisme pengidentifikasian serta pengukuran risiko operasional (kelemahan proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem, dan permasalahan eksternal) berdasarkan frekuensi terjadinya dan signifikansi dampaknya, juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan maupun ketentuan administratif, sebagai bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Operasional BOCHK Jakarta. Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko operasional BOCHK Jakarta tersebut telah mencakup *Loss Data Collection* (LDC), *Risk and Control Assessment* (RACA), dan *Key Risk Indicator* (KRI).
- (4) Sementara itu, dalam rangka memitigasi terjadinya risiko operasional, BOCHK Jakarta telah menyusun dan menyempurnakan beberapa prosedur operasional, menerapkan *dual control*, serta mengikutsertakan karyawan dalam berbagai *training* baik yang diselenggarakan secara internal maupun eksternal.
- (5) Di samping itu, BOCHK Jakarta telah memiliki Tim *Anti-Fraud* yang terdiri atas personil dari *Operational Risk Management Unit*, *Legal Unit*, dan *Internal Control Unit*. BOCHK Jakarta juga telah memiliki mekanisme *whistler blower* yang dikelola oleh *Internal Audit Department*, sebagai sarana penyampaian informasi yang bersifat rahasia yang hanya diperbolehkan untuk diketahui oleh beberapa pihak tertentu.
- (6) Dalam rangka menjaga kelangsungan bisnisnya, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah memiliki *Business Continuity Plan* (BCP), yang disusun berdasarkan Analisa dampak bisnis (*Business Impact Analysis/BIA*) BOCHK Jakarta. BCP tersebut dikinikan dan dilakukan pengujian secara berkala, setidaknya sekali dalam setahun.
- (3) The procedures for implementing operational risk management in BOCHK Jakarta, including the mechanism for identifying and measuring operational risks (weaknesses in internal processes, human error, system failures, and external problems) based on the frequency of occurrence and significance of their impacts, have also been outlined in the form of policies and administrative measures, as part of Operational Risk Management Policy of BOCHK Jakarta. The procedures for implementing the BOCHK Jakarta operational risk management have included Loss Data Collection (LDC), Risk and Control Assessment (RACA), and Key Risk Indicator (KRI).
- (4) Meanwhile, in order to mitigate operational risks, BOCHK Jakarta has compiled and refined a number of operational procedures, implemented dual controls, and included employees in various training activities, both internally and externally.
- (5) In addition, BOCHK Jakarta has an Anti-Fraud Team consisting of personnel from the Operational Risk Management Unit, Legal Unit and Internal Control Unit. BOCHK Jakarta also has a whistleblowing system, which is managed by the Internal Audit Department, as a means of delivering confidential information that is only allowed to be known by certain parties.
- (6) In order to maintain business continuity, BOCHK Jakarta also has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which is arranged based on BOCHK Jakarta's Business Impact Analysis (BIA). The BCP is updated and assessed regularly, at least once a year.

- ii. Pengungkapan Kuantitatif
 Pengungkapan kuantitatif mengenai risiko operasional disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

- ii. Quantitative Disclosure
 Quantitative disclosures about operational risks are presented in the table below.

Pengungkapan Risiko Operasional - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Operational Risk - Bank Stand Alone

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
 (in million Rupiah)

| No. | Pendekatan yang Digunakan Approach Used | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | Pendapatan Bruto (Rata-rata 3 tahun terakhir) Average Gross Income (for the past 3 years) | Beban Modal Capital Expenses | ATMR RWA | Pendapatan Bruto (Rata-rata 3 tahun terakhir) Average Gross Income (for the past 3 years) | Beban Modal Capital Expenses | ATMR RWA |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Pendekatan Indikator Dasar Basic Indicator Approach | 972,926 | 145,939 | 1,824,236 | 740,815 | 111,122 | 1,389,028 |
| Total | | 972,926 | 145,939 | 1,824,236 | 740,815 | 111,122 | 1,389,028 |

d. Risiko Likuiditas

- i. Pengungkapan Kualitatif
 Dalam rangka penerapan manajemen risiko likuiditas, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:
- (1) Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko likuiditas, struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta juga telah ditetapkan sedemikian rupa sehingga mencakup *Market & Liquidity Risk Management Unit* sebagai bagian dari *Risk Management Department*.

d. Liquidity Risk

- i. Qualitative Disclosure
 As part of implementing liquidity risk management, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following matters:
- (1) In addition to the active supervision and responsibility of the BOCHK Jakarta Management for liquidity risk management, the BOCHK Jakarta organization structure has also been established in such a way that it includes the Market & Liquidity Risk Management Unit as part of the Risk Management Department.

-
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(2) Di tingkat Komite, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah membentuk <i>Asset/Liability Management Committee</i> (ALCO) yang bertanggung jawab terhadap perumusan, pengembangan, dan evaluasi strategi pengelolaan aset, kewajiban, dan permodalan BOCHK Jakarta serta pelaksanaan fungsi pengendalian risiko likuiditas BOCHK Jakarta.</p> <p>(3) BOCHK Jakarta juga telah memiliki <i>Contingency Funding Plan</i> yang mengatur indikator peringatan dini dan <i>trigger event</i> permasalahan likuiditas serta prosedur penanganan krisis likuiditas BOCHK Jakarta. BOCHK Jakarta juga telah melakukan pengujian terhadap <i>Contingency Funding Plan</i> tersebut dengan hasil yang memuaskan.</p> <p>(4) Sementara itu, prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko likuiditas BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk mekanisme pengukuran serta pengendalian risiko likuiditas (struktur pendanaan, <i>expected cash flow</i>, akses pasar, dan marketabilitas aset) melalui analisis rasio, termasuk LCR dan NSFR, laporan profil maturitas, dan proyeksi arus kas, juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan, sebagai bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Likuiditas BOCHK Jakarta.</p> | <p>(2) At the Committee level, BOCHK Jakarta has also formed an <i>Asset/Liability Management Committee</i> (ALCO) which is responsible for the formulation, development and evaluation of the BOCHK Jakarta asset, liability and capital management strategies and the implementation of the BOCHK Jakarta liquidity risk control function.</p> <p>(3) BOCHK Jakarta also has a <i>Contingency Funding Plan</i> that regulates early warning indicators and triggers for liquidity problems as well as procedures for handling BOCHK Jakarta's liquidity crisis. BOCHK Jakarta has also assessed the <i>Contingency Funding Plan</i> with satisfying result.</p> <p>(4) Meanwhile, the procedures for implementing the BOCHK Jakarta liquidity risk management, including a mechanism for measuring and controlling liquidity risk (funding structure, expected cash flow, market access, and marketability of assets) through ratio analysis, including LCR and NSFR, maturity profile reports, and flow projections cash, has also been stated in the form of policies, as part of the Liquidity Risk Management Policy of BOCHK Jakarta.</p> |
| <p>ii. Pengungkapan Kuantitatif</p> <p>(1) Pengungkapan Profil Maturitas Rupiah disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.</p> | <p>ii. Quantitative Disclosure</p> <p>(1) Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profile is presented in the table below.</p> |

Pengungkapan Profil Maturitas Rupiah - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Rupiah Profile Maturity - Bank Stand Alone

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | |
| | | | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| I. Neraca | | | | | | | |
| Balance Sheet | | | | | | | |
| | A. Aset Assets | | | | | | |
| | 1. Kas Cash | 24,643 | 24,643 | | | | |
| | 2. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Placement in Bank Indonesia | 1,067,829 | 489,465 | 296,569 | - | 281,795 | - |
| | 3. Penempatan pada Bank Lain Placement in Other Bank | 4,831 | 4,831 | - | - | - | - |
| | 4. Surat Berharga Securities | 1,558,542 | - | - | 12,302 | 601,930 | 944,310 |
| | 5. Kredit yang Diberikan Credit Given | 6,573,307 | 2,175,976 | 189,163 | 1,216,465 | 255,863 | 2,735,840 |
| | 6. Tagihan Lainnya Other Bills | 245,535 | 1,255 | - | 244,280 | - | - |
| | 7. Lain-Lain Others | 66,586 | 33,858 | 4,087 | 941 | 12,215 | 15,485 |
| | Total Aset Total Assets | 9,541,273 | 2,730,028 | 489,819 | 1,473,988 | 1,151,803 | 3,695,635 |
| | B. Kewajiban Liabilities | | | | | | |
| | 1. Dana Pihak Ketiga Third-Party Funds | 5,208,706 | 4,692,568 | 303,637 | 196,506 | 15,995 | - |
| | 2. Kewajiban pada Bank Indonesia Liabilities to Bank Indonesia | - | - | | | | |
| | 3. Kewajiban pada Bank Lain Liabilities to Other Bank | 125,001 | 125,001 | - | - | - | - |
| | 4. Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan Securities Issued | - | - | | | | |
| | 5. Pinjaman yang Diterima Loans Received | - | - | | | | |
| | 6. Kewajiban lainnya Other Liabilities | 248,493 | 4,213 | - | 244,280 | - | |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 Position

| Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| | 23,517 | - | - | - | - |
| - | 728,743 | - | 294,692 | 284,470 | - |
| - | 240,773 | - | - | - | - |
| 944,310 | - | - | 1,020,145 | 315,601 | 351,444 |
| 2,735,840 | 828,779 | 164,936 | 129,168 | 150,502 | 1,998,176 |
| - | 8,256 | - | 96,354 | - | - |
| 15,485 | 21,428 | 2,955 | 17,795 | 11,565 | 6,650 |
| 3,695,635 | 1,851,496 | 167,891 | 1,558,154 | 762,138 | 2,356,270 |
| | | | | | |
| 4,343,959 | 3,883,795 | 252,601 | 132,738 | 74,825 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 98,897 | 2,543 | - | 96,354 | - | - |

Pengungkapan Profil Maturitas Rupiah - Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Rupiah Profile Maturity - Bank Stand Alone

| Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | |
| | | | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | 7. Lain-lain Others | 455,639 | 423,968 | 2,578 | 3,715 | 25,378 | |
| | Total Kewajiban Total Liabilities | 6,037,839 | 5,245,750 | 306,215 | 444,501 | 41,373 | - |
| | Selisih Aset dengan Kewajiban dalam Neraca Difference between Assets and Liabilities in the Balance Sheet | 3,503,434 | -2,515,722 | 183,604 | 1,029,487 | 1,110,430 | - 3,695,635 |
| II. Rekening Administratif Administrative Account | | | | | | | |
| | A. Tagihan Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Bill | | | | | | |
| | 1. Komitmen Commitment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2. Kontinjensi Contingency | 1,523,305 | 482,505 | 325,752 | 196,029 | 62,671 | 456,348 |
| | Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif Total Administrative Account Bills | 1,523,305 | 482,505 | 325,752 | 196,029 | 62,671 | 456,348 |
| | B. Kewajiban Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Liabilities | | | | | | |
| | 1. Komitmen Commitment | 3,131,743 | 52,761 | 1,050,850 | - | 111,778 | 1,916,354 |
| | 2. Kontinjensi Contingency | 1,556,458 | 222,496 | 341,093 | 198,661 | 340,170 | 454,038 |
| | Total Kewajiban Rekening Administratif Total Administrative Account Liabilities | 4,688,201 | 275,257 | 1,391,943 | 198,661 | 451,948 | |
| | Selisih Tagihan dan Kewajiban dalam Rekening Administratif Difference between Claims and Liabilities in Administrative Accounts | -3,164,896 | 207,248 | -1,066,191 | -2,632 | -389,277 | -1,914,044 |
| | Selisih [(IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)] Difference [(IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)] | 338,538 | -2,308,474 | -882,587 | 1,026,855 | 721,153 | 1,781,591 |
| | Selisih Kumulatif Cumulative Difference | | -2,308,474 | -3,191,061 | -2,164,206 | -1,443,053 | 338,538 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | | |
| | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months | |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
| 367,174 | 250,111 | 2,267 | 1,531 | 113,265 | - | |
| 4,810,031 | 4,136,450 | 254,868 | 230,623 | 188,090 | - | |
| -1,114,396 | -2,284,954 | -86,977 | 1,327,531 | 574,048 | 2,356,270 | |
| | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2,146,426 | 543,258 | 101,167 | 179,917 | 832,276 | 489,808 | |
| 2,146,426 | 543,258 | 101,167 | 179,917 | 832,276 | 489,808 | |
| | | | | | | |
| 1,899,860 | 46,847 | 147,461 | - | 103,570 | 1,601,982 | |
| 2,219,364 | 494,971 | 121,629 | 188,759 | 894,681 | 519,324 | |
| 4,119,224 | 541,818 | 269,090 | 188,759 | 998,251 | 2,121,306 | |
| -1,972,798 | 1,440 | -167,923 | -8,842 | -165,975 | -1,631,498 | |
| -3,087,194 | -2,283,514 | -254,900 | 1,318,689 | 408,073 | 724,772 | |
| | -2,283,514 | -2,538,414 | -1,219,725 | -811,652 | -86,880 | |

(2). Pengungkapan Profil Maturitas Valas disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Pengungkapan Profil Maturitas Valas – Bank secara Individu
Disclosure of Foreign Currency Profile Maturity – Bank Stand Alone

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | |
| | | | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| I. Neraca | | | | | | | |
| Balance Sheet | | | | | | | |
| A. Aset | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kas Cash | 142,875 | 142,875 | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Placement in Bank Indonesia | 16,758,981 | 11,221,629 | 4,164,750 | - | 1,372,602 | - |
| 3. | Penempatan pada bank lain Placement in other banks | 2,000,018 | 1,375,305 | 624,713 | - | - | - |
| 4. | Surat Berharga Securities | 3,337,724 | 322,609 | 952,939 | 273,329 | 207 | 1,788,640 |
| 5. | Kredit yang diberikan Credit given | 12,922,410 | 34,245 | 1,036,349 | 947,477 | 1,153,603 | 9,750,736 |
| 6. | Tagihan lainnya Other bills | 71,679 | 70,272 | 1,407 | - | - | - |
| 7. | Lain-lain Others | 216,236 | 99,874 | 54,811 | 14,861 | 65 | 46,625 |
| | Total Aset Total Assets | 35,449,923 | 13,266,809 | 6,834,969 | 1,235,667 | 2,526,477 | 11,586,001 |
| B. Kewajiban | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Dana Pihak Ketiga Third-party funds | 22,313,740 | 21,404,342 | 687,024 | 97,510 | 124,864 | - |
| 2. | Kewajiban pada Bank Indonesia Liabilities to Bank Indonesia | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Kewajiban pada bank lain Liabilities to other banks | 2,143,080 | 2,143,080 | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan Securities Issued | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Pinjaman yang Diterima Loans Received | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(2). Disclosure of Foreign Currency Maturity Profile is presented in the table below.

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)

| Posisi 31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Position | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | | |
| | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months | |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
| 48,834 | 48,834 | - | - | - | - | |
| 12,386,604 | 8,072,604 | 4,314,000 | - | - | - | |
| 1,876,036 | 1,876,036 | - | - | - | - | |
| 1,675,631 | 179,054 | 1,056,555 | 440,023 | - | - | |
| 13,903,366 | 31,232 | 1,498,149 | 789,599 | 1,157,691 | 10,426,696 | |
| 89,224 | 34,189 | 28,529 | 26,506 | - | - | |
| 270,548 | 159,699 | 80,208 | 18,572 | 240 | 11,830 | |
| 30,250,244 | 10,401,648 | 6,977,440 | 1,274,700 | 1,157,931 | 10,438,526 | |
| 18,131,564 | 17,324,544 | 470,614 | 91,315 | 245,091 | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 3,975,746 | 3,975,746 | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Pengungkapan Profil Maturitas Valas – Bank secara Individu
 Disclosure of Foreign Currency Profile Maturity – Bank Stand Alone

| | | Posisi 31 Desember 2019 December 31, 2019 Position | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| No. | Pos-Pos Posts | Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | |
| | | | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 6. | 6 Kewajiban lainnya Other Liabilities | 35,532 | 35,531 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 7. | 7 Lain-lain Others | 7,748,431 | 1,845,599 | 5,658,066 | 66,846 | 177,920 | - |
| | Total Kewajiban Total Liabilities | 32,240,783 | 25,428,552 | 6,345,091 | 164,356 | 302,784 | - |
| | Selisih Aset dengan Kewajiban dalam Neraca Difference between Assets and Liabilities in the Balance Sheet | 3,209,140 | -12,161,743 | 489,878 | 1,071,311 | 2,223,693 | 11,586,001 |
| II. Rekening Administratif Administrative Account | | | | | | | |
| | A. Tagihan Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Bills | | | | | | |
| 1. | 1. Komitmen Commitment | 7,270,892 | 6,615,511 | 655,381 | - | - | - |
| 2. | 2. Kontinjensi Contingency | 8,912,492 | 701,527 | 1,262,339 | 200,604 | 1,688,672 | 5,059,350 |
| | Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif Total Administrative Account Bills | 16,183,384 | 7,317,038 | 1,917,720 | 200,604 | 1,688,672 | 5,059,350 |
| | B. Kewajiban Rekening Administratif Administrative Account Liabilities | | | | | | |
| 1. | 1. Komitmen Commitment | 11,765,308 | 6,349,816 | 743,129 | 7,560 | 1,061,580 | 3,603,223 |
| 2. | 2. Kontinjensi Contingency | 9,457,368 | 621,157 | 1,331,998 | 340,254 | 1,729,020 | 5,434,939 |
| | Total Kewajiban Rekening Administratif Total Administrative Account Liabilities | 21,222,676 | 6,970,973 | 2,075,127 | 347,814 | 2,790,600 | 9,038,162 |
| | Selisih Tagihan dan Kewajiban dalam Rekening Administratif Difference between Claims and Liabilities in Administrative Accounts | -5,039,292 | 346,065 | -157,407 | -147,210 | -1,101,928 | -3,978,812 |
| | Selisih [(IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)] Difference [(IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)] | -1,830,152 | -11,815,678 | 332,471 | 924,101 | 1,121,765 | 7,607,189 |
| | Selisih Kumulatif Cumulative Difference | | -11,815,678 | -11,483,207 | -10,559,106 | -9,437,341 | -1,830,152 |

(dalam jutaan Rupiah)
(in million Rupiah)Posisi 31 Desember 2018
December 31, 2018 Position

| Saldo Balance | Jatuh Tempo Due Date | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | ≤1 bulan ≤1 month | >1 bln s.d 3 bln >1 to 3 months | >3 bln s.d 6 bln >3 to 6 months | >6 bln s.d 12 bln >6 to 12 months | >12 bulan >12 months |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 22,833 | 54 | 22,778 | - | - | - |
| 3,774,014 | 3,673,498 | 34,105 | 419 | 65,991 | - |
| 25,904,156 | 24,973,842 | 527,498 | 91,734 | 311,082 | - |
| 4,346,088 | -14,572,194 | 6,449,942 | 1,182,966 | 846,849 | 10,438,526 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8,125,440 | 6,108,071 | 552,279 | 1,465,090 | - | - |
| 9,753,493 | 974,800 | 696,598 | 60,034 | 2,313,093 | 5,708,968 |
| 17,878,933 | 7,082,871 | 1,248,877 | 1,525,124 | 2,313,093 | 5,708,968 |
| | | | | | |
| 12,256,957 | 8,999,473 | 1,745,935 | 1,438,000 | 34,512 | 39,038 |
| 10,205,929 | 863,110 | 713,022 | 117,508 | 2,400,380 | 6,111,908 |
| 22,462,886 | 9,862,583 | 2,458,957 | 1,555,508 | 2,434,892 | 6,150,945 |
| -4,583,953 | -2,779,712 | -1,210,080 | -30,384 | -121,799 | -441,978 |
| -237,866 | -17,351,906 | 5,239,861 | 1,152,581 | 725,050 | 9,996,548 |
| | -17,351,906 | -12,112,045 | -10,959,464 | -10,234,414 | -237,866 |

(3). Pengungkapan Nilai LCR
(3). Disclosure of LCR Value
NILAI LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO - LCR (%) Periode Tahun 2019
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO VALUE - LCR (%) 2019 Period

| | Triwulan I Quarter I | Triwulan II Quarter II | Triwulan III Quarter III | Triwulan IV Quarter IV |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bank Secara Individu Bank Stand Alone | 141.28% | 158.28% | 154.64% | 215.79% |
| Bank Secara Konsolidasi Bank Consolidated | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |

e. Risiko Hukum

Dalam rangka penerapan manajemen risiko hukum, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- i. Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko hukum, struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta juga telah ditetapkan sedemikian rupa sehingga mencakup *Legal Unit* sebagai bagian dari *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*.
- ii. Dalam rangka mengendalikan risiko hukum BOCHK Jakarta, *Legal Unit* tersebut bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan kaji ulang secara berkala terhadap kontrak dan/atau perjanjian antara BOCHK Jakarta dengan pihak lain serta melakukan analisis aspek hukum terhadap produk dan/atau aktivitas baru BOCHK Jakarta. Sementara itu, *Legal Unit* bertugas secara khusus untuk melakukan *review* terhadap perjanjian kredit dan/atau pengikatan jaminan antara BOCHK Jakarta dengan peminjam.
- iii. Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko hukum BOCHK Jakarta juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan, yang di antaranya merupakan bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Hukum BOCHK Jakarta.

f. Risiko Stratejik

Dalam rangka penerapan manajemen risiko stratejik, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- i. Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko stratejik, penerapan manajemen risiko stratejik BOCHK Jakarta menjadi tanggung jawab seluruh unit bisnis dan unit terkait lainnya.

e. Legal Risk

As part of implementing legal risk management, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following matters:

- i. In addition to active oversight and management of BOCHK Jakarta management of legal risk management, the organization structure of BOCHK Jakarta has also been determined in such a way to include the Legal Unit as part of the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department.
- ii. In order to control the legal risk of BOCHK Jakarta, the Legal Unit is responsible for conducting periodic reviews of contracts and/or agreements between BOCHK Jakarta and other parties and analyzing the legal aspects of new products and/or activities of BOCHK Jakarta. Meanwhile, the Legal Unit specifically has the task of reviewing credit agreements and/or binding of guarantees between BOCHK Jakarta and borrowers.
- iii. The procedures for implementing the legal risk management of BOCHK Jakarta have also been outlined in the form of policies, which are part of the Legal Risk Management Policy of BOCHK Jakarta.

f. Strategic Risk

As part of implementing strategic risk management, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following matters:

- i. In addition to active supervision and responsibility of the BOCHK Jakarta Management for strategic risk management, the implementation of the BOCHK Jakarta strategic risk management is the responsibility of all business units and other related units.

- ii. Penyusunan rencana strategik BOCHK Jakarta ke dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank juga telah diupayakan untuk dapat merespon perubahan lingkungan bisnis BOCHK Jakarta, baik secara eksternal (kondisi makro-ekonomi dan tingkat persaingan) maupun internal (visi, misi, dan sumber daya).
- iii. Di samping itu, kemajuan realisasi Rencana Bisnis Bank diukur dan dievaluasi secara berkala untuk dilaporkan kepada OJK sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.
- iv. Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko strategik BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk prosedur penyusunan Rencana Bisnis Bank, juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan, yang di antaranya merupakan bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko BOCHK Jakarta.

g. Risiko Kepatuhan

Dalam rangka penerapan manajemen risiko kepatuhan, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- i. Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko kepatuhan, struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta juga telah ditetapkan sedemikian rupa sehingga mencakup Direktur Kepatuhan sebagai bagian dari Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta serta *Compliance Unit* dan *Anti Money Laundering/Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF) Unit* sebagai bagian dari *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*.
- ii. *Compliance Unit* tersebut secara khusus bertanggung jawab untuk memantau kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku, termasuk di antaranya peraturan mengenai *Good Corporate Governance* serta menangani permasalahan kepatuhan yang mungkin timbul. Sementara itu, *AML/CTF Unit* secara khusus bertanggung jawab terhadap penerapan Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (APU/PPT) dalam rangka menjaga BOCHK Jakarta dari risiko pencucian uang dan pembiayaan teroris.
- iii. Dalam rangka memastikan kepatuhan kebijakan dan prosedur BOCHK Jakarta terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku, termasuk peraturan mengenai APU/PPT, *Compliance Unit* secara aktif melakukan sosialisasi mengenai peraturan perundang-undangan dan/atau ketentuan baru kepada unit terkait serta terlibat aktif dalam kaji ulang *draft* kebijakan dan prosedur BOCHK Jakarta.

- ii. The drafting of the BOCHK Jakarta strategic plan into the Bank Business Plan has also been strived for to be able to respond to changes in the BOCHK Jakarta business environment, both externally (macro-economic conditions and the level of competition) and internally (vision, mission, and resources).
- iii. In addition, the progress of the realization of the Bank Business Plan is measured and evaluated periodically to be reported to OJK in accordance with applicable regulations.
- iv. The procedures for implementing the BOCHK Jakarta strategic risk management, including the procedures for arranging the Bank Business Plan, have also been outlined in the form of policies, which are part of the Risk Management Policy of BOCHK Jakarta.

g. Compliance Risk

For the implementation of compliance risk management, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following matters:

- i. In addition to the active supervision and responsibility of the BOCHK Jakarta Management for compliance risk management, the BOCHK Jakarta organization structure has also been established to include the Compliance Director as part of the BOCHK Jakarta Management as well as the Compliance Unit and Anti Money Laundering/Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) Unit as part of the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department.
- ii. The Compliance Unit is specifically responsible for monitoring the BOCHK Jakarta's compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, including regulations regarding Good Corporate Governance and handling compliance issues that may arise. Meanwhile, the AML/CTF Unit is specifically responsible for the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Funding (AML/CFT) in order to protect BOCHK Jakarta from the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- iii. In order to ensure compliance with BOCHK Jakarta's policies and procedures with the applicable laws and regulations, including regulations regarding AML/CFT, the Compliance Unit actively conducts socialization regarding new laws and/or provisions to related units and is actively involved in the draft review of BOCHK Jakarta policies and procedures.

- iv. Di tingkat Komite, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah membentuk *Compliance Risk Management Committee* yang bertanggung jawab terhadap penerapan, pengembangan, dan pemantauan kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan eksternal dan internal yang berlaku, termasuk APU/PPT. Sementara itu, di tingkat unit, departemen, dan kantor cabang pembantu, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah menunjuk 21 *compliance risk officer* paruh waktu yang bertanggung jawab untuk membantu *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department* di dalam memantau risiko kepatuhan dan status tindak lanjut hasil temuan audit di masing-masing unit kerja.
- v. Lebih lanjut, dalam rangka memantau dan mengendalikan risiko kepatuhan, BOCHK Jakarta telah menerapkan *Compliance Risk Assessment* secara berkala dan analisis terhadap jenis, jumlah, dan materialitas ketidakpatuhan BOCHK Jakarta.
- vi. Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan maupun ketentuan administratif, baik yang diterbitkan secara terpisah maupun yang merupakan bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta.

h. Risiko Reputasi

BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan hal-hal sebagai berikut terkait penerapan manajemen risiko reputasi:

- i. Di samping pengawasan aktif dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta terhadap manajemen risiko reputasi, penerapan manajemen risiko reputasi BOCHK Jakarta menjadi tanggung jawab seluruh unit bisnis dan unit terkait lainnya, khususnya *Corporate Service Department* dan Petugas Penanganan Keluhan Nasabah.
- ii. Prosedur penerapan manajemen risiko reputasi BOCHK Jakarta, termasuk prosedur penanganan keluhan nasabah, juga telah dituangkan dalam bentuk kebijakan, yang di antaranya merupakan bagian dari Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi BOCHK Jakarta.
- iii. Selain itu, BOCHK Jakarta juga telah menetapkan prosedur penanganan risiko reputasi pada saat krisis.

- iv. At the Committee level, BOCHK Jakarta has also formed a Compliance Risk Management Committee which is responsible for implementing, developing and monitoring BOCHK Jakarta's compliance with applicable external and internal laws and regulations, including AML/CFT. Meanwhile, at the unit, department, and sub-branch levels, BOCHK Jakarta has also appointed 21 part-time compliance risk officers who are responsible for assisting the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department in monitoring compliance risk and the status of follow-up to audit findings in each work unit.
- v. Furthermore, in monitoring and controlling compliance risk, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented periodic Compliance Risk Assessment and analysis of the type, amount and materiality of BOCHK Jakarta's non-compliance.
- vi. The procedure for implementing the BOCHK Jakarta's compliance risk management has also been outlined in the form of a policy and administrative measures, both issued separately and as part of the BOCHK Jakarta's Compliance Risk Management Policy.

h. Reputation Risk

BOCHK Jakarta has implemented the following matters related to the application of reputation risk management:

- i. In addition to the active supervision and responsibility of BOCHK Jakarta Management for reputation risk management, the implementation of BOCHK Jakarta's reputation risk management is the responsibility of all business units and other related units, specifically the Corporate Service Department and Customer Complaints Handling Officers.
- ii. The procedure for implementing the BOCHK Jakarta reputation risk management, including procedures for handling customer complaints, has also been outlined in the form of policies, which are part of the BOCHK Jakarta Reputation Risk Management Policy.
- iii. In addition, BOCHK Jakarta has also established procedures for handling reputation risk in times of crisis.

Tinjauan Unit Pendukung

Supporting Unit Review

Unit pendukung merupakan aspek penting dalam perusahaan demi mewujudkan efektivitas dan efisiensi dalam aktivitas usaha. Karenanya, BOCHK Jakarta senantiasa melakukan penyempurnaan pada unit pendukung, yaitu teknologi informasi dan SDM serta mengawasi implementasinya guna menghadirkan pelayanan terbaik dan memaksimalkan kepuasan seluruh nasabah dan mitra.

Supporting units are an important aspect of the company in order to realize effectiveness and efficiency in business activities. Therefore, BOCHK Jakarta always makes improvements to the supporting units, namely information technology and HR and oversees its implementation in order to provide the best service and maximize the satisfaction of all customers and partners.

Teknologi Informasi

BOCHK Jakarta meyakini penggunaan teknologi informasi yang tepat dapat meningkatkan produktivitas kegiatan operasional. Oleh sebab itu, selama tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta telah menyelesaikan penempatan sistem elektronik pada Pusat Data dan Pusat Pemulihan Bencana di Wilayah Indonesia – BOCHK Jakarta.

Information Technology

BOCHK Jakarta believes that the use of suitable information technology can increase the productivity of the operational activities. Therefore, during 2019, BOCHK Jakarta has completed electronic system in Data Center and Disaster Recovery Center in the territory of Indonesia – BOCHK Jakarta.

SDM

Sepanjang tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta semakin giat meningkatkan produktivitas serta kinerjanya sejalan dengan perkembangan bisnis. BOCHK Jakarta sangat menyadari pentingnya pengembangan dan kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) demi meningkatkan daya saing seluruh karyawan serta meraih pertumbuhan bisnis yang berkelanjutan. Untuk mewujudkan hal tersebut, BOCHK Jakarta mengadakan berbagai pelatihan untuk karyawan.

HR

Throughout 2019, BOCHK Jakarta was increasingly active in increasing productivity and performance in line with the business development. BOCHK Jakarta is very aware of the importance of development and quality of Human Resources (HR) in order to improve the competitiveness of all employees and achieve sustainable business growth. In order to realize this goal, BOCHK Jakarta held various training for employees.

Sebanyak 298 pelatihan dilaksanakan dalam tahun 2019, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

1. Pelatihan intern sebanyak 87 dilaksanakan oleh berbagai *department* terkait seperti *Legal, Compliance & Operational Risk Management, Teknologi Informasi, Business Development* dan *Banking Service Operational*.
2. Pelatihan ekstern sebanyak 151 berkerjasama dengan institusi pelatihan terkemuka seperti Kiran Resouce, GNV Consulting, Trinita, ACAMS dan Sedya Abiwara Inggil maupun dengan regulator seperti PPAK.
3. Pelatihan oleh BOC Group sebanyak 60 kali diselenggarakan oleh kantor pusat - BOCHK dan BOC di China dan negara lainnya seperti BOC Beijing, BOC Shanghai, BOC London, BOC Shenzhen, BOC Singapura dan BOC Xi An.

A total of 298 training sessions were conducted in 2019, with the following details:

1. As many as 87 internal training sessions were carried out by various related departments such as Legal, Compliance & Operational Risk Management, Information Technology, Business Development and Operational Banking Services.
2. As many as 151 training sessions were conducted in collaboration with leading training institutions such as Kiran Resouce, GNV Consulting, Trinita, ACAMS and Sedya Abiwara Inggil as well as with regulators such as PPAK.
3. Training activities by BOC Group were conducted 60 times, organized by the head office - BOCHK and BOC in China and other countries such as BOC Beijing, BOC Shanghai, BOC London, BOC Shenzhen, BOC Singapore and BOC Xi An.



05

Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Corporate Governance



Prinsip dan Implementasi Tata Kelola Perusahaan

Principle and Implementation of Corporate Governance

Berdasarkan Peraturan OJK No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 7 Desember 2016 mengenai Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum dan ketentuan implementasinya dalam Surat Edaran OJK No.13/SEOJK.03/2017 tanggal 17 Maret 2017 mengenai Penerapan Tata Kelola Bagi Bank Umum, Manajemen dan segenap karyawan BOCHK Jakarta telah senantiasa berkomitmen tinggi mengelola dan menjalankan aktivitas perbankan yang berlandaskan lima prinsip dasar Tata Kelola yang baik sebagai berikut:

1. Transparansi
2. Akuntabilitas
3. Pertanggungjawaban
4. Independensi
5. Kewajaran

Agar penerapan lima prinsip dasar Tata Kelola yang baik tersebut dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya, BOCHK Jakarta mengadakan penilaian sendiri (*self-assessment*) atas pelaksanaan GCG. Penilaian sendiri ini dilakukan secara berkala yang meliputi minimal sebelas faktor penilaian penerapan Tata Kelola, yaitu:

1. pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direksi;
2. pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris;
3. kelengkapan dan pelaksanaan tugas komite;
4. penanganan benturan kepentingan;
5. penerapan fungsi kepatuhan;
6. penerapan fungsi audit internal;
7. penerapan fungsi audit eksternal;
8. penerapan manajemen risiko termasuk sistem pengendalian internal;
9. penyediaan dana kepada pihak terkait (*related party*) dan penyediaan dana besar (*large exposure*);
10. transparansi kondisi keuangan dan non keuangan bank, laporan pelaksanaan tata kelola dan pelaporan internal; dan
11. rencana strategis bank.

Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang baik (*Good Corporate Governance*) berperan penting dalam menjaga kepercayaan para pemangku kepentingan dan memberikan mereka nilai tambah. Oleh karenanya, Manajemen dan seluruh karyawan berkomitmen dalam mewujudkan sebuah organisasi yang transparan, akuntabel, bertanggung jawab, independen dan wajar agar BOCHK Jakarta tetap menjadi bank yang terpercaya.

Pursuant to the OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks and the provision of its implementation in the OJK Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 regarding the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Management and all employees of BOCHK Jakarta have always highly committed to manage and carry out banking activities based on five basic principles of Good Governance as follows:

1. Transparency
2. Accountability
3. Responsibility
4. Independence
5. Fairness

In order to be able to implement the five basic principles of good governance properly, BOCHK Jakarta conducted a self-assessment of the GCG implementation. This self-assessment is conducted periodically which includes a minimum of eleven evaluation factors of the Governance implementation, namely:

1. implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors;
2. carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners;
3. completeness and implementation of the committee's duties;
4. handling conflicts of interest;
5. implementation of the compliance function;
6. implementation of the internal audit function;
7. implementation of the external audit function;
8. implementation of risk management including internal control system;
9. the provision of funds to related parties and provision of large exposure;
10. transparency of bank financial and non-financial conditions, reports on the implementation of governance and internal reporting; and
11. bank strategic plans.

The implementation of Good Corporate Governance plays an important role in maintaining the stakeholders trust and giving them added value. Therefore, Management and all employees are committed to creating a transparent, accountable, responsible, independent and fair organization so that BOCHK Jakarta maintains its reputation as a trusted bank.

Penilaian Tata Kelola BOCHK Jakarta

Governance Assessment of BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta telah mengadakan *self-assessment* atas pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance* untuk periode tahun 2019 sesuai dengan format standar yang telah ditetapkan oleh OJK.

BOCHK Jakarta has conducted a self-assessment of the implementation of *Good Corporate Governance* for the period 2019 in accordance with the standard format set by OJK.

Penilaian Faktor *Good Corporate Governance* / *Assessment of Good Corporate Governance Factors*

Nama Bank/ *Name of Bank*: Bank of China (Hong Kong) Cabang Jakarta

Posisi/ *Position*: 31 Desember 2019 / *Desember 31, 2019*

Hasil Penilaian Sendiri (*Self-Assessment*) Penerapan Tata Kelola Self-Assessment Results of Governance Implementation

| | Peringkat Ranking | Definisi Peringkat Definition of Ranking |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Individual Individual | 2 | Baik Good |
| Konsolidasi Consolidation | N/A | N/A |

Pada tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta berhasil meraih peringkat 2 (Baik) atas penerapan GCG. Pencapaian ini menjadi komitmen BOCHK Jakarta agar tetap menjaga reputasi menjadi bank yang terpercaya di hati para nasabah serta pemangku kepentingan yang lain.

In 2019, BOCHK Jakarta obtain a ranking 2 (Good) for implementing GCG. This achievement is BOCHK Jakarta's commitment to remain its reputation as a trusted bank for its customers and other stakeholders.

Organ Tata Kelola BOCHK Jakarta

Governance Organ of BOCHK Jakarta

Oleh karena BOCHK Jakarta merupakan kantor cabang dari bank asing, maka BOCHK telah membentuk *Oversight Committee* yang melaksanakan fungsi komite-komite utama sebagai komite audit, komite pemantau risiko, dan komite remunerasi dan nominasi. Dalam menjalankan perannya sebagai organ tata kelola Bank, *Oversight Committee* terus bersinergi demi menggapai keberlangsungan bisnis BOCHK Jakarta.

Because BOCHK Jakarta is a branch office of foreign bank, BOCHK established the *Oversight Committee* which carries out the functions of the main committees as an audit committee, risk monitoring committee, and remuneration and nomination committee. In carrying out its duties as the Governance Organ of the Bank, the *Oversight Committee* continues to work in synergy for reaching the business continuity of BOCHK Jakarta.

Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Dewan Komisaris

Implementation of Duties and Responsibilities of Board of Commissioners

BOCHK Jakarta sebagai Kantor Cabang Bank Asing maka sesuai Peraturan OJK No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola yang Baik bagi Bank Umum, maka pelaksanaan fungsi Dewan Komisaris disesuaikan dengan struktur organisasi yang berlaku pada BOCHK Jakarta.

BOCHK Jakarta as a Branch Office of Foreign Bank according to the OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Good Governance for Commercial Banks, the implementation of the Board of Commissioners' functions is adjusted to the organization structure applicable to BOCHK Jakarta.

Dalam rangka memenuhi persyaratan peraturan OJK dan untuk memastikan pelaksanaan sistem tata kelola perusahaan yang sehat dan efektif, pada bulan April 2018 Kantor Pusat telah membentuk *Oversight Committee* yang melaksanakan fungsi Dewan Komisaris atas BOCHK Jakarta. *Oversight Committee* melaksanakan rapat setidaknya 4 kali dalam setahun.

In order to meet the regulatory requirements of OJK and to ensure the implementation of a sound and effective corporate governance system, in April 2018 the Head Office established the Oversight Committee which carries out the Board of Commissioners' functions over BOCHK Jakarta. Oversight Committee conducts meeting at least 4 times a year.

Pembentukan Komite tersebut dituangkan dalam Constitution of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Jakarta Branch Oversight Committee ("*Constitution*") yang disusun untuk memastikan bahwa Komite beroperasi secara efektif and seluruh manajemen operasional telah sesuai dengan hukum dan peraturan yang berlaku.

The establishment of the Committee was outlined in the Constitution of the Bank of China (Hong Kong) Jakarta Branch Oversight Committee ("*Constitution*") which was prepared to ensure that the Committee operates effectively and all operational management complies with applicable laws and regulations .

Komposisi Manajemen Oversight Committee

Adapun komposisi *Oversight Committee* BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019, adalah sebagai berikut:

Management Composition of Oversight Committee

The composition of BOCHK Jakarta's Oversight Committee as of December 31, 2019, is as follows:

| No. | Nama Name | Jabatan Position |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Ms. E Zhihuan | Chief Economist - Economics & Strategic Planning Department |
| 2. | Mr. Fang Yu | GM - Human Resources Department |
| 3. | Mr. Dai Xiaodong | GM - Financial Management Department |
| 4. | Mr. Meng Qingbo | GM - Risk Management Department |
| 5. | Ms. Kan Wai Mun Carmen | GM - Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department |
| 6. | Mr. Ho Ka Chuen Clement | GM - Financial Crime Compliance Department |
| 7. | Mr. Chen Jammy | GM - Personal Banking Risk and Integrated Management Department |
| 8. | Mr. Liu Zhao | GM - Group Audit |
| 9. | Mr. Li Wai Man | Deputy GM - Corporate Credit Management Centre |

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Oversight Committee

1. Memastikan penerapan Tata Kelola yang baik terselenggara dalam setiap kegiatan usaha BOCHK Jakarta pada seluruh tingkatan atau jenjang organisasi.
2. Melaksanakan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta serta memberikan nasihat kepada Manajemen Bank;
3. Mengarahkan, memantau, dan mengevaluasi pelaksanaan kebijakan strategis BOCHK Jakarta.

Rekomendasi Oversight Committee

Berikut adalah beberapa rekomendasi yang diberikan oleh *Oversight Committee*:

1. Meskipun realisasi target dalam rencana bisnis Bank telah tercapai, namun pemberian kredit kepada UMKM dalam bentuk kredit ekspor kepada sektor non-migas belum memenuhi persyaratan yang ditentukan. Oleh sebab itu, BOCHK Jakarta harus tetap berusaha untuk dapat mencapai persyaratan dimaksud.
2. Menghargai upaya BOCHK Jakarta dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugas mendukung Anti Pencucian Uang dan merekomendasikan Tim AML untuk secara berkala melakukan penilaian atas kebutuhan sumber daya untuk pelaksanaan tugas-tugas tersebut.
3. Terkait manajemen risiko, BOCHK Jakarta harus senantiasa mengikuti secara ketat persyaratan yang diwajibkan baik oleh grup maupun oleh regulator dan juga melaksanakan tindak lanjut atas *key action* yang telah ditetapkan

Duties and Responsibilities of Oversight Committee

1. Ensuring the implementation of Good Governance is carried out in every business activity of BOCHK Jakarta at all levels of the organization.
2. Supervising the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of BOCHK Jakarta Management and providing advice to BOCHK Jakarta Management ;
3. Directing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of BOCHK Jakarta's strategic policies.

Oversight Committee Recommendations

The following are some of the recommendations given by the Oversight Committee:

1. Although the realization of the target in the Bank's business plan has been achieved, lending to MSMEs in the form of export credit to the non-oil and gas sector has not met the specified requirements. Therefore, the BOCHK Jakarta must continue to strive to achieve the aforementioned requirements.
2. Appreciates the efforts of BOCHK Jakarta in carrying out tasks supporting Anti Money Laundering and recommending the AML Team to periodically assess the resource requirements for carrying out these tasks.
3. With regard to risk management, BOCHK Jakarta must always adhere strictly to the requirements required by both the group and the regulator and also carry out follow-up on the key actions that have been set.

Pelaksanaan Fungsi Komite-Komite

Implementation of Committees Function

BOCHK Jakarta sebagai Kantor Cabang Bank Asing maka sesuai Peraturan OJK No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola yang Baik bagi Bank Umum, maka pelaksanaan fungsi Dewan Komisaris disesuaikan dengan struktur organisasi yang berlaku pada BOCHK Jakarta.

Pada bulan September 2019 Kantor Pusat telah mengatur tentang pelaksanaan fungsi-fungsi komite audit, pemantau risiko serta nominasi dan remunerasi, dalam revisi Konsitusi *Oversight Committee* yang kemudian dilanjutkan dengan penunjukkan *Person-in-Charge* (PIC) atas fungsi-fungsi tersebut sebagai berikut:

BOCHK Jakarta as a Branch Office of Foreign Bank according to the OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Good Governance for Commercial Banks, the implementation of the Board of Commissioners' functions is adjusted to the organization structure applicable to BOCHK Jakarta.

In September 2019, the Head Office arranged the implementation of the functions of the audit committee, risk monitoring committee and nomination and remuneration committee, in the revised Oversight Committee which was later followed by the appointment of a Person-in-Charge (PIC) for these functions as follows:

Struktur, Keanggotaan serta Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

1. *General Manager* pada Group Audit BOCHK, ditunjuk sebagai PIC untuk melaksanakan fungsi komite audit, yang bertugas melakukan:
 - a. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi atas perencanaan dan pelaksanaan audit serta pemantauan atas tindak lanjut hasil audit dalam rangka menilai kecukupan pengendalian intern, termasuk kecukupan proses pelaporan keuangan.
 - b. Melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi terhadap:
 - i. Pelaksanaan tugas satuan kerja audit intern;
 - ii. Kesesuaian pelaksanaan audit oleh kantor akuntan publik dengan standar audit;
 - iii. Kesesuaian laporan keuangan dengan standar akuntansi keuangan;
 - iv. Pelaksanaan tindak lanjut oleh Manajemen atas hasil temuan satuan kerja audit intern, akuntan publik, dan hasil pengawasan OJK.
 - c. Memberikan rekomendasi mengenai penunjukan akuntan publik dan kantor akuntan publik kepada Dewan Komisaris.

Pada tanggal 21 Oktober 2019, diadakan rapat yang membahas progress pelaksanaan audit pada BOCHK Jakarta, rencana audit oleh Audit Internal BOCHK Jakarta dalam tahun 2020, *update* mengenai *quality assurance review* atas Audit Internal BOCHK Jakarta dan *sharing* tentang hasil pertemuan *2nd AML Meeting BOCHK*. Pertemuan ini dihadiri oleh PIC dan pejabat-pejabat audit terkait.

2. *General Manager* pada *Risk Management Department* BOCHK, ditunjuk sebagai PIC untuk melaksanakan fungsi komite pemantau risiko, yang bertugas melakukan:
 - a. Evaluasi tentang kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan BOCHK Jakarta; dan
 - b. Pemantauan dan evaluasi pelaksanaan tugas komite manajemen risiko pada BOCHK Jakarta dan satuan kerja manajemen risiko.

Pada tanggal 23 September 2019, diadakan rapat Manajemen Risiko yang antara lain membahas tentang temuan dan tindak lanjut hasil audit HKMA pada BOCHK Jakarta, adopsi RACA *Templates* sesuai versi HK secara bertahap yang dimulai sejak bulan Juni 2019 dan target penyelesaian RACA pada akhir tahun 2019.

Structure, Membership and Duties and Responsibilities

1. General Manager of the BOCHK Audit Group, was appointed as the PIC to carry out the functions of the audit committee, which is in charge of:
 - a. Monitoring and evaluating the planning and implementation of the audit as well as monitoring the follow-up of audit results in order to assess the adequacy of internal control, including the adequacy of the financial reporting process.
 - b. Carrying out monitoring and evaluation of:
 - i. Carrying out the duties of the internal audit work unit;
 - ii. The suitability of the audit by a public accounting firm with audit standards;
 - iii. Conformity of financial statements with financial accounting standards;
 - iv. Follow-up by the Management on the findings of the internal audit work unit, public accountant, and the results of the supervision of the OJK.
 - c. Providing recommendations regarding the appointment of public accountant and public accounting firm to the Board of Commissioners.

On October 21, 2019, a meeting was held to discuss the progress of the audit at BOCHK Jakarta, the audit plan by BOCHK Jakarta Internal Audit in 2020, an update on the quality assurance review of the BOCHK Jakarta Internal Audit and sharing of the results of the *2nd AML Meeting BOCHK*. This meeting was attended by PIC and related audit officials.

2. General Manager at the BOCHK Risk Management Department, was appointed as the PIC to carry out the functions of the risk monitoring committee, which is tasked with:
 - a. Evaluation of the suitability of risk management policies and the implementation of BOCHK Jakarta's policies; and
 - b. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the duties of the risk management committee at BOCHK Jakarta and the risk management work unit.

On September 23, 2019, a Risk Management meeting was held which among others discussed the findings and follow-up of the HKMA audit results at BOCHK Jakarta, the adoption of the RACA Templates according to the HK version in stages starting in June 2019 and the target for completion of the RACA by the end of 2019.

Pada tanggal 12 November 2019, diadakan rapat terkait Anti Pencucian Uang yang antara lain membahas tentang *Customer Data Collection and Recording Project, quarterly and monthly AML updates and highlights* (persyaratan regulator, pelatihan, pemeriksaan regulator selanjutnya, dll.) dan hal-hal lainnya.

Semua rapat dihadiri oleh PIC dan pejabat-pejabat terkait.

3. *General Manager* pada *Human Resources Department* BOCHK, ditunjuk sebagai PIC untuk melaksanakan fungsi komite nominasi dan remunerasi, yang bertugas melakukan:

a. Terkait dengan kebijakan remunerasi:

- i. Melakukan evaluasi terhadap kebijakan remunerasi;
- ii. Menyampaikan hasil evaluasi dan rekomendasi kepada *Oversight Committee* mengenai:
 - (1). Kebijakan remunerasi bagi manajemen; dan
 - (2). Kebijakan remunerasi bagi pegawai secara keseluruhan;
- iii. Memastikan bahwa kebijakan remunerasi telah sesuai dengan ketentuan; dan
- iv. Melakukan evaluasi secara berkala terhadap penerapan kebijakan remunerasi;

b. Terkait dengan kebijakan nominasi:

- i. Melakukan evaluasi mengenai sistem serta prosedur pemilihan dan/atau penggantian anggota manajemen dan *Oversight Committee*.
- ii. Memberikan masukan apabila diperlukan mengenai calon anggota manajemen dan *Oversight Committee*.

Dalam tahun 2019 telah dilakukan penunjukan dan pengangkatan atas Corporate Marketing Director yakni Bapak Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno.

c. Status Keahlian PIC

PIC yang ditunjuk adalah pejabat yang menduduki posisi *General Manager* pada departemen terkait di Kantor Pusat, yang tentunya memiliki keahlian dan kualifikasi yang mumpuni terhadap tugas dan tanggung jawabnya.

d. Status Independensi PIC

Semua PIC untuk fungsi komite tidak merangkap jabatan pada fungsi komite lainnya.

On November 12, 2019, a meeting was held relating to Anti-Money Laundering which included, among others, the Customer Data Collection and Recording Project, quarterly and monthly AML updates and highlights (regulatory requirements, training, upcoming regulator checks, etc.) and other matters.

All meetings were attended by PIC and related officials.

3. *General Manager* at the BOCHK *Human Resources Department*, was appointed as the PIC to carry out the nomination and remuneration committee functions, which is tasked with:

a. Related to remuneration policies:

- i. Evaluating the remuneration policy;
- ii. Submitting the results of the evaluation and recommendations to the Oversight Committee regarding:
 - (1). Remuneration policy for management; and
 - (2). Remuneration policy for employees as a whole;
- iii. Ensuring that the remuneration policy complies with the provisions; and
- iv. Periodically evaluating the implementation of remuneration policies;

b. Related to the nomination policy:

- i. Evaluating the system and procedure for selecting and/or replacing members of management and the Oversight Committee.
- ii. Providing input if necessary regarding prospective members of management and the Oversight Committee.

In 2019 the appointment of the Corporate Marketing Director Mr. Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno was carried out.

c. Expertise Status of PIC

The appointed PIC is an official who holds the position of *General Manager* in the relevant department at the Head Office. The appointed PIC certainly has the expertise and qualifications for his duties and responsibilities.

d. Independence Status of PIC

All PICs for committee functions do not hold concurrent positions in other committee functions.

e. Frekuensi Rapat

Rapat komite diselenggarakan sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank, dan sejak pembentukan fungsi-fungsi komite ini telah mulai dilakukan dalam kuartal 4/2019.

f. Program Kerja Komite dan Realisasi Program Kerja Komite

Selama tahun 2019, seluruh Komite melaksanakan kegiatan sesuai dengan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya.

e. Meeting Frequency

Committee meetings are held in accordance with the needs of the Bank, and since the establishment of the functions of this committee that began in the 4/2019 quarter.

f. Committee Work Program and Realization of Committee Work Program

During 2019, all Committees carried out activities in accordance with their duties and responsibilities.

Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta Management

Adapun komposisi Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

The composition of the BOCHK Jakarta's Management as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

| No. | Manajemen/Management | Jumlah/Total |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Country Manager | 1 |
| 2. | Deputy Country Manager | 1 |
| 3. | Assistant Country Manager | 2 |
| 4. | Corporate Marketing Director | 1 |
| 5. | Compliance Director | 1 |

- Seluruh anggota Manajemen berdomisili di Indonesia serta telah lulus tes kelayakan dan kepatutan yang diselenggarakan oleh Bank Indonesia dan/atau OJK.
- Seluruh anggota Manajemen adalah para profesional yang berpengalaman sebagai pejabat eksekutif lebih dari lima tahun di bidang operasional bank.

- All members of the Management are domiciled in Indonesia and have passed the fit and proper test conducted by Bank Indonesia and/or OJK.
- All members of the Management are professionals who have experienced executive positions for more than five years in bank operations.

Keseluruhan anggota Manajemen tidak merangkap jabatan sebagai anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris, atau pejabat eksekutif pada bank, perusahaan dan atau lembaga lain.

All members of the Management do not hold concurrent positions as members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, or executive officers at any other bank, company or institution.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Manajemen
Duties and Responsibilities of Management

| No. | Nama Name | Jabatan Position | Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Duties and Responsibilities |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Zhang Chaoyang | Country Manager | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mengawasi keseluruhan operasional BOCHK Jakarta. Membawahi <i>Internal Audit Department</i> dan <i>Human Resources Department</i>. In charge of the overall operation of BOCHK Jakarta. In charge of the Internal Audit Department and the Human Resources Department. |
| 2. | Chong Kim Hoo | Deputy Country Manager | Membawahi <i>Risk Management Department</i> , <i>Financial Management Department</i> , <i>Operation Department</i> , <i>Loan Administration Department</i> dan <i>Banking Service Operational Department</i> . In charge of the Risk Management Department, Financial Management Department, Operations Department, Loan Administration Department and Banking Service Operational Department. |
| 3. | Du Qiqi | Assistant Country Manager | Membawahi <i>Corporate Service Department</i> , <i>Information Technology Department</i> , <i>Business Development Department</i> , <i>Banking Department</i> serta Kantor-Kantor Cabang Pembantu. In charge of the Corporate Service Department, Information Technology Department, Business Development Department, Banking Department and Sub-Branch Offices. |
| 4. | Chen Jie | Assistant Country Manager | Membawahi <i>Corporate Banking Department II</i> , <i>Trade Finance Department</i> , dan <i>Global Market Department</i> . In charge of Corporate Banking Department II, Trade Finance Department, and Global Market Department. |
| 5. | Handojo Wibawanto S | Corporate Marketing Director | Membawahi <i>Corporate Banking Department I</i> dan <i>Financial Institution Unit</i> . In charge of Corporate Banking and Financial Institution Unit. |
| 6. | Olivia Lea Tutuarima | Compliance Director | Membawahi <i>Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department</i> In charge of the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department. |

Seluruh anggota Manajemen tidak saling memiliki hubungan afiliasi, baik keuangan dan hubungan keluarga hingga derajat kedua, dengan sesama anggota Manajemen.

All members of the Management do not have an affiliation with each other, both financial and family relations to the second degree, with the fellow Management members.

Anggota Manajemen, baik secara individu maupun kolektif, tidak memiliki saham melebihi 25% dari modal disetor pada suatu perusahaan lain.

The members, both individually and collectively, do not own more than 25% of the paid-up capital of another company.

Anggota Manajemen tidak memberikan kuasa umum kepada pihak lain yang mengakibatkan pengalihan tugas dan fungsi Direksi.

The members do not give general power to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and functions of the Board of Directors.

Organ Pendukung Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta Management Supporting Organs

Dalam struktur organisasi BOCHK Jakarta, *Oversight Committee* melaksanakan fungsi komite-komite utama sebagai berikut:

1. komite audit;
2. komite pemantau risiko; dan
3. komite remunerasi dan nominasi.

Selain *Oversight Committee*, BOCHK Jakarta juga memiliki komite-komite pendukung yang memiliki tugas melakukan pemantauan terhadap pelaksanaan bisnis dan operasional BOCHK Jakarta, yakni:

1. ASSET AND LIABILITY COMMITTEE (ALCO)

a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota ALCO adalah sebagai berikut:

In the BOCHK Jakarta organization structure, the Oversight Committee carries out the functions of the main committees are as follows;

1. audit committee;
2. risk monitoring committee; and
3. remuneration and nomination committee.

In addition to Oversight Committee, BOCHK Jakarta also has supporting committees that have the task of monitoring the business and operational activities of BOCHK Jakarta, namely:

1. ASSET AND LIABILITY COMMITTEE (ALCO)

a. Structure and Membership

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of ALCO members is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition: | Ketua/ Chairperson: Country Manager |
| | Wakil Ketua/ Vice Chairperson: Deputy Country Manager |
| | Anggota/ Member: - Assistant Country Manager - Head of Corporate Banking Department I - Head of Corporate Banking Department II - Business Development Department - Head of Financial Management Department - Head of Risk Management Department - Head of Global Markets Department |
| | Anggota non-voting/ Non-voting Member: Direktur Kepatuhan/ Compliance Director |
| | Sekretaris (bukan anggota)/ Secretary (non-member): Financial Management Department |

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab ALCO:

- i. Menetapkan arahan, kebijakan, strategi untuk struktur neraca, likuiditas, permodalan, risiko suku bunga dan risiko valuta asing, profitabilitas dan pertumbuhan sesuai prinsip kehati-hatian.
- ii. Mengelola neraca dan likuiditas berikut risiko terkait, melalui proses identifikasi, pengukuran eksposur risiko, pemantauan termasuk strategi manajemen risiko likuiditas dan suku bunga.

b. Duties and Responsibilities of ALCO:

- i. Establishing directions, policies, strategies for balance sheet structure, liquidity, capital, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, profitability and growth in accordance with the prudent principle.
- ii. Managing the balance sheet and liquidity along with the related risks, through the process of identification, measurement of risk exposures, monitoring including liquidity risk management strategies and interest rates.

- iii. Frekuensi Rapat.
- iv. Sepanjang tahun 2019, ALCO telah mengadakan 5 (lima) kali rapat.

- iii. Frequency of Meetings.
- iv. Throughout 2019, ALCO has held 5 (five) meetings.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE (RMICC)

a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota RMICC adalah sebagai berikut:

2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE (RMICC)

a. Structure and Membership

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of RMICC members is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition: | Ketua/ Chairperson: Country Manager |
| | Wakil Ketua/ Vice Chairperson: Deputy Country Manager |
| | Anggota/ Member: - Assistant Country Manager - Direktur Kepatuhan/Compliance Director - Head of Risk Management Department (Sekretaris/Secretary) - Head of Internal Audit Department - Head of Operation Department - Head of IT Department - Head of Financial Management Department - Head of Corporate Service Department - Head of Corporate Banking Department I - Head of Corporate Banking Department II - Head of Global Markets Department - Head of Trade Finance Department |

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab RMICC

- i. Memberikan rekomendasi terhadap kebijakan Manajemen Risiko BOCHK Jakarta dan perubahannya, yang secara bersama-sama dirumuskan oleh *Heads of Risk Taking Units (Operating Units)* dan *Head of Risk Management Department*, termasuk strategi dan pedoman manajemen risiko serta *contingency plan* dalam hal kondisi eksternal yang abnormal.
- ii. Secara berkala melakukan evaluasi terhadap efektivitas penerapan manajemen risiko dan sistem kontrol risiko.
- iii. Secara regular maupun secara insidental melakukan koreksi, perbaikan atau peningkatan penerapan manajemen risiko terhadap perubahan kondisi BOCHK Jakarta baik secara internal dan eksternal yang mempengaruhi kecukupan modal dan profil risiko dan hasil evaluasi dari efektivitas penerapan manajemen risiko.

b. Duties and Responsibilities of RMICC

- i. Providing recommendations on the BOCHK Jakarta's Risk Management policy and its changes, which were jointly formulated by the Heads of Risk Taking Units (Operating Units) and the Head of Risk Management Department, including risk management strategies and guidelines as well as contingency plans in the case of abnormal external conditions.
- ii. Periodically evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of risk management and risk control systems.
- iii. Regularly or incidentally making correction, repairment or improvement in the implementation of risk management to changes in the condition of BOCHK Jakarta both internally and externally that affect capital adequacy and risk profile and evaluation results of the effectiveness of risk management implementation.

- iv. Melakukan justifikasi terhadap segala hal atau masalah yang berkaitan dengan keputusan bisnis yang dibuat secara menyimpang terhadap prosedur yang normal (*irregularities*) seperti keputusan untuk ekspansi bisnis yang signifikan di luar rencana bisnis BOCHK Jakarta yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya atau mengambil posisi/*risk exposures* melebihi batas yang ditetapkan.
- v. Secara berkala melakukan evaluasi terhadap eksposur risiko dan konsentrasi risiko yang dihadapi BOCHK Jakarta serta memastikan kecukupan permodalan BOCHK Jakarta untuk mengatasi semua risiko tersebut.
- vi. Memberikan rekomendasi atas *risk dimension* atas usulan produk dan/atau aktivitas baru BOCHK Jakarta.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, RMICC telah mengadakan 4 (empat) kali rapat.

- iv. Justifying all matters or problems related to business decisions made in deviations from normal procedures (*irregularities*) such as decisions for significant business expansion outside of BOCHK Jakarta's business plan that have been previously determined or taking positions/*risk exposures* beyond the specified limits.
- v. Periodically evaluating the risk exposures and concentration of risks faced by BOCHK Jakarta's and ensuring the adequacy of BOCHK Jakarta capital to overcome all these risks.
- vi. Providing recommendations on risk dimensions for proposed new products and/or activities in BOCHK Jakarta.

Frequency of Meetings

Throughout 2019, the RMICC held 4 (four) meetings.

3. CREDIT EVALUATION COMMITTEE

a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota *Credit Evaluation Committee* adalah sebagai berikut:

3. CREDIT EVALUATION COMMITTEE

a. Structure and Membership

As of December 31, 2019, the members of the Credit Evaluation Committee is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition: | Ketua/Chairperson: Anggota Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas Manajemen Risiko Management Member in-charge of Risk Management |
| | Anggota voting/Voting member: - Pihak yang ditunjuk dari departemen sebagai berikut: - The parties appointed from the department are as follows: - Risk Management Department - Loan Administration Department - Global Markets Departments - Financial Management Department - Kantor Cabang Pembantu - Head of Operation Department - Head of Trade Finance Department - Head of Operation Department |
| | Anggota non-voting/Non-voting member: Pihak yang ditunjuk dari departemen sebagai berikut: The parties appointed from the department are as follows: Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department |
| | Sekretaris/Secretary: Deputy Head of Risk Management Department |

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab *Credit Evaluation Committee*

- i. Memberikan rekomendasi persetujuan atau penolakan atas proposal kredit.

b. Duties and Responsibilities of Credit Evaluation Committee

- i. Providing recommendations for approval or rejection of credit proposals.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, *Credit Evaluation Committee* telah mengadakan 45 (empat puluh lima) kali rapat.

Frequency of Meetings

Throughout 2019, the *Credit Evaluation Committee* held 45 (forty five) meetings.

4. CREDIT POLICY COMMITTEE**a. Struktur dan keanggotaan**

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota *Credit Policy Committee* adalah sebagai berikut:

4. CREDIT POLICY COMMITTEE**a. Structure and membership**

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of the *Credit Policy Committee* members is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition: | Ketua/Chairperson: Country Manager |
| | Wakil ketua/Vice Chairperson: Deputy Country Manager |
| | Anggota voting/Voting Member: - Assistance Country Manager – Responsible for Corporate Banking - Head of Corporate Banking Department - Head of Risk Management Department |
| | Anggota non-voting/Non-voting Member: - Direktur Kepatuhan/Compliance Director - Head of Internal Audit Department |
| | Non-anggota/Non-member: Compliance Officer ((Sekretaris/Secretary) |

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab *Credit Policy Committee*

- i. Memberikan masukan kepada Manajemen dalam rangka penyusunan kebijakan perkreditan, terutama yang berkaitan dengan perumusan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam perkreditan;
- ii. Melakukan pengawasan terhadap kebijakan perkreditan BOCHK Jakarta agar diterapkan dan dilaksanakan secara konsekuen dan konsisten serta merumuskan pemecahan apabila terdapat hambatan/kendala didalam penerapannya;
- iii. Melakukan pemantauan dan mengevaluasi:
 - (1) Perkembangan dan kualitas portofolio perkreditan secara keseluruhan;
 - (2) Kebenaran pelaksanaan kewenangan memutus kredit;
 - (3) Kebenaran proses pemberian, perkembangan dan kualitas kredit yang diberikan kepada pihak yang terkait dengan BOCHK Jakarta dan debitur-debitur besar tertentu;
 - (4) Kebenaran pelaksanaan ketentuan BMPK;

b. Duties and Responsibilities of the *Credit Policy Committee*

- i. Providing input to Management in the framework of credit policy formulation, especially relating to the formulation of the prudent principle in credit;
- ii. Supervising the BOCHK Jakarta's credit policy so that it is implemented and carried out consistently and formulating a solution if there are obstacles in its application;
- iii. Monitoring and evaluating:
 - (1) Development and quality of the overall credit portfolio;
 - (2) The validity in the implementation of the authority to decide upon credit;
 - (3) The validity in the process of granting, developing and quality of credit granted to parties related to BOCHK Jakarta and certain large debtors;
 - (4) The validity in the implementation of LLL provisions;

- (5) Ketaatan terhadap ketentuan perundang-undangan dan peraturan lainnya dalam pelaksanaan pemberian kredit BOCHK Jakarta;
- (6) Penyelesaian kredit bermasalah sesuai dengan yang ditetapkan dalam kebijakan perkreditan BOCHK Jakarta;
- (7) Upaya BOCHK Jakarta dalam memenuhi kecukupan jumlah penyisihan penghapusan kredit.
- iv. Menyampaikan laporan tahunan kepada Manajemen dan kepada Kantor Pusat mengenai:
 - (1) Hasil pengawasan atas penerapan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan perkreditan BOCHK Jakarta;
 - (2) Hasil pemantauan dan evaluasi mengenai hal-hal yang dimaksud poin sebelumnya.
- v. Memberikan saran langkah-langkah perbaikan terhadap kebijakan perkreditan BOCHK Jakarta kepada Manajemen dengan tembusan kepada Kantor Pusat.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, *Credit Policy Committee* telah mengadakan 3 (tiga) kali rapat.

- (5) Compliance with statutory provisions and other regulations in the implementation of BOCHK Jakarta lending;
- (6) Settlement of bad debt in accordance with the stipulation in the BOCHK Jakarta credit policy;
- (7) The efforts of BOCHK Jakarta in meeting the adequacy of the allowance for credit write-offs.
- iv. Submitting an annual report to Management and to the Head Office regarding:
 - (1) Results of supervision of the application and implementation of the BOCHK Jakarta's credit policy;
 - (2) The results of monitoring and evaluation regarding the matters included in the previous point.
- v. Providing recommendations for corrective measures on BOCHK Jakarta's credit policy to Management with a copy to the Head Office.

Frequency of Meetings

Throughout 2019, the *Credit Policy Committee* has held 3 (three) meetings.

5. IT STEERING COMMITTEE

a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota *IT Steering Committee* adalah sebagai berikut:

5. IT STEERING COMMITTEE

a. Structure and Membership

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of the *IT Steering Committee* members is as follows:

Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition:

Ketua/Chairperson:

Anggota manajemen yang bertanggung jawab atas Teknologi Informasi
 Management member in charge of Information Technology

Anggota voting/ Voting Member:

- Compliance Director
- Head of IT Department
- Head of Business or Supporting Department/Unit

Anggota non-voting/Non-voting Member:

IT Officer (Sekretaris/Secretary)

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab IT Steering Committee

- i. Pembuatan Rencana Strategis Teknologi Informasi yang sejalan dengan rencana strategis kegiatan usaha BOCHK Jakarta;
- ii. Perumusan kebijakan, standar, dan prosedur Teknologi Informasi yang utama;
- iii. Kesesuaian antara proyek Teknologi Informasi yang disetujui dengan Rencana Strategis Teknologi Informasi;
- iv. Kesesuaian antara pelaksanaan proyek Teknologi Informasi dengan rencana proyek yang disepakati (*project charter*);
- v. Kesesuaian antara Teknologi Informasi dengan kebutuhan sistem informasi manajemen serta kebutuhan kegiatan usaha BOCHK Jakarta;
- vi. Efektivitas langkah-langkah dalam meminimalkan risiko atas investasi BOCHK Jakarta pada sektor Teknologi Informasi agar investasi BOCHK Jakarta pada sektor Teknologi Informasi memberikan kontribusi terhadap pencapaian tujuan bisnis BOCHK Jakarta;
- vii. Pemantauan atas kinerja Teknologi Informasi dan upaya peningkatan kinerja Teknologi Informasi;
- viii. Upaya penyelesaian berbagai masalah terkait Teknologi Informasi yang tidak dapat diselesaikan oleh satuan kerja pengguna dan penyelenggara Teknologi Informasi secara efektif, efisien, dan tepat waktu; dan
- ix. Kecukupan dan alokasi sumber daya yang dimiliki BOCHK Jakarta.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, *IT Steering Committee* telah mengadakan 4 (empat) kali rapat.

6. PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE**a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan**

Per 31 Desember 2019, Susunan anggota *Procurement Committee* adalah sebagai berikut:

b. Duties and Responsibilities of the IT Steering Committee

- i. Making an Information Technology Strategic Plan that is in line with the strategic plan of BOCHK's Jakarta business activities;
- ii. Formulating the main Information Technology policies, standards and procedures;
- iii. Conformity between the approved Information Technology project and the Information Technology Strategic Plan;
- iv. Conformity between the implementation of the Information Technology project with the agreed project plan (*project charter*);
- v. Conformity between Information Technology with the needs of management information systems and the needs of BOCHK Jakarta's business activities;
- vi. The effectiveness of steps in minimizing the risk of BOCHK Jakarta's investment in the Information Technology sector so that BOCHK Jakarta's investment in the Information Technology sector contributes to the achievement of BOCHK Jakarta's business objectives;
- vii. Monitoring the performance of Information Technology and efforts to improve the performance of Information Technology;
- viii. Efforts to resolve various problems related to Information Technology that cannot be solved by the user work unit and Information Technology provider in an effective, efficient, and timely manner; and
- ix. Adequacy and allocation of resources owned by BOCHK Jakarta.

Frequency of meetings

During 2019, the *IT Steering Committee* held 4 (four) meetings.

6. PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE**a. Structure and Membership**

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of the *Procurement Committee* members is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition:</p> | <p>Ketua/Chairperson: Country Manager</p> |
| | <p>Anggota voting/Voting Member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy Country Manager - Head of Global Markets Department - Head of Corporate Banking Department I - Head of Corporate Banking Department II - Head of Operation Department - Head of Risk Management Department - Head of Financial Management Department - Head of Loan Administration Department |
| | <p>Anggota non-voting/Non-voting Member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance Director - Head of Internal Audit Department <p>Due diligence team: Financial Management Department Officer</p> |
| | <p>Sekretaris (bukan anggota)/Secretary (non-member): Financial Management Department Officer</p> |

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab *Procurement Committee*

Mengawasi dan mengevaluasi atas pembelian barang/jasa yang jumlahnya diatas *threshold* BOCHK Jakarta.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, *Procurement Committee* telah mengadakan 10 (sepuluh) kali rapat.

b. Procurement Committee Duties and Responsibilities

Overseeing and evaluating the purchase of goods/services whose amounts are above BOCHK Jakarta's threshold.

Frequency of meetings

During 2019, the *Procurement Committee* held 10 (ten) meetings.

7. COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota *Compliance Risk Management Committee* adalah sebagai berikut:

7. COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

a. Structure and Membership

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of the *Compliance Risk Management Committee* members is as follows:

Komposisi Keanggotaan:

Membership Composition:

Ketua/Chairperson:

Deputy Country Manager

Anggota/Member:

- Compliance Director
- Head of Banking Department
- Head of Banking Service Operational Department
- Head of Business Development Department
- Head of *Corporate Banking Department I*
- Head of *Corporate Banking Department II*
- Head of Corporate Service Department
- Head of Financial Management Department
- Head of Global Markets Department
- Head of Human Resources Department
- Head of Information Technology Department
- Head of Internal Audit Department
- Deputy Head of Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department
- Head of Operation Department
- Head of Loan Administration Department
- Head of Risk Management Department
- Heda of Trade Finance Department
- Compliance Officer (sekretaris/secretary)

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab *Compliance Risk Management Committee*

- i. Menyusun kebijakan serta sistem terkait dengan *Compliance Risk Management*;
- ii. Memeriksa dan menyetujui pedoman *Compliance Risk Management* dari seluruh grup bisnis dan departemen;
- iii. Melakukan *review* dan memberikan masukan-masukan/opini terhadap rencana tahunan *Compliance Risk Management* serta melakukan pemantauan terhadap realisasinya;
- iv. Melakukan *review* terhadap perubahan-perubahan dan pelaksanaan ketentuan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, hasil temuan pemeriksaan regulator, penerapan sanksi dan langkah-langkah perbaikannya, komunikasi dengan regulator, permasalahan BOCHK Jakarta terkait dengan risiko kepatuhan yang signifikan dengan memberikan opini-opini/rekomendasi tentang permasalahan tersebut kepada Manajemen;
- v. Merekomendasikan mitigasi dan langkah-langkah perbaikan terhadap permasalahan permasalahan terkait dengan risiko kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta kepada Manajemen;

b. Duties and Responsibilities of the *Compliance Risk Management Committee*

- i. Formulating policies and systems related to *Compliance Risk Management*;
- ii. Checking and approving the *Compliance Risk Management* guidelines from all business groups and departments;
- iii. Reviewing and providing input/opinions on the *Compliance Risk Management* annual plan and monitoring of its realization;
- iv. Reviewing changes and implementation of the provisions of the applicable legislation, regulatory inspection findings, the imposition of sanctions and corrective measures, communication with regulators, BOCHK Jakarta issues related to significant compliance risks by providing opinions/recommendations on the matters to Management;
- v. Recommending mitigation and corrective measures to address problems related to the BOCHK Jakarta's compliance risk to the Management;

- vi. Merekomendasikan kandidat *Compliance Risk Officer* dari masing-masing bisnis unit dan kantor cabang pembantu kepada Manajemen;
- vii. Merekomendasikan pelatihan/pengajaran terkait dengan *Compliance Risk Management* untuk seluruh karyawan kepada Manajemen;
- viii. Perihal lainnya yang ditugaskan oleh *Country Manager*.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, *Compliance Risk Management Committee* telah mengadakan 4 (empat) kali rapat.

- vi. Recommending candidates for Compliance Risk Officer from each business unit and sub-branch office to Management;
- vii. Recommending training/teaching related to Compliance Risk Management for all employees to Management;
- viii. Other matters assigned by the Country Manager.

Frequency of Meetings

Throughout 2019, the Compliance Risk Management Committee held 4 (four) meetings.

8. AML COMMITTEE (dibentuk sejak 1 Agustus 2018)

a. Struktur dan Keanggotaan

Per 31 Desember 2019, susunan anggota *AML Committee* adalah sebagai berikut:

8. AML COMMITTEE (formed since August 1, 2018)

a. Structure and Membership

As of December 31, 2019, the composition of AML Committee members is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Komposisi Keanggotaan: Membership Composition: | Ketua/Chairperson: Deputy Country Manager |
| | Anggota voting/Voting Member: - Compliance Director (alternate Head of Committee) - Deputy Head of Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management - Head of AML Unit - Head of Banking Department - Head of Business Development Department - Head of Global Markets Department - Head of Financial Institution Department - Head of Corporate Banking Department I - Head of Corporate Banking Department II - Head of Trade Finance Department - Head of Operation Department - Head of IT Department - Head of Banking Service Operational Department - Sub-Branch Manager The East Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager Mangga Dua Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager CBD Pluit Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager Kelapa Gading Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager Melawai Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager Surabaya Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager PIK Sub-Branch - Sub-Branch Manager Medan Sub-Branch |
| | Anggota non-voting/non-voting member: AML Officer from AML Unit (Sekretaris/Secretary) |

b. Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab AML Committee

- i. Melakukan pengkajian and memberikan opini terhadap kebijakan, kaidah-kaidah dan peraturan-peraturan APU/PPT;
- ii. Melakukan evaluasi terhadap kecukupan sistem APU/PPT;
- iii. Mengambil langkah-langkah untuk meningkatkan AML/CTF *working system*;
- iv. Melakukan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan kebijakan, kaidah-kaidah dan peraturan-peraturan serta prosedur terkait dengan APU/PPT;
- v. Membantu BOCHK Jakarta untuk mengembangkan dan menerapkan sistem *customer due diligence* serta mekanisme pemantauan dan pelaporan yang efektif;
- vi. Melakukan kajian serta memberikan masukan-masukan/opini-opini terhadap rencana tahunan APU/PPT dan melakukan pemantuan terhadap realisasinya;
- vii. Melakukan pengkajian terhadap penerapan dan perubahan peraturan dan perundang-undangan, permasalahan-permasalahan APU/PPT yang signifikan dan memberikan opini/rekomendasi terkait dengan hal-hal tersebut kepada Manajemen;
- viii. Merekomendasikan kepada Management perihal mitigasi dan perbaikan-perbaikan atas risiko permasalahan-permasalahan terkait dengan APU/PPT;
- ix. Melaporkan/meneruskan resolusi komite kepada Manajemen; untuk persetujuan;
- x. Perihal lainnya yang ditugaskan oleh *Country Manager*;
- xi. Melakukan *review* dan melakukan perbaikan serta penyesuaian terhadap *AML Risk Appetite Statement*;
- xii. Melakukan pengkajian terhadap pelatihan dan meningkatkan pelatihan;
- xiii. Melakukan *review* dan melakukan analisa terhadap kasus-kasus.

Frekuensi Rapat

Sepanjang tahun 2019, *AML Committee* telah mengadakan 4 (empat) kali rapat.

b. Duties and Responsibilities of the AML Committee

- i. Reviewing and providing opinions on AML/CFT policies, rules and regulations;
- ii. Evaluating the adequacy to the AML/CFT system;
- iii. Taking steps to improve the AML/CFT working system;
- iv. Supervising the implementation of policies, rules and regulations and procedures related to AML/CFT;
- v. Assisting BOCHK Jakarta to develop and implement a customer due diligence system and effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms;
- vi. Conducting studies and providing input/opinions on the annual plan of AML/CFT and conduct monitoring of their realization;
- vii. Reviewing the application and amendment of rules and regulations, significant AML/CFT issues and providing opinions/recommendations relating to these matters to Management;
- viii. Recommending to Management about mitigation and improvements to the risk of problems related to AML/CFT;
- ix. Reporting/forwarding committee resolutions to Management for approval;
- x. Other matters assigned by the Country Manager;
- xi. Reviewing and making improvements and adjustments to the AML Risk Appetite Statement;
- xii. Assessing and improving training;
- xiii. Reviewing and analyzing cases.

Frequency of Meetings

During 2019, the AML Committee held 4 (four) meetings.

Penerapan Fungsi Kepatuhan

Penerapan fungsi kepatuhan di lingkungan BOCHK Jakarta dipimpin oleh seorang Direktur Kepatuhan yang bertanggung jawab dalam memastikan segala kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem, dan prosedur kegiatan usaha yang dijalankan oleh BOCHK Jakarta telah sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK, Bank Indonesia, dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Selain itu, Fungsi Kepatuhan memiliki tugas memastikan kepatuhan BOCHK Jakarta terhadap komitmen yang dibuat kepada OJK dan/atau otoritas pengawas lain yang berwenang.

Penerapan Fungsi Audit Internal

Sepanjang tahun 2019, fungsi Audit Internal telah dilaksanakan cukup efektif serta sesuai dengan Standar Profesional Audit Intern. Kualitas pelaksanaan audit akan senantiasa ditingkatkan secara berkelanjutan seiring dengan peningkatan kompleksitas dan ekposur risiko yang dihadapi BOCHK Jakarta.

Audit Internal telah melaporkan realisasi dan rekomendasi perbaikan atas hasil audit yang dilaksanakan SKAI selama tahun 2019 kepada *Country Manager*, Kantor Pusat dan OJK dengan tembusan kepada *Compliance Director*. Selanjutnya, laporan ini ditindaklanjuti secara berkala.

Penerapan Fungsi Audit Eksternal

Berdasarkan instruksi dari kantor pusat, BOCHK Jakarta menunjuk EY Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja sebagai auditor eksternal untuk melaksanakan audit independen atas laporan keuangan BOCHK Jakarta untuk tahun buku yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019.

Penunjukan Akuntan Publik tersebut telah memenuhi persyaratan legalitas dan administratif sesuai dengan peraturan OJK No. 3/POJK.03/2017 tanggal 27 Maret 2017 tentang Penggunaan Jasa Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik dalam Kegiatan Jasa Keuangan serta akuntan publik yang ditunjuk merupakan Akuntan Publik yang terdaftar di OJK.

Berdasarkan hasil audit yang dilakukan Akuntan Publik, ditetapkan bahwa laporan keuangan BOCHK Jakarta untuk tahun buku yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 disajikan secara wajar dalam semua hal yang material sesuai dengan standar akuntansi keuangan Indonesia.

Implementation of Compliance Function

The implementation of the compliance function within BOCHK Jakarta is led by a Compliance Director who is responsible for ensuring that all policies, regulations, systems and procedures of business activities carried out by BOCHK Jakarta are in accordance with the provisions of OJK, Bank Indonesia, and applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the Compliance Function has the task of ensuring the BOCHK Jakarta's compliance with commitments to OJK and/or other authorized supervisory authorities.

Implementation of Internal Audit Function

Throughout 2019, the Internal Audit function has been carried out quite effectively and in accordance with Internal Audit Professional Standards. The quality of conducting audits will always be continuously improved in line with the increasing complexity and risk exposure faced by BOCHK Jakarta.

Internal Audit has reported the realization and recommendations for improvement of the results of audits conducted by SKAI during 2019 to the Country Manager, Head Office and OJK with a copy to the Compliance Director. Furthermore, this report is followed up periodically.

Implementation of the External Audit Function

Based on instructions from the head office, BOCHK Jakarta appointed EY Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja as an external auditor to carry out an independent audit of the BOCHK Jakarta's financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019.

The appointment of the Public Accountant has fulfilled the legality and administrative requirements in accordance with OJK regulation No. 3/POJK.03/2017 dated March 27, 2017 concerning Use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accountant Offices in Financial Services Activities and appointed public accountants are Public Accountants registered in OJK.

Based on the results of audits conducted by the Public Accountant, it was determined that BOCHK's financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 were presented fairly in all material respects in accordance with Indonesian financial accounting standards.

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Termasuk Sistem Pengendalian Internal

Implementation of Risk Management Including Internal Control System

Manajemen Risiko

Secara umum, Kerangka Kerja Manajemen Risiko dan proses manajemen risiko telah dilaksanakan sesuai dengan tujuan bisnis, kebijakan, ukuran, kompleksitas bisnis dan kemampuan BOCHK Jakarta.

Pengawasan secara aktif telah dilakukan Manajemen terhadap pelaksanaan manajemen risiko di BOCHK Jakarta.

Proses identifikasi risiko dilakukan dengan tujuan mengidentifikasi seluruh jenis risiko dari setiap aktivitas fungsional yang berpotensi merugikan BOCHK Jakarta dan mengukur profil risiko BOCHK Jakarta.

Sistem Pengendalian Internal

Sistem pengendalian internal diterapkan dalam seluruh aktivitas dan di seluruh unit kerja BOCHK Jakarta. Sistem pengendalian internal dirancang agar dapat memberikan suatu keyakinan terhadap efektivitas dan efisiensi operasional BOCHK Jakarta, menjamin tersedianya pelaporan keuangan yang akurat dan andal, meningkatkan kepatuhan terhadap prosedur dan peraturan yang diberlakukan, mengurangi risiko terjadinya kerugian, penyimpangan dan pelanggaran aspek kehati-hatian, serta menyempurnakan proses manajemen risiko yang efektif.

Penyediaan Dana Kepada Pihak Terkait (Related Party) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (Large Exposure)

Penyediaan Dana kepada Pihak Terkait (*Related Party*) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (*Large Exposure*) per tanggal 31 Desember 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

Risk Management

In general, the Risk Management Framework and the risk management process have been carried out in accordance with business objectives, policies, size, business complexity and capabilities of BOCHK Jakarta.

Active supervision has been carried out by Management of the implementation of risk management in BOCHK Jakarta.

The process of risk identification is carried out with the aim to identify all types of risks from any functional activity that has the potential to harm BOCHK Jakarta and to measure the risk profile of BOCHK Jakarta.

Internal Control System

The internal control system is implemented in all activities and the work units of BOCHK Jakarta. It is designed to gain the confidence in the effectiveness and efficiency of the BOCHK Jakarta's operations, ensure the availability of accurate and reliable financial reporting, improve the compliance with applicable procedures and regulations, reduce the risk of losses, irregularities and violation of the precautionary aspect, and improve the effective risk management process.

Provision of Funds to Related Party and Provision of Large Exposure

Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Provision of Large Exposure as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

| No. | Penyediaan Dana Provision of Funds | Jumlah Total | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Debitur Debtor | Nominal (dalam jutaan Rp) Nominal (in Rp millions) |
| 1. | Kepada Pihak Terkait/ To Related Parties | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Kepada Debitur Inti/ To Core Debtors: | | |
| | a. Individu/Individual | 0 | 0 |
| | b. Grup/Group | 10 | 13,698.32 |

Rencana Strategis BOCHK Jakarta

Strategic Plan of BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta menyusun rencana strategis setiap tahun yang terdiri dari rencana jangka panjang (*corporate plan*) dan rencana jangka pendek/menengah. Pada rencana jangka panjang dijabarkan nilai-nilai dasar utama yang dalam mencapai tujuan strategis BOCHK Jakarta yakni *Responsibility* (Tanggung Jawab), *Integrity* (Integritas), *Professionalism* (Profesionalisme), *Innovation* (Inovasi), *Prudence* (Kehati-hatian) dan *Performance* (Kinerja). Pada rencana jangka pendek/menengah dijabarkan rencana penyelenggaraan bisnis dalam 1-3 tahun ke depan dengan mempertimbangkan baik kondisi ekonomi dan pasar keuangan lokal maupun global serta strategi pencapaian yang akan dilakukan oleh BOCHK Jakarta. Rencana Bisnis BOCHK Jakarta setiap unit bisnis didiskusikan dengan pimpinan lokal dan juga dengan manajemen unit bisnis terkait di kantor pusat, serta disetujui oleh *Oversight Committee* sebelum diserahkan ke OJK sebelum akhir bulan Juni.

Rencana Bisnis Bank dimonitor secara terus-menerus dan dilaporkan secara berkala ke OJK setiap kuartal. Pengawasan atas pencapaian rencana bisnis juga dilakukan oleh *Oversight Committee* yang secara berkala setiap semester menyampaikan laporan pengawasan terhadap realisasi rencana bisnis kepada OJK. Dengan adanya perubahan pada pasar, kebutuhan nasabah dan juga keadaan ekonomi Indonesia maupun global, rencana bisnis dapat ditinjau kembali dan dilakukan revisi untuk kemudian diserahkan ke OJK sebelum akhir bulan Juni tahun berjalan.

BOCHK Jakarta arranges a strategic plan annually consisting of a long-term plan (*corporate plan*) and a short/medium term plan. In the long-term plan, the main basic values are set out in achieving the BOCHK Jakarta's strategic objectives, namely *Responsibility*, *Integrity*, *Professionalism*, *Innovation*, *Prudence* and *Performance*. In the short/medium term plan, the business implementation plan is outlined in the next 1-3 years taking into account local and global economic conditions and financial markets as well as the achievement strategies to be carried out by BOCHK Jakarta. BOCHK Jakarta's Business Plan for each business unit is discussed with the local leaders and the management of the relevant business units at the head office, and approved by the Oversight Committee before being submitted to OJK before the end of June.

Business Plan of BOCHK Jakarta is monitored continuously and reported regularly to OJK every quarter. Supervision of the achievement of business plans is also carried out by the Oversight Committee which periodically every semester submits a supervisory report on the realization of the business plan to OJK. With changes in the market, customer needs and also the condition of the Indonesian and global economy, the business plan can be reviewed and revised for further submit to OJK before end of June of the current year.

Transparansi Perkara Hukum dan Perkara Penting

Transparency of Legal and Important Case

Perkara Hukum

Hingga akhir tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta menghadapi perkara hukum sebagai berikut:

Legal Case

Up to the end of 2019, BOCHK Jakarta encountered the following legal cases:

| Perkara Hukum Legal Case | Jumlah Kasus Total Case | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Perdata Civil | Pidana Criminal |
| Telah mendapatkan putusan yang mempunyai kekuatan hukum tetap Has obtained a decision that has permanent legal force | N/A | N/A |
| Dalam proses penyelesaian In the process of completion | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 0 |

Perkara Penting

Sepanjang tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta telah menghadapi perkara penting sebanyak 2 (dua) kasus.

Important Case

Throughout 2019, BOCHK Jakarta encountered 2 (two) important cases.

Kepemilikan Saham Anggota Manajemen yang Mencapai 5% (Lima Persen) Atau Lebih dari Modal Disetor

Share Ownership of Management Members which Reaches 5% (Five Percent) or More than Paid-up Capital

Tidak ada anggota Manajemen yang memiliki saham sebesar 5% atau lebih dari total modal disetor BOCHK.

There is no member of Management who own shares of 5% or more of the total paid up capital of BOCHK.

Frekuensi Rapat Dewan Komisaris

Frequency of Board of Commissioners Meeting

BOCHK Jakarta sebagai Kantor Cabang Bank Asing maka sesuai Peraturan OJK No. 55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola yang Baik bagi Bank Umum, maka pelaksanaan fungsi Dewan Komisaris disesuaikan dengan struktur organisasi yang berlaku pada BOCHK Jakarta.

BOCHK Jakarta as a Branch Office of Foreign Bank according to the OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Implementation of Good Governance for Commercial Banks, the implementation of the Board of Commissioners' functions is adjusted to the organization structure applicable to BOCHK Jakarta.

Dalam Konstitusi yang telah disempurnakan pada bulan September 2019, diatur bahwa *Oversight Committee* yang melaksanakan fungsi Dewan Komisaris menyelenggarakan rapat sebanyak 4 (empat) kali dalam 1 (satu) tahun dimana seluruhnya dihadiri secara fisik oleh anggota *Oversight Committee*.

In the Constitution which was amended in September 2019, it was stipulated that the Oversight Committee which carried out the functions of the Board of Commissioners held 4 (four) meetings in 1 (one) year in which all were attended physically by members of the Oversight Committee.

Pengungkapan Penyimpangan Internal

Disclosures of Internal Deviation

Sepanjang tahun 2019, tidak terjadi penyimpangan internal di lingkungan BOCHK Jakarta, baik yang dilakukan oleh anggota Manajemen dan karyawan, terkait dengan proses kerja dan aktivitas operasional yang mempengaruhi kondisi keuangan BOCHK Jakarta.

Throughout 2019, there was no internal deviation at BOCHK Jakarta, both conducted by members of Management and employees, related to work processes and operational activities that affect the financial condition of BOCHK Jakarta.

Transaksi yang Mengandung Benturan Kepentingan

Transactions that Contain Conflicts of Interest

Selama tahun 2019, tidak ada transaksi yang melibatkan benturan kepentingan atau mengandung benturan kepentingan.

During 2019, there was no transaction that involved a conflict of interest or contained a conflict of interest.

Sanksi Administratif

Administrative Sanction

Sepanjang tahun 2019, tidak terdapat sanksi administratif bersifat material yang mempengaruhi kelangsungan usaha BOCHK Jakarta. Sanksi administratif dalam bentuk penalti oleh OJK atau otoritas lain merupakan sanksi atas kesalahan pelaporan dan tidak bersifat material.

During 2019, there was no material administrative sanction that affected the business continuity of BOCHK Jakarta. Administrative sanctions in the form of penalties by the OJK or other authorities are sanctions for reporting errors and are not material.

Pemberian Dana untuk Kegiatan Sosial dan Kegiatan Politik Selama Periode Pelaporan

Funding for Social Activities and Political Activities During Reporting Periods

Kegiatan Sosial

Sebagai perwujudan dari pelaksanaan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (*Corporate Social Responsibility*) BOCHK Jakarta turut aktif berkontribusi dalam pemberian dana untuk kegiatan sosial.

Selama tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta telah memberikan kontribusi nyata dalam memberikan bantuan atas bencana alam sebagaimana di bawah ini:

Social Activities

As an embodiment of the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility, BOCHK Jakarta actively contributes in the provision of funds for social activities.

During 2019, BOCHK Jakarta has made a real contribution in providing assistance for natural disasters is as below:



7 Januari 2019/ January 7, 2019

Sumbangan untuk Tsunami di Selat Sunda (Banten & Lampung)
Donation for Sunda Strait (Banten & Lampung) Tsunami

IDR 200,000,000



27 Maret 2019/ March 27, 2019

Donasi untuk Banjir Sentani - Jayapura
Donation for Sentani - Jayapura Flooding

IDR 200,000,000

Kegiatan Politik

BOCHK Jakarta tidak pernah melakukan pemberian dana yang ditujukan untuk kegiatan politik.

Political Activities

BOCHK Jakarta has never made funds intended for political activities.

Kebijakan Remunerasi

Remuneration Policy

Dalam rangka meningkatkan tata kelola dalam pemberian remunerasi, BOCHK Jakarta telah memiliki kebijakan tertulis Remunerasi bagi Manajemen dan Pegawai BOCHK Jakarta dengan tetap memperhatikan kepentingan pegawai, BOCHK Jakarta, dan pemangku kepentingan.

BOCHK Jakarta sebagai Kantor Cabang Bank Asing, BOCHK Jakarta dalam penyusunan kebijakan remunerasi BOCHK Jakarta sesuai pada kebijakan Kantor Pusat yang tetap mengacu pada POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi bagi Bank Umum dan kebijakan Bank pun telah memperhatikan skala usaha, kompleksitas usaha, *peer group*, tingkat inflasi, kondisi dan kemampuan keuangan BOCHK Jakarta.

Penetapan Remunerasi-Remunerasi yang Diberikan kepada Manajemen dan Seluruh Karyawan Terdiri dari:

1. Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap adalah remunerasi yang tidak dikaitkan dengan kinerja dan risiko, antara lain gaji pokok, fasilitas, tunjangan perumahan, tunjangan kesehatan, tunjangan pendidikan, tunjangan hari raya, dan pensiun.
2. Remunerasi Variabel. Jenis remunerasi ini terkait dengan kinerja dan risiko yang dihadapi Permanent dan dapat diberikan dalam bentuk tunai. Remunerasi ini dapat meliputi bonus, insentif jangka panjang, dan bentuk lainnya.

Remunerasi Dikaitkan dengan Risiko

Dalam menetapkan risiko yang dikaitkan dengan Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel, BOCHK Jakarta telah memperhatikan risiko yang paling berpengaruh dalam kegiatan usaha sebagai risiko utama mengacu pada ketentuan OJK yang mengatur mengenai penerapan manajemen risiko bagi bank umum. Secara umum terdapat 8 (delapan) risiko dalam kegiatan usaha BOCHK Jakarta, yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, risiko strategik, dan risiko kepatuhan.

In order to improve governance in the provision of remuneration, BOCHK Jakarta has a written policy on Remuneration for the Management and Employees of BOCHK Jakarta by taking into account the interests of employees, BOCHK Jakarta, and stakeholders.

BOCHK Jakarta as Branch Office Foreign Bank, BOCHK Jakarta in the preparation of BOCHK Jakarta' remuneration policies in accordance with Head Office policies that still refer to POJK No.45/POJK.03/2015 concerning Application of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks and Bank policies have also been pay attention to business scale, business complexity, peer group, inflation rate, condition and financial capability of the BOCHK Jakarta.

Determination of Remunerations to Management and All Employees Consisting of:

1. Permanent Remuneration is remuneration that is not related to performance and risk, including basic salary, facilities, housing allowances, medical benefits, education benefits, holiday benefits, and pensions.
2. Variable Remuneration. This type of remuneration is related to the performance and risks faced by the Permanent and can be given in cash. This remuneration can include bonuses, long-term incentives, and other forms.

Remuneration Related to Risk

In determining the risks associated with Variable Remuneration, BOCHK Jakarta has considered the risks most influential in business activities as the main risk referring to the provisions of the OJK which regulates the implementation of risk management for commercial banks. Generally there are 8 (eight) risks in BOCHK Jakarta's business activities, namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, reputation risk, strategic risk, and compliance risk.

Pengukuran Kinerja Dikaitkan dengan Remunerasi

BOCHK Jakarta harus memperhatikan perbedaan (*gap*) Remunerasi antar tingkat jabatan sehingga dapat mengurangi potensi terjadinya konflik internal dan risiko operasional seperti *fraud* atau risiko operasional lain dalam menetapkan kebijakan pemberian Remunerasi yang Bersifat Tetap.

Performance Measurement Related to Remuneration

BOCHK Jakarta must pay attention to the gap (remuneration) between levels of positions so as to reduce the potential for internal conflicts and operational risks such as fraud or other operational risks in setting policies for granting Permanent Remuneration.

Paket Remunerasi dan Fasilitas yang Diterima oleh Manajemen Mencakup Struktur Remunerasi dan Rincian Jumlah Nominal

Remuneration Package and Facilities Received by Management Covering Remuneration Structure and Details of Nominal Amount

| Jenis Remunerasi dan Fasilitas Lain Types of Remuneration and Other Facilities | Jumlah Diterima dalam 1 Tahun Amount Received in 1 Year | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Manajemen Management | |
| | Orang People | Jutaan Rp Rp Millions |
| 1. Remunerasi (gaji, bonus, tunjangan rutin, tantiem, dan fasilitas lainnya dalam bentuk non natura) Remuneration (salary, bonuses, routine benefits, tantiem, and other facilities in the form of non-benefits) | 6 | 29.465,53 |
| 2. Fasilitas lain dalam bentuk natura (perumahan, transportasi, asuransi kesehatan dan sebagainya) yang: Other facilities in kind (housing, transportation, health insurance and so on) which: a. can be owned/ dapat dimiliki b. can't be owned/ tidak dapat dimiliki | 6 | 1.774,34 |
| Total | 6 | 31.239,87 |

Paket Remunerasi yang Dikelompokkan dalam Tingkat Penghasilan yang Diterima oleh Manajemen dalam 1 (Satu) Tahun

Remuneration Package Categorized in Income Level Accepted by Management in 1 (One) Year

| Jumlah Remunerasi per Orang dalam 1 tahun *) Amount of Remuneration per Person in 1 year *) | Jumlah Manajemen Total Management |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Di atas Rp2 miliar Above Rp2 billion | 5 |
| Di atas Rp1 miliar s.d. Rp2 miliar Above Rp1 billion to Rp2 billion | 1 |
| Di atas Rp500 juta s.d. Rp1 miliar Above Rp500 million to Rp1 billion | - |
| Rp500 juta ke bawah Rp500 million and below | - |

*) yang diterima secara tunai

*) received in cash

Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel

1. Diberikan dalam bentuk tunai dan/atau saham atau instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan BOCHK.
2. Dalam menetapkan kebijakan pemberian Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel, bank Bank wajib memperhatikan skala usaha, kompleksitas usaha, *peer group*, tingkat inflasi, kondisi dan kemampuan keuangan serta tidak bertentangan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan.
3. Dalam menetapkan risiko yang dikaitkan dengan Remunerasi yang Bersifat Variabel, BOCHK Jakarta telah memperhatikan risiko yang paling berpengaruh dalam kegiatan usaha sebagai risiko utama mengacu pada ketentuan OJK yang mengatur mengenai penerapan manajemen risiko bagi bank umum.

Penetapan Material Risk Taker (MRT)

BOCHK Jakarta telah menetapkan pihak yang menjadi MRTI berdasarkan pendekatan berikut:

1. Pendekatan Kualitatif. Merupakan *Senior Management* atau pejabat *Key Personnel* yang karena tugas dan tanggung jawabnya mengambil keputusan yang berdampak signifikan terhadap profil risiko Bank.
2. Pendekatan Kuantitatif. *Senior Management* atau pejabat *Key Personnel* yang memperoleh remunerasi yang bersifat variabel dengan nilai yang besar.

Rasio Gaji Tertinggi dan Terendah

| Perbandingan Comparison | Rasio Ratio |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Rasio gaji Pegawai yang tertinggi dan terendah Highest and lowest salary ratio of employee | 1:19,58 |
| Rasio gaji Direksi yang tertinggi dan terendah Highest and lowest salary ratio of Directors | 1:4,46 |
| Rasio gaji Komisaris yang tertinggi dan terendah The highest and lowest salary ratio of Commissioners | N/A |
| Rasio gaji Direksi tertinggi dan Pegawai tertinggi Highest salary ratio of Directors and Highest Employees | 1:3,72 |

Variable Remuneration

1. Given in cash and/or shares or share-based instruments issued by BOCHK.
2. In determining variable remuneration policies, BOCHK Jakarta is required to pay attention to business scale, business complexity, peer groups, inflation rates, financial conditions and capabilities and do not conflict with statutory regulations.
3. In determining the risks associated with Variable Remuneration, BOCHK Jakarta has considered the most influential risks in business activities as the main risks referring to the provisions of the OJK which regulates the implementation of risk management for commercial banks.

Determination of Material Risk Taker (MRT)

BOCHK Jakarta has determined parties to become MRTI based on the following approach:

1. Qualitative Approach. Senior Management or Key Personnel official who because of his duties and responsibilities makes decisions that have a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile.
2. Quantitative Approach. Senior Management or Key Personnel officials who obtain variable remuneration with a large value.

Highest and Lowest Salary Ratio

Laporan atas Aktivitas Usaha yang Berdampak Pada Lingkungan

Reports for Business Activities that Affect Environment

Dikarenakan wilayah operasi usaha berada di lingkup perkantoran yang terbatas dan tidak bersinggungan langsung dengan lingkungan, BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki laporan atas aktivitas usaha yang mencemari lingkungan yang dapat disajikan dalam laporan tahunan ini. Namun demikian, BOCHK Jakarta senantiasa ikut bergerak dalam upaya pelestarian lingkungan melalui berbagai kebijakan, salah satunya penghematan penggunaan kertas dan air dalam setiap kegiatan operasional.

As the area of business operation is in the limited scope of office and does not directly interfere with the environment, BOCHK Jakarta does not have a report on business activities that affect the environment that can be presented in this annual report. However, BOCHK Jakarta has always been involved in environmental conservation efforts through various policies, one of which is the savings in the use of paper and water in every operational activity.

Akses Informasi dan Data BOCHK Jakarta

Access to Information and Data of BOCHK Jakarta

Sesuai dengan POJK No. 6/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 31 Maret 2015 dan perubahannya POJK No. 32/POJK/03.2016 tanggal 8 Agustus 2016 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank, BOCHK Jakarta telah melaksanakan transparansi data serta mewujudkan kemudahan dalam mengakses informasi terkait BOCHK Jakarta dengan mempublikasikan informasi keuangan baik secara bulanan melalui website, triwulan melalui surat kabar, serta laporan tahunan melalui *website*. Seluruh laporan dapat dengan mudah diakses oleh khalayak umum dan para pemangku kepentingan BOCHK Jakarta melalui *website* www.bankofchina.co.id.

In accordance with POJK No. 6/POJK.03/2015 dated March 31, 2015 and amended POJK No. 32/POJK/03.2016 dated August 8, 2016 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports, BOCHK Jakarta has implemented data transparency and has realized the convenience in accessing information related to BOCHK Jakarta by publishing financial information both on a monthly basis through the website, quarterly through newspapers, and annual reports through the website. All reports can be easily accessed by the public and stakeholders of BOCHK Jakarta through the website www.bankofchina.co.id.



Whistleblowing System

Whistleblowing System

BOCHK Jakarta berkomitmen melestarikan lingkungan kerja yang kondusif, etis, serta bebas dari tindakan *fraud*, korupsi dan penyuapan, dan perilaku yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan BOCHK Jakarta. Demi mewujudkan tujuan tersebut, BOCHK Jakarta memiliki mekanisme penanganan pengaduan *whistleblower* yang dilengkapi dengan aturan *whistleblower* untuk mendorong dan memudahkan *whistleblower* melaporkan pelanggaran maupun potensi pelanggaran.

Mengingat pentingnya *whistleblowing system*, BOCHK Jakarta telah menyediakan akses pengaduan untuk *whistleblower* yaitu yang disampaikan langsung kepada BOCHK.

Sepanjang tahun 2019, tidak terdapat laporan *whistleblowing system* di BOCHK Jakarta.

BOCHK Jakarta is committed to maintain a favorable, ethical workplace that is free from any fraud, corruption and bribery, and behavior that is not in accordance with BOCHK Jakarta regulations. To realize this goal, BOCHK Jakarta has whistleblowing system that is equipped with a whistleblower rules to encourage and facilitate whistleblower to report violations or potential violations.

Considering the importance of the whistleblowing system, BOCHK Jakarta has provided complaint access to the whistleblower to submit the complaint directly to BOCHK.

During 2019, there was no whistleblowing system report at BOCHK Jakarta.

Keberagaman Komposisi Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta

Diversity of Composition of BOCHK Jakarta Management

Demi kelancaran aktivitas usaha serta memastikan proses pengambilan keputusan dengan baik dan tepat sasaran, Manajemen BOCHK Jakarta yang terpilih berasal dari bidang perbankan dengan pengalaman lebih dari lima tahun.

For the smooth running of business activities and ensuring the decision-making process is well and on target, the selected BOCHK Jakarta Management come from the banking field with more than five years experiences.

06

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility





Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility

Tanggung Jawab terhadap Lingkungan Hidup

Meskipun aktivitas usaha BOCHK Jakarta tidak berdampak langsung terhadap lingkungan hidup, BOCHK Jakarta tetap berkomitmen untuk berperan aktif dalam pemeliharaan lingkungan hidup yang berkelanjutan guna meminimalisir risiko atau dampak operasional terhadap lingkungan. BOCHK Jakarta menjalankan tanggung jawab terhadap lingkungan hidup melalui berbagai kontribusi nyata yang diterapkan dalam setiap aktivitas usaha di lingkungan kantor BOCHK Jakarta.

Salah satu caranya adalah dengan melakukan efisiensi, di antaranya melalui kebijakan penghematan penggunaan kertas, penggunaan listrik, maupun penggunaan bahan bakar. Implementasi kebijakan ini tidak hanya memberi dampak positif bagi aspek lingkungan, tetapi juga menciptakan budaya efisiensi di lingkungan BOCHK Jakarta.

Tanggung Jawab terhadap Ketenagakerjaan, Kesehatan, dan Keselamatan Kerja

BOCHK Jakarta sangat menyadari akan pentingnya keberadaan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) dalam perkembangan dan kelangsungan usahanya. Oleh sebab itu, BOCHK Jakarta berkomitmen untuk senantiasa mengelola dan fokus pada peningkatan kualitas SDM dengan mengadakan berbagai pelatihan.

Selain pelatihan, BOCHK Jakarta juga memiliki beberapa kebijakan terkait ketenagakerjaan yang diterapkan kepada seluruh karyawan tanpa terkecuali, antara lain Peraturan Perusahaan dan *Employee Loan*.

Meskipun kegiatan usaha sebagian besar dilakukan di perkantoran dengan risiko kerja yang rendah, BOCHK Jakarta selalu memprioritaskan kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja para karyawan. Demi menjamin kesehatan tenaga kerja, BOCHK Jakarta mengikutsertakan para karyawan dalam asuransi kesehatan.

Responsibility for Environment

Although BOCHK Jakarta's business activities do not have a direct impact on the environment, BOCHK Jakarta remains committed to play an active role in the maintenance of a sustainable environment to minimize risks or operational impacts on the environment. BOCHK Jakarta carries out environmental responsibility through various real contributions that are applied in every business activity in BOCHK Jakarta's workplace.

One way to implement this responsibility is by efficiency, among others through policies on saving paper usage, electricity usage, and fuel use. The implementation of this policy does not only give a positive impact on environmental aspects, but this also creates a culture of efficiency in BOCHK Jakarta workplace.

Responsibility for Employment, Occupational Health and Safety

BOCHK Jakarta is highly aware on the importance of Human Resources (HR) in the development and continuity of its business. Therefore, BOCHK Jakarta is committed to continually manage and focus on improving the quality of human resources by holding various training activities.

In addition to training, BOCHK Jakarta also has several employment-related policies that are applied to all employees without exception, including Company Regulation and Employee Loan.

Even though business activities are mostly conducted in the office with low work risk, BOCHK Jakarta always prioritizes the occupational health and safety of its employees. To ensure the employees' health, BOCHK Jakarta registers them in health insurance.

Selain itu, BOCHK Jakarta memiliki program keselamatan kerja yang meliputi BPJS Kesehatan, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, asuransi atas kematian dan kecelakaan yang menyebabkan cacat tetap serta membentuk *Three Prevention Office*.

Three Prevention Office memiliki ruang lingkup kerja, yang meliputi:

1. Menetapkan tiga konsep 'supremasi kehidupan dan keselamatan yang utama' agar mencapai pencegahan dini demi menghilangkan bahaya tersembunyi; respons yang cepat untuk menindaklanjuti kejadian pada saat itu; dan penanganan yang tepat setelahnya untuk melindungi reputasi.
2. Membiasakan dan sepenuhnya mematuhi tiga aturan dan peraturan manajemen pencegahan.
3. Menerapkan tindakan pencegahan keselamatan melalui inspeksi diri, perbaikan masalah yang ada, penghapusan risiko keamanan, dan penerapan tindakan pencegahan keselamatan.
4. Meningkatkan kemampuan ketiga manajemen pencegahan tersebut melalui partisipasi aktif dalam pendidikan dan pelatihan keselamatan, terbiasa dengan rencana darurat, terbiasa dengan penggunaan peralatan alarm pemadam kebakaran.

Tanggung Jawab terhadap Pengembangan Sosial dan Masyarakat

Sebagai perwujudan dari pelaksanaan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (*Corporate Social Responsibility/ CSR*), BOCHK Jakarta turut aktif berkontribusi dalam pemberian dana untuk kegiatan pengembangan sosial dan masyarakat. Tanggung jawab ini diwujudkan melalui program-program di berbagai bidang, antara lain program bantuan bencana alam, kegiatan di bidang pendidikan, dan penyelenggaraan kegiatan sosial lainnya. Adapun BOCHK Jakarta tidak pernah mengalokasikan dana yang ditujukan untuk kegiatan politik.

In addition, BOCHK Jakarta has work safety programs including BPJS Kesehatan, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, insurance for deaths and accidents that cause permanent disability and form a *Three Prevention Office*.

Three Prevention Office has a scope of work, that includes:

1. To establish the three concepts of 'life supremacy and safety first' in order to achieve before-hand prevention to eliminate hidden dangers; prompt response to follow up incident in time; and proper handling afterwards to protect reputation.
2. Be familiar with and strictly abide by the three prevention management rules and regulations.
3. To implement safety precautions through self-inspection, rectification of existing problems, elimination of security risks, and implementation of safety precautions.
4. To improve the capability of the three preventions management through active participation in safety education and training, be familiar with emergency plans, be familiar with the use of alarm equipment, fire-fighting equipment

Responsibility for Social and Community Development

As an embodiment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) implementation, BOCHK Jakarta actively contributes in providing funding for social and community development activities. This responsibility is actualized through the programs in various fields, including natural disaster relief programs, activities in education sector, and the implementation of other social care activities. BOCHK Jakarta never allocates funds intended for political activities.

Sepanjang tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta telah memberikan kontribusi nyata terhadap pengembangan sosial dan masyarakat. Rincian program dan kegiatan CSR BOCHK Jakarta dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut ini:

Throughout 2019, BOCHK Jakarta has made a real contribution to social and community development. Details of BOCHK Jakarta CSR programs and activities can be seen in the following table:

| No. | Tanggal Kegiatan Date of Activity | Nama Kegiatan Name of Activity | Jumlah Nominal (Rp) Nominal Value (Rp) | Penjelasan Description |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 7 Januari 2019 January 7, 2019 | Donation for Tsunami Banten & Lampung | Rp200.000.000 | Pemberian donasi atas bencana tsunami di wilayah Pandeglang, Banten hingga Lampung Donation for the tsunami disaster in Pandeglang, Banten to Lampung |
| 2. | 27 Maret 2019 March 27, 2019 | Donation for Sentani - Papua | Rp200.000.000 | Pemberian donasi atas banjir bandang yang melanda Sentani, Kabupaten Jayapura, Papua. Donation for the flash floods that hit Sentani, Jayapura Regency, Papua. |

Program Bidang Pendidikan

BOCHK Jakarta memiliki program pendidikan yang berupa Master Program, yaitu program yang diberikan kepada karyawan BOCHK Jakarta untuk menempuh pendidikan pasca sarjana. Selain itu, BOCHK Jakarta juga melaksanakan edukasi keuangan kepada nasabah dan masyarakat dalam bentuk seminar dan pembinaan lainnya.

Education Program

BOCHK Jakarta has an education program in the form of a Master Program, a program given to BOCHK Jakarta employees to undertake master's degree. Moreover, BOCHK Jakarta also conducted financial education for customers and the public in the form of seminar and other coaching methods.

Tanggung Jawab terhadap Konsumen

BOCHK Jakarta sepenuhnya menyadari bahwa konsumen merupakan bagian integral dalam perkembangan bisnis. Karenanya, BOCHK Jakarta selalu merancang dan mengembangkan berbagai program untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pelanggan. Selain itu, BOCHK Jakarta juga melakukan sosialisasi mengenai produk dan jasa yang ditawarkan kepada para pelanggan secara langsung di kantor-kantor cabang. BOCHK Jakarta juga memfasilitasi keterbukaan informasi mengenai produk, dan layanan di situs www.bankofchina.co.id.

Responsibility to Consumers

BOCHK Jakarta is fully aware that consumer is an integral part of business development. Therefore, BOCHK Jakarta always plans and develops various programs to meet customer needs. In addition, BOCHK Jakarta also conducts socialization regarding products and services offered to customers directly at branch offices. BOCHK Jakarta also facilitates information disclosure about products and services on the website www.bankofchina.co.id.

Sepanjang tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta tidak memiliki pengaduan terkait pelanggaran apapun.

Throughout 2019, BOCHK Jakarta did not receive any complaints related to any violations.

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07

Laporan Keberlanjutan
Sustainability Report



Penjelasan Strategi Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta

Explanation of BOCHK's Jakarta Sustainability Strategy

Sebagai Lembaga Jasa Keuangan (LJK), Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta atau disebut BOCHK Jakarta atau Bank memegang peran yang vital bagi pelestarian lingkungan. Hal tersebut dikarenakan BOCHK Jakarta merupakan salah satu lembaga jasa keuangan yang dituju oleh para nasabah yang datang dari berbagai kalangan dengan beragam tujuan pendanaan. Maka dari itu, untuk merespons ragam tujuan pendanaan nasabah, BOCHK Jakarta senantiasa berkomitmen untuk melakukan seleksi secara ketat terhadap proses pinjaman, sehingga dana-dana yang disalurkan tidak disalahgunakan oleh nasabah untuk berbagai kegiatan yang merusak lingkungan.

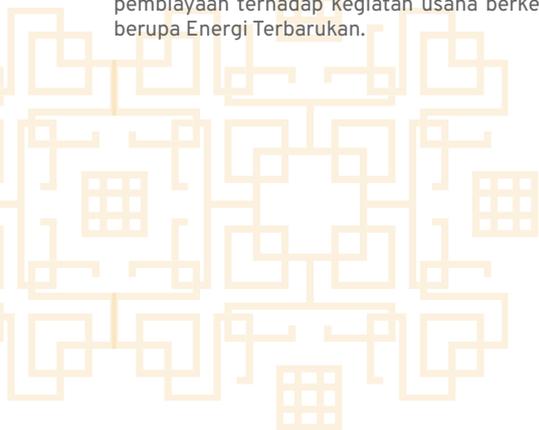
BOCHK Jakarta menerapkan sustainable finance, yaitu usaha pembangunan yang didasari tiga aspek orientasi seperti *profit* (keuntungan), *people* (hubungan sosial masyarakat), serta *planet* (perlindungan terhadap sumber daya alam dan lingkungan hidup). Berdasarkan ketentuan yang dikeluarkan oleh OJK, *sustainable finance* terdiri dari 5 (lima) dimensi, di antaranya pencapaian keunggulan industri, sosial, dan ekonomi dalam rangka mengurangi ancaman pemanasan global serta pencegahan terhadap permasalahan lingkungan hidup dan sosial lainnya; pergeseran target menuju ekonomi rendah karbon yang kompetitif; promosi investasi ramah lingkungan hidup di berbagai sektor usaha/ekonomi, dan pemberian dukungan pada pelaksanaan prinsip-prinsip pembangunan Indonesia 4P (*pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-poor, dan pro-environment*).

Dengan penerapan paradigma seperti itu, BOCHK Jakarta berpartisipasi dalam mendukung program-program pembiayaan dan investasi yang berkelanjutan atau tidak merusak lingkungan. Dukungan tersebut diwujudkan BOCHK Jakarta melalui pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan, seperti pembiayaan terhadap kegiatan usaha berkelanjutan berupa Energi Terbarukan.

As a Financial Services Institution (LJK), the Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch or BOCHK Jakarta or the Bank plays a vital role for environmental preservation. That is because BOCHK Jakarta is one of the financial services institutions targeted by customers who come from various groups with various funding objectives. Therefore, to respond to a variety of customer funding goals, BOCHK Jakarta is always committed to conducting a rigorous selection of the loan process, so that the funds channeled are not misused by customers for various activities that damage the environment.

BOCHK Jakarta implements sustainable finance, which is a development effort based on three aspects of orientation such as profit, people (social relations), and the planet (protection of natural resources and the environment). Based on the provisions issued by the OJK, sustainable finance consists of 5 (five) dimensions, including the achievement of industrial, social and economic excellence in order to reduce the threat of global warming and prevention of other environmental and social problems; shifting targets towards a competitive low carbon economy; promotion of environmentally friendly investment in various business/economic sectors, and providing support for the implementation of the principles of Indonesia's 4P development (*pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-poor, and pro-environment*).

With the adoption of such a paradigm, BOCHK Jakarta participates in supporting financing and investment programs that are sustainable or do not damage the environment. This support is manifested by BOCHK Jakarta through financing for environmentally friendly business activities, such as financing for sustainable business activities in the form of Renewable Energy.





Ikhtisar Aspek Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta

Sustainability Aspect Highlights of BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta berkomitmen untuk mewujudkan perekonomian nasional yang tumbuh secara stabil, inklusif, dan berkelanjutan dengan tujuan akhir memberikan kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial kepada seluruh rakyat, serta melindungi dan mengelola lingkungan hidup secara bijaksana di Indonesia. Proses pembangunan ekonomi harus mengedepankan keselarasan aspek ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan hidup. Jika penyelenggaraan pembangunan hanya dimaksudkan untuk mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi, maka hal tersebut akan melahirkan kesenjangan sosial dan penurunan kualitas lingkungan hidup dengan segala implikasinya.

Dalam mencapai perekonomian nasional yang tumbuh secara stabil, inklusif, dan berkelanjutan, BOCHK Jakarta memandang bahwa dukungan dari sistem keuangan sangat diperlukan, khususnya sistem keuangan yang dapat mencegah terjadinya praktik pendanaan atau investasi pada kegiatan usaha yang menggunakan sumber daya secara berlebihan, dapat meningkatkan kesenjangan sosial, dan mengakibatkan kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup.

Sejalan dengan visi, misi, dan nilai-nilai BOCHK Jakarta, BOCHK Jakarta berkomitmen untuk mewujudkan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan, di antaranya untuk menjamin keutuhan Lingkungan Hidup serta keselamatan, kemampuan, kesejahteraan, dan mutu hidup generasi masa kini dan generasi masa depan.

BOCHK Jakarta menyadari pentingnya pembangunan yang selaras, baik antar kepentingan ekonomi, sosial, dan Lingkungan Hidup. Maka dari itu, BOCHK Jakarta senantiasa mendukung penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang telah diinisiasi oleh OJK dalam peraturan OJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 tanggal 27 Juli 2017 tentang Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan Bagi Lembaga Jasa Keuangan, Emiten, dan Perusahaan Publik.

Berikut ini visi, misi, tujuan, program, indikator pengawasan dan evaluasi dari program Keuangan Berkelanjutan, alokasi sumber daya (dana, manusia dan mitra kerja sama) untuk melaksanakan program Keuangan Berkelanjutan; dan seluruh pihak yang menjadi penanggung jawab pelaksanaan program Keuangan Berkelanjutan pada Bank, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

BOCHK Jakarta is committed to creating a national economy that grows stably, inclusive, and sustainably with the ultimate goal of providing economic and social welfare to all people, as well as protecting and managing the environment wisely in Indonesia. The process of economic development must promote harmony in economic, social and environmental aspects. If the implementation of development is only intended to achieve economic growth, this will create social inequality and environmental degradation with all its implications.

In achieving a stable, inclusive and sustainable national economy, BOCHK Jakarta considers that support from the financial system is needed, especially the financial system that can prevent the practice of funding or investment in business activities that use resources excessively, can increase the gap social, and cause environmental damage.

In line with the vision, mission, and values of BOCHK Jakarta, BOCHK Jakarta is committed to realizing the goals of sustainable development, including to ensure the integrity of the Environment and the safety, capability, welfare and quality of life of present and future generations.

BOCHK Jakarta realizes the importance of harmonious development, both between economic, social and environmental interests. Therefore, BOCHK Jakarta always supports the implementation of Sustainable Finance that has been initiated by the regulation of OJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 dated July 27, 2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies.

Following are the vision, mission, objectives, programs, monitoring and evaluation indicators of the Sustainable Finance program, allocation of resources (funds, human and cooperation partners) to implement the Sustainable Finance program; and all parties who are responsible for the implementation of the Sustainable Finance program at the Bank, with the following details:

Pencapaian Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) BOCHK Jakarta

(Sesuai dengan Pedoman Teknis Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan bagi Sektor Perbankan - Pada tahun pertama penyampaian RAKB, bagian ini dikosongkan).

Visi dan Misi dalam Implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Visi kami adalah menjadi Bank Utama Anda (Your Premier Bank) dan untuk mewujudkan visi tersebut, maka ditetapkanlah misi kami yaitu:

1. Membangun kepuasan nasabah dan memberikan pelayanan yang berkualitas dan profesional.
2. Menawarkan kesempatan berkarier yang memuaskan dan mengembangkan komitmen karyawan.
3. Menciptakan nilai-nilai dan memberikan imbal balik yang tinggi kepada pemegang saham.

Dan nilai-nilai dasar bank kami yaitu:

1. Tanggung jawab sosial – kami peduli dan berkontribusi pada komunitas kami.
2. Kinerja – kami menilai hasil dan menghargai prestasi.
3. Integritas – kami menjunjung tinggi kepercayaan dan etika bisnis.
4. Rasa Hormat – kami menghargai setiap Individu.
5. Inovasi – kami mendorong kreativitas.
6. Kerjasama Tim – kami berkerjasama untuk sukses.

Misi Bank dalam implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan:

1. Menciptakan produk dan/atau jasa Keuangan Berkelanjutan.
2. Peduli terhadap kepentingan masyarakat dan lingkungan hidup.

Tujuan RAKB

BOCHK Jakarta memiliki tujuan untuk menjadi bank yang unggul secara nasional dalam mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Indonesia, yang dilaksanakan melalui strategi utama yaitu: restrukturisasi organisasi berbasis kinerja serta penyesuaian sumber daya manusiadengan kebutuhan strategis, integrasi aspek sosial dan lingkungan hidup ke dalam pengelolaan risiko serta peningkatan pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan.

Sustainable Financial Action Plan (RAKB) Achievement of BOCHK Jakarta

(In accordance with the Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for the Banking Sector - In the first year of the RAKB submission, this section was left blank).

Vision and Mission in Implementation of Sustainable Finance

Our vision is to become Your Premier Bank and to realize that vision, then our mission has been determined, namely:

1. Build customer satisfaction and provide quality and professional service.
2. Offer rewarding career opportunities and cultivate staff commitment.
3. Create values and deliver superior returns to shareholders.

Our basic values are as follows:

1. Social Responsibility – We care for and contribute to our communities.
2. Performance – We measure results and reward achievement.
3. Integrity – We uphold trustworthiness and business ethics.
4. Respect - We cherish every individual.
5. Innovation - We encourage creativity.
6. Teamwork - We work together to succeed.

The Bank's mission in implementing Sustainable Finance:

1. Creating Sustainable Financial products and/or services.
2. Caring for the interests of the community and the environment.

RAKB Objectives

BOCHK Jakarta has a goal to become a bank that excels nationally in achieving sustainable development goals in Indonesia, which is carried out through the main strategies, namely: organizational performance-based restructuring and adjustment of human resources with strategic needs, integration of social and environmental aspects into risk management and improvement financing portfolio growth in environmentally friendly business activities.

Program yang akan Dilaksanakan dalam Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan termasuk target waktu (*timeline*) pelaksanaan dalam jangka waktu 1 (satu) tahun dan jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun sebagaimana:

1. Rencana 5 (lima) tahun
Target kegiatan prioritas selama 5 (lima) tahun.

Programs to be Implemented in the Sustainable Financial Action Plan

The Sustainable Financial Action Plan includes a timeline for implementation within 1 (one) year and a 5 (five) year period as:

1. 5 (five) year plan
Target of priority activities for 5 (five) years.

| No. | Tahun Year | Target Kegiatan Prioritas Target of Priority Activities | Indikator Keberhasilan Indicator of Success |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2019 | Mengikuti serta mengadakan workshop/pelatihan tentang konsep Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang diselenggarakan oleh by OJK atau Lembaga Pelatihan lainnya. Participate in and hold workshops/training on the concept of Sustainable Finance organized by OJK or other Training Institutions. | Seluruh pegawai di tingkat manajerial/pengambil keputusan, telah mengikuti program peningkatan kapasitas terkait Keuangan Berkelanjutan. All employees at the managerial/decision-making level have participated in a capacity building program related to Sustainable Finance. |
| 2. | 2020 | Melakukan kajian – kajian terhadap Market risk, industrial risk. Conduct studies on Market risk, industrial risk. | Kajian mengenai green financing telah dilaksanakan sebagai dasar pembuatan kebijakan dan prosedur Bank. The study on green financing has been carried out as a basis for making Bank policies and procedures. |
| 3. | 2021 | Melakukan kajian –kajian terhadap sosial dan lingkungan. Conduct studies on social and environmental. | Kajian mengenai green financing telah dilaksanakan sebagai dasar pembuatan kebijakan dan prosedur Bank. The study on green financing has been carried out as a basis for making Bank policies and procedures. |
| 4. | 2022 | Implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Implementation of Sustainable Finance. | Meningkatnya pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan. The increased growth of the financing portfolio in environmentally friendly business activities. |
| 5. | 2023 | Meningkatkan pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan. Increase the growth of the financing portfolio in environmentally friendly business activities. | Meningkatnya pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan. The increased growth of the financing portfolio in environmentally friendly business activities. |

2. Rencana 1 (satu) tahun
Target kegiatan prioritas selama 1 (satu) tahun

2. 1 (one) year plan
Priority target activities for 1 (one) year

RAKB 2019/ 2019 RAKB

Seluruh karyawan terkait dari pengurus, para pegawai di tingkat manajerial/pengambil keputusan mengikuti Training Analis Lingkungan Hidup tingkat Dasar atau sejenis.

All related employees from management, employees at managerial/decision-making level take part in Basic Environmental Analyst Training or similar.

| Bulan Month | Uraian Aktivitas Activities Description | Tujuan Aktivitas Activities Objective | Indikator Pencapaian Achievement Indicator |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Januari – Desember 2019 January – December 2019 | Mengikuti serta mengadakan workshop/pelatihan tentang konsep Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang diselenggarakan oleh by OJK atau Lembaga Pelatihan lainnya. Participate in and hold workshops/training on the concept of Sustainable Finance organized by OJK or other Training Institutions. | Untuk menambah wawasan, pemahaman dan pengetahuan terkait dengan Keuangan Berkelanjutan. To add insight, understanding and knowledge related to Sustainable Finance. | Seluruh pegawai di tingkat manajerial/pengambil keputusan, telah mengikuti program peningkatan kapasitas terkait Keuangan Berkelanjutan. All employees at the managerial/decision-making level have participated in a capacity building program related to Sustainable Finance. |

Alokasi Sumber Daya

Bank telah menugaskan *Compliance Unit* untuk bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola program Aksi Berkelanjutan dengan didukung oleh *Corporate Banking Department I, Corporate Banking Department II, Financial Management Department* dan *Human Resources Department* untuk melakukan pemantauan terhadap realisasi penyaluran kredit kepada Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan.

Penanggung Jawab Pelaksanaan Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Secara keseluruhan Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan dikelola oleh *Compliance Unit* dengan didukung oleh *Corporate Banking Department I, Corporate Banking Department II, Financial Management Department* dan *Human Resources Department*, adapun rincian tugas dan wewenang yang berkaitan dengan program ini sebagai berikut:

Resource Allocation

The Bank has assigned a *Compliance Unit* to be responsible for managing the Sustainable Action program supported by *Corporate Banking Department I, Corporate Banking Department II, Financial Management Department* and *Human Resources Department* to monitor the realization of lending to Sustainable Business Activities.

Person in Charge for Implementing the Sustainable Financial Action Plan

In overall, the Sustainable Financial Action is managed by the *Compliance Unit* supported by *Corporate Banking Department I, Corporate Banking Department II, Financial Management Department* and *Human Resources Department*. The details of the duties and authorities related to this program are as follows:

| No. | Pejabat/Bagian Terkait Related Officials/Department | Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Duties and Responsibilities |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Manajemen Bank Bank Management | Bertanggung jawab terhadap penerapan program Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Responsible for the implementation of Sustainable Finance Action program. |
| 2. | Compliance Unit | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mengelola program Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan. 2. Bertanggung jawab dalam menyusun laporan RAKB. 3. Bertanggung jawab dalam menyusun Laporan Keberlanjutan. 4. Melakukan monitoring terhadap pelaksanaan program Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage Sustainable Finance Action program. 2. Responsible for arranging RAKB report. 3. Responsible for arranging Sustainability Report. 4. Monitor the implementation of Sustainable Finance Action program. |
| 3. | Corporate Banking Department I | Membantu <i>Compliance Unit</i> dalam menyusun RAKB dan Laporan Keberlanjutan. Provide assistance to <i>Compliance Unit</i> in arranging RAKB and Sustainability Report. |
| 4. | Corporate Banking Department II | Membantu <i>Compliance Unit</i> dalam menyusun RAKB dan Laporan Keberlanjutan. Provide assistance to <i>Compliance Unit</i> in arranging RAKB and Sustainability Report. |
| 5. | Financial Management Department | Membantu <i>Compliance Unit</i> dalam menyusun RAKB dan Laporan Keberlanjutan. Provide assistance to <i>Compliance Unit</i> in arranging RAKB and Sustainability Report. |

Profil BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta Profile

Hal-hal terkait informasi umum BOCHK Jakarta seperti riwayat singkat, bidang usaha, produk & layanan, alamat kantor, wilayah operasional, jumlah karyawan, dan struktur manajemen, dapat dilihat pada Bab Profil BOCHK Jakarta di halaman 42-75.

Matters regarding BOCHK Jakarta general information such as brief history, line of business, products & services, office address, operational area, total employees, and management structure, can be seen in BOCHK Jakarta Profile Chapter on page 42-75.

Pengantar dari Country Manager

Introduction from Country Manager

Pemangku Kepentingan yang Terhormat,

BOCHK Jakarta mendukung sepenuhnya kebijakan Pemerintah mengenai pelaksanaan keuangan berkelanjutan di industri jasa keuangan. Penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan menjadi transformasi bagi perbankan dalam membiayai pembangunan melalui penyediaan produk dan jasa keuangan yang disalurkan sesuai dengan aspek ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan.

Melalui laporan keberlanjutan ini, kami hendak menyampaikan upaya BOCHK Jakarta dalam melaksanakan strategi keuangan berkelanjutan sekaligus sebagai bentuk tanggung jawab dan akuntabilitas kami kepada para pemangku kepentingan. Laporan ini memuat capaian dan tantangan yang kami hadapi dalam melaksanakan Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) dan berkontribusi pada Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

Kebijakan Keuangan Berkelanjutan BOCHK Jakarta

Sebagai pelaku bisnis di industri jasa keuangan terutama dalam menjalankan fungsi *agent of development*, kami menyadari pentingnya aspek keberlanjutan. Oleh karenanya, selain meningkatkan kinerja ekonomi (*profit*), BOCHK Jakarta secara bersamaan juga berupaya meningkatkan kinerja sosial (*people*) dan lingkungan (*planet*). Ketiga faktor tersebut saling bersinergi dalam kontribusinya terhadap kemajuan dan keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta.

Lebih lanjut, BOCHK Jakarta berkomitmen mendukung Pemerintah dalam mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan sebagaimana telah ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah melalui PP 59/2017.

Nilai Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta menafsirkan keberlanjutan sebagai cara menciptakan perbedaan melalui implementasi nilai-nilai keberlanjutan di setiap aktivitas usaha. Diharapkan implementasi tersebut dapat memberikan manfaat jangka panjang kepada para pemangku kepentingan baik di bidang ekonomi, sosial maupun lingkungan. Secara khusus, kami telah menetapkan nilai-nilai keberlanjutan di dalam organisasi BOCHK Jakarta untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, yaitu:

Dear Esteemed Stakeholders,

BOCHK Jakarta fully supports the Government's policies regarding the implementation of sustainable finance in the financial services industry. Application of sustainable finance becomes a transformation for banks in financing development through the provision of financial products and services that are distributed in accordance with economic, social and environmental aspects.

Through this sustainability report, we would like to convey BOCHK Jakarta's efforts in implementing a sustainable financial strategy as well as a form of our responsibility and accountability to stakeholders. This report contains the achievements and challenges we face in implementing the Sustainable Financial Action Plan (RAKB) and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals.

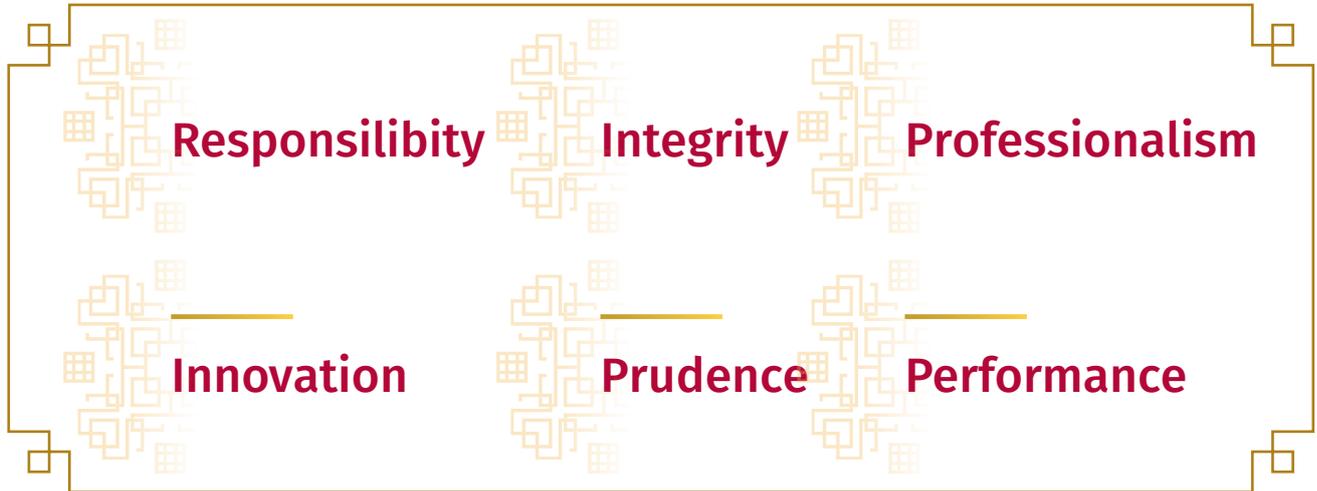
BOCHK Jakarta Sustainable Financial Policy

As business people in the financial services industry, especially in carrying out the function of agent of development, we realize the importance of sustainability. Therefore, in addition to increasing economic performance (*profit*), BOCHK Jakarta simultaneously works to improve social (*people*) and environmental (*planet*) performance. These three factors work together in contributing to the progress and sustainability of BOCHK Jakarta.

Furthermore, BOCHK Jakarta is committed to support the Government in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals as set by the Government through PP 59/2017.

Sustainability Value of BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta translates sustainability as a way of making a difference through implementing the sustainability values in every business activity. It is expected that the implementation can provide long-term benefits to stakeholders in the economic, social and environmental sectors. Specifically, we have established sustainability values within the BOCHK Jakarta organization to achieve these objectives, namely



Penerapan Keuangan Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta memulai implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan per tanggal 1 Januari 2019 sesuai ketentuan yang dimuat dalam POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 tentang Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan Bagi Lembaga Jasa Keuangan, Emiten, dan Perusahaan Publik. Strategi penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan ini dituangkan dalam RAKB yang memuat program 1 tahun dan 5 tahun.

Pada tahun 2019, penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan BOCHK Jakarta difokuskan pada peningkatan wawasan, pemahaman dan pengetahuan terkait dengan Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Hal ini dikarenakan tahun 2019 merupakan tahun pertama BOCHK Jakarta memulai implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan sehingga masih minimnya pemahaman pengetahuan dan pemahaman karyawan terhadap program Keuangan Berkelanjutan. Untuk itu, kami mengikuti serta mengadakan workshop/pelatihan tentang konsep Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang diselenggarakan oleh OJK atau Lembaga Pelatihan lainnya. Pada pelaksanaannya, seluruh pegawai BOCHK Jakarta di tingkat manajerial/pengambil keputusan, telah mengikuti program peningkatan kapasitas terkait Keuangan Berkelanjutan.

Sustainability Finance Application of BOCHK Jakarta

BOCHK Jakarta starts the implementation of sustainable finance as of January 1, 2019 according to the provisions contained in POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies. This sustainable financial implementation strategy is outlined in the RAKB which contains 1 year and 5 year programs.

In 2019, the implementation of BOCHK Jakarta's sustainable finance will be focused on increasing insight, understanding and knowledge related to Sustainable Finance. 2019 is the first year BOCHK Jakarta starts implementing sustainable finance so there is still a lack of knowledge and understanding of employees towards the Sustainable Finance program. Therefore, we participated in and held workshops/training sessions on the concept of Sustainable Finance organized by OJK or other Training Institutions. In its implementation, all BOCHK Jakarta employees at the managerial/decision-making level have participated in a capacity building program related to Sustainable Finance.

Untuk target kegiatan selama 5 tahun dari 2019 hingga 2023, terdapat 5 program yang menjadi prioritas BOCHK Jakarta dalam penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan, yaitu:

1. Mengikuti serta mengadakan workshop/pelatihan tentang konsep Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang diselenggarakan oleh OJK atau Lembaga Pelatihan lainnya.
2. Melakukan kajian – kajian terhadap Market risk, industrial risk.
3. Melakukan kajian – kajian terhadap sosial dan lingkungan.
4. Implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan.
5. Meningkatkan pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan.

Pencapaian Kinerja Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Nilai keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta diwujudkan ke dalam strategi untuk mengadopsi prinsip-prinsip keuangan berkelanjutan melalui tiga prinsip utama yaitu ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan.

Di bidang ekonomi, BOCHK Jakarta melakukan peningkatan pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan.

Di bidang sosial, BOCHK Jakarta melaksanakan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (*Corporate Social Responsibility*). BOCHK Jakarta turut aktif berkontribusi dalam pemberian dana untuk kegiatan sosial.

Di bidang lingkungan, BOCHK Jakarta merupakan perusahaan yang menerapkan kebijakan kantor yang mendukung kegiatan *go green* antara lain dengan menggunakan lebih sedikit kertas (*less paper office*).

Di tahun 2019, BOCHK Jakarta mengikuti serta mengadakan workshop/pelatihan tentang konsep Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang diselenggarakan oleh OJK atau Lembaga Pelatihan lainnya. Seluruh pegawai BOCHK Jakarta di tingkat manajerial/pengambil keputusan telah mengikuti program tersebut.

Tantangan Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Tantangan dan hambatan terkait dengan perubahan di lingkungan internal dan eksternal yang mempengaruhi implementasi Keuangan Berkelanjutan adalah adanya perubahan kebijakan pemerintah terkait pemberian insentif untuk program pembiayaan infrastruktur, bencana alam di suatu daerah yang telah dijadikan target pengembangan pasar oleh bank, dampak dari perang dagang berskala internasional, volatilitas nilai tukar Rupiah.

For the target of activities for 5 years from 2019 to 2023, there are 5 programs that become the priority of BOCHK Jakarta in implementing sustainable finance, namely:

1. Participating in and holding workshops/training on the concept of Sustainable Finance organized by OJK or other Training Institutions.
2. Conducting studies of Market risk, industrial risk.
3. Conducting studies on social and environmental.
4. Implementing Sustainable Finance.
5. Increasing the growth of the financing portfolio in environmentally friendly business activities.

Performance Achievement of Sustainable Financial

BOCHK Jakarta's sustainability value is embodied in a strategy to adopt sustainable financial principles through three main principles namely economic, social and environmental aspects.

In the economic field, BOCHK Jakarta is increasing the growth of its financing portfolio in environmentally friendly business activities.

In the social field, BOCHK Jakarta carries out Corporate Social Responsibility. BOCHK Jakarta actively contributes to the provision of funds for social activities.

In the environmental field, BOCHK Jakarta is a company that supporting go green initiative by applying the policy of less paper office.

In 2019, BOCHK Jakarta participated in and held workshops/training sessions on the concept of Sustainable Finance organized by the OJK or other Training Institutions. All BOCHK Jakarta employees at the managerial/decision-making level have joined the program.

Challenges of Implementing Sustainable Finance

Challenges and obstacles related to changes in the internal and external environment that affect the implementation of Sustainable Finance are changes in government policies related to providing incentives for infrastructure financing programs, natural disasters in an area that has been targeted by the bank for market development, the impact of international trade war, and volatility of Rupiah exchange rate.

Strategi Pencapaian Target

Dalam penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan, BOCHK Jakarta menerapkan strategi utama untuk mencapai target yang telah ditetapkan dalam RAKB. Strategi utama BOCHK Jakarta dalam mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Indonesia adalah restrukturisasi organisasi berbasis kinerja serta penyesuaian sumber daya manusiadengan kebutuhan strategis, integrasi aspek sosial dan lingkungan hidup ke dalam pengelolaan risiko serta peningkatan pertumbuhan portofolio pembiayaan pada kegiatan usaha berwawasan lingkungan.

Pengembangan Masa Depan

Kedepannya, BOCHK Jakarta berharap dapat berperan lebih aktif dalam memberikan kontribusi kepada pembangunan berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Kami berharap produk dan layanan BOCHK Jakarta dapat menciptakan nilai tambah bagi para pemegang saham, memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat luas, dan mengatasi isu-isu lingkungan.

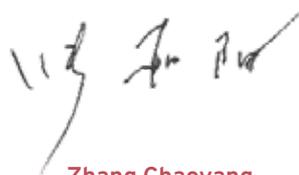
Target Achievement Strategies

In implementing sustainable finance, BOCHK Jakarta applies the main strategy to achieve the targets set in the RAKB. BOCHK Jakarta's main strategy in achieving sustainable development goals in Indonesia is the restructuring of performance-based organizations and the adjustment of human resources with strategic needs, integration of social and environmental aspects into risk management and increasing portfolio financing growth in environmentally sound business activities.

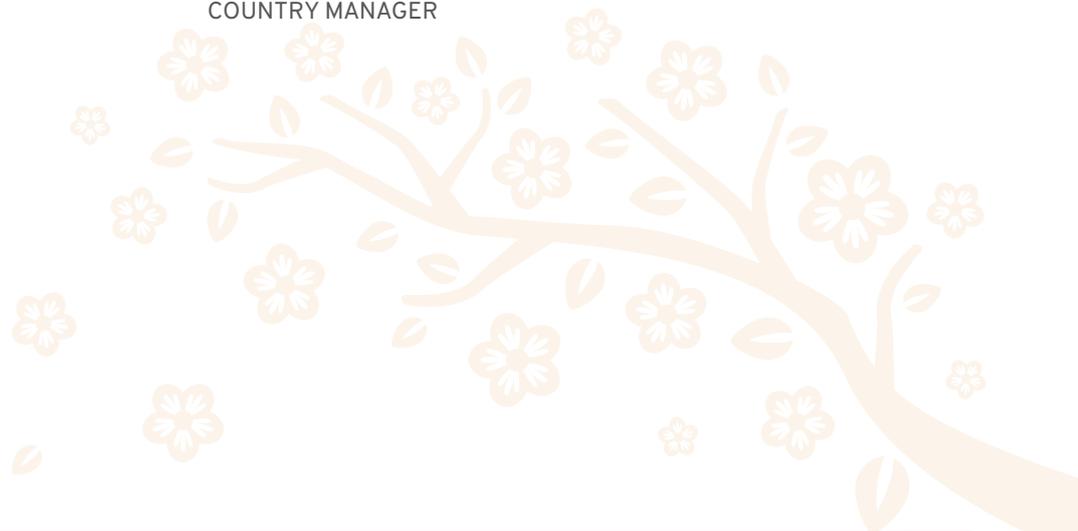
Future Development

Going forward, BOCHK Jakarta hopes to play a more active role in contributing to sustainable development in Indonesia. We hope BOCHK Jakarta's products and services can create added value for shareholders, provide benefits to the wider community, and address environmental issues.

Atas nama Manajemen,
On behalf of the Management,



Zhang Chaoyang
COUNTRY MANAGER



Penerapan Tata Kelola Keberlanjutan

Implementation of Sustainability Governance

Uraian Tugas Pihak Terkait

Saat ini, BOCHK Jakarta memiliki struktur organisasi yang mendukung target bisnis, visi, misi, dan usaha yang berkelanjutan. Struktur organisasi ini fleksibel dan dapat terus-menerus berubah sesuai dengan kebutuhan arah dan pengembangan bisnis yang dilakukan.

Dalam operasionalnya sehari-hari, kepemimpinan BOCHK dilaksanakan oleh manajemen yang terdiri dari *Country Manager*, *Deputy Country Manager*, *Assistant Country Manager*, *Direktur Kepatuhan* dan *Corporate Marketing Director*. Masing-masing posisi memegang peran penting dalam keberlangsungan usaha BOCHK Jakarta.

Sebagai pemimpin BOCHK Jakarta, *Country Manager* melakukan pengawasan terhadap seluruh operasional BOCHK Jakarta. Pelaksanaan tugas *Country Manager* dibantu oleh dua departemen, yakni *Internal Audit* dan *Human Resources*. Kedua departemen tersebut bertanggung jawab melaksanakan audit internal dan mengurus sumber daya manusia dari BOCHK Jakarta. Saat ini, posisi *Country Manager* dipegang oleh Zhang Chaoyang.

Deputy Country Manager bertanggung jawab atas beberapa departemen yang juga vital terhadap kinerja perusahaan. Departemen tersebut yakni *Risk Management Department*, *Financial Management Department*, *Operation Department*, *Loan Administration Department* dan *Banking Service Operational Department*. Posisi ini dijabat oleh Chong Kim Hoo.

Assistant Country Manager juga membawahi beberapa departemen penting, seperti *Corporate Service Department*, *Information Technology Department*, *Business Development Department*, *Banking Department* serta Kantor-Kantor Cabang Pembantu. Posisi ini dijabat oleh Du Qiqi. Sementara itu, *Assistant Country Manager* kedua yang dijabat oleh Chen Jie membawahi *Corporate Banking Department II*, *Trade Finance Department* dan *Global Markets Department*.

Direktur Kepatuhan bertugas untuk memastikan bahwa kegiatan usaha BOCHK Jakarta sesuai dengan peraturan dan undang-undang yang berlaku. *Direktur Kepatuhan* membawahi *Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department*, dan dijabat oleh Olivia Lea Tutuarima.

Job Description of Related Parties

At present, BOCHK Jakarta has an organizational structure that supports business targets, vision, mission and sustainable business. This organizational structure is flexible and can continually change according to the needs of the direction and development of the business being carried out.

In its daily operations, the management of BOCHK is carried out by management consisting of Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, Assistant Country Manager, Compliance Director and Corporate Marketing Director. Each position plays an important role in the business continuity of BOCHK Jakarta.

As the leader of BOCHK Jakarta, the Country Manager supervises all BOCHK Jakarta operations. The Country Manager's tasks are assisted by two departments, namely Internal Audit and Human Resources. Both departments are responsible for carrying out internal audits and managing human resources from BOCHK Jakarta. At present, the position of Country Manager is held by Zhang Chaoyang.

The Deputy Country Manager is responsible for several departments that are also vital to the company's performance. These departments are the Risk Management Department, Financial Management Department, Operation Department, Loan Administration Department and Banking Service Operational Department. This position is held by Chong Kim Hoo.

The Assistant Country Manager also oversees several important departments, such as the Corporate Service Department, Information Technology Department, Business Development Department, Banking Department and Sub-Branch Offices. This position is held by Du Qiqi. Meanwhile, the second Assistant Country Manager held by Chen Jie oversees the Corporate Banking Department II, the Trade Finance Department and the Global Markets Department.

The Compliance Director has the duty to ensure that the BOCHK Jakarta's business activities are in accordance with applicable regulations and laws. The Compliance Director is in charge of the Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department, and is held by Olivia Lea Tutuarima.

Pemasaran produk serta jasa BOCHK Jakarta dipimpin oleh *Corporate Marketing Director*, Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno. Beliau juga bertanggung jawab atas dua departemen, yakni *Corporate Banking Department I* dan *Financial Institution Unit*.

Pengembangan Kompetensi Pihak Terkait

Dalam rangka upaya untuk mencapai visi dan misi, Bank telah melakukan usaha pengelolaan terkait dengan Sumber Daya Manusia, di mana Karyawan merupakan aset berharga bagi Bank yang secara berkelanjutan melakukan pengembangan terhadap kompetensi dan profesionalisme dengan mengikutsertakan setiap Karyawan dalam pelatihan internal Bank dan pelatihan eksternal (lokal & internasional).

Detail pengembangan kompetensi yang diikuti oleh pihak terkait dapat disimak di bagian SDM pada halaman 70 dan 165.

Prosedur Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Dalam penyelenggaraan produk dan layanan keuangan, Bank menerapkan prinsip keuangan berkelanjutan dalam kebijakan kredit yang mencakup proses pendekatan pada calon debitur, pengolahan kredit, sampai administrasi dan pemantauan kredit. Prosedur kredit juga mensyaratkan adanya ijin lingkungan yang relevan dan berlaku sesuai dengan jenis kegiatan usahanya.

Penjelasan Mengenai Pemangku Kepentingan

Sesuai dengan "prinsip koordinasi dan kolaborasi", bahwa dalam rangka tercapai program Aksi Berkelanjutan, apabila diperlukan Bank akan melakukan peningkatan koordinasi dan kolaborasi kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan sektor jasa keuangan termasuk kementerian, lembaga, sektor, atau unit bisnis yang memiliki program kerja berkaitan erat dengan implementasi pembangunan berkelanjutan untuk mempercepat peningkatan kesejahteraan ekonomi, sosial dan kualitas Lingkungan Hidup bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia serta mendorong peran serta masyarakat terkait dengan aspek ekonomi, sosial, Lingkungan Hidup dan tata kelola.

BOCHK Jakarta's product and service marketing is led by *Corporate Marketing Director*, Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno. He is also responsible for two departments, namely the *Corporate Banking Department I* and the *Financial Institution Unit*.

Development of Competency of Related Parties

In an effort to achieve the vision and mission, the Bank has carried out management efforts related to Human Resources, where Employees are valuable assets for the Bank that continuously develops competence and professionalism by including each Employee in the Bank's internal training and external training (local & international).

Details of competency development that are followed by related parties can be seen in the HR section on page 70 and 165.

Procedures for Monitoring and Continuing Financial Control

In the operation of financial products and services, the Bank applies the sustainable finance principle in credit policies that cover the process of approaching prospective debtor, processing credit, to administering and monitoring credit. Credit procedures also require environmental permits that are relevant and valid according to the type of business activity.

Explanation Regarding Stakeholders

In accordance with the "principles of coordination and collaboration", that in order to achieve the Sustainable Action program, if it is necessary the Bank will increase coordination and collaboration with all stakeholders in the financial services sector including ministries, institutions, sectors or business units that have work programs closely related to implementation of sustainable development. This action aims to accelerate the improvement of economic, social and environmental quality for all the people of Indonesia and encourage the participation of the community in relation to economic, social, environmental and governance aspects.

Permasalahan yang Dihadapi, Perkembangan, dan Pengaruh terhadap Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan

Saat ini Bank belum menghadapi permasalahan terkait dengan Penerapan Keuangan Berkelanjutan, namun tantangannya adalah adanya perubahan di lingkungan internal dan eksternal yang mempengaruhi implementasi Keuangan berkelanjutan sebagai berikut:

1. Eksternal antara lain, adanya perubahan kebijakan pemerintah terkait pemberian insentif untuk program pembiayaan infrastruktur, bencana alam di suatu daerah yang telah dijadikan target pengembangan pasar oleh bank, dampak dari perang dagang berskala internasional, volatilitas nilai tukar Rupiah.
2. Internal antara lain, perubahan kebijakan Kantor Pusat yang berpengaruh pada fokus bisnis bank, menurunnya kinerja keuangan bank secara keseluruhan.

Dalam rangka mengantisipasi Bank telah menetapkan langkah yang bersifat antisipatif perubahan eksternal dan internal yakni dengan meningkatkan komunikasi dengan pemerintah pusat dan daerah melalui asosiasi, pengembangan jejaring (internasional, nasional, dan lokal).

Issues Faced, Developments, and Impacts on Implementation of Sustainable Finance

At present, the Bank has not faced issues related to the Implementation of Sustainable Finance. However, the challenge is the changes in the internal and external environment that affect the implementation of sustainable finance as follows:

1. External, among others, changes in government policies related to providing incentives for infrastructure financing programs, natural disasters in an area that have been targeted by the Bank for market development, the impact of international trade war, volatility of the Rupiah exchange rate.
2. Internal, among others, changes in Head Office policies that affect the focus of the bank's business, decline of bank financial performance as a whole.

In order to anticipate these changes, the Bank has set anticipatory measures for external and internal changes, namely by increasing communication with central and local governments through associations, network (international, national, and local) development.

Kinerja Keberlanjutan 2019

Sustainability Performance 2019

Kegiatan yang Dilakukan untuk Membangun Budaya Keberlanjutan

Dalam rangka penerapan keuangan berkelanjutan, BOCHK Jakarta telah melakukan beberapa tindakan, di antaranya mengikuti pelatihan tentang konsep Keuangan Berkelanjutan yang diselenggarakan oleh OJK atau Lembaga pelatihan lainnya. Kegiatan ini dilakukan beberapa kali selama periode Januari-Desember 2019, dengan peserta sebagai berikut:

Activities Undertaken to Build a Culture of Sustainability

For implementing sustainable finance, BOCHK Jakarta has taken several actions, including taking part in training on the concept of Sustainable Finance organized by OJK or other training institutions. This kind of activity was carried out several times during the January-December 2019 period, with participants as follows:

| No. | Tanggal Pelatihan Training Date | Penyelenggara Organizer | Peserta Participant |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 11 Oktober 2019 October 11, 2019 | eksternal training provider external training provider | Seluruh anggota Manajemen dan Head of Department All Related members of Management and Head of Department |
| 2. | 18 Oktober 2019 October 18, 2019 | eksternal training provider external training provider | Seluruh karyawan terkait All related employees |
| 3. | 19 November 2019 November 19, 2019 | OJK | Beberapa karyawan terkait Some related employees |

Divisi yang bertanggung jawab atas kegiatan ini adalah *Compliance Unit* dan *Human Resources Department*.

The division responsible for this activity is the *Compliance Unit* and the *Human Resources Department*.

Kinerja Ekonomi

Economic Performance

Secara singkat, pencapaian kinerja ekonomi BOCHK Jakarta tergolong dalam kategori Baik. Sejak triwulan II 2017, fasilitas kredit yang dikucurkan oleh BOCHK Jakarta terus mengalami peningkatan, dengan rasio NPL bruto yang terukur sebesar 1,67% per 31 Desember 2019 .

Pencapaian lain BOCHK Jakarta dalam segi keuangan per 31 Desember 2019 di antaranya adalah ROE sebesar 12,13%, dan ROA sebesar 2,91%. NIM yang dicapai sebesar 3,20% . Sementara itu, laba tahun berjalan BOCHK Jakarta per 31 Desember 2019 mencapai Rp761.757 miliar.

Pencapaian keuangan lengkap BOCHK Jakarta dapat disimak pada Bab Analisa dan Pembahasan Manajemen di halaman 76-165.

In brief, BOCHK Jakarta's economic performance achievements are in the Good category. Since the second quarter of 2017, the credit facilities disbursed by BOCHK Jakarta have continued to increase, with a measured gross NPL ratio of 1.67% as of December 31, 2019.

Other BOCHK achievements in Jakarta in financial terms as of December 31, 2019 included ROE of 12.13%, and ROA of 2.91%. NIM was achieved of 3.20%. Meanwhile, BOCHK Jakarta's income for the year as of December 31, 2019 also reached Rp761,757 billion.

BOCHK Jakarta's complete financial achievements can be seen in the Management Discussion and Analysis Chapter on page 76-165.

Kinerja Sosial

Social Performance

Komitmen Bank untuk Memberikan Jasa yang Setara kepada Konsumen

Membangun kepuasan nasabah dan memberikan pelayanan yang berkualitas dan professional melalui:

1. meningkatkan kualitas dari produk dan pelayanan bank secara terus menerus.
2. meningkatkan kenyamanan dan akses untuk nasabah.
3. meningkatkan produk dan pelayanan baru dalam rangka untuk mengakomodir kebutuhan nasabah.

Commitment of Bank to Provide Equal Services to Consumers

Building customer satisfaction as well as providing quality and professional services through:

1. improving the quality of bank products and services continuously.
2. improving convenience and access for customers.
3. improving new products and services in order to accommodate customer needs.

Kinerja Sosial Terkait Ketenagakerjaan

Menawarkan kesempatan berkarir yang memuaskan dan mengembangkan komitmen karyawan, melalui:

1. Mengembangkan dan mengelola berbagai program dan pelatihan untuk seluruh karyawan secara berkesinambungan dalam rangka menambah keterampilan/keahlian serta pemahaman ketentuan yang berlaku karyawan dalam menjalankan pekerjaan.
2. Memberikan kesempatan yang sama bagi setiap karyawan tanpa memandang suku, agama, ras, golongan, dan gender.

Social Performance Related to Employment

Offering rewarding career opportunities and cultivating staff commitment through:

1. Developing and managing various programs and training for all employees on an ongoing basis in order to increase skills/expertise as well as understanding the applicable provisions for the employees in carrying out the work.
2. Providing equal opportunities for each employee regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, class or gender.

Kinerja Sosial Terkait Masyarakat

Sebagai perwujudan dari pelaksanaan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (*Corporate Social Responsibility*) BOCHK Jakarta turut aktif berkontribusi dalam pemberian dana untuk kegiatan sosial.

Social Performance Related to Society

As an embodiment of the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility, BOCHK Jakarta actively contributes in the provision of funds for social activities.

Kinerja Lingkungan Hidup

Environmental Performance

1. Menciptakan produk dan/atau jasa serta pembiayaan Keuangan Berkelanjutan.
2. Peduli terhadap kepentingan masyarakat dan lingkungan hidup.

1. Creating products and/or services as well as Sustainable Finance financing.
2. Paying attention for the interests of the community and the environment.

Verifikasi Tertulis dari Pihak Independen

Written Verification from an Independent Party

Laporan Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta tahun 2019 belum memiliki verifikasi tertulis dari pihak independen dikarenakan ini merupakan kali pertama BOCHK Jakarta membuat Laporan Keberlanjutan.

BOCHK Jakarta Sustainability Report of 2019 does not have a written verification from an independent party since this is the first Sustainability Report that BOCHK Jakarta has made.

Umpan Balik

Feedback

BOCHK Jakarta menyadari pentingnya peran pemangku kepentingan bagi kelangsungan usaha kami, maka dari itu BOCHK Jakarta telah menyediakan Lembar Umpan Balik di bagian akhir Laporan ini. Kepada para pemangku kepentingan, kami mengundang Anda untuk menyampaikan saran, masukan dan pertanyaan atas data dan informasi yang disajikan dalam laporan ini sehingga kami dapat meningkatkan kualitas laporan dan kinerja keberlanjutan kami di masa mendatang.

BOCHK Jakarta realizes the importance of the stakeholders role for the continuity of our business, therefore BOCHK Jakarta has provided a Feedback Sheet at the end of this Report. To our stakeholders, we invite you to submit suggestions, feedbacks and questions regarding the data and information presented in this report so that we can improve the quality of our report and sustainability performance in the future.

Mengingat tahun ini merupakan tahun pertama BOCHK Jakarta membuat Laporan Berkelanjutan, maka tanggapan LJK, Emiten, atau Perusahaan Publik terhadap Umpan Balik Laporan tahun lalu belum tersedia.

Considering that 2019 is the first year BOCHK Jakarta has made a Sustainability Report, the LJK, Issuer or Public Company responses to last year's Report Feedback are not yet available.

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Lembar Umpan Balik

Feedback Form

Laporan Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta 2019 BOCHK Jakarta Sustainability Report of 2019

Silahkan pilih salah satu kelompok pemangku kepentingan yang mewakili Anda:
 Please tick the box for the stakeholder group that best describes you:

- Pegawai | Employee
- Contractor/Sub-contractor/Vendor/Supplier
- Konsumen | Consumer
- Investor/Financial Analyst/Shareholder
- Regulator
- NGO
- Media
- Student/Academics
- Lainnya | Others :

Bagaimana penilaian Anda terhadap laporan ini

Please rate the report

(1 = Buruk sampai dengan 5 = Sangat Baik)

(1 = Poor up to 5 = Excellent)

| Parameter Parameter | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seluruh informasi yang dibutuhkan dapat ditemukan All necessary information can be found | | | | | |
| Konten yang lengkap Content completeness | | | | | |
| Transparan Transparency | | | | | |
| Informasi jelas dan mudah dimengerti Information is clear and easy to understand | | | | | |
| Informasi mudah ditemukan Information is easy to find | | | | | |
| Keseluruhan Laporan Overall Report | | | | | |

Laporan ini terdiri dari bagian-bagian berikut:
This report consists of these following sections:

| Bagian Section | Apakah Anda mengakses bagian ini? Did you access this section? | Apakah bagian ini memuat informasi yang mencukupi? Is it insightful? |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Penjelasan Strategi Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta Explanation of BOCHK's Jakarta Sustainability Strategy | | |
| Pengantar dari Country Manager Introduction from Country Manager | | |
| Kinerja Keberlanjutan 2019 Sustainability Performance 2019 | | |
| Ikhtisar Aspek Keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta Sustainability Aspect Highlights of BOCHK Jakarta | | |
| Strategi Pencapaian Target Target Achievement Strategies | | |
| Penerapan Tata Kelola Keberlanjutan Implementation of Sustainability Governance | | |

Mohon untuk memberikan saran/usul/komentar Anda atas Laporan ini:
Please provide your feedbacks/suggestions/comments for this report:

.....
.....
.....

Apakah Laporan ini membahas isu-isu utama kinerja keberlanjutan BOCHK Jakarta yang penting bagi Anda?
Does the report address your main concerns about BOCHK Jakarta sustainability performance?

Mohon Jelaskan/ Please Elaborate

.....
.....
.....

Apa saran Anda untuk perbaikan laporan ini ke depannya?

How could we improve this report in the future?

Mohon Jelaskan/ Please Elaborate

.....
.....
.....

Terima kasih atas partisipasi Anda. Mohon agar formulir ini dikirimkan ke alamat berikut:
Thank you for your participation. We kindly request you to send back this form to:

BOCHK Jakarta

Tamara Center Suite 101, 102, 201 & 1101
Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 24, Jakarta 12920, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) - 5205502
Fax. : (62-21) - 5201113, 5207572
Website: www.bankofchina.co.id

The background of the cover features a close-up, shallow depth-of-field photograph of a fountain pen with a reddish-brown barrel and gold-colored accents, resting on a white sheet of paper. The paper is slightly crumpled and has some faint, illegible text and lines visible. The entire scene is set against a warm, golden-brown background. A large, solid red shape is positioned in the top-left corner, and a smaller red shape is in the bottom-right corner, both curving towards the center. On the left side, there is a vertical column of decorative, light-colored geometric patterns, including squares and diamonds with internal line work.

Laporan Keuangan

Financial Report



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**Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited -
Cabang Jakarta/*Jakarta Branch***

Laporan keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut
beserta laporan auditor independen/

*Financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and
for the year then ended*

with independent auditors' report



**SURAT PERNYATAAN MANAJEMEN
TENTANG
TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
PADA TANGGAL DAN
UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2019 DAN 2018**

**BANK OF CHINA(HONG KONG) LIMITED –
JAKARTA BRANCH**

**MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED –
JAKARTA BRANCH**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

We, the undersigned:

1. Nama : Zhang Chaoyang
Alamat Kantor : Wisma Tamara Suite 101, 201&
Lantai 11
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.24
Jakarta 12920
Nomor Telepon : (021) 5205502
Jabatan : Country Manager

1. *Name* : Zhang Chaoyang
Office address : Tamara Centre, Suite 101, 201&
11th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.24
Jakarta 12920
Telephone : (021) 5205502
Title : Country Manager

2. Nama : Chong Kim Hoo
Alamat Kantor : Wisma Tamara Suite 101 &
201& Lantai 11
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.24
Jakarta 12920
Nomor Telepon : (021) 5205502
Jabatan : Deputy Country Manager

2. *Name* : Chong Kim Hoo
Office address : Tamara Centre, Suite 101& 201&
11th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.24
Jakarta 12920
Telephone : (021) 5205502
Title : Deputy Country Manager

menyatakan bahwa:

declare that:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Cabang Jakarta ("Cabang");
2. Laporan keuangan Cabang telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan Cabang telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar;
- b. Laporan keuangan Cabang tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal Cabang.

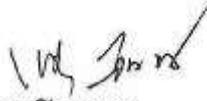
1. *We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch's (the "Branch") financial statements;*
2. *The Branch's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;*
3. a. *All information in the Branch's financial statements has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;*
- b. *The Branch's financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material fact, nor do they omit information or material fact;*
4. *We are responsible for the Branch's internal control system.*

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

JAKARTA, 30 Maret/March 2020

Atas nama dan mewakili Manajemen Cabang/For and on behalf of the Branch's Management


Zhang Chaoyang
Country Manager


Chong Kim Hoo
Deputy Country Manager

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Jakarta Branch

Tamara Center Suite 101, 102, 201 & 1101
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 24
Jakarta Selatan 12920, Indonesia

Tel. : (62-21) 5205502

Fax. : (62-21) 5201113, 5207572, 5207552

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2019 DAN UNTUK TAHUN
YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND
FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

| Daftar Isi | Halaman/ Page | Table of Contents |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Laporan Auditor Independen | | <i>Independent Auditors' Report</i> |
| Laporan Posisi Keuangan | 1 - 2 | <i>Statement of Financial Position</i> |
| Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain..... | 3 | <i>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i> |
| Laporan Perubahan Rekening Kantor Pusat..... | 4 | <i>Statement of Changes in Head Office Accounts</i> |
| Laporan Arus Kas..... | 5 - 6 | <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> |
| Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan..... | 7 - 99 | <i>Notes to the Financial Statements</i> |

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. 00440/2.1032/AU.1/07/1008-3/1/III/2020

Manajemen Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Cabang Jakarta

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Cabang Jakarta ("Cabang"), yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta laporan laba-rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan rekening kantor pusat, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. 00440/2.1032/AU.1/07/1008-3/1/III/2020

Management of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Jakarta Branch

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Jakarta Branch (the "Branch"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in head office account, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. 00440/2.1032/AU.1/07/1008-3/1/III/2020 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Cabang Jakarta tanggal 31 Desember 2019, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. 00440/2.1032/AU.1/07/1008-3/1/III/2020 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited - Jakarta Branch as of December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Danil Setiadi Handaja

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.1008/Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1008

30 Maret 2020/March 30, 2020

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

| | <u>31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019</u> | <u>Catatan/ Notes</u> | <u>31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018</u> | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ASET | | | | ASSETS |
| Kas | 167.517.552 | 4 | 72.351.596 | Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 5 | 2.207.049.095 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada bank lain - neto | 790.571.743 | 6,26 | 666.710.158 | Current accounts with other banks - net |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto | 14.522.980.719 | 7 | 12.502.818.558 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 5.720.894.142 | 8 | 2.630.176.140 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Wesel ekspor - neto | 1.197.088.758 | 9 | 1.311.442.486 | Bills receivable -net |
| Kredit yang diberikan - neto | 19.198.206.338 | 10 | 16.915.618.178 | Loans - net |
| Tagihan derivatif | 37.861.669 | 26 | 74.701.320 | Derivative receivables |
| Tagihan akseptasi - neto | 279.286.725 | 13 | 119.131.783 | Acceptance receivables - net |
| Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima | 180.179.680 | | 169.532.612 | Accrued interest income |
| Aset tetap | | 11 | | Fixed assets |
| Biaya perolehan | 180.761.914 | | 109.799.153 | Cost |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | (95.637.157) | | (75.170.526) | Accumulated depreciation |
| Nilai buku | 85.124.757 | | 34.628.627 | Net book value |
| Aset pajak tangguhan - neto | 40.190.187 | 16e | 10.237.886 | Deferred tax assets - net |
| Beban dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain | 20.293.000 | 12 | 16.906.882 | Prepayments and other assets |
| TOTAL ASET | 44.818.054.053 | | 36.731.305.321 | TOTAL ASSETS |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019
**(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of December 31, 2019
**(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | Catatan/ Notes | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| LIABILITAS DAN REKENING KANTOR PUSAT | | | | LIABILITIES AND HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT |
| LIABILITAS | | | | LIABILITIES |
| Simpanan nasabah | 27.522.445.602 | 14 | 22.475.522.587 | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 2.268.079.904 | 15 | 3.975.745.644 | Deposits from other banks |
| Utang pajak | 88.147.955 | 16a | 165.207.845 | Taxes payable |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 10.979.127.833 | 20,26 | 7.116.101.180 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 4.672.494 | 26 | 2.597.835 | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 279.351.605 | 13c | 119.132.578 | Acceptance payables |
| Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 36.940.994 | 26 | 18.118.782 | Accrued interest expense |
| Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja | 37.913.549 | 17 | 29.890.951 | Liabilities for employees' benefits |
| Estimasi kerugian atas komitmen dan kontinjensi | 20.744.371 | 18 | 37.206.130 | Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies |
| Liabilitas lain-lain | 213.368.505 | 19,26 | 186.849.141 | Other liabilities |
| TOTAL LIABILITAS | 41.450.792.812 | | 34.126.372.673 | TOTAL LIABILITIES |
| REKENING KANTOR PUSAT | | | | HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNTS |
| Penyertaan kantor pusat | 666.530.000 | 20,26 | 666.530.000 | Head office investment |
| Laba yang belum ditransfer | 2.689.230.016 | | 1.927.472.046 | Unremitted earnings |
| Penghasilan komprehensif lain | 11.501.225 | | 10.930.602 | Other comprehensive income |
| Total rekening kantor pusat | 3.367.261.241 | | 2.604.932.648 | Total head office accounts |
| TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN REKENING KANTOR PUSAT | 44.818.054.053 | | 36.731.305.321 | TOTAL LIABILITIES AND HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNTS |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI
DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2019
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31 | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | Catatan/ Notes | 2018 | |
| PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL | | | | OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES |
| Pendapatan bunga | 1.535.777.451 | 21,26 | 1.271.522.735 | Interest income |
| Beban bunga | (485.813.363) | 22,26 | (402.613.506) | Interest expense |
| Pendapatan bunga neto | 1.049.964.088 | | 868.909.229 | Net interest income |
| PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA - NETO | | | | OTHER OPERATING INCOME - NET |
| Pendapatan provisi dan komisi | 144.742.652 | | 161.107.881 | Fee and commission income |
| Keuntungan selisih kurs - neto | 240.613.714 | | 259.556.686 | Gain on foreign exchange - net |
| Lain-lain - neto | 41.484 | | 42.119 | Others - net |
| Total pendapatan operasional lainnya - neto | 385.397.850 | | 420.706.686 | Total other operating income - net |
| BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA | | | | OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES |
| Beban provisi dan komisi | (15.083.773) | | (25.536.569) | Fee and commission expenses |
| Gaji dan imbalan kerja | (176.227.363) | 23,26 | (142.006.946) | Salaries and employee benefits |
| Beban umum dan administrasi | (117.666.504) | 24 | (90.057.776) | General and administrative expenses |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan | (43.243.062) | 6,7,9 10,13,18 | (52.506.722) | Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets |
| Total beban operasional lainnya | (352.220.702) | | (310.108.013) | Total other operating expenses |
| LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK | 1.083.141.236 | | 979.507.902 | INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE |
| BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN | (321.383.266) | 16b | (291.541.568) | INCOME TAX EXPENSE |
| LABA TAHUN BERJALAN | 761.757.970 | | 687.966.334 | INCOME FOR THE YEAR |
| PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN | | | | OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME |
| Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi: | | | | Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss: |
| Pengukuran kembali atas program manfaat pasti | 760.831 | 17 | (1.793.375) | Remeasurement of defined benefit plan |
| Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya | (190.208) | | 448.344 | Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income |
| | 570.623 | | (1.345.031) | |
| TOTAL LABA KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN | 762.328.593 | | 686.621.303 | TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN
REKENING KANTOR PUSAT
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2019
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN
HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNTS
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

| | Catatan/ Notes | Penyertaan Kantor Pusat/ Head Office investment | Laba yang belum ditransfer/ Unremitted earnings | Penghasilan komprehensif lain - pengukuran kembali atas program manfaat pasti - neto/ Other comprehensive income - remeasurement of defined benefit plan - net | Total rekening Kantor Pusat/ Total Head Office accounts | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2017 | | 666.530.000 | 1.361.133.895 | 12.275.633 | 2.039.939.528 | Balance as of December 31, 2017 |
| Penyesuaian saldo awal atas penerapan PSAK 71 | 3 | - | (121.628.183) | - | (121.628.183) | Beginning balance adjustment on SFAS 71 implementation |
| Saldo Saldo per 1 Januari 2018 | | 666.530.000 | 1.239.505.712 | 12.275.633 | 1.918.311.345 | Balance as of December 31, 2018 |
| Laba tahun berjalan | | - | 687.966.334 | - | 687.966.334 | Income for the year |
| Pengukuran kembali atas program manfaat pasti - neto | | - | - | (1.345.031) | (1.345.031) | Remeasurement of defined benefit plan - net |
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2018 | 20 | 666.530.000 | 1.927.472.046 | 10.930.602 | 2.604.932.648 | Balance as of December 31, 2018 |
| Laba tahun berjalan | | - | 761.757.970 | - | 761.757.970 | Income for the year |
| Pengukuran kembali atas program manfaat pasti - neto | | - | - | 570.623 | 570.623 | Remeasurement of defined benefit plan - net |
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2019 | 20 | 666.530.000 | 2.689.230.016 | 11.501.225 | 3.367.261.241 | Balance as of December 31, 2019 |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2019
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended
As of December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/ Year ended December 31

| | 2019 | Catatan/ Notes | 2018 | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI: | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak | 1.083.141.236 | | 979.507.902 | Income before tax expense |
| Penyesuaian: | | | | Adjustments: |
| Cadangan penurunan nilai aset keuangan | 43.243.062 | 6,7,9 10,13,18 | 52.506.722 | Provision for impairment losses on financial assets |
| Penyusutan aset tetap | 21.346.489 | 11 | 10.984.843 | Depreciation of fixed assets |
| Biaya imbalan kerja | 9.469.481 | 17 | 6.505.398 | Employee benefits expense |
| Pendapatan bunga | (1.535.777.451) | 21 | (1.271.522.735) | Interest income |
| Beban bunga | 485.813.363 | 22 | 402.613.506 | Interest expense |
| Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap | (52.074) | 11 | (41.588) | Gain from sale of fixed assets |
| Arus kas operasi sebelum perubahan aset dan liabilitas operasi | 107.184.106 | | 180.554.048 | Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities |
| Perubahan aset dan liabilitas operasi: | | | | Changes in operating assets and liabilities: |
| Wesel ekspor | 113.882.020 | | (1.096.988.568) | Bills receivable |
| Kredit yang diberikan | (2.336.866.865) | | (3.164.750.947) | Loans |
| Beban dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain | (3.386.118) | | 1.739.848 | Prepayments and other assets |
| Tagihan derivatif | 36.839.651 | | (40.964.384) | Derivative receivables |
| Tagihan akseptasi | (160.219.027) | | 218.413.980 | Acceptance receivables |
| Simpanan nasabah | 5.046.923.015 | | 9.824.760.302 | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | (1.707.665.740) | | 2.394.330.490 | Deposits from other banks |
| Utang pajak | (759.555) | | (1.063.571) | Taxes payable |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 2.074.659 | | 806.086 | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 160.219.027 | | (218.403.659) | Acceptance payables |
| Liabilitas lain-lain | 21.590.731 | | (84.935.509) | Other liabilities |
| Kas dihasilkan dari operasi | 1.279.815.904 | | 8.013.498.116 | Cash generated from operations |
| Penerimaan bunga | 1.525.130.383 | | 1.214.217.022 | Receipt of interest |
| Pembayaran bunga | (466.991.151) | | (419.585.032) | Payment of interest |
| Pembayaran pajak penghasilan | (427.826.111) | | (171.619.650) | Payment of income tax |
| Pembayaran imbalan kerja Karyawan | (686.052) | 17 | (413.551) | Payment of employee benefits |
| Arus kas neto diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi | 1.909.442.973 | | 8.636.096.905 | Net cash flows generated from operating activities |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2019
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/ Year ended December 31

| | 2019 | Catatan/ Notes | 2018 | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARUS KAS DARI KEGIATAN INVESTASI: | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: |
| Penjualan/(pembelian) efek-efek pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi - neto | (3.090.718.002) | | 461.552.643 | <i>Sale/(purchases) of marketable - securities at amortised cost - net</i> |
| Pembelian aset tetap | (71.843.545) | 11 | (14.295.698) | <i>Acquisition of fixed assets</i> |
| Penjualan aset tetap | 53.000 | 11 | 44.000 | <i>Proceeds from sale of fixed assets</i> |
| Arus kas neto diperoleh dari (digunakan untuk) aktivitas investasi | (3.162.508.547) | | 447.300.945 | Net cash flows generated from (used in) investing activities |
| ARUS KAS DARI KEGIATAN PENDANAAN: | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: |
| Perubahan neto simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 3.863.026.653 | | (2.332.183.713) | <i>Net changes in deposits from Head Office</i> |
| Arus kas neto diperoleh dari (digunakan untuk) aktivitas pendanaan | 3.863.026.653 | | (2.332.183.713) | Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities |
| KENAIKAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS | 2.609.961.079 | | 6.751.214.137 | NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AWAL TAHUN | 15.448.978.827 | | 8.697.764.690 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR |
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN | 18.058.939.906 | | 15.448.978.827 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR |
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS PADA AKHIR TAHUN TERDIRI DARI: | | | | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR CONSIST OF: |
| Kas | 167.517.552 | 4 | 72.351.596 | <i>Cash</i> |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 5 | 2.207.049.095 | <i>Current accounts with Bank Indonesia</i> |
| Giro pada bank lain | 790.572.041 | 6 | 666.716.490 | <i>Current accounts with other banks</i> |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - jatuh tempo dalam 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal perolehan | 14.522.991.530 | 7 | 12.502.861.646 | <i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks that mature within 3 (three) months from the date of placement</i> |
| | 18.058.939.906 | | 15.448.978.827 | |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements taken as a whole.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

1. UMUM

Bank of China Limited - Cabang Jakarta ("Cabang") kembali beroperasi melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 5/11/KEP.GBI/2003 tanggal 13 Januari 2003. Cabang memulai kegiatan komersialnya secara penuh pada tanggal 15 April 2003.

Sebelum pengaktifan kembali, Cabang beroperasi secara komersial pada tahun 1938 dan secara resmi diberikan izin usaha sebagai bank yang berkedudukan di Jakarta pada tanggal 11 November 1955. Namun Cabang efektif menghentikan operasinya pada tahun 1964.

Perubahan nama dari Bank of China - Cabang Jakarta menjadi Bank of China Limited - Cabang Jakarta telah disetujui oleh Bank Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No. 6/77/KEP.GBI/2004 tanggal 14 Oktober 2004.

Cabang berkedudukan di Jakarta, Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited memiliki 1 (satu) kantor pusat operasional yang terletak di Jakarta - Tamara Centre dan 8 kantor cabang pembantu (tidak diaudit).

Kegiatan utama Cabang adalah melakukan kegiatan perbankan, khususnya pemberian kredit, penghimpunan dana pihak ketiga, *cash management* dan *trade finance*.

Anggota manajemen Cabang pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, adalah sebagai berikut:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Country Manager</i> | Zhang Chao Yang | Zhang Chao Yang |
| <i>Deputy Country Manager</i> | Chong Kim Hoo | Chong Kim Hoo |
| <i>Assistant Country Manager</i> | Du QiQi | Du QiQi |
| <i>Assistant Country Manager</i> | Chen Jie | Chen Jie |
| <i>Direktur Kepatuhan</i> | Olivia Lea Tutuarima | Olivia Lea Tutuarima |
| <i>Direktur Corporate Marketing</i> | Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno*) | - |

*) Berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan tentang Pengangkatan Direktur *Corporate Marketing* No.118 (2019), tanggal 27 Mei 2019 dan telah tercatat di dalam administrasi pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

Jumlah karyawan Cabang masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 adalah 319 dan 278 orang (tidak diaudit).

1. GENERAL

Bank of China Limited - Jakarta Branch (the "Branch") was reactivated through a decree No. 5/11/KEP.GBI/2003 dated January 13, 2003 issued by the Governor of Bank Indonesia. The Branch restarted its full commercial operations on April 15, 2003.

Prior to this reactivation, the Branch commercially operated in 1938 and was given the license to operate in Jakarta as a bank on November 11, 1955. However, the Branch effectively ceased its operations in 1964.

The change of name from Bank of China - Jakarta Branch into Bank of China Limited - Jakarta Branch was approved by Bank Indonesia through letter No. 6/77/KEP.GBI/2004 dated October 14, 2004 issued by the Governor of Bank Indonesia.

The Branch is domiciled in Jakarta, Indonesia.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited has 1 (one) operational head office located at Jakarta - Tamara Centre and 8 (eight) sub-branches (unaudited).

The Branch's main activity is to engage in banking activities, specifically in loan granting, third party fund raising, cash management and trade finance.

The Branch's management as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, comprised of the following:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Country Manager</i> | Zhang Chao Yang | Zhang Chao Yang |
| <i>Deputy Country Manager</i> | Chong Kim Hoo | Chong Kim Hoo |
| <i>Assistant Country Manager</i> | Du QiQi | Du QiQi |
| <i>Assistant Country Manager</i> | Chen Jie | Chen Jie |
| <i>Compliance Director</i> | Olivia Lea Tutuarima | Olivia Lea Tutuarima |
| <i>Corporate Marketing Director</i> | Handojo Wibawanto Soetikno*) | - |

*) Based on Notification Letter regarding Appointment *Corporate Marketing Director* No.118 (2019), dated May 27, 2019 and has been recorded in administration monitoring Financial Service Authority (OJK).

The Branch has 319 and 278 employees (unaudited) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING

Berikut ini adalah kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Cabang:

a. Dasar penyajian laporan keuangan

Cabang adalah cabang yang didirikan di Indonesia oleh Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, bank yang berbadan hukum di Republik Rakyat China, dan bukan merupakan badan hukum. Laporan keuangan disusun berdasarkan data dari Cabang dan hanya merefleksikan transaksi-transaksi di Indonesia.

Laporan keuangan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia ("SAK"), yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia. Kebijakan ini telah diterapkan secara konsisten terhadap seluruh tahun yang disajikan, kecuali jika dinyatakan lain.

Laporan keuangan disusun berdasarkan harga perolehan kecuali untuk beberapa akun yang dinilai menggunakan dasar pengukuran lain sebagaimana dijelaskan pada kebijakan akuntansi dari akun tersebut. Laporan keuangan disusun dengan metode akrual.

Laporan arus kas menyajikan perubahan dalam kas dan setara kas dari aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Laporan arus kas disusun dengan metode tidak langsung. Untuk tujuan laporan arus kas, kas dan setara kas meliputi kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dan Sertifikat Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu tiga bulan sejak tanggal perolehan, sepanjang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman yang diterima serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Presented below are the principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Branch:

a. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Branch is a branch established in Indonesia by Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, a bank incorporated in the People's Republic of China, and is not an incorporated legal entity. The accompanying financial statements are prepared from the records of the Jakarta Branch and reflects only transactions incurred in Indonesia.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS"), issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain accounts which have been valued on another measurement basis as explained in the accounting policy for such accounts. The financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

The statement of cash flows present the changes in cash and cash equivalents from operating, investing and financing activities. The statement of cash flows are prepared using the indirect method. For the purpose of the statement 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 and Certificates of Bank Indonesia that mature within three months from the date of acquisition, as long as they are not being pledged as collateral for borrowings nor restricted.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyajian laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dibutuhkan estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi:

- nilai aset dan liabilitas dilaporkan, dan pengungkapan atas aset dan liabilitas kontinjensi pada tanggal laporan keuangan.
- jumlah pendapatan dan beban selama periode pelaporan.

Walaupun estimasi ini dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik manajemen atas kejadian dan tindakan saat ini, hasil yang timbul mungkin berbeda dengan jumlah yang diestimasi semula.

Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan ini dibulatkan menjadi dan disajikan dalam ribuan Rupiah yang terdekat, kecuali jika dinyatakan secara khusus.

b. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2019, Cabang menerapkan pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan ("PSAK") beserta amandemennya dan interpretasi standar akuntansi keuangan ("ISAK") baru dan revisi yang efektif sejak tanggal tersebut. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Cabang telah dibuat seperti yang disyaratkan, sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi dalam masing-masing standar dan interpretasi.

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Cabang dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada tahun berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya:

- Amandemen PSAK 24: Imbalan Kerja: Amandemen, Kurtailmen atau Penyelesaian Program
- Amandemen PSAK 26: Biaya Pinjaman
- Amandemen PSAK 46: Pajak Penghasilan
- ISAK 33: Transaksi Valuta Asing dan Imbalan Dimuka
- ISAK 34: Ketidakpastian dalam Perlakuan Pajak Penghasilan

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect:

- the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements.
- the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and activities, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Amounts in the financial statements are rounded to and stated in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated.

b. Change in accounting policies and disclosures

On 1 January 2019, the Branch adopted new and revised statements of financial accounting standards ("SFAS") including their amendments and interpretations of statements of financial accounting standards ("ISFAS") that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Branch's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards and interpretations.

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation did not result in substantial changes to Branch's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years:

- Amendments to PSAK 24: Employee Benefits - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.
- Amendments of PSAK 26: Borrowing Costs
- Amendments of SFAS No. 46: Income Tax
- ISFAS 33: Foreign Currency Transaction and Advance Consideration
- ISFAS 34: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

b. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan Cabang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2e.

c. Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Cabang melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi seperti yang didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7 tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

Seluruh transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi telah diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan.

Pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas yang menyiapkan laporan keuangannya (entitas pelapor). Yang termasuk pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

- a) Orang atau anggota keluarga dekatnya mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
 - i. memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
 - ii. memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
 - iii. merupakan personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk dari entitas pelapor.
- b) Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut:
 - i. Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya saling berelasi dengan entitas lainnya).
 - ii. Satu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Change in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

The Branch's classification of its financial assets and liabilities is explained in Notes 2e.

c. Transactions with Related Parties

In the normal course of its business, the Branch enters into transactions with related parties which are defined under SFAS No. 7 "Related Party Disclosures".

All significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (reporting entity). The related parties are as follows:

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Transaksi dengan Pihak Berelasi (lanjutan)

c. Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

- b) Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal berikut: (lanjutan)
 - iii. Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama.
 - iv. Satu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga.
 - v. Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pasca-kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor. Jika entitas pelapor adalah program tersebut, maka entitas-entitas yang menyelenggarakan sponsor juga berelasi dengan entitas pelapor.
 - vi. Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a).
 - vii. Orang yang diidentifikasi dalam huruf (a) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau merupakan personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies: (continued)
 - iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
 - vi. The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - vii. A person identified in (a) 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).

Transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, baik yang dilaksanakan dengan ataupun tidak dilaksanakan dengan persyaratan dan kondisi normal yang sama untuk pihak-pihak yang tidak berelasi, diungkapkan dalam Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan.

Transactions and balances of accounts with related parties, whether or not transacted at normal terms and conditions similar to those with non-related parties, are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Seluruh transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi telah diungkapkan dalam Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan.

All significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

d. Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia

d. Current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia

Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia setelah perolehan awal diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2j.

Subsequent to initial recognition, current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia are measured at their amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2j.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Tanggal pengakuan

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diakui pada tanggal perdagangan, yaitu tanggal ketika Cabang menjadi pihak dalam ketentuan kontrak instrumen. Ini termasuk perdagangan dengan cara reguler: pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan yang memerlukan pengiriman aset dalam jangka waktu yang umumnya ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau konvensi di pasar.

Pengakuan dan pengukuran

Semua instrumen keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal diukur sebesar nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah/dikurangi biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

Pengukuran aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasi aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

Cabang mengklasifikasikan semua aset keuangannya berdasarkan model bisnis untuk mengelola aset dan persyaratan kontrak aset, (1) yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi (*amortised cost*), (2) nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain (FVOCI) dan (3) nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVPL).

Cabang mengklasifikasikan dan mengukur portofolio derivatif dan perdagangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. Cabang dapat memasukan instrumen keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, jika hal tersebut mengeliminasi atau secara signifikan mengurangi inkonsistensi pengukuran atau pengakuan.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial assets and liabilities

Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value. In the case of financial assets or liabilities that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value should be added/deducted with attributable transaction costs from directly acquisition or issuance of financial assets or liabilities.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on their classification.

The Branch classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either (1) amortised cost, (2) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and (3) fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The Branch classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at fair value through profit or loss. The Branch may designate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Aset keuangan

Financial assets

a. Aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

a. Financial assets at amortised cost

Cabang mengukur aset keuangan dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika kedua kondisi berikut dipenuhi:

The Branch measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

1. Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual.
2. persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan yang pada tanggal tertentu meningkatkan arus kas yang semata-mata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (*solely payments of principal and interest - SPPI*) dari jumlah pokok terutang.

1. *The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.*
2. *The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.*

Detail dari kondisi ini diuraikan di bawah ini.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Pengujian SPPI

SPPI Test

Sebagai langkah pertama dari proses klasifikasi, Cabang menilai persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan untuk mengidentifikasi apakah mereka memenuhi pengujian SPPI.

As a first step of its classification process, the Branch assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

Pokok pinjaman untuk tujuan pengujian ini didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada pengakuan awal dan dapat berubah selama umur aset keuangan (misalnya, jika ada pembayaran pokok atau amortisasi premi/diskon).

Principal for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

Elemen bunga yang paling signifikan dalam perjanjian kredit biasanya adalah pertimbangan atas nilai waktu dari uang dan risiko kredit. Untuk membuat penilaian SPPI, Cabang menerapkan pertimbangan dan memperhatikan faktor-faktor yang relevan seperti mata uang dimana aset keuangan didenominasikan dan periode pada saat suku bunga ditetapkan.

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Branch applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

- a. Aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Pengujian SPPI (lanjutan)

Sebaliknya, persyaratan kontraktual yang memberikan eksposur lebih dari *de minimis* atas risiko atau volatilitas dalam arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terkait dengan dasar pengaturan pinjaman, tidak menimbulkan arus kas kontraktual SPPI atas jumlah saldo. Dalam kasus seperti itu, aset keuangan diharuskan untuk diukur pada FVPL.

Penilaian model bisnis

Cabang menentukan model bisnisnya berdasarkan tingkat yang paling mencerminkan bagaimana Cabang mengelola kelompok aset keuangannya untuk mencapai tujuan bisnisnya.

Model bisnis Cabang tidak dinilai berdasarkan masing-masing instrumennya, tetapi pada tingkat portofolio secara agregat yang lebih tinggi dan didasarkan pada faktor-faktor yang dapat diamati seperti:

- Bagaimana kinerja model bisnis dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis tersebut dievaluasi dan dilaporkan kepada personel manajemen kunci
- Risiko yang mempengaruhi kinerja model bisnis (dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis tersebut) dan, khususnya, bagaimana cara risiko tersebut dikelola
- Bagaimana manajer bisnis dikompensasi (misalnya, apakah kompensasi didasarkan pada nilai wajar dari aset yang dikelola atau pada arus kas kontraktual yang tertagih)
- Frekuensi, nilai, dan waktu penjualan yang diharapkan, juga merupakan aspek penting dari penilaian Cabang.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (lanjutan)

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

SPPI Test (continued)

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

Business model assessment

The Branch determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Branch's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- *How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's 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)*
- *The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Branch's assessment.*

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

- a. Aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Penilaian model bisnis (lanjutan)

Penilaian model bisnis didasarkan pada skenario yang diharapkan secara wajar tanpa mempertimbangkan skenario "worst case" atau "stress case". Jika arus kas setelah pengakuan awal direalisasikan dengan cara yang berbeda dari yang awal diharapkan, Cabang tidak mengubah klasifikasi aset keuangan dimiliki yang tersisa dalam model bisnis tersebut, tetapi memasukkan informasi tersebut dalam melakukan penilaian atas aset keuangan yang baru atau yang baru dibeli selanjutnya.

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset keuangan pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode EIR, dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi pada awal akuisisi dan *fee*/biaya sebagai bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari EIR. Amortisasi dan kerugian yang timbul dari penurunan nilai diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

- b. Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain

Cabang menerapkan kategori baru berdasarkan PSAK 71 dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ketika kedua kondisi berikut terpenuhi:

- Instrumen dimiliki dalam model bisnis, yang tujuannya dicapai dengan mengumpulkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset keuangan.
- Ketentuan kontrak dari aset keuangan yang memenuhi pengujian SPPI.

Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajar dimana keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul karena perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Branch's original expectations, the Branch does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

After initial measurement, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less any impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees/costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization and the losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

- b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Branch applies the new category under SFAS 71 of financial assets measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (lanjutan)

Pendapatan bunga dan keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs diakui dalam laba rugi dengan cara yang sama seperti pada aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian untuk aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2j. Cabang yang memiliki lebih dari satu investasi dalam efek yang sama, investasi tersebut dianggap telah dilepaskan berdasarkan *first-in first-out*. Pada penghentian pengakuan, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya telah diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi dari penghasilan komprehensif lain ke laba rugi.

- c. Instrumen ekuitas pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain

Setelah pengakuan awal, Cabang kadang memilih untuk mengklasifikasikan beberapa investasi ekuitasnya yang tidak dapat ditarik kembali (*irrevocably*) sebagai instrumen ekuitas dalam nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ketika memenuhi definisi ekuitas dalam PSAK 71. Klasifikasi tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan masing-masing instrumen.

Keuntungan dan kerugian dari instrumen ekuitas ini tidak pernah di-*recycle* menjadi laba. Dividen diakui dalam laba rugi sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya ketika hak pembayaran telah ditetapkan, kecuali ketika Cabang mendapat manfaat dari hasil tersebut sebagai bagian pemulihan dari biaya instrumen, dalam hal ini, keuntungan tersebut dicatat dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain. Instrumen ekuitas dalam nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak dikenakan penilaian penurunan nilai.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (continued)

Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The expected credit loss calculation for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is explained in Note 2j. Where the Branch holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed off on a first-in first-out basis. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

- c. Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Branch occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under SFAS 71. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Branch benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi

Setelah pengukuran awal, aset keuangan yang dikelompokkan dalam kategori ini diukur sebesar nilai wajarnya, keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "Keuntungan yang telah direalisasi dan belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang dijual dan perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto".

Aset keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi adalah aset dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan dan telah ditentukan oleh manajemen pada saat pengakuan awal atau diharuskan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar berdasarkan PSAK 71.

Manajemen menetapkan instrumen pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi setelah pengakuan awal, ketika salah satu kriteria berikut terpenuhi. Penetapan tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan instrumen per instrumen:

- Penetapan ini menghilangkan, atau mengurangi secara signifikan, perlakuan tidak konsisten yang akan timbul dari pengukuran aset atau liabilitas atau pengakuan keuntungan atau kerugian pada aset atau liabilitas dengan dasar yang berbeda; atau
- Liabilitas yang merupakan bagian dari kelompok liabilitas keuangan yang dikelola dan kinerjanya dievaluasi berdasarkan nilai wajar, sesuai dengan dokumentasi manajemen risiko atau strategi investasi; atau
- Liabilitas mengandung satu atau lebih derivatif melekat, kecuali jika tidak secara signifikan mengubah arus kas secara kontrak, atau jelas dengan sedikit atau tanpa analisis, ketika instrumen serupa dipertimbangkan pertama kali bahwa pemisahan atas derivatif melekat dilarang.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

After initial recognition, the financial assets included in this category are measured at fair value, the unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Realized and unrealized gain on securities sold and from changes in fair value of trading securities - net".

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under SFAS 71.

Management designates an instrument at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- Liabilities containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative is prohibited.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan substansi pengaturan kontrak yang dibuat dan definisi liabilitas keuangan.

Perubahan nilai wajar disajikan secara berbeda sebagai berikut:

- perubahan nilai wajar karena risiko kredit sendiri - disajikan dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.
- perubahan nilai wajar karena risiko pasar atau faktor lainnya - disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi.

a. Liabilitas keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi terdiri dari dua sub-kategori, yaitu liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan liabilitas keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Cabang untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan jika diperoleh terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat atau jika merupakan portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek yang terkini. Derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas diperdagangkan kecuali ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan yang diukur dari nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi dicatat melalui laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "Keuntungan/kerugian transaksi mata uang asing".

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

The changes in fair value are presented differently as follows:

- *change in fair value due to own credit risk - presented in other comprehensive income.*
- *change in fair value due to market risk or other factors - presented in income statement.*

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of two sub-categories; financial liabilities classified as held for trading and financial liabilities designated by the Branch as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of portfolio of identified financial instrument that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Gain/loss from foreign currency transactions".

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi merupakan liabilitas keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, Cabang mengukur seluruh liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode EIR.

Garansi keuangan, *letters of credit* dan komitmen pinjaman yang belum ditarik

Cabang menerbitkan garansi keuangan, *letters of credit* dan komitmen pinjaman

Premi garansi keuangan pada awalnya diakui pada nilai wajar sebagai premi yang diterima. Setelah pengakuan awal, kewajiban Cabang berdasarkan masing-masing garansi diukur pada jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara jumlah yang pada awalnya diakui dikurangi dengan amortisasi kumulatif yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan jumlah yang diakui berdasarkan PSAK 57, estimasi terbaik pengeluaran yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan setiap kewajiban keuangan yang timbul sebagai hasil dari garansi atau berdasarkan PSAK 71, ketentuan kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam Catatan 18.

Premi yang diterima diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dalam pendapatan provisi dan komisi neto berdasarkan garis lurus selama umur jaminan.

Nilai nominal kontrak garansi keuangan, *letters of credit* dan komitmen kelonggaran tarik, di mana pinjaman yang disetujui diberikan berdasarkan persyaratan pasar, tidak dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan. Nilai nominal instrumen ini bersama dengan kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait diungkapkan pada Catatan 18 dan 25.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

b. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, the Branch measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using EIR method.

Financial guarantees, *letters of credit* and undrawn loan commitments

The Branch issues financial guarantees, *letters of credit* and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees premium are initially recognised at fair value being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branch's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement and under SFAS 57, the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee, or under SFAS 71, an expected credit loss provision as set out in Note 18.

The premium received is recognised in the income statement in net fees and commission income on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, *letters of credit* and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the statement of financial position. The nominal values of these instruments together with the corresponding expected credit loss are disclosed in Notes 18 and 25.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Penghentian pengakuan aset dan liabilitas
keuangan

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

a. Penghentian pengakuan atas modifikasi substansial atas syarat dan ketentuan

a. Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

Cabang menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan, seperti pinjaman kepada pelanggan, ketika syarat dan ketentuan telah dinegosiasikan kembali, sejauh, secara substansial, menjadi pinjaman baru, dengan perbedaan yang diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penghentian pengakuan, sejauh kerugian penurunan nilai belum dicatat. Pinjaman yang baru diakui diklasifikasikan sebagai Stage 1 untuk tujuan pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai ekspektasian, kecuali pinjaman baru tersebut dianggap sebagai pembelian atau penurunan kredit awal (POCI).

The Branch derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for expected credit loss measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI).

Ketika melakukan penilaian apakah menghentikan pengakuan kredit atau tidak kepada nasabah, Cabang mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor berikut, antara lain:

When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Branch considers the following factors:

- Perubahan mata uang pinjaman
- Pengenalan fitur ekuitas
- Perubahan *counterparty*
- Jika modifikasi sedemikian rupa sehingga instrumen tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria SPPI

- Change in currency of the loan
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

Jika modifikasi tidak menghasilkan arus kas yang secara substansial berbeda, maka modifikasi tidak menghasilkan penghentian pengakuan.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition.

Berdasarkan perubahan arus kas yang didiskontokan pada suku bunga efektif awal, Cabang mencatat keuntungan atau kerugian modifikasi, sejauh kerugian penurunan nilai belum dicatat.

Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Branch records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan aset dan liabilitas
keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Penghentian pengakuan selain modifikasi substansial

Aset keuangan

Aset keuangan (atau, jika berlaku, bagian dari aset keuangan atau bagian dari kelompok aset keuangan serupa) dihentikan pengakuannya ketika hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset keuangan telah berakhir. Cabang juga menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan jika telah mentransfer aset keuangan dan transfer tersebut memenuhi syarat untuk penghentian pengakuan.

Cabang telah mentransfer aset keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, baik:

- Cabang telah mengalihkan hak kontraktualnya untuk menerima arus kas dari aset keuangan; atau
- Mempertahankan hak atas arus kas, tetapi telah mengasumsikan kewajiban untuk membayar arus kas secara penuh yang diterima tanpa penundaan material kepada pihak ketiga di bawah 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements adalah transaksi di mana Cabang mempertahankan hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas dari aset keuangan ('aset awal'), tetapi mengasumsikan kewajiban kontraktual untuk membayar arus kas tersebut ke satu atau lebih entitas ('penerima akhirnya'), ketika ketiga persyaratan berikut dipenuhi:

- Cabang tidak memiliki kewajiban untuk membayar kepada penerima akhirnya kecuali jika telah mengumpulkan jumlah yang setara dari aset awal, tidak termasuk uang muka jangka pendek dengan hak untuk pemulihan penuh dari jumlah yang dipinjamkan ditambah bunga yang masih harus dibayar dengan harga pasar.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities
(continued)

- b. Derecognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Branch also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Branch has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Branch has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Branch retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Branch has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

b. Penghentian pengakuan selain modifikasi substansial (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

- Cabang tidak dapat menjual atau menjaminkan aset awal selain sebagai jaminan bagi penerima akhirnya.
- Cabang harus mengirimkan setiap arus kas yang dikumpulkannya atas nama penerima akhirnya tanpa penundaan material. Selain itu, Cabang tidak berhak untuk menginvestasikan kembali arus kas tersebut, kecuali untuk investasi dalam bentuk tunai atau setara kas termasuk bunga yang diperoleh, selama periode antara tanggal pengumpulan dan tanggal pengiriman yang diperlukan kepada penerima akhirnya.

Transfer hanya memenuhi syarat untuk penghentian pengakuan jika salah satu dari:

- Cabang tidak dapat menjual atau menjaminkan aset awal selain sebagai jaminan bagi penerima akhirnya;
- Cabang telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, atau
- Cabang tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset tersebut.

Cabang menganggap pengendalian untuk ditransfer jika dan hanya jika, penerima transfer memiliki kemampuan praktis untuk menjual aset secara keseluruhan kepada pihak ketiga yang tidak terkait dan mampu menggunakan kemampuan itu secara sepihak dan tanpa memberlakukan batasan tambahan pada transfer.

Ketika Cabang tidak mentransfer atau mempertahankan secara substansial semua risiko dan manfaat dan telah mempertahankan kendali atas aset, aset tersebut terus diakui hanya sejauh keterlibatan Cabang, dalam hal ini, Cabang juga mengakui liabilitas terkait.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

b. Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- The Branch cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Branch has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Branch is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Branch cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients;
- The Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Branch considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Branch's continuing involvement, in which case, the Branch also recognises an associated liability.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghentian pengakuan aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

- b. Penghentian pengakuan selain modifikasi substansial (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset yang ditransfer dan liabilitas terkait diukur dengan dasar yang mencerminkan hak dan kewajiban yang dimiliki Cabang.

Keterlibatan berkelanjutan yang berupa jaminan atas aset yang ditransfer diukur pada jumlah yang lebih rendah dari jumlah tercatat aset awal dan jumlah pertimbangan maksimum yang harus dibayarkan oleh Cabang.

Jika keterlibatan berkelanjutan dalam bentuk opsi tertulis atau dibeli (atau keduanya) pada aset yang ditransfer, keterlibatan berkelanjutan diukur pada nilai yang akan diminta oleh Cabang untuk membayar setelah dibeli kembali. Dalam hal opsi put tertulis pada aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar, tingkat keterlibatan berkelanjutan entitas terbatas pada yang lebih rendah dari nilai wajar aset yang ditransfer dan harga pelaksanaan opsi.

Liabilitas keuangan

Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat liabilitas diselesaikan atau dibatalkan atau berakhir. Jika liabilitas keuangan yang ada digantikan oleh kreditur lain dari pemberi pinjaman yang sama dengan persyaratan yang berbeda secara substansial, atau ketentuan liabilitas yang ada diubah secara substansial, pertukaran atau modifikasi tersebut diperlakukan sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas awal dan pengakuan liabilitas baru. Perbedaan antara nilai tercatat liabilitas keuangan awal dan imbalan yang dibayarkan diakui dalam laba rugi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- b. Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Branch has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Branch could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Branch would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Saling hapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai netonya dilaporkan di laporan posisi keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, saat ini terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk saling hapus jumlah keduanya dan terdapat intensi untuk diselesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan. Hak yang berkekuatan hukum berarti:

- a. tidak terdapat kontinjensi di masa yang akan datang, dan
- b. hak yang berkekuatan hukum pada kondisi-kondisi berikut ini;
 - i. kegiatan bisnis normal;
 - ii. kondisi kegagalan usaha; dan
 - iii. kondisi gagal bayar atau bangkrut.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah bersih hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

Penentuan nilai wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai wajar berdasarkan asumsi bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi di:

- pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut, atau
- jika terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

Cabang harus memiliki akses ke pasar utama atau pasar yang paling menguntungkan tersebut.

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas diukur menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset atau liabilitas tersebut, dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomi terbaiknya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is currently an enforceable legal rights to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Enforceable right means:

- a. there are no contingencies in the future, and
- b. enforceable right to the following conditions;
 - i. there are no contingencies in the future, and
 - ii. conditions of business failures; and
 - iii. conditions of default or bankruptcy.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of the principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Branch.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Penentuan nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Cabang menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dengan keadaan dan data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, dengan memaksimalkan masukan (*input*) yang dapat diamati (*observable*) yang relevan dan meminimalkan masukan (*input*) yang tidak dapat diamati (*observable*).

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada level hirarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan:

- Level 1 : harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik.
- Level 2 : input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam Level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung;
- Level 3 : input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diukur secara berulang dalam laporan keuangan, Cabang menentukan apakah perpindahan antar level hirarki telah terjadi dengan melakukan evaluasi pengelompokan (berdasarkan level input yang terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar secara menyeluruh) pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan diperbolehkan jika dan hanya jika terdapat perubahan dalam model bisnis untuk mengelola aset keuangannya.

Setelah pengakuan awal, Cabang tidak mereklasifikasi aset keuangannya pada tahun 2019 dan 2018.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Determination of fair value (continued)

The Branch uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (example, price) or indirectly;
- Level 3 : inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Branch determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Reclassification of Financial Instruments

Reclassification of financial assets is permissible when and only when there is change in business model for managing financial assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branch did not reclassify its financial assets in 2019 and 2018.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

f. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penempatan dana dalam bentuk *call money*, Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia, penempatan berjangka Bank Indonesia dan bank lain.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan.

Penempatan pada bank lain dinilai berdasarkan nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi tambahan langsung, jika ada, dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan EIR. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat bukti yang obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2j.

g. Efek-efek

Efek-efek terdiri dari Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI) dan obligasi pemerintah Indonesia yang diperdagangkan di pasar uang dengan jangka waktu kurang dari lima tahun dan diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

h. Wesel ekspor

Wesel ekspor dinyatakan sebesar nilai nominal dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

i. Kredit yang diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode EIR dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi yang timbul pada saat akuisisi serta biaya/fee transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif. Amortisasi tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Cadangan kerugian atas penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2j.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks consist of call money, Bank Indonesia Deposit Facilities, Bank Indonesia term deposit and others.

Placements with Bank Indonesia are stated at the placement balances.

Placements with other banks are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction cost, if any, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using EIR. Allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an objective evidence of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2j.

g. Marketable securities

Marketable securities include Certificate of Bank Indonesia (SBI) and government bonds traded in money market with terms of less than five year and are classified as amortized cost.

h. Bills receivable

Bills receivable are stated at nominal value less any allowance for impairment losses.

i. Loans

Loans are measured at amortized cost using EIR method less allowance for impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and cost/fee that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The allowance for impairment losses are assessed if there is an objective evidence of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2j.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

i. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan dihapusbukukan ketika tidak terdapat prospek yang realistis mengenai pengembalian kredit atau hubungan normal antara Cabang dengan debitur telah berakhir. Kredit yang tidak dapat dilunasi, dihapusbukukan dengan mendebit cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Pelunasan kemudian atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan sebelumnya dikreditkan ke dalam akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit di laporan posisi keuangan.

Kredit sindikasi dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Cabang.

Restrukturisasi Kredit

Kredit sindikasi dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Cabang.

Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit yang berkaitan dengan modifikasi persyaratan kredit hanya diakui bila nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan yang telah ditentukan dalam persyaratan kredit yang baru, termasuk penerimaan yang diperuntukkan sebagai bunga maupun pokok, adalah lebih kecil dari nilai kredit yang diberikan yang tercatat sebelum restrukturisasi.

Untuk restrukturisasi kredit bermasalah dengan cara konversi kredit yang diberikan menjadi saham atau instrumen keuangan lainnya, kerugian dari restrukturisasi kredit diakui hanya apabila nilai wajar penyertaan saham atau instrumen keuangan yang diterima dikurangi estimasi biaya untuk menjualnya adalah kurang dari nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan.

j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non - keuangan

Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan

Cabang telah mencatat cadangan untuk kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang ditaksir atas seluruh pinjaman yang diberikan dan aset keuangan yang tidak dimiliki pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, bersama dengan komitmen atas pinjaman yang diberikan dan kontrak garansi keuangan, dalam hal ini dirujuk sebagai instrumen keuangan. Instrumen ekuitas tidak dikenakan penurunan nilai berdasarkan PSAK 71.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Loans (continued)

Loans are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of collection or when the normal relationship between the Branch and the borrowers has ceased to exist. When loans are deemed uncollectible, they are written-off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Subsequent recoveries of loans previously written-off are credited to the allowance for impairment losses account in the statement of financial position.

Syndicated loans are stated at the loan principal amount based on the risk participation by the Branch.

Loan Restructuring

Syndicated loans are stated at the loan principal amount based on the risk participation by the Branch.

Losses on loan restructuring in respect of modification of the terms of the loans are recognized only if the cash value of total future cash receipt specified in the new terms of the loans, including both receipt designated as interest and those designated as loan principal, are less than the recorded amounts of loans before restructuring.

For loan restructuring which involves a conversion of loan into equity or other financial instruments, a loss on loan restructuring is recognized only if the fair value of the equity or other financial instruments received, reduced by estimated costs to sell the equity or other financial instruments, is less than the carrying value of loan.

j. Impairment losses on financial assets and non - financial assets

Impairment on financial assets

The Branch has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as financial instruments. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under SFAS 71.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non
- keuangan (lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian adalah berdasarkan atas kerugian ekspektasian sepanjang umur aset (*the lifetime expected credit loss*), kecuali tidak terdapat kenaikan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit sejak awal, di mana dalam hal ini, cadangan adalah berdasarkan kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan.

Kerugian yang diharapkan sepanjang umur aset dan kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan dihitung baik secara individual maupun kolektif, tergantung kepada sifat portofolio instrumen keuangan yang mendasarinya.

Cabang menghitung kerugian kredit ekspektasian berdasarkan tiga skenario yang tertimbang menurut kemungkinan terjadinya untuk mengukur kekurangan kas yang diharapkan, didiskontokan pada suatu estimasi terhadap suku bunga efektif. Kekurangan kas adalah selisih antara arus kas yang harus dibayar kepada suatu entitas berdasarkan kontrak dan arus kas dari entitas bersangkutan yang diharapkan untuk diperoleh.

Cabang telah menyusun suatu kebijakan untuk melakukan suatu penilaian, pada akhir setiap periode pelaporan, mengenai apakah risiko kredit suatu aset keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, dengan mempertimbangkan perubahan pada risiko gagal bayar yang terjadi sepanjang sisa umur instrumen keuangan.

Berdasarkan proses di atas, Cabang mengelompokkan kredit yang diberikan ke dalam *Stage 1*, *Stage 2* dan *Stage 3*, sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam berikut ini:

- *Stage 1*: kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan dihitung sebagai bagian dari kerugian yang diharapkan sepanjang umur aset yang merepresentasikan kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang berasal dari peristiwa gagal bayar pada instrumen keuangan yang mungkin terjadi dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Impairment losses on financial assets and
non - financial assets (continued)**

Impairment on financial assets (continued)

The expected credit loss allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (*the lifetime expected credit loss*), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss.

Both the lifetime expected credit loss and 12 months' expected credit loss are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Branch calculates expected credit loss based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the effective interest rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The Branch has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Branch groups its loans into *Stage 1*, *Stage 2* and *Stage 3*, as described below:

- *Stage 1*: The 12 months' expected credit loss is calculated as the portion of the lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit loss that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non
- keuangan (lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Cabang menghitung cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan berdasarkan ekspektasi gagal bayar yang terjadi dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan sejak tanggal pelaporan. Probabilitas gagal bayar yang diekpektasikan dalam jangka waktu 12 bulan diterapkan kepada prakira *exposure at defaults* dan dikalikan dengan perkiraan *loss given defaults* dan diskontokan dengan estimasi terhadap suku bunga efektif awal. Perhitungan ini merepresentasikan setiap dari tiga skenario, sebagaimana telah dijelaskan di atas.

- *Stage 2:* Ketika pinjaman yang diberikan telah menunjukkan suatu peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan sejak awal, Cabang mencatat cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umur. Mekanisme pada tahap ini serupa dengan mekanisme yang telah dijelaskan di atas, termasuk penggunaan beberapa skenario, dengan kerugian kredit ekspektasian merefleksikan sisa umur instrumen. Kekurangan kas yang diharapkan didiskontokan dengan perkiraan atas suku bunga efektif awal. Cabang mempertimbangkan suatu eksposur mengalami kenaikan secara signifikan dalam risiko kredit ketika terdapat pembayaran kontraktual menunggak melebihi 30 hari, penurunan rating internal, atau memindahkan nasabah/fasilitas ke daftar *watch list*.
- *Stage 3:* Pinjaman yang diberikan dipertimbangkan yang mengalami penurunan nilai, Cabang mencatat suatu penyisihan atas kerugian ekspektasian sepanjang umur pinjaman secara kolektif atau individual.

Untuk aset keuangan dimana Cabang tidak memiliki ekspektasi pemulihan yang wajar, baik dari seluruh atau sebagian nilai terutang, nilai tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan tersebut berkurang. Hal ini dianggap sebagai penghentian pengakuan (sebagian) aset keuangan.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Impairment losses on financial assets and
non - financial assets (continued)**

Impairment on financial assets (continued)

The Branch calculates the 12 months' expected credit loss allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast exposure at defaults and multiplied by the expected loss given defaults and discounted by an approximation to the original effective interest rate. This calculation represents each of the three scenarios, as explained above.

- *Stage 2:* When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branch records an allowance for the lifetime expected credit loss. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios with expected credit losses reflecting remaining life of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original effective interest rate. The Branch considers an exposure to have significant increase in credit risk when there are contractual payments more than 30 days past due, decrease in internal rating, or moving a customer/facility to the watch list.
- *Stage 3:* For loans considered credit-impaired, the Branch recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans collectively or individually.

For financial assets for which the Branch has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non
- keuangan (lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Cabang menghitung kerugian kredit ekspektasian berdasarkan tiga skenario probabilitas yang tertimbang, yaitu skenario kondisi normal, kondisi baik (*upside*), dan kondisi buruk (*downside*) untuk mengukur kekurangan kas yang diharapkan, didiskontokan pada suatu estimasi terhadap suku bunga efektif. Kekurangan kas adalah selisih antara arus kas yang harus dibayar kepada suatu entitas berdasarkan kontrak dan arus kas dari entitas bersangkutan yang diharapkan untuk diperoleh.

Dalam model kerugian kredit ekspektasian, Cabang berpedoman terhadap berbagai kisaran informasi *forward-looking* sebagai masukan ekonomis, yaitu produk domestik bruto (PDB).

Definisi gagal bayar dan pulih

Bank mempertimbangkan instrumen keuangan gagal bayar (*default*) dan oleh karena itu *Stage 3* (penurunan kredit) untuk perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasiannya adalah ketika peminjam menunggak 90 hari lewat dari pembayaran kontraktualnya, rating internal dari peminjam menunjukkan gagal bayar atau mendekati gagal bayar, atau debitur (atau entitas hukum dalam grup debitur) dalam pengajuan/proteksi kepailitan.

Merupakan kebijakan Cabang untuk mempertimbangkan apakah instrumen keuangan dipulihkan dan oleh karena itu diklasifikasi keluar dari *Stage 3* ketika tidak ada kriteria gagal bayar selama periode tertentu. Keputusan untuk mengklasifikasikan aset sebagai *Stage 2* atau *Stage 1* setelah pulih tergantung pada tingkat kredit terkini, pada waktu pulih, dan hal ini mengindikasikan adanya kenaikan signifikan pada risiko kredit yang dibandingkan pada saat pengakuan awal.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Impairment losses on financial assets and
non - financial assets (continued)**

Impairment on financial assets (continued)

The Branch calculates expected credit loss based of three probability-weighted scenarios, which are base condition scenario, upside condition, and downside condition to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the effective interest rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

In its expected credit loss models, the Branch relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic input(s), which is Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Definition of default and cure

The Branch considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore *Stage 3* (credit impaired) for expected credit loss calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments, internal rating of the borrower indicating default or near-default, or the debtor (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy application/protection.

It is the Branch's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of *Stage 3* when none of the default criteria have been present for certain periods. The decision whether to classify an asset as *Stage 2* or *Stage 1* once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates that there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non
- keuangan (lanjutan)**

Proses estimasi *probability of defaults*

Departemen Manajemen Risiko Cabang yang independen menentukan model internal rating. Cabang menjalankan sebagian model untuk portofolio utama di mana nasabahnya, dinilai dari peringkat 1 hingga peringkat 19 menggunakan peringkat internal. Model menggabungkan informasi kualitatif dan kuantitatif dan, sebagai tambahan atas informasi khusus peminjam, memanfaatkan informasi eksternal tambahan yang dapat mempengaruhi perilaku peminjam. Sumber-sumber informasi ini pertama kali digunakan untuk menentukan *probability of defaults*. *Probability of defaults* kemudian disesuaikan untuk perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian PSAK 71 untuk memasukkan informasi *forward-looking* dan klasifikasi *Stage* PSAK 71 atas eksposur. Hal ini diulangi untuk setiap skenario ekonomis sebagaimana mestinya.

Loss given default

Penilaian risiko kredit didasarkan atas kerangka penilaian *loss given defaults* yang terstandarisasi yang menghasilkan tingkat *loss given defaults* tertentu. Tingkat *loss given defaults* ini mempertimbangkan ekspektasi *exposure at defaults* dengan perbandingan terhadap ekspektasi nilai terpulihkan atau terealisasi dari berbagai agunan yang dimiliki.

Exposure at default

Exposure at default merepresentasikan nilai tercatat bruto instrumen keuangan dan *credit conversion factor* yang bergantung pada penurunan nilai, menangani kemampuan nasabah untuk meningkatkan eksposurnya pada saat mendekati gagal bayar (*default*).

Nilai tercatat aset keuangan diturunkan melalui akun cadangan dan jumlah kerugian yang terjadi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Pendapatan bunga tetap diakui atas nilai tercatat yang telah diturunkan tersebut berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga efektif awal yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dari aset tersebut.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Impairment losses on financial assets and
non - financial assets (continued)**

Probability of defaults estimation process

The Branch's independent Risk Management Department operates its internal rating models. The Branch runs separate models for its key portfolios in which its customers are rated from rating 1 to rating 19 using internal grades. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. These information sources are first used to determine the *probability of defaults*. *PDs* are then adjusted for SFAS 71 expected credit loss calculations to incorporate forward looking information and the SFAS 71 Stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenarios as appropriate.

Loss given default

The credit risk assessment is based on a standardised *loss given default* assessment framework that results in a certain *loss given default* rate. These *loss given default* rates take into account the expected exposure at defaults in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realised from any collateral held.

Exposure at default

The *exposure at default* represents the gross carrying amount and *credit conversion factor* of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non
- keuangan (lanjutan)**

Exposure at default (lanjutan)

Jika pada periode berikutnya, jumlah estimasi kerugian penurunan nilai meningkat atau menurun karena peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai, maka kerugian penurunan nilai yang sudah diakui sebelumnya dinaikkan atau diturunkan dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan.

Aset keuangan dan cadangan yang terkait dihapuskan jika tidak ada peluang yang realistis untuk pengembalian di masa yang akan datang ketika Cabang tidak memiliki ekspektasi yang wajar untuk memulihkan arus kas kontraktual atas aset keuangan secara keseluruhan atau sebagian, yang dicatat sebagai pengurang akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Penurunan nilai aset non - keuangan

Pada tanggal pelaporan, Cabang menilai apakah terdapat indikasi suatu aset non keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut atau pada saat pengujian penurunan nilai aset diperlukan, maka Cabang membuat estimasi jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut.

Jumlah terpulihkan yang ditentukan untuk aset individual non keuangan adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset atau Unit Penghasil Kas (UPK) dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakainya, kecuali aset tersebut tidak menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang sebagian besar independen dari aset atau kelompok aset lain. Jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar daripada nilai terpulihkannya, maka aset tersebut dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai terpulihkannya. Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan neto didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini atas nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik aset.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Impairment losses on financial assets and
non - financial assets (continued)**

Exposure at default (continued)

If, in subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account transferred to the Branch.

Financial assets together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery when the Branch has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in its entirety or portion thereof is recorded as a reduction of allowance for impairment loss account in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment on non - financial assets

The Branch assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non financial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when impairment testing for an asset is required, the Branch makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual non financial asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

j. Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual, digunakan acuan kepada harga transaksi pasar terakhir, jika tersedia. Jika tidak terdapat transaksi tersebut, Cabang menggunakan model penilaian yang sesuai untuk menentukan nilai wajar aset. Perhitungan-perhitungan ini dikuatkan oleh penggunaan valuation multiples atau indikator nilai wajar lainnya yang tersedia.

Penilaian dilakukan pada akhir setiap periode pelaporan tahunan untuk menentukan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk aset selain goodwill mungkin tidak ada lagi atau mungkin telah menurun. Jika indikasi dimaksud ditemukan, maka jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut diestimasi.

Kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk aset non-keuangan selain goodwill dibalik, hanya jika terdapat perubahan asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut sejak rugi penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Dalam hal ini, jumlah tercatat aset dinaikkan ke jumlah terpulihkannya. Pembalikan tersebut dibatasi sehingga jumlah tercatat aset tidak melebihi jumlah terpulihkannya maupun jumlah tercatat, neto setelah penyusutan atau amortisasi, seandainya tidak ada rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui untuk aset tersebut pada periode sebelumnya. Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai diakui dalam laba rugi.

k. Instrumen keuangan derivatif

Seluruh instrumen derivatif dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan berdasarkan nilai wajarnya. Nilai wajar tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan harga pasar, kurs Reuters pada tanggal pelaporan laporan posisi keuangan, diskonto arus kas, model penentu harga atau harga yang diberikan oleh broker (*quoted price*) atas instrumen lain yang memiliki karakteristik atau model penentuan harga serupa.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Impairment losses on financial assets and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment on non-financial assets (continued)

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, the Branch uses an appropriate valuation model to determine the fair value of the assets. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each annual reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses recognized for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated.

A previously recognized impairment loss for a non-financial asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the assets does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Derivative financial instruments

All derivative instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. The fair value is based on market rate, Reuters exchange rate at statement of financial position date, discounted cash flows, price valuation or broker quoted price on other instruments with similar characteristics or price model.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

k. Instrumen keuangan derivatif (lanjutan)

Keuntungan atau kerugian dari kontrak derivatif yang tidak ditujukan untuk lindung nilai secara akuntansi (atau tidak memenuhi kriteria untuk dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai lindung nilai) diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Derivatif melekat tidak lagi dipisahkan dari aset keuangan utamanya. Melainkan, aset keuangan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan model bisnis dan ketentuan kontraktualnya. Untuk derivatif melekat atas liabilitas keuangan dan kontrak utama non-keuangan ditetapkan bahwa instrumen derivatif harus diperhitungkan secara terpisah jika seluruh kriteria berikut terpenuhi:

- a. Risiko dan karakteristik ekonomi dari derivatif melekat tidak secara erat berhubungan dengan karakteristik dan risiko kontrak utama;
- b. Instrumen terpisah dengan kondisi yang sama dengan instrumen derivatif melekat memenuhi definisi dari derivatif; dan
- c. Instrumen hibrid (kombinasi) tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

l. Aset tetap

Aset tetap dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan penurunan nilai, jika ada. Aset tetap, disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus. Estimasi masa manfaat untuk aset tetap yang disusutkan adalah sebagai berikut:

| | Tahun/Years |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Prasarana kantor | 4 |
| Perabotan dan peralatan kantor | 4 |
| Kendaraan bermotor | 4 |

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Gain or loss on a derivative contract not designated as a hedging instrument (or derivative contract that does not qualify as a hedging instrument) is recognized in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on the business model and their contractual terms. The accounting for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and in non-financial host contracts provides that the derivative instrument should be accounted for separately if all of the following criteria are met:

- a. The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- b. A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- c. The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

l. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if any. Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of the depreciable fixed assets are as follows:

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | 4 | Leasehold improvements |
| | 4 | Furniture and office equipment |
| | 4 | Motor vehicles |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

l. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Penilaian aset tetap dilakukan atas penurunan dan kemungkinan penurunan nilai wajar aset jika terjadi peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat mungkin tidak dapat seluruhnya terealisasi.

Jumlah tercatat komponen dari suatu aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat sudah tidak ada lagi manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diekspektasikan dari penggunaan maupun pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan tersebut dimasukkan ke dalam laba rugi pada periode penghentian pengakuan tersebut dilakukan.

Nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan dievaluasi setiap akhir periode dan disesuaikan secara prospektif, jika diperlukan.

Beban pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dibebankan pada operasi pada saat terjadinya. Beban pemugaran dan penambahan dalam jumlah besar dikapitalisasi kepada jumlah tercatat aset tetap terkait, bila besar kemungkinan selisih lebih manfaat ekonomi masa depan dari standar kinerja yang ditetapkan pada awalnya akan mengalir ke Cabang, dan disusutkan sepanjang sisa masa manfaat aset tetap terkait.

m. Beban dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain

Beban dibayar di muka dibebankan pada usaha sesuai dengan masa manfaatnya dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari akun "Beban dibayar di muka dan Aset lain-lain".

n. Simpanan nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain

Simpanan nasabah adalah dana yang dipercayakan oleh masyarakat (selain bank) kepada Cabang berdasarkan perjanjian penyimpanan dana. Termasuk dalam pos ini adalah giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka dan deposito lainnya yang memiliki karakteristik yang sama.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Fixed assets (continued)

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be fully recoverable.

The carrying amount of an item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of the asset is directly included in the profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

The assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each period end and adjusted prospectively, if necessary.

Repairs and maintenance are taken to the profit or loss when these are incurred. The cost of major renovation and restoration is included in the carrying amount of the related fixed assets when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Branch, and is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

m. Prepayments and other assets

Prepaid expenses are charged to operations over the period benefited and presented as part of "Prepayments and Other assets" account.

n. Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks

Deposits from customers are funds trusted by customers (excluding banks) to the Branch in accordance with fund deposit agreements. Included in this account are current and savings accounts, time deposits and other deposits which are similar in nature.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING (lanjutan)**

**n. Simpanan nasabah dan simpanan dari bank
lain (lanjutan)**

Giro dan tabungan dinyatakan sebesar nilai liabilitas terhadap pemegang giro dan pemilik tabungan.

Deposito berjangka dinyatakan sebesar nilai nominal.

Simpanan dari bank lain terdiri dari liabilitas terhadap bank lain, baik di dalam maupun luar negeri, dalam bentuk giro, *inter-bank call money* dan deposito berjangka.

Simpanan dari bank lain disajikan sebesar jumlah liabilitas terhadap bank lain.

o. Pendapatan dan beban bunga

Semua instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual, pendapatan maupun beban bunganya diakui dengan menggunakan *EIR*, yaitu suku bunga yang akan mendiskonto secara tepat estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang sepanjang perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan tersebut atau, jika lebih tepat untuk masa yang lebih singkat, sebagai nilai tercatat bersih dari aset atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

Perhitungan dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh syarat dan ketentuan kontraktual instrumen keuangan termasuk *fee*/biaya tambahan yang terkait secara langsung dengan instrumen tersebut yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari *EIR*.

Nilai tercatat aset atau liabilitas keuangan disesuaikan jika Cabang merevisi estimasi pembayaran maupun penerimaan. Nilai tercatat yang disesuaikan tersebut dihitung dengan menggunakan *EIR* awal dan perubahan nilai tercatat dibukukan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Tetapi untuk aset keuangan yang telah direklasifikasi, dimana pada tahun berikutnya Cabang meningkatkan estimasi pemulihan kas sebagai hasil dari peningkatan pengembalian penerimaan kas, dampak peningkatan pemulihan tersebut diakui sebagai penyesuaian *EIR* sejak tanggal perubahan estimasi.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**n. Deposits from customers and deposits from
other banks (continued)**

Current and savings accounts are stated at the amount payable to the current account and savings account holder.

Time deposits are stated at their nominal value.

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to domestic and overseas banks, in the form of current accounts, inter-bank call money and time deposits.

Deposits from other banks are stated at the amount due to other banks.

o. Interest income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, financial assets and liabilities classified as available-for-sale, interest income and expenses are recognized using the EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or liability is adjusted if the Branch revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated using the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However, for a reclassified financial asset for which the Branch subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the EIR from the date of the change in estimate.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

o. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

Pada saat nilai tercatat aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, pendapatan bunga tetap diakui pada tingkat suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskontokan arus kas masa mendatang dalam pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai.

p. Perpajakan

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini, tangguhan dan pajak atas laba Cabang. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Beban pajak periode berjalan dihitung berdasarkan taksiran penghasilan kena pajak dalam tahun yang bersangkutan. Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer antara nilai aset dan liabilitas yang tercatat di laporan posisi keuangan dengan dasar pengenaan pajak atas aset dan liabilitas tersebut pada setiap tanggal pelaporan. Manfaat pajak di masa datang seperti rugi menurut pajak yang belum digunakan (bila ada), diakui apabila besar kemungkinan bahwa manfaatnya masih dapat direalisasikan di masa yang akan datang dapat diakui.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang diharapkan akan diterapkan pada periode ketika aset direalisasi atau ketika liabilitas diselesaikan berdasarkan tarif pajak (dan peraturan-peraturan perpajakan) yang berlaku atau secara substansial telah diberlakukan pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Perubahan pada nilai buku dari aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dikarenakan adanya perubahan dalam tarif pajak dibebankan pada operasi tahun berjalan, kecuali untuk transaksi-transaksi yang terkait dengan transaksi yang sebelumnya telah dibebankan ataupun dikreditkan ke laporan perubahan rekening kantor.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Interest income and expense (continued)

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

p. Taxation

The tax expense comprises current, deferred tax and Branch profit tax. Tax is recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Current tax expense is provided based on the estimated taxable income for the year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at each reporting date. Future tax benefits, such as the carry-forward of unused tax losses (if any), are recognized to the extent that realization of such benefits in the future is probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax regulations) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Change in the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to a change in tax rate is charged to current year operations, except to the extent that it relates to items previously charged or credited to statement of changes in head office accounts.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

p. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap tanggal neraca dan nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan tersebut diturunkan apabila tidak lagi terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa laba fiskal yang memadai akan tersedia untuk mengkompensasi sebagian atau semua manfaat aset pajak tangguhan.

Perubahan liabilitas pajak dicatat pada saat ketetapan pajak diterima atau dicatat pada saat keberatan/banding diterima, apabila Cabang mengajukan keberatan atau melakukan banding.

q. Penjabaran mata uang asing

Cabang menyelenggarakan pembukuan dalam mata uang Rupiah. Transaksi dalam mata uang asing selama tahun berjalan dijabarkan ke mata uang Rupiah dengan menggunakan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi. Aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang Rupiah berdasarkan kurs *spot* Reuters pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs yang timbul dan transaksi dalam mata uang asing dan penjabaran aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Berikut ini adalah kurs mata uang asing utama yang digunakan untuk penjabaran pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 (dalam nilai penuh):

| | 2019 | 2018 | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| Poundsterling Inggris | 18.238 | 18.312 | British Poundsterling |
| Euro Eropa | 15.571 | 16.441 | European Euro |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 13.883 | 14.380 | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Australia | 9.725 | 10.162 | Australian Dollar |
| Dolar Singapura | 10.315 | 10.555 | Singapore Dollar |
| Yuan China | 1.994 | 2.090 | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 1.783 | 1.836 | Hong Kong Dollar |
| Yen Jepang | 128 | 131 | Japanese Yen |

r. Imbalan kerja

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek diakui pada saat terhutang kepada karyawan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Taxation (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Amendment to tax obligations is recorded when an assessment is received or, if objected or appealed against by the Branch, when the result of the objection or appeal is determined.

q. Foreign currency translation

The Branch's accounting records are maintained in Rupiah. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Rupiah at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into Rupiah at the Reuters spot rate at 16.00 Western Indonesia Time prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Exchange gains and losses arising on transactions in foreign currencies and on the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Below are the major exchange rates used for translation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in full amount):

r. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized when they are payable to the employees.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

r. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang dan imbalan pasca kerja

Cabang mencatat estimasi liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan tanpa pendanaan sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13 tahun 2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003 ("Undang-undang") dan diakui sesuai dengan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) tentang "Imbalan Kerja Karyawan".

Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja dihitung sebesar nilai kini dari estimasi jumlah liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja di masa depan yang timbul dari jasa yang telah diberikan oleh karyawan pada masa kini dan masa lalu, dikurangi dengan nilai wajar aset program, jika ada. Perhitungan dilakukan oleh aktuaris independen dengan metode *projected-unit credit*.

Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas keluar masa depan dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga obligasi berkualitas tinggi dalam mata uang yang sama dengan mata uang imbalan yang akan dibayarkan dan waktu jatuh tempo yang kurang lebih sama dengan waktu jatuh tempo imbalan yang bersangkutan.

Seluruh pengukuran kembali, terdiri atas keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial dan hasil atas aset dana pensiun (tidak termasuk bunga bersih) diakui langsung melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya dengan tujuan agar aset atau kewajiban pensiun bersih diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan untuk mencerminkan nilai penuh dari defisit dan *surplus* dana pensiun. Pengukuran kembali tidak mengreklasifikasi laba atau rugi pada periode berikutnya.

Seluruh biaya jasa lalu diakui pada saat yang lebih dulu antara ketika amandemen/kurtailmen terjadi atau ketika biaya restrukturisasi atau pemutusan hubungan kerja diakui. Sebagai akibatnya, biaya jasa lalu yang belum vested tidak lagi dapat ditangguhkan dan diakui selama periode vesting masa depan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Employee benefits (continued)

Long-term and post employment benefits

The Branch recognizes unfunded employee benefits liabilities in accordance with Labor Law No. 13 year 2003 dated March 25, 2003 ("the Law") as accounted for under SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits".

Post-employment benefits liability is calculated at present value of estimated future benefits that the employees have earned in return for their services in the current and past periods, deducted by plan assets, if any. Calculation is performed by an independent actuary 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 high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximately the same as the terms of the related pension liability.

All remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, and the return of plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognized immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognized in the statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit and surplus. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

All past service costs are recognized at the earlier of the occurrence of amendment/curtailment and the recognition of related restructuring or termination costs. As a result, unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

r. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang dan imbalan pasca kerja (lanjutan)

Bunga neto atas imbalan pasti neto merupakan komponen pendapatan bunga dari aset program, biaya bunga atas liabilitas imbalan pasti dan bunga atas dampak batas atas dari aset.

Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pasti neto terdiri atas:

- keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial
- imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto
- setiap perubahan dampak batas atas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto.

s. Pinjaman diterima dari bank lain

Pinjaman yang diterima merupakan dana yang diterima dari bank lain dengan pembayaran kembali sesuai dengan persyaratan perjanjian pinjaman.

t. Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi

Tagihan akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode EIR, dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Liabilitas akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2j.

u. Sewa

Sewa yang mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan. Jika tidak demikian, maka sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi. Sebagai sewa operasi, pembayaran sewa diakui sebagai beban dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain selama masa sewa dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Employee benefits (continued)

Long-term and post employment benefits (continued)

All past service costs are recognized at the earlier of the occurrence of amendment/curtailment and the recognition of related restructuring or termination costs. As a result, unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation consists of:

- actuarial gains and losses
- return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest of the net defined benefit obligation
- any changes in effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amount included in net interest of the net defined benefit obligation.

s. Borrowing from other banks

Borrowings are funds received from other banks with payment obligation based on borrowing agreements.

t. Acceptance receivables and payables

Acceptance receivables are measured at amortized cost using the EIR, less allowance for impairment losses. Acceptance payables are measured at amortized cost by using the EIR.

The allowance for impairment losses is assessed by using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2j.

u. Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Otherwise, leases are classified as operating leases. Under operating lease, lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line method over the lease term.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Cabang, manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi profesional yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut:

Usaha yang berkelanjutan

Manajemen Cabang telah melakukan penilaian atas kemampuan Cabang untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya dan berkeyakinan bahwa Cabang memiliki sumber daya untuk melanjutkan usahanya di masa mendatang. Selain itu, manajemen tidak mengetahui adanya ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan Cabang untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan telah disusun atas dasar usaha yang berkelanjutan.

Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dimana tidak terdapat harga pasar yang dapat diobservasi, Cabang harus menggunakan teknik penilaian seperti dijelaskan pada Catatan 2e. Untuk instrumen keuangan yang jarang diperdagangkan dan tidak memiliki harga yang transparan, nilai wajarnya menjadi kurang obyektif dan karenanya, membutuhkan tingkat pertimbangan yang beragam, tergantung pada likuiditas, konsentrasi, ketidakpastian faktor pasar, asumsi penentuan harga, dan risiko lainnya yang mempengaruhi instrumen tertentu.

Penurunan nilai instrumen keuangan

Cabang menelaah aset keuangan mereka pada nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain dan aset keuangan pada biaya diamortisasi berdasarkan PSAK 71 yang mengharuskan untuk mengakui kerugian kredit ekspektasian pada setiap tanggal laporan untuk mencerminkan perubahan risiko kredit dari aset keuangan tidak pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi. PSAK 71 menggabungkan informasi *forward-looking* dan historis, terkini dan yang diperkirakan ke dalam estimasi kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

Dalam melakukan peninjauan penurunan nilai, penilaian manajemen berikut diperlukan:

- i. Penentuan apakah aset mengalami penurunan nilai berdasarkan indikator tertentu seperti, antara lain, kesulitan keuangan debitur, penurunan kualitas kredit; dan

3. JUDGMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies, management has exercised professional judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The most significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows:

Going concern

The Branch's management has made an assessment of the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Branch has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price, the Branch uses the valuation techniques as described in Note 2e. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Impairment losses on financial instruments

The Branch review their financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost under SFAS 71 which required to recognise the expected credit loss at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk of the financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss. SFAS 71 incorporates forward-looking and historical, current and forecasted information into expected credit loss estimation.

In carrying out the impairment review, the following management's judgements are required:

- i. *Determination whether the assets is impaired based on certain indicators such as, amongst others, financial difficulties of the debtor's, deterioration of the credit quality of the debtor's; and*

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI
YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Penurunan nilai instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Dalam melakukan peninjauan penurunan nilai, penilaian manajemen berikut diperlukan: (lanjutan)

- ii. Penentuan umur kredit ekspektasian yang mencerminkan:
 - a. Jumlah yang tidak bias dan probabilitas tertimbang yang ditentukan dengan mengevaluasi kemungkinan dari berbagai hasil;
 - b. Nilai waktu dari uang; dan
 - c. Informasi yang masuk akal dan dapat didukung dan yang tersedia tanpa biaya atau usaha yang tidak semestinya pada tanggal pelaporan tentang peristiwa masa lalu, kondisi saat ini, dan perkiraan kondisi ekonomi masa depan.

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Cabang menelaah aset keuangan yang diberikan untuk menilai apakah penurunan nilai harus dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Secara khusus, pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan dalam estimasi jumlah dan waktu arus kas di masa mendatang ketika menentukan penurunan nilai. Dalam estimasi arus kas tersebut, Cabang melakukan penilaian atas kondisi keuangan peminjam dan nilai realisasi bersih agunan. Estimasi tersebut didasarkan pada asumsi dari sejumlah faktor dan hasil aktual mungkin berbeda, sehingga mengakibatkan perubahan penyisihan di masa mendatang.

Penghitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian Cabang berdasarkan PSAK 71 adalah keluaran dari model kompleks dengan sejumlah asumsi mendasar mengenai pilihan input variabel dan saling ketergantungannya. Elemen-elemen dari model kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dianggap sebagai pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi meliputi:

- a. Model penilaian kredit internal, yang menetapkan *probability of default (PD)* untuk tingkat individual

**3. JUDGMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
ESTIMATES (continued)**

Impairment losses on financial instruments
(continued)

In carrying out the impairment review, the following management's judgements are required: (continued)

- ii. Determination of expected credit life that reflect:
 - a. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
 - b. The time value of money; and
 - c. Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Branch reviews its financial assets at each statement of financial position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, the Branch makes judgment about the borrower's financial situation and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ in future changes to the allowance.

The Branch's expected credit loss calculations under SFAS 71 are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the expected credit loss models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- a. Internal credit grading model, which assigns probability of default (PD) to the individual grades;

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian Cabang berdasarkan PSAK 71 adalah keluaran dari model kompleks dengan sejumlah asumsi mendasar mengenai pilihan input variabel dan saling ketergantungannya. Elemen-elemen dari model kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dianggap sebagai pertimbangan dan estimasi akuntansi meliputi: (lanjutan)

- b. Kriteria penilaian jika ada peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan dan oleh karena itu cadangan untuk aset keuangan harus diukur berdasarkan kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umur dan penilaian kualitatif;
- c. Pengembangan model kerugian kredit ekspektasian, termasuk berbagai formula dan pilihan input;
- d. Penentuan asosiasi antara skenario makroekonomi dan, input ekonomi, seperti produk domestik bruto (PDB) dan nilai agunan, dan pengaruhnya terhadap probability of defaults, exposure at defaults dan loss given defaults; dan
- e. Pemilihan skenario forward-looking untuk makroekonomi dan bobot probabilitasnya, untuk mendapatkan input ekonomi kedalam model kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

Aset pajak tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas jumlah pajak penghasilan terpulihkan (*recoverable*) pada periode mendatang sebagai akibat perbedaan temporer. Justifikasi manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, sesuai dengan perkiraan waktu dan tingkat laba fiskal di masa mendatang sejalan dengan strategi rencana perpajakan ke depan.

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Cabang menetapkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan apakah definisi yang ditetapkan dalam PSAK terkait telah dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Cabang seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2e.

3. JUDGMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Impairment losses on financial instruments (continued)

The Branch's expected credit loss calculations under SFAS 71 are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the expected credit loss models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include: (continued)

- b. Criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life time expected credit loss basis and the qualitative assessment;
- c. Development of expected credit loss models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- d. Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as gross domestic product (GDP) and collateral values, and the effect on probability of defaults, exposure at defaults and loss given defaults; and
- e. Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the expected credit loss models.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the future recoverable taxable income arising from temporary differences. Management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing on level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategics.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Branch determines the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in relevant SFAS. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Branch's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2e.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Imbalan kerja

Penentuan liabilitas imbalan kerja Cabang bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dan manajemen Cabang dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji tahunan, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan tahunan, tingkat kecacatan, umur pensiun dan tingkat kematian.

Penyusutan aset tetap

Biaya perolehan aset tetap disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomisnya. Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap adalah 4 tahun.

Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisa aset, dan karenanya biaya penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi.

Pajak penghasilan

Cabang mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

4. KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

| | <u>31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019</u> | <u>31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018</u> | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Rupiah | 24.643.212 | 23.517.342 | Rupiah |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 78.493.293 | 31.383.243 | United States Dollar |
| Yuan China | 50.243.733 | 15.977.764 | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 14.137.314 | 1.473.247 | Hong Kong Dollar |
| Total kas | <u>167.517.552</u> | <u>72.351.596</u> | Total cash |

Kas dalam Rupiah termasuk kas kecil sejumlah Rp47.500 dan Rp33.900 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018.

3. JUDGMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Employee benefits

The determination of the Branch's employee benefits liability is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries and the Branch's management in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rates, future annual salary increase, annual employee turnover rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate.

Depreciation of fixed assets

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be 4 years.

Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Income tax

The Branch recognizes liabilities for corporate income tax based on estimation of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

4. CASH

This account consists of:

Cash in Rupiah includes petty cash amounting to Rp47,500 and Rp33,900 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 2.198.004.000 | 1.889.204.096 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | 379.854.783 | 317.844.999 | Rupiah |
| Total giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 2.207.049.095 | Total current accounts with Bank Indonesia |

Cabang dipersyaratkan untuk memiliki Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dalam mata uang Rupiah dalam kegiatannya sebagai bank umum dan GWM dalam mata uang asing dalam kegiatannya melakukan transaksi mata uang asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No.15/15/PBI/2013 tanggal 24 Desember 2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dengan PBI No.18/3/PBI/2016 tanggal 10 Maret 2016, PBI No.18/14/PBI/2016 tanggal 18 Agustus 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 tanggal 17 April 2017, PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018 dan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No. 20/30/PADG/2018 tanggal 30 November 2018, No. 21/14/PADG/2019 tanggal 26 Juni 2019 yang masing-masing sebesar:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| - GWM Primer Harian ^{*)} | 6,50% | 6,50% | Primary Reserves - Daily ^{*)} |
| - Rata-rata PLM ^{**)} | 3,00% | 3,00% | Average PLM ^{**)} |
| - Mata uang asing | 4,00% | 4,00% | Foreign currencies |
| | 8,00% | 8,00% | |

^{*)} Berlaku per 1 Juli 2019, GWM Primer dalam Rupiah yang dipenuhi secara harian berubah dari 3,50% menjadi 3,00%.

^{**)} Per 16 Juli 2018, berdasarkan PBI No. 20/4/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018, istilah GWM Sekunder berubah menjadi PLM (Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial) dan GWM LFR berubah menjadi RIM (Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial)

GWM Primer adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia. GWM Sekunder dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) adalah cadangan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank berupa SBI, Surat Utang Negara (SUN), Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN) dan/atau excess reserve yang merupakan kelebihan saldo Rekening Giro Rupiah Bank dari GWM Primer, GWM LFR dan Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM). GWM LFR dan RIM adalah tambahan

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

The Branch is required to maintain Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) in Rupiah for conventional banking activities and statutory reserves in foreign currencies for foreign exchange transactions.

As of 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve complies with Bank Indonesia (BI) Regulation No. 15/15/PBI/2013 dated 24 December 2013 which have been further amended with PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 dated 10 March 2016, PBI No. 18/14/PBI/2016 dated 18 August 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 dated 17 April 2017, PBI No. 20/3/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018 and Regulation of Members of The Board of Governors (PADG) No.20/30/PADG/2018 dated 30 November 2018, No. 21/14/PADG/2019 dated 26 June 2019 concerning Minimum Statutory Reserve of Commercial Banks with BI in Rupiah and foreign currency, which are as follows:

^{*)} Effective on July 1, 2019, Minimum Primary Reserves in Rupiah should be fulfilled in daily basis had changed from 3.50% to 3.00%.

^{**)} As of 16 July 2018, based on PBI No.20/4/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018, the term GWM Secondary changed to PLM (Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer) and the LFR GWM changed to RIM (Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio)

Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia. Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserve and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer are the minimum reserves that should be maintained by the Bank which comprised of Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBI), Government Debenture Debt (SUN), Sharia Government Securities (SBSN), and/or excess reserve which represent the excess reserve of the Bank's Current Accounts in Rupiah over the Primary Minimum

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, jika LFR dan RIM Bank dibawah minimum LFR dan RIM target Bank Indonesia (84%) atau jika di atas maksimum LFR dan RIM target BI (94%) dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPMM Insentif BI sebesar 14%.

Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum untuk rekening Rupiah dan mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing sebesar:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | | |
| - GWM Primer | 7,07% | 6,86% |
| Harian | 3,00% | 3,50% |
| Rata-rata | 4,07% | 3,36% |
| - PLM | 12,09% | 12,50% |
| Mata uang asing | 8,00% | 8,00% |

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Cabang telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum.

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | 4.830.711 | 772.992 |
| Yuan China | 648.322.608 | 585.748.864 |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 128.717.695 | 73.873.426 |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 6.330.220 | 2.334.146 |
| Euro Eropa | 1.889.553 | 2.012.832 |
| Poundsterling Inggris | 168.104 | 161.518 |
| Dolar Australia | 144.825 | 74.171 |
| Yen Jepang | 86.380 | 81.082 |
| Dolar Singapura | 81.945 | 1.657.459 |
| Subtotal valuta asing | 785.741.330 | 665.943.498 |
| Total giro pada bank lain | 790.572.041 | 666.716.490 |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (298) | (6.332) |
| Giro pada bank lain - neto | 790.571.743 | 666.710.158 |

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

Statutory Reserve, Minimum Statutory Reserve on LFR and Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM). Minimum Statutory Reserve on LFR and RIM is the additional reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia, if the Bank's LFR and RIM is below the minimum of LFR and RIM targeted by Bank Indonesia (84%) or if the Bank's LFR and RIM is above the maximum of LFR and RIM targeted by BI (94%) and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below BI requirement of 14%.

The ratio of the Minimum Statutory Reserve requirement for its Rupiah and foreign currencies accounts as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

| | Rupiah |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Primary Reserves | - |
| Daily | - |
| Average | - |
| PLM | - |
| Foreign currencies | - |

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Branch have fulfilled Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding Minimum Statutory Reserve of Commercial Banks.

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

a. By currency

| | Rupiah |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Chinese Yuan | - |
| United States Dollar | - |
| Hong Kong Dollar | - |
| European Euro | - |
| Great Britain Poundsterling | - |
| Australia Dollar | - |
| Japanese Yen | - |
| Singapore Dollar | - |
| Subtotal foreign currencies | - |
| Total current accounts with other banks | - |
| Allowance for impairment losses | - |
| Current accounts with other banks - net | - |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS
(continued)**

b. Berdasarkan bank

b. By bank

| | <u>31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019</u> | <u>31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018</u> | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| Pihak ketiga | | | Third parties |
| PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk | 3.025.284 | 22.447 | PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk |
| PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk | 589.945 | 79.742 | PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk |
| PT Bank CTBC Indonesia | 564.790 | 64.770 | PT Bank CTBC Indonesia |
| PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | 543.594 | 500.000 | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk | 107.098 | 106.033 | PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk |
| Total Rupiah | <u>4.830.711</u> | <u>772.992</u> | Total Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 26) | | | Related parties (Note 26) |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 82.349.404 | 144.503.894 | Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Shanghai | 69.112.640 | 28.990.183 | Bank of China Limited, Shanghai Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Kantor Pusat) | 24.490.524 | 13.473.142 | Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Head Office) |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Frankfurt | 1.685.489 | 1.539.406 | Bank of China Limited, Frankfurt Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang London | 166.127 | 86.434 | Bank of China Limited, London Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Sydney | 139.451 | 33.367 | Bank of China Limited, Sydney Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Singapura | 81.945 | 1.657.459 | Bank of China Limited, Singapore Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Tokyo | 48.037 | 41.896 | Bank of China Limited, Tokyo Branch |
| Total pihak berelasi | <u>178.073.617</u> | <u>190.325.781</u> | Total related parties |
| Pihak ketiga | | | Third parties |
| Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong | 518.656.893 | 440.668.894 | Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong |
| JP Morgan Chase, New York | 72.989.412 | 9.945.142 | JP Morgan Chase, New York |
| PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk | 10.536.893 | 18.211.712 | PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk |
| Wells Fargo, New York | 3.502.788 | 4.437.653 | Wells Fargo, New York |
| PT Bank CTBC Indonesia | 1.154.502 | 1.186.943 | PT Bank CTBC Indonesia |
| PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk | 426.564 | 440.747 | PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk |
| Bank of Communications, Shanghai | 235.416 | 412.479 | Bank of Communications, Shanghai |
| Euroclear Bank | 165.245 | 314.147 | Euroclear Bank |
| Total pihak ketiga | <u>607.667.713</u> | <u>475.617.717</u> | Total third parties |
| Total mata uang asing | <u>785.741.330</u> | <u>665.943.498</u> | Total foreign currencies |
| Total giro pada bank lain | 790.572.041 | 666.716.490 | Total current accounts with other banks |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (298) | (6.332) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Giro pada bank lain - neto | <u>790.571.743</u> | <u>666.710.158</u> | Current accounts with other banks - net |

Seluruh giro pada bank lain digolongkan lancar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018.

All current accounts with other banks are classified as current as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan bank (lanjutan)

Suku bunga rata-rata tahunan untuk giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/Year Ended
December 31,

| | 2019 | 2018 | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Rupiah | 0,97% | 1,40% | Rupiah |
| Mata Uang Asing | 1,53% | 1,46% | Foreign Currencies |

c. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut:

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. By bank (continued)

The annual average interest rates for current accounts with other banks are as follows:

c. Allowance for impairment losses

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is, as follows:

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 666.716.490 | - | - | 666.716.490 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 200.803.458 | - | - | 200.803.458 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (76.947.907) | - | - | (76.947.907) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 790.572.041 | - | - | 790.572.041 | December 31, 2019 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 6.332 | - | - | 6.332 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Perubahan masukan perhitungan ECL dan penambahan aset baru | (5.763) | - | - | (5.763) | Change to inputs used for ECL calculations and new assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (3) | - | - | (3) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | (268) | - | - | (268) | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 298 | - | - | 298 | December 31, 2019 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 218.974.783 | - | - | 218.974.783 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 447.741.707 | - | - | 447.741.707 | New assets originated |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 666.716.490 | - | - | 666.716.490 | December 31, 2018 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 1.539 | - | - | 1.539 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 4.793 | - | - | 4.793 | New assets originated |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 6.332 | - | - | 6.332 | December 31, 2018 |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

c. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya giro pada bank lain.

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS
(continued)**

c. Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible current accounts with other banks.

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan saat jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 28 dan 30.

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

Information in respect of interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 28 and 30.

a. By currency

| | <u>31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019</u> | <u>31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018</u> | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | | | Placement with Bank Indonesia |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 13.188.375.000 | 10.497.400.000 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | 37.991.030 | 410.865.646 | Rupiah |
| | <u>13.226.366.030</u> | <u>10.908.265.646</u> | |
| Penempatan pada bank lain | | | Placement with other banks |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 1.296.625.500 | 1.354.596.000 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | - | 240.000.000 | Rupiah |
| Total penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain | <u>14.522.991.530</u> | <u>12.502.861.646</u> | Total placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (10.811) | (43.088) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - Neto | <u><u>14.522.980.719</u></u> | <u><u>12.502.818.558</u></u> | Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - Net |

b. Berdasarkan jenis

b. By type

| | <u>31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019</u> | <u>31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018</u> | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | | | Placement with Bank Indonesia |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI) | 38.000.000 | 11.000.000 | Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI) |
| Dikurangi: | | | Less: |
| Bunga yang belum diamortisasi | (8.970) | (3.207) | Unamortized interest |
| Subtotal | <u>37.991.030</u> | <u>10.996.793</u> | Subtotal |
| Penempatan berjangka pada Bank Indonesia | | | Bank Indonesia term deposit |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 13.188.375.000 | 10.497.400.000 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | - | 399.868.853 | Rupiah |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN
BANK LAIN (lanjutan)**

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

b. Berdasarkan jenis (lanjutan)

b. By type (continued)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Penempatan pada bank lain | | | Placement with other banks |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | | | United States Dollar |
| <i>Call money</i> | 1.296.625.500 | 1.594.596.000 | <i>Call money</i> |
| | 14.485.000.500 | 12.491.864.853 | |
| Total penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain | 14.522.991.530 | 12.502.861.646 | Total placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (10.811) | (43.088) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto | 14.522.980.719 | 12.502.818.558 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net |

Suku bunga rata-rata tahunan untuk penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain adalah sebagai berikut :

The annual average interest rates for placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Rupiah | 4,19% | 4,26% | Rupiah |
| Mata Uang Asing | 2,19% | 2,20% | Foreign Currencies |

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

c. By collectibility

Seluruh penempatan pada bank lain digolongkan lancar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018.

All placements with other banks are classified as current as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

d. Allowance for impairment losses

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut:

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is, as follows:

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto 1 Januari 2019 | 1.594.596.000 | - | - | 1.594.596.000 | Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 1.296.625.500 | - | - | 1.296.625.500 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (1.594.596.000) | - | - | (1.594.596.000) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 1.296.625.500 | - | - | 1.296.625.500 | December 31, 2019 |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN
BANK LAIN (lanjutan)**

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

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

d. Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 43.088 | - | - | 43.088 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 32.023 | - | - | 32.023 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (43.088) | - | - | (43.088) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | (21.212) | - | - | (21.212) | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 10.811 | - | - | 10.811 | December 31, 2019 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 1.466.646.750 | - | - | 1.466.646.750 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 1.594.596.000 | - | - | 1.594.596.000 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (1.466.646.750) | - | - | (1.466.646.750) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 1.594.596.000 | - | - | 1.594.596.000 | December 31, 2018 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 10.552 | - | - | 10.552 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 43.088 | - | - | 43.088 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (10.552) | - | - | (10.552) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 43.088 | - | - | 43.088 | December 31, 2018 |

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya penempatan pada bank lain.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible placements with other banks.

8. EFEK-EFEK

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Efek-efek - biaya diamortisasi terdiri dari:

Marketable securities - amortized cost consist of:

| 31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019 | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | Rupiah | Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign Currencies | Total | |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | | | | Marketable Securities - amortized cost |
| Sertifikat Bank Indonesia | 2.022.585.095 | - | 2.022.585.095 | Certificates of Bank Indonesia |
| Obligasi Pemerintah (CEMA) | 1.546.240.302 | 2.152.068.745 | 3.698.309.047 | Government Bonds (CEMA) |
| Total efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 3.568.825.397 | 2.152.068.745 | 5.720.894.142 | Total marketable securities - amortized cost |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

31 Desember 2018/December 31, 2018

| | Rupiah | Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign Currencies | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | | | | Marketable Securities - amortized cost |
| Sertifikat Bank Indonesia | 579.193.840 | - | 579.193.840 | Certificates of Bank Indonesia |
| Obligasi Pemerintah (CEMA) | 1.687.190.202 | 363.792.098 | 2.050.982.300 | Government Bonds (CEMA) |
| Total efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 2.266.384.042 | 363.792.098 | 2.630.176.140 | Total marketable securities - amortized cost |

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No.15/12/PBI/2013 tanggal 12 Desember 2013 tentang "Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum", berlaku efektif per tanggal 1 Januari 2014, kantor cabang dari bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri wajib menyerahkan laporan realisasi *Capital Equivalency Maintained Assets* (CEMA). CEMA minimum yang dipersyaratkan yaitu sebesar 8% dari rata-rata total kewajiban selama satu bulan dikurangi rata-rata total kewajiban antar kantor. Cabang telah memenuhi ketentuan diatas.

In accordance with Bank Indonesia's Regulation No.15/12/PBI/2013 dated December 12, 2013 regarding "Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Bank", effective as of January 1, 2014, branch from foreign bank needs to submit a realization report of *Capital Equivalency Maintained Asset* (CEMA). Minimum CEMA requirement is 8% from average of total liabilities of a month deducted by average of total inter-branch liabilities. The Branch has complied with the above regulation.

9. WESEL EKSPOR

9. BILLS RECEIVABLE

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan saat jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 28 dan 30.

Information in respect of interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 28 and 30.

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

a. By currency

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 1.158.334.070 | 1.133.307.353 | United States Dollar |
| Yuan China | 27.320.194 | 178.531.349 | Chinese Yuan |
| Rupiah | 12.302.418 | - | Rupiah |
| Total wesel ekspor | 1.197.956.682 | 1.311.838.702 | Total bills receivable |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (867.924) | (396.216) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Wesel ekspor - neto | 1.197.088.758 | 1.311.442.486 | Bills receivable - net |

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

b. By collectibility

Semua wesel ekspor digolongkan lancar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018.

All bills receivable are classified as current as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

9. WESEL EKSPOR (lanjutan)

c. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut:

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 1.311.838.702 | - | - | 1.311.838.702 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 1.197.956.682 | - | - | 1.197.956.682 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (1.311.838.702) | - | - | (1.311.838.702) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 1.197.956.682 | - | - | 1.197.956.682 | December 31, 2019 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 396.216 | - | - | 396.216 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 871.223 | - | - | 871.223 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (396.216) | - | - | (396.216) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | (3.299) | - | - | (3.299) | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 867.924 | - | - | 867.924 | December 31, 2019 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 212.850.134 | - | - | 212.850.134 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 1.311.838.702 | - | - | 1.311.838.702 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (212.850.134) | - | - | (212.850.134) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 1.311.838.702 | - | - | 1.311.838.702 | December 31, 2018 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 537.391 | - | - | 537.391 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 396.216 | - | - | 396.216 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (537.391) | - | - | (537.391) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 396.216 | - | - | 396.216 | December 31, 2018 |

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya wesel ekspor.

9. BILLS RECEIVABLE (continued)

c. Allowance for impairment losses

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is, as follows:

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible bills receivable.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

10. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan saat jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 28 dan 30.

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pembiayaan | | | Financing |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 12.710.849.913 | 13.725.928.159 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | 6.560.563.752 | 3.255.072.587 | Rupiah |
| Yuan China | 164.545.676 | 161.359.801 | Chinese Yuan |
| Euro Eropa | 47.013.710 | - | European Euro |
| Total | 19.482.973.051 | 17.142.360.547 | Total |
| Konsumsi | | | Consumer |
| Rupiah | 12.743.385 | 16.489.024 | Rupiah |
| Total kredit yang diberikan | 19.495.716.436 | 17.158.849.571 | Total loans |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (297.510.098) | (243.231.393) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Kredit yang diberikan - neto | 19.198.206.338 | 16.915.618.178 | Loans - net |

Selama tahun 2019 dan 2018, Cabang memberikan kredit pemilikan mobil, rumah dan konsumsi lainnya untuk karyawan. Seluruh kredit ini memiliki bunga yang telah ditentukan dengan jangka waktu berkisar antara 3 tahun untuk konsumsi lainnya, 3 tahun sampai dengan 5 tahun untuk kredit kepemilikan mobil dan 4 tahun sampai 21 tahun untuk kredit kepemilikan rumah. Kredit ini dilunasi melalui pemotongan gaji setiap bulannya.

Kredit yang diberikan dijamin dengan *corporate guarantee*, akun piutang perusahaan, deposito berjangka dan jaminan lain yang diterima.

Kredit yang dijamin dengan jaminan tunai (giro dan deposito) pada 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp45.850.000 dan Rp59.240.302.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, Cabang telah memenuhi Peraturan Bank Indonesia tentang Batas Minimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK).

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Listrik dan gas | 4.806.057.531 | 5.173.278.621 | Gas and electricity |
| Industri pengolahan | 4.308.385.071 | 4.984.166.468 | Processing industry |
| Transportasi | 2.616.407.001 | 1.006.427.498 | Transportation |
| Perusahaan pembiayaan | 2.450.862.467 | 1.001.661.993 | Financing companies |
| Pertambangan | 1.467.428.652 | 1.118.256.020 | Mining |
| Perkebunan | 840.631.781 | 1.006.823.637 | Agriculture |

10. LOANS

Information in respect of interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 28 and 30.

a. By type and currency

In 2019 and 2018, the Branch granted soft loans, car and housing loans to employees. These loans have a specified interest rate with terms of 3 years for soft loans, 3 years to 5 years for car loans and 4 years to 21 years for housing loans. These loans are collectible through monthly salary deductions.

Loans are generally collateralized by corporate guarantees, companies' accounts trade receivables, time deposits and other acceptable collateral.

Loans secured by cash collateral (current accounts and time deposits) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to Rp45,850,000 and Rp59,240,302, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Branch complied with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding Legal Lending Limit (LLL).

b. By economic sector

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

10. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Perdagangan | 489.518.472 | 289.509.653 |
| Jasa persewaan | 302.060.563 | 190.797.679 |
| Rekreasi & hiburan | 104.695.556 | 104.605.355 |
| Pemerintahan | - | 117.785.409 |
| Lainnya | 2.109.669.342 | 2.165.537.238 |
| Total kredit yang diberikan | 19.495.716.436 | 17.158.849.571 |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (297.510.098) | (243.231.393) |
| Kredit yang diberikan - neto | 19.198.206.338 | 16.915.618.178 |

Suku bunga kontraktual rata-rata tahunan untuk kredit adalah sebagai berikut:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | 8,76% | 9,37% |
| Mata Uang Asing | 4,66% | 4,85% |

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

Kredit yang diberikan digolongkan berdasarkan kolektibilitas pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, adalah sebagai berikut:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Lancar | 19.170.320.665 | 17.038.044.518 |
| Kurang lancar | 173.159.000 | - |
| Diragukan | 33.710.627 | 104.605.355 |
| Macet | 118.526.144 | 16.199.698 |
| Total kredit yang diberikan | 19.495.716.436 | 17.158.849.571 |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (297.510.098) | (243.231.393) |
| Kredit yang diberikan - neto | 19.198.206.338 | 16.915.618.178 |

d. Kredit sindikasi

Kredit sindikasi merupakan kredit yang diberikan kepada debitur berdasarkan perjanjian pembiayaan bersama dengan bank lain.

Keikutsertaan Cabang dalam kredit sindikasi dengan bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp10.927.648.634 dan Rp9.854.665.045. Partisipasi Cabang dalam kredit sindikasi tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing berkisar 0,56% hingga 76,23% dan 2,00% hingga 76,23% (tidak diaudit).

10. LOANS (continued)

b. By economic sector (continued)

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Trading |
| Rental services |
| Recreation & entertainment |
| Government |
| Others |
| Total |
| Allowance for impairment losses |
| Loans - net |

The average contractual annual interest rates for loans are as follows:

| |
|--------------------|
| Rupiah |
| Foreign Currencies |

c. By collectibility

Loans classified by collectibility as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Current |
| Sub-standard |
| Doubtful |
| Loss |
| Total loans |
| Allowance for impairment losses |
| Loans - net |

d. Syndicated loans

Syndicated loans represent loans provided to borrowers under syndicated loan agreements with the other banks.

The Branch's participation in syndicated loans with other banks as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to Rp10,927,648,634 and Rp9,854,665,045, respectively. The Branch's participation in syndicated loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 ranged from 0.56% to 76.23% and 2.00% to 76.23%, respectively (unaudited).

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

10. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi

Bentuk restrukturisasi kredit terdiri dari perpanjangan jatuh tempo dan perubahan suku bunga. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, total kredit yang direstrukturisasi sebesar Rp173.159.000 dan RpNihil dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebesar Rp77.453.412 dan RpNihil.

f. Rasio kredit bermasalah

Rasio kredit bermasalah - neto pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, masing-masing sebesar 0,76% dan 0,00%. Rasio kredit bermasalah - bruto pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, masing-masing sebesar 1,67% dan 0,70%.

g. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut:

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto 1 Januari 2019 | 16.865.715.636 | 172.328.882 | 120.805.053 | 17.158.849.571 | Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 5.309.691.111 | 830.118 | - | 5.310.521.229 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (2.971.285.254) | - | (2.369.110) | (2.973.654.364) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Transfer Stage 1 ke 3 | (33.800.828) | - | 33.800.828 | - | Transfers Stage 1 to 3 |
| Transfer Stage 2 ke 3 | - | (173.159.000) | 173.159.000 | - | Transfers Stage 2 to 3 |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 19.170.320.665 | - | 325.395.771 | 19.495.716.436 | December 31, 2019 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL 1 Januari 2019 | 115.621.238 | 909.273 | 126.700.882 | 243.231.393 | ECL allowance as at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 60.891.368 | - | - | 60.891.368 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (1.589.105) | - | - | (1.589.105) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Transfer ke Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | Transfers to Stage 1 |
| Transfer ke Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | Transfers to Stage 2 |
| Transfer ke Stage 3 | (1.001) | (909.273) | 910.274 | - | Transfers to Stage 3 |
| Dampak pada eksposur ECL akhir tahun ditransfer antar tahap selama tahun berjalan | (19.694.451) | - | 19.694.451 | - | Impact on year-end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year |
| Perubahan masukan, digunakan untuk perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian | (30.715.045) | - | 29.567.749 | (1.147.296) | Changes to inputs used for expected credit loss calculations |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | (3.876.262) | - | - | (3.876.262) | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 120.636.742 | - | 176.873.356 | 297.510.098 | December 31, 2019 |

10. LOANS (continued)

e. Restructured loans

The restructuring of loans include extension of maturity dates and changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, total restructured loans amounted to Rp173,159,000 and RpNil with allowance for impairment losses amounted to Rp77,453,412 and RpNil.

f. Non-performing loan ratio

Net non-performing loans (NPL) ratio as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are 0.76% and 0.00%, respectively. Gross non-performing loans ratio as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are 1.67% and 0.70%, respectively.

g. Allowance for impairment losses

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is as follows:

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

10. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

g. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan cadangan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 13.958.010.359 | - | 16.199.698 | 13.974.210.057 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 6.789.917.043 | - | - | 6.789.917.043 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (3.605.277.529) | - | - | (3.605.277.529) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Transfer ke Stage 2 | (172.328.882) | 172.328.882 | - | - | Transfers to Stage 2 |
| Transfer ke Stage 3 | (104.605.355) | - | 104.605.355 | - | Transfers to Stage 3 |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 16.865.715.636 | 172.328.882 | 120.805.053 | 17.158.849.571 | December 31, 2018 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 158.690.053 | - | 15.366.898 | 174.056.951 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 81.074.907 | - | - | 81.074.907 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (4.364.406) | - | - | (4.364.406) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Transfer ke Stage 2 | (101.637) | 101.637 | - | - | Transfers to Stage 2 |
| Transfer ke Stage 3 | (3.754.613) | - | 3.754.613 | - | Transfers to Stage 3 |
| Dampak pada eksposur ECL akhir tahun ditransfer antar tahap selama tahun berjalan | (102.519.243) | - | 102.519.243 | - | Impact on year-end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year |
| Perubahan masukan, digunakan untuk perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian | (32.484.753) | - | 5.060.128 | (27.424.625) | Changes to inputs used for expected credit loss calculations |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | 19.080.930 | 807.636 | - | 19.888.566 | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 115.621.238 | 909.273 | 126.700.882 | 243.231.393 | December 31, 2018 |

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya kredit yang diberikan.

10. LOANS (continued)

g. Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is as follows: (continued)

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible loans.

11. ASET TETAP

11. FIXED ASSETS

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

| | Saldo awal/ Beginning balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Saldo akhir/ Ending balance | Cost |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Harga perolehan | | | | | |
| Prasarana kantor | 49.637.295 | 2.643.104 | (121.410) | 52.158.989 | Leasehold improvements |
| Perabotan dan peralatan kantor | 51.234.708 | 68.121.691 | (759.374) | 118.597.025 | Furniture and office equipment |
| Kendaraan bermotor | 8.927.150 | 1.078.750 | - | 10.005.900 | Motor vehicles |
| Total biaya perolehan | 109.799.153 | 71.843.545 | (880.784) | 180.761.914 | Total cost |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

11. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

11. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

| 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Saldo awal/ Beginning balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Saldo akhir/ Ending balance | |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | | | | | Accumulated depreciation |
| Prasarana kantor | (32.833.313) | (6.032.091) | 121.410 | (38.743.994) | Leasehold improvements |
| Perabotan dan peralatan kantor | (35.498.135) | (14.668.903) | 758.448 | (49.408.590) | Furniture and office equipment |
| Kendaraan bermotor | (6.839.078) | (645.495) | - | (7.484.573) | Motor vehicles |
| Total akumulasi penyusutan | (75.170.526) | (21.346.489) | 879.858 | (95.637.157) | Total accumulated depreciation |
| Nilai buku bersih | 34.628.627 | | | 85.124.757 | Net book value |
| 31 Desember/December 31, 2018 | | | | | |
| | Saldo awal/ Beginning balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Saldo akhir/ Ending balance | |
| Harga perolehan | | | | | Cost |
| Prasarana kantor | 44.992.167 | 4.645.128 | - | 49.637.295 | Leasehold improvements |
| Perabotan dan peralatan kantor | 46.233.660 | 7.518.070 | (2.517.022) | 51.234.708 | Furniture and office equipment |
| Kendaraan bermotor | 6.794.650 | 2.132.500 | - | 8.927.150 | Motor vehicles |
| Total biaya perolehan | 98.020.477 | 14.295.698 | (2.517.022) | 109.799.153 | Total cost |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | | | | | Accumulated depreciation |
| Prasarana kantor | (27.425.250) | (5.408.063) | - | (32.833.313) | Leasehold improvements |
| Perabotan dan peralatan kantor | (32.573.010) | (5.439.735) | 2.514.610 | (35.498.135) | Furniture and office equipment |
| Kendaraan bermotor | (6.702.033) | (137.045) | - | (6.839.078) | Motor vehicles |
| Total akumulasi penyusutan | (66.700.293) | (10.984.843) | 2.514.610 | (75.170.526) | Total accumulated depreciation |
| Nilai buku bersih | 31.320.184 | | | 34.628.627 | Net book value |

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi terjadinya penurunan nilai atas aset tetap.

Management believes that there is no indication of impairment in value of fixed assets.

Beban penyusutan yang dibebankan pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp21.346.489 dan Rp10.984.843 (Catatan 24).

The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to Rp21,346,489 and Rp10,984,843, respectively (Note 24).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, jumlah tercatat bruto dari setiap aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp60.744.177 dan Rp63.551.880 (tidak diaudit).

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the gross amount of fixed assets which have been fully depreciated and are still being used amounted to Rp60,744,177 and Rp63,551,880, respectively (unaudited).

Aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran dan pencurian dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sebesar Rp101.192.010 dan Rp40.894.660. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungkan.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, fixed assets are insured against risk of fire and theft with sum insured amounting to Rp101,192,010 and Rp40,894,660, respectively. Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

11. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Rincian keuntungan penjualan aset tetap yang dicatat sebagai bagian pendapatan operasional lainnya pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

11. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

The details of gain on sale of fixed assets recorded as part of other operating income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31 | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Hasil penjualan | 53.000 | 44.000 | Proceeds from sale |
| Nilai buku | (926) | (2.412) | Net book value |
| Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap | 52.074 | 41.588 | Gain on sale of fixed assets |

12. BEBAN DIBAYAR DI MUKA DAN ASET LAIN-LAIN

12. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Beban dibayar di muka | 8.095.335 | 7.813.740 | Prepayments |
| Setoran jaminan | 8.414.735 | 6.094.149 | Security deposits |
| Uang muka | 3.492.133 | 2.573.543 | Advances |
| Lain-lain | 290.797 | 425.450 | Others |
| Total | 20.293.000 | 16.906.882 | Total |

13. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan akseptasi wesel impor atas dasar *letters of credit* berjangka yang berasal dari nasabah pihak ketiga dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

13. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Acceptance receivables and payables represent acceptances arising from import bills, supported by letters of credit, which are received from third party customers, with details as follows:

a. Tagihan akseptasi

a. Acceptance receivables

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | 244.279.833 | 96.354.173 | Rupiah |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 35.071.772 | 22.778.405 | United States Dollar |
| Total tagihan akseptasi | 279.351.605 | 119.132.578 | Total acceptance receivables |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (64.880) | (795) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Tagihan akseptasi - neto | 279.286.725 | 119.131.783 | Acceptance receivables - net |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

13. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI
(lanjutan)

b. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan penyisihan atas kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut:

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 119.132.578 | - | - | 119.132.578 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 279.351.605 | - | - | 279.351.605 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (119.132.578) | - | - | (119.132.578) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 279.351.605 | - | - | 279.351.605 | December 31, 2019 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 795 | - | - | 795 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 64.904 | - | - | 64.904 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (795) | - | - | (795) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | (24) | - | - | (24) | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 64.880 | - | - | 64.880 | December 31, 2019 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 337.536.237 | - | - | 337.536.237 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 119.132.578 | - | - | 119.132.578 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (337.536.237) | - | - | (337.536.237) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 119.132.578 | - | - | 119.132.578 | December 31, 2018 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 36.716 | - | - | 36.716 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 745 | - | - | 745 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (46.987) | - | - | (46.987) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | 10.321 | - | - | 10.321 | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 795 | - | - | 795 | December 31, 2018 |

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya tagihan akseptasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, tagihan akseptasi digolongkan lancar.

b. Allowance for impairment losses

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is, as follows:

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible acceptance receivables.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, acceptances receivables are classified as current.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**13. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI
(lanjutan)**

c. Liabilitas akseptasi

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | 244.279.833 | 96.354.173 |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 35.071.772 | 22.778.405 |
| Total | 279.351.605 | 119.132.578 |

**13. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES
(continued)**

c. Acceptance payables

| | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | 96.354.173 |
| United States Dollar | 22.778.405 |
| Total | 119.132.578 |

14. SIMPANAN NASABAH

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan saat jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 28 dan 30.

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | | |
| Giro | 3.919.953.991 | 3.032.404.489 |
| Deposito berjangka | 1.117.753.758 | 1.163.612.630 |
| Tabungan | 170.997.901 | 147.941.515 |
| | 5.208.705.650 | 4.343.958.634 |
| Mata uang asing | | |
| Giro | 20.173.239.723 | 15.486.201.019 |
| Deposito berjangka | 1.611.972.380 | 2.190.332.957 |
| Tabungan | 528.527.849 | 455.029.977 |
| | 22.313.739.952 | 18.131.563.953 |
| Total | 27.522.445.602 | 22.475.522.587 |

14. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

Information in respect of interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 28 and 30.

a. By type and currency

| | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Rupiah | |
| Current accounts | 3.032.404.489 |
| Time deposits | 1.163.612.630 |
| Saving accounts | 147.941.515 |
| Foreign currencies | |
| Current accounts | 15.486.201.019 |
| Time deposits | 2.190.332.957 |
| Saving accounts | 455.029.977 |
| Total | 18.131.563.953 |

Simpanan nasabah dalam mata uang asing terutama terdiri dari simpanan dalam dolar Amerika Serikat, dolar Singapura, dolar Australia, euro Eropa, yen Jepang, yuan China, dolar Hong Kong, dan poundsterling Inggris.

Deposits from customers in foreign currencies primarily represent United States dollar, Singapore dollar, Australian dollar, European euro, Japanese yen, Chinese yuan, Hong Kong dollar, and Great Britain poundsterling denominated deposits.

Suku bunga rata-rata tahunan untuk simpanan nasabah adalah sebagai berikut:

The average annual interest rates for deposits from customers are as follows:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Giro | | | Current accounts |
| Rupiah | 1,74% | 1,23% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | 0,59% | 0,32% | Foreign currencies |
| Tabungan | | | Saving accounts |
| Rupiah | 2,40% | 2,37% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | 0,20% | 0,21% | Foreign currencies |
| Deposito berjangka | | | Time deposits |
| Rupiah | 5,83% | 6,05% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | 1,44% | 1,02% | Foreign currencies |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

14. SIMPANAN NASABAH (lanjutan)

- b. Simpanan yang diblokir dan dijadikan jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan, *letters of credit* dan bank garansi

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 284.203.696 | 411.828.820 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | 56.842.423 | 73.197.563 | Rupiah |
| Total | 341.046.119 | 485.026.383 | Total |

14. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)

- b. Amounts blocked and pledged as loans, letters of credit and bank guarantee collateral

15. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN

Simpanan dari bank lain terdiri dari:

- a. Berdasarkan mata uang

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Yuan China | 2.017.817.491 | 3.838.948.150 | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 125.262.413 | 136.797.494 | United States Dollar |
| Rupiah | 125.000.000 | - | Rupiah |
| Total | 2.268.079.904 | 3.975.745.644 | Total |

15. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

Deposits from other banks consist of:

- a. By currency

- b. Berdasarkan jenis

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Giro | 2.087.247.904 | 3.967.385.644 | Current accounts |
| Call money | 180.832.000 | 8.360.000 | Call money |
| Total | 2.268.079.904 | 3.975.745.644 | Total |

Jangka waktu simpanan dari bank lain dalam *call money* adalah kurang dari satu bulan sampai dengan satu bulan.

The terms of deposits from other banks in call money are from less than one-month to one-month period.

Suku bunga rata-rata tahunan untuk simpanan dari Bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The average annual interest rates for deposits from other banks are as follows:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Giro | | | Current accounts |
| Rupiah | 0,05% | 0,01% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | 1,47% | 1,54% | Foreign currencies |
| Call money | | | Call money |
| Rupiah | 5,72% | 5,25% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | 2,11% | 1,83% | Foreign currencies |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

16. PERPAJAKAN

a. Utang pajak

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Utang pajak lainnya: | | |
| Pasal 4 (2) | 3.177.673 | 4.137.675 |
| Pasal 21 | 1.706.398 | 1.720.537 |
| Pasal 23 dan 26 | 1.382.729 | 1.219.057 |
| Pajak Pertambahan Nilai | 127.040 | 76.125 |
| Subtotal | 6.393.840 | 7.153.394 |
| Utang pajak penghasilan badan: | | |
| Pasal 29 | 29.706.612 | 104.516.049 |
| Pajak atas laba cabang | 35.851.188 | 36.476.403 |
| Pasal 25 | 16.196.315 | 17.061.999 |
| Subtotal | 81.754.115 | 158.054.451 |
| Total | 88.147.955 | 165.207.845 |

16. TAXATION

a. Taxes payable

Other taxes payable:
Article 4 (2)
Article 21
Articles 23 and 26
Value Added Tax

Subtotal

Corporate income taxes payable:
Articles 29
Branch profit tax
Article 25

Subtotal

Total

b. Beban pajak penghasilan

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| Kini | 305.674.587 | 243.176.018 |
| Tangguhan | (30.142.509) | 11.889.147 |
| Pajak atas laba cabang | 45.851.188 | 36.476.403 |
| Total | 321.383.266 | 291.541.568 |

b. Income tax expense

Current
Deferred
Branch profit tax

Total

c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan estimasi penghasilan kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

c. The reconciliation between income before tax expense as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and estimated taxable income are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak | 1.083.141.236 | 979.507.902 | Income before tax expense |
| Perbedaan permanen: | | | Permanent differences: |
| Biaya bunga | - | 16.046.326 | Interest expenses |
| Kenikmatan natura | 14.438.057 | 11.667.431 | Benefit in kind |
| Penyusutan aset tetap | 397.806 | 322.878 | Depreciation of fixed assets |
| Lainnya | 4.151.214 | 12.716.125 | Others |
| Perbedaan waktu: | | | Timing differences: |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | 63.514.121 | (23.390.817) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Kerugian (keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas transaksi derivatif | 38.914.309 | (40.158.297) | Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative transactions |
| Penyisihan imbalan kerja | 8.783.429 | 6.091.847 | Provision for employee benefits |
| Penyisihan gaji ke 13 dan 14 | 5.623.815 | 3.300.663 | Provision for 13 th and 14 th salary |
| Penyisihan pembayaran bonus | 3.487.082 | 7.623.372 | Provision for bonus |
| Penyusutan aset tetap | 316.047 | (965.889) | Depreciation of fixed assets |
| Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap | (68.768) | (57.467) | Gain on fixed asset disposal |
| Penghasilan kena pajak | 1.222.698.348 | 972.704.074 | Taxable income |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

16. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- c. Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan estimasi penghasilan kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Beban pajak penghasilan | 305.674.587 | 243.176.018 | <i>Income tax expense</i> |
| Pajak penghasilan dibayar di muka | (275.967.975) | (138.659.969) | <i>Prepaid income tax</i> |
| Subtotal | 29.706.612 | 104.516.049 | Subtotal |
| Pajak atas laba cabang | 45.851.188 | 36.476.403 | <i>Branch profit tax</i> |
| Pajak atas laba cabang dibayar dimuka | (10.000.000) | - | <i>Prepaid branch profit tax</i> |
| Total | 65.557.800 | 140.992.452 | Total |

Pajak atas laba Cabang dalam tahun berjalan 2019 dan 2018 adalah sebesar 5% dari penghasilan kena pajak setelah dikurangi beban pajak penghasilan badan.

Perhitungan pajak penghasilan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 akan menjadi dasar dalam pengisian Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) Pajak Penghasilan Badan.

Perhitungan pajak penghasilan untuk tahun yang berakhir tanggal 31 Desember 2018 sesuai dengan SPT Cabang yang disampaikan ke Kantor Pajak.

- d. Rekonsiliasi antara laba akuntansi Cabang sebelum pajak dikali tarif pajak yang berlaku dengan beban pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak | 1.083.141.236 | 979.507.902 | <i>Income before tax expense</i> |
| Tarif pajak yang berlaku | 25% | 25% | <i>Enacted marginal tax rate</i> |
| | 270.785.309 | 244.876.975 | |
| Beda tetap dengan tarif 25% | 4.746.769 | 10.188.190 | <i>Permanent differences at 25%</i> |
| Pajak atas laba cabang | 45.851.188 | 36.476.403 | <i>Branch profit tax</i> |
| Beban pajak | 321.383.266 | 291.541.568 | Income tax expense |

Tarif pajak efektif rata-rata (beban pajak dibagi laba sebelum beban pajak) Cabang untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing sebesar 29,67% dan 29,76%.

16. TAXATION (continued)

- c. The reconciliation between income before tax expense as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and estimated taxable income are as follows: (continued)

The Branch profit tax for the year is calculated in 2019 and 2018 at 5% of taxable income after deducting corporate income tax expense.

The income tax calculation for the year ended December 31, 2019, will be the basis in filing Annual Corporate Income Tax Return.

The calculation of income tax for the year ended December 31, 2018 conformed with the Branch's annual tax return filed to the Tax Office.

- d. The reconciliation between the Branch's accounting income before tax multiplied by the enacted tax rate applicable to income tax expense are as follows:

Branch's tax effective rate (tax expenses divided income before tax expense) for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are 29.67% and 29.76%, respectively.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

16. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Rincian aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan, bersih adalah sebagai berikut:

| | <u>31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019</u> | <u>31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Aset pajak tangguhan | | |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | 26.972.034 | 11.093.504 |
| Penyisihan imbalan kerja | 9.559.951 | 7.554.303 |
| Penyisihan bonus | 8.253.465 | 7.381.693 |
| Penyisihan gaji ke-13 dan 14 | 4.361.367 | 2.955.413 |
| Penyusutan aset tetap | 1.481.446 | 1.419.626 |
| Total aset pajak tangguhan | 50.628.263 | 30.404.539 |
| Liabilitas pajak tangguhan | | |
| Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas transaksi derivatif | (10.438.076) | (20.166.653) |
| Total liabilitas pajak tangguhan | (10.438.076) | (20.166.653) |
| Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto | 40.190.187 | 10.237.886 |

Pemanfaatan aset pajak tangguhan yang diakui Bank bergantung atas laba kena pajak pada masa mendatang yang melebihi laba yang timbul atas pemulihan perbedaan temporer kena pajak yang ada.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa aset pajak tangguhan yang timbul dari perbedaan temporer diperkirakan dapat direalisasikan pada periode mendatang.

Pada tanggal 6 Januari 2016, Cabang menerima surat ketetapan pajak atas hasil pemeriksaan pajak Cabang untuk tahun 2013 sebesar kurang bayar Rp1.489.952.755 (nilai penuh) untuk Pajak Pertambahan Nilai, Pajak Penghasilan Badan dan Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 26. Pada tanggal 2 Februari 2016, Cabang telah melakukan pembayaran sebesar Rp1.489.952.755 (nilai penuh).

Pada tanggal 5 April 2016, Cabang mengajukan keberatan kepada Direktorat Jendral Pajak atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan dan Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 26 sebesar Rp1.201.026.551 (nilai penuh) Sedangkan sisanya, sebesar Rp288.926.204 (nilai penuh) telah diakui oleh Cabang sebagai beban operasional lainnya pada tahun berjalan.

Pada tanggal 14 Maret 2017, Cabang menerima Pemberitahuan Hasil Penelitian Keberatan yang menolak keberatan yang diajukan oleh Cabang.

16. TAXATION (continued)

- e. The details of deferred tax assets (liabilities), net are as follows:

| |
|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Deferred tax assets |
| Allowance for impairment losses |
| Provision for employee benefits |
| Provision for bonus |
| Provision for 13 th and 14 th salary |
| Depreciation of fixed assets |
| Total deferred tax assets |
| Deferred tax liabilities |
| Unrealized gain on derivative transactions |
| Total deferred tax liabilities |
| Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net |

The utilization of deferred tax assets recognized by the Bank is dependent upon future taxable income in excess of income arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

Management believes that deferred tax assets resulting from temporary differences can be realized in the future period.

On January 6, 2016, the Branch received tax assessment letter for the result of the Branch's taxes audit for the year 2013 underpayment amounting to Rp1,489,952,755 (full amount) for Value Added Tax, Corporate Income Tax and Income Tax Article 26. On February 2, 2016, the Branch has paid the underpayment amounting to Rp1,489,952,755 (full amount).

On April 5, 2016, The Branch filed an objection to Directorate General of Taxes for Corporate Income Tax and Income Tax Article 26 amounting to Rp1,201,026,551 (full amount). While the remaining amounting to Rp288,926,204 (full amount) have been recognized by the Branch as other operational expenses in the current year.

On March 14, 2017, the Branch received a notice of result verification of objection which rejected the objection filed by the Branch.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

16. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 18 Juli 2018, sidang banding terakhir diadakan. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan ini, Cabang menunggu keputusan atas sidang banding yang diadakan sebelumnya.

16. TAXATION (continued)

On July 18, 2018, the final appeal hearing was held. Until the completion date of these financial statements, the Branch has not yet received the result of the appeal hearing held beforehand.

17. LIABILITAS ATAS IMBALAN KERJA

Cabang mencatat liabilitas imbalan pasti atas imbalan pasca-kerja (*post-employment benefit*) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 berdasarkan perhitungan aktuarial yang dilakukan oleh aktuaris independen, PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria, berdasarkan laporannya masing-masing pada tanggal-tanggal 21 Februari 2020 dan 22 Februari 2019. Liabilitas imbalan pasti atas imbalan pasca-kerja (*post-employment benefit*) tersebut dihitung dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dan asumsi-asumsi signifikan sebagai berikut:

Asumsi-asumsi utama yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dalam perhitungan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, adalah sebagai berikut:

17. LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

Branch determines obligation for post-employment benefits based on actuarial calculation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and performed by an independent actuary, PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria, based on its reports dated February 21, 2020 and February 22, 2019, respectively. Obligation for post-employment benefits are calculated using the "Projected Unit Credit" method with the following assumptions:

The principal actuarial assumptions used by the independent actuary in the calculation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tingkat diskonto tahunan | 5,53% - 8,30% | 8,53% | Annual discount rate |
| Tingkat kenaikan penghasilan dasar per tahun | 8,50% | 8,00% | Annual salary growth rate |
| Tingkat kematian | Tabel TMI 2011/ TMI 2011 table | Tabel TMI 2011/ TMI 2011 table | Mortality rate |
| Tingkat cacat | 5% dari TMI 2011/ 5% of TMI 2011 | 5% dari TMI 2011/ 5% of TMI 2011 | Disability rate |
| Tingkat pengunduran diri peserta | 5% sampai usia 30 dan menurun sampai 0% pada usia 55 tahun/5% up to age 30, then linearly decrease down to 0% at age 55 years old | 5% sampai usia 30 dan menurun sampai 0% pada usia 53 tahun/5% up to age 30, then linearly decrease down to 0% at age 53 years old | Withdrawal rate |
| Usia pensiun normal | 57 tahun/years old | 55 tahun/years old | Normal retirement age |

Beban yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

Expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Biaya jasa kini | 6.898.659 | 5.044.120 | Current service cost |
| Beban bunga | 2.549.698 | 1.558.005 | Interest cost |
| Pengukuran imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya | 21.124 | (96.727) | Remeasurement of other long term employee benefits |
| Total beban imbalan kerja | 9.469.481 | 6.505.398 | Total employee benefits expense |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

17. LIABILITAS ATAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi perubahan liabilitas selama tahun berjalan yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Liabilitas pada awal tahun | 29.890.951 | 22.005.729 |
| Pencadangan tahun berjalan | 9.469.481 | 6.505.398 |
| Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan | (686.052) | (413.551) |
| Jumlah yang diakui di pendapatan komprehensif lainnya | (760.831) | 1.793.375 |
| Liabilitas pada akhir tahun | 37.913.549 | 29.890.951 |

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah sebagai berikut:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| Saldo pada awal tahun | 29.890.951 | 22.005.729 |
| Beban jasa kini | 6.898.659 | 5.044.120 |
| Beban bunga | 2.549.698 | 1.558.005 |
| Pengukuran kembali aktuarial | (760.831) | 1.793.375 |
| Manfaat yang dibayarkan | (686.052) | (413.551) |
| Pengukuran imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya | 21.124 | (96.727) |
| Saldo pada akhir tahun | 37.913.549 | 29.890.951 |

Mutasi keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain, bruto pajak tangguhan:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| Saldo awal, 1 Januari | 14.574.135 | 16.367.510 |
| Keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain | 760.831 | (1.793.375) |
| Saldo akhir | 15.334.966 | 14.574.135 |

17. LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS (continued)

The movements of estimated post-employment benefit liability in the statement of financial position are as follows:

| |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Liability at beginning of year</i> |
| <i>Provision during the year</i> |
| <i>Payments during the year</i> |
| <i>Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income</i> |
| <i>Liability at end of year</i> |

The movements in the present value of liability for employee benefits are as follows:

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Balance at beginning of year</i> |
| <i>Current service cost</i> |
| <i>Interest cost</i> |
| <i>Remeasurement of defined benefit plan</i> |
| <i>Benefits paid</i> |
| <i>Remeasurement of other long term employee benefits</i> |
| <i>Balance at end of year</i> |

The movements in the balance of actuarial gain (loss) charged to other comprehensive income, gross of deferred tax are as follows:

| |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Beginning balance, January 1,</i> |
| <i>Actuarial gain (loss) charged to other comprehensive income</i> |
| <i>Ending balance</i> |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

17. LIABILITAS ATAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menunjukkan sensitivitas atas kemungkinan perubahan tingkat diskonto dan tingkat kenaikan gaji sebesar 1%, dengan variabel lain dianggap tetap, terhadap nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan (tidak diaudit):

17. LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in discount rate and salary increment rate by 1%, with all other variables held constant, of the present value of employee benefits obligation (unaudited):

| 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Tingkat diskonto/ Discount rate | | Tingkat kenaikan gaji/ Salary increment rate | | |
| | Kenaikan/ Increase | Penurunan/ Decrease | Kenaikan/ Increase | Penurunan/ Decrease | |
| Dampak pada agregat biaya jasa kini | (818.010) | 981.379 | 959.490 | (814.301) | <i>Effect on the aggregate current service cost</i> |
| Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan | (3.969.733) | 4.670.473 | 4.575.756 | (3.961.458) | <i>Effect on present value of employee benefit obligation</i> |

| 31 Desember/December 31, 2018 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Tingkat diskonto/ Discount rate | | Tingkat kenaikan gaji/ Salary increment rate | | |
| | Kenaikan/ Increase | Penurunan/ Decrease | Kenaikan/ Increase | Penurunan/ Decrease | |
| Dampak pada agregat biaya jasa kini | (538.261) | 637.411 | 628.703 | (539.892) | <i>Effect on the aggregate current service cost</i> |
| Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan | (2.668.815) | 3.092.361 | 3.059.972 | (2.686.859) | <i>Effect on present value of employee benefit obligation</i> |

Jatuh tempo nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

The maturity of present value of benefits obligation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows (unaudited):

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya | 1.112.356 | 753.700 | <i>Within the next 12 months</i> |
| 2 sampai 5 tahun | 4.708.162 | 6.664.192 | <i>2 to 5 years</i> |
| 6 sampai 10 tahun | 47.207.704 | 44.765.642 | <i>6 to 10 years</i> |
| Di atas 10 tahun | 636.707.541 | 578.566.890 | <i>Beyond 10 years</i> |
| Saldo akhir | 689.735.763 | 630.750.424 | <i>Ending balance</i> |

Durasi rata-rata tertimbang dari nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing adalah 17,75 tahun dan 15,72 tahun (tidak diaudit).

The weighted average duration of the present value of liabilities for employee benefits as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are 17.75 years and 15.72 years, respectively (unaudited).

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

18. ESTIMASI KERUGIAN ATAS KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, estimasi kerugian atas komitmen dan kontinjensi dari fasilitas kredit kepada debitur yang belum digunakan, bank garansi dan *irrevocable letters of credit* yang masih berjalan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp20.744.371 dan Rp37.206.130.

Analisis atas perubahan dalam nilai tercatat bruto dan cadangan kerugian kredit ekspektasian terkait adalah sebagai berikut:

18. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, estimated losses on commitments and contingencies from unused loan facilities, bank guarantees and outstanding irrevocable letters of credit amounting to Rp20,744,371 and Rp37,206,130, respectively.

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding expected credit loss allowances is, as follows:

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 17.948.492.858 | - | - | 17.948.492.858 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 7.334.954.978 | - | - | 7.334.954.978 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali <i>write-offs</i>) | (6.371.056.838) | - | - | (6.371.056.838) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 18.912.390.998 | - | - | 18.912.390.998 | December 31, 2019 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2019 | 37.206.130 | - | - | 37.206.130 | at January 1, 2019 |
| Aset baru | 11.339.825 | - | - | 11.339.825 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali hapus buku) | (3.520.970) | - | - | (3.520.970) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Perubahan masukan, digunakan untuk perhitungan ECL | (23.253.046) | - | - | (23.253.046) | Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | (1.027.568) | - | - | (1.027.568) | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2019 | 20.744.371 | - | - | 20.744.371 | December 31, 2019 |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Nilai tercatat bruto | | | | | Gross carrying amount as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 15.915.019.123 | - | - | 15.915.019.123 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 3.087.322.165 | - | - | 3.087.322.165 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali <i>write-offs</i>) | (1.053.848.430) | - | - | (1.053.848.430) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 17.948.492.858 | - | - | 17.948.492.858 | December 31, 2018 |
| Penyisihan atas ECL | | | | | ECL allowance as |
| 1 Januari 2018 | 33.833.758 | - | - | 33.833.758 | at January 1, 2018 |
| Aset baru | 17.891.276 | - | - | 17.891.276 | New assets originated |
| Aset dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilunasi (kecuali <i>write-offs</i>) | (7.817.300) | - | - | (7.817.300) | Assets derecognized or repaid (excluding write-offs) |
| Perubahan masukan, digunakan untuk perhitungan ECL | (6.703.040) | - | - | (6.703.040) | Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations |
| Penyesuaian mata uang asing | 1.436 | - | - | 1.436 | Foreign exchange adjustments |
| 31 Desember 2018 | 37.206.130 | - | - | 37.206.130 | December 31, 2018 |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

18. ESTIMASI KERUGIAN ATAS KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya komitmen dan kontinjensi.

18. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses arising from uncollectible commitments and contingencies.

19. LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

Liabilitas lain-lain pada pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa diungkapkan pada Catatan 26.

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities to related parties are disclosed in Note 26.

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Setoran jaminan | 62.672.013 | 51.784.607 | Security deposits |
| Komisi diterima di muka | 55.572.484 | 25.183.598 | Unearned commission |
| Bonus yang masih harus dibayar | 49.701.644 | 40.590.747 | Accrued bonus |
| Pengiriman uang ke luar negeri | 17.286.238 | 971.846 | Outward remittance |
| Kiriman uang yang belum terselesaikan | 15.537.500 | 60.101.382 | Inward remittance |
| Lain-lain | 12.598.626 | 8.216.961 | Others |
| Total | 213.368.505 | 186.849.141 | Total |

20. SIMPANAN DARI KANTOR PUSAT DAN INVESTASI KANTOR PUSAT

Merupakan dana yang ditempatkan di Indonesia oleh Kantor Pusat, untuk tujuan modal kerja dan memenuhi persyaratan jumlah dana yang dilaporkan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), dengan perpanjangan jangka waktu dilakukan secara berkala.

20. DEPOSITS FROM HEAD OFFICE AND STATUTORY INVESTMENT

Deposits from head office represent the funds placed in Indonesia by the Head Office for working capital purposes and meeting the requirement of funds declared by Financial Services Authority (OJK), which are rolled-over on a periodical basis.

Pada tanggal 4 Agustus 2015, setelah mendapatkan persetujuan dari OJK dengan mengacu kepada Surat OJK No. S-37/PB.32/2015 tanggal 20 April 2015, Cabang melakukan konversi simpanan Kantor Pusat sebesar USD50.000.000 (nilai penuh) menjadi penyertaan Kantor Pusat sebesar Rp666.530.000.

On August 4, 2015, after approval by OJK with reference to OJK Letter No.S-37/PB.32/2015 dated April 20, 2015, the Branch converted deposits from Head Office amounting to USD50,000,000 (full amount) into Head Office investment amounting to Rp666,530,000.

Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, terdiri dari declared dana usaha masing - masing, sebesar Rp3.470.625.000 dan Rp3.595.000.000 atau setara dengan USD250.000.000 (nilai penuh) untuk kedua tahun dan simpanan lainnya masing-masing sebesar sebesar Rp7.508.502.833 dan Rp3.521.101.180.

Deposits from Head Office as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, consisted of declared operating fund amounting to Rp3,470,625,000 and Rp3,595,000,000, respectively, or equivalent to USD250,000,000 (full amount) for both years and other deposits amounting to Rp7,508,502,833 and Rp3,521,101,180, respectively.

Suku bunga tertinggi untuk simpanan dari kantor pusat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, masing-masing sebesar 2,28% dan 3,20%. Suku bunga terendah untuk simpanan dari kantor pusat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, masing-masing sebesar 2,27% dan 3,13%.

The maximum interest rate for deposits from head office as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are 2.28% and 3.20%, respectively. The minimum interest rate for deposits from head office as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are 2.27% and 3.13%.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**20. SIMPANAN DARI KANTOR PUSAT DAN
INVESTASI KANTOR PUSAT (lanjutan)**

Declared dana usaha diakui sebagai liabilitas dan dipergunakan dalam perhitungan rasio kecukupan modal (KPMM).

Declared dana usaha yang dinyatakan untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, telah diakui sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 7/1/PBI/2005 tanggal 10 Januari 2005 dan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 12/11/DPNP tanggal 31 Maret 2010.

21. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

Pendapatan bunga dari pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa diungkapkan pada Catatan 26.

**20. DEPOSITS FROM HEAD OFFICE AND
STATUTORY INVESTMENT (continued)**

Declared operating fund is recognized as liability and used in the calculation of the Branch's capital adequacy ratio (CAR).

The declared operating fund for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is recognized in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 7/1/PBI/2005 dated January 10, 2005 and Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 12/11/DPNP dated March 31, 2010.

21. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income from related parties is disclosed in Note 26.

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 1.032.897.777 | 873.849.173 | Loans |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | 265.936.699 | 237.013.721 | Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| Obligasi Pemerintah | 147.600.902 | 83.610.118 | Government Bonds |
| Wesel ekspor | 62.846.388 | 49.595.032 | Bills receivable |
| Penempatan pada bank lain | 14.518.440 | 17.561.336 | Placements with other banks |
| Giro pada bank lain | 10.317.166 | 8.283.174 | Current account with other banks |
| Antar kantor aktiva luar negeri | 1.660.079 | 1.610.181 | Interbranch account |
| Total | 1.535.777.451 | 1.271.522.735 | Total |

22. BEBAN BUNGA

Beban bunga pada pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa diungkapkan pada Catatan 26.

22. INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense to related parties is disclosed in Note 26.

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Simpanan nasabah | 241.001.398 | 183.129.513 | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 147.242.295 | 151.073.465 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Premi Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) | 50.196.991 | 32.660.337 | Premium for Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 47.372.679 | 35.750.191 | Deposits from other banks |
| Total | 485.813.363 | 402.613.506 | Total |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

23. GAJI DAN IMBALAN KERJA

Gaji dan imbalan kerja pada pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa diungkapkan pada Catatan 26.

23. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Salaries and employee benefits with related parties is disclosed in Note 26.

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Gaji dan tunjangan | 133.583.850 | 103.466.883 | Salaries and allowance |
| Bonus | 27.580.917 | 25.989.353 | Bonus |
| Pelatihan | 8.375.951 | 7.095.896 | Training |
| Lain-lain | 6.686.645 | 5.454.814 | Others |
| Total | 176.227.363 | 142.006.946 | Total |

24. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

24. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 | |
| Sewa | 26.172.924 | 24.850.343 | Rental |
| Penyusutan aset tetap (Catatan 11) | 21.346.489 | 10.984.843 | Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 11) |
| Iuran OJK | 21.172.605 | 13.894.781 | OJK Fees |
| Outsource | 6.240.013 | 5.485.424 | Outsource |
| Cash pick up and delivery services | 6.122.591 | 5.165.470 | Cash pick up and delivery services |
| Komunikasi | 5.110.818 | 6.779.534 | Communication |
| Jasa teknologi informasi | 3.852.980 | 431.317 | Information technology fees |
| Perjalanan | 3.311.553 | 2.642.596 | Travelling |
| Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan | 2.704.847 | 2.234.816 | Repairs and maintenance |
| Listrik dan air | 2.676.612 | 2.004.819 | Electricity and water |
| Persediaan kantor | 2.455.434 | 2.533.686 | Office supplies |
| Representasi dan jamuan | 2.330.536 | 1.650.573 | Representation and entertainment |
| Biaya legal | 2.194.935 | 507.592 | Legal fees |
| Biaya keanggotaan | 1.473.476 | 913.025 | Membership fee |
| Jasa professional | 1.369.500 | 1.636.359 | Professional fees |
| Biaya informasi | 1.284.744 | 706.968 | Information fees |
| Biaya cetak | 1.163.580 | 1.351.855 | Printing expenses |
| Promosi | 877.898 | 1.965.548 | Promotion |
| Perizinan | 609.185 | 631.842 | Licenses |
| Lain-lain | 5.195.784 | 3.686.385 | Others |
| Total | 117.666.504 | 90.057.776 | Total |

25. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Liabilitas komitmen | | | Commitment liabilities |
| Fasilitas kredit kepada debitur yang belum digunakan | 7.689.986.745 | 5.412.732.902 | Unused loan facilities |
| Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan | 208.577.630 | 110.466.621 | Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit |
| Liabilitas komitmen - neto | 7.898.564.375 | 5.523.199.523 | Commitment liabilities - net |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

25. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tagihan kontinjensi | | | Contingent receivables |
| Garansi yang diterima | 10.413.735.659 | 11.895.768.437 | Guarantees received |
| Bunga kredit <i>non - performing</i> | 28.715.935 | 4.150.793 | Interest on non-performing loans |
| Total Tagihan kontinjensi | <u>10.442.451.594</u> | <u>11.899.919.230</u> | Total Contingent receivables |
| Liabilitas kontinjensi | | | Contingent liabilities |
| Garansi yang diberikan | 11.013.826.623 | 12.425.293.335 | Guarantees issued |
| Liabilitas kontinjensi - bersih | <u>(571.375.029)</u> | <u>(525.374.105)</u> | Contingent liabilities - net |

Garansi yang diberikan termasuk *performance bonds, bid bonds* dan *custom bonds*.

Guarantees issued include *performance bonds, bid bonds* and *custom bonds*.

Selain dari komitmen yang telah diungkapkan di atas, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 and 2018, Cabang mempunyai komitmen *operating lease* di kantor Cabang dan kantor Cabang Pembantu sehubungan dengan sewa kantor masing-masing sejumlah Rp52.370.439 dan Rp20.711.071.

In addition to the items disclosed above, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Branch has *operating lease* commitments in Branch office and Sub Branch office relating to office space rental amounting to Rp52,370,439 and Rp20,711,071, respectively.

26. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK YANG MEMPUNYAI HUBUNGAN ISTIMEWA

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa dengan Cabang seperti yang diungkapkan di bawah ini adalah terutama Kantor Pusat, cabang-cabang dan anak perusahaan Bank of China Limited.

The Branch's related party accounts as disclosed below are mainly accounts with Head Office, and other branches and affiliates of Bank of China Limited.

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| ASET | | | ASSETS |
| Giro pada bank lain: (Catatan 6) | | | Current accounts with other banks: (Note 6) |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 82.349.404 | 144.503.894 | Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Shanghai | 69.112.640 | 28.990.183 | Bank of China Limited, Shanghai Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Kantor Pusat) | 24.490.524 | 13.473.142 | Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Head Office) |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Frankfurt | 1.685.489 | 1.539.406 | Bank of China Limited, Frankfurt Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang London | 166.127 | 86.434 | Bank of China Limited, London |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Sydney | 139.451 | 33.367 | Bank of China Limited, Sydney Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Singapura | 81.945 | 1.657.459 | Bank of China Limited, Singapore Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Tokyo | 48.037 | 41.896 | Bank of China Limited, Tokyo Branch |
| Total | <u>178.073.617</u> | <u>190.325.781</u> | Total |
| Tagihan derivatif: | | | Derivative receivables: |
| Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, | 36.480.418 | 66.190.465 | Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Hong Kong | 125.014 | 233.046 | Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Kantor Pusat | 1.070 | 696 | Bank of China Limited, Head Office |
| | <u>36.606.502</u> | <u>66.424.207</u> | |
| Total aset dengan pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa | <u>214.680.120</u> | <u>256.749.988</u> | Total assets with related parties |
| Persentase terhadap jumlah aset | 0,48% | 0,70% | Percentage to total assets |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**26. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK YANG
MEMPUNYAI HUBUNGAN ISTIMEWA (lanjutan)**

Pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa dengan Cabang seperti yang diungkapkan di bawah ini adalah terutama Kantor Pusat, cabang-cabang dan anak perusahaan Bank of China Limited. (lanjutan)

**26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)**

The Branch's related party accounts as disclosed below are mainly accounts with Head Office, and other branches and affiliates of Bank of China Limited. (continued)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| LIABILITAS | | |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat (Catatan 20) | | |
| <i>Declared dana usaha:</i> | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong (Kantor Pusat) | 3.470.625.000 | 3.595.000.000 |
| <i>Simpanan lainnya:</i> | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong (Kantor Pusat) | 7.508.502.833 | 3.521.101.180 |
| Total | 10.979.127.833 | 7.116.101.180 |
| Beban bunga yang Masih harus dibayar | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 6.559.801 | 5.901.843 |
| Total | 6.559.801 | 5.901.843 |

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Deposits from Head Office (Note 20) | | |
| <i>Declared operating fund:</i> | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong (Head Office) | 3.470.625.000 | 3.595.000.000 |
| <i>Other deposits:</i> | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong (Head Office) | 7.508.502.833 | 3.521.101.180 |
| Total | 10.979.127.833 | 7.116.101.180 |
| Accrued Interest expense | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 6.559.801 | 5.901.843 |
| Total | 6.559.801 | 5.901.843 |

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 19) | | |
| <i>Komisi diterima di muka:</i> | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Qingdao | 4.419.432 | 201.306 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Shenzhen | 3.427.181 | 468.097 |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Kantor Cabang) | 1.760.973 | 2.651.494 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Tianjin | 1.511.227 | 2.371.945 |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Kantor Pusat) | 1.492.518 | 2.270.290 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Hankou | 151.776 | - |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Chengdu | 129.334 | 153.408 |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 83.623 | 623.288 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Jiangxi | 69.429 | 71.918 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Gansu | 55.024 | 33.223 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Guangxi | 39.668 | 31.334 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Other liabilities (Note 19) | | |
| <i>Unearned Commission:</i> | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Qingdao Branch | 4.419.432 | 201.306 |
| Bank of China Limited, Shenzhen Branch | 3.427.181 | 468.097 |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing, (Branch Office) | 1.760.973 | 2.651.494 |
| Bank of China Limited, Tianjin Branch | 1.511.227 | 2.371.945 |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing, (Head Office) | 1.492.518 | 2.270.290 |
| Bank of China Limited, Hankou Branch | 151.776 | - |
| Bank of China Limited, Chengdu Branch | 129.334 | 153.408 |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 83.623 | 623.288 |
| Bank of China Limited, Jiangxi Branch | 69.429 | 71.918 |
| Bank of China Limited, Gansu Branch | 55.024 | 33.223 |
| Bank of China Limited, Guangxi Branch | 39.668 | 31.334 |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**26. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK YANG
MEMPUNYAI HUBUNGAN ISTIMEWA (lanjutan)**

Pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa dengan Cabang seperti yang diungkapkan di bawah ini adalah terutama Kantor Pusat, cabang-cabang dan anak perusahaan Bank of China Limited. (lanjutan)

**26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)**

The Branch's related party accounts as disclosed below are mainly accounts with Head Office, and other branches and affiliates of Bank of China Limited. (continued)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 19) | | | Other liabilities (Note 19) |
| Komisi diterima di muka: | | | Unearned Commission: |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Shaanxi | 29.488 | 43.084 | Bank of China Limited, Shaanxi Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Shanghai | 27.903 | 21.651 | Bank of China Limited, Shanghai Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Nanjing | 21.050 | 21.463 | Bank of China Limited, Nanjing Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Guangdong | 4.799 | 1.417 | Bank of China Limited, Guangdong Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Hunan | - | 10.981 | Bank of China Limited, Hunan Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Wuxi | - | 1.245 | Bank of China Limited, Wuxi Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Paris | - | 1.184 | Bank of China Limited, Paris Branch |
| Total | 13.223.425 | 8.977.328 | Total |
| Liabilitas derivatif: | | | Derivative payables: |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Hong Kong | 458.087 | 26.738 | Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong Branch |
| Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited | 724 | 20.699 | Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited |
| Bank of China Limited, Kantor Pusat | 58 | 7.041 | Bank of China Limited, Head Office |
| | 458.869 | 54.478 | |
| Total liabilitas dengan pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa | 10.999.369.928 | 7.131.034.829 | Total liabilities with related parties |
| Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas | 26,54% | 20,90% | Percentage to total liabilities |
| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
| REKENING KANTOR PUSAT | | | HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNTS |
| Penyertaan Kantor Pusat (Catatan 20) | 666.530.000 | 666.530.000 | Head Office Investment (Note 20) |
| Pendapatan bunga (Catatan 21) | | | Interest income (Note 21) |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 1.564.627 | 1.466.111 | Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Malaysia | - | 83.738 | Bank of China Limited, Malaysia Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Shanghai | 85.895 | 52.865 | Bank of China Limited, Shanghai Branch |
| Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Kantor Pusat) | 9.145 | 7.466 | Bank of China Limited, Beijing (Head Office) |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang New York | - | - | Bank of China Limited, New York Branch |
| Total | 1.659.667 | 1.610.180 | Total |
| Persentase terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga | 0,11% | 0,13% | Percentage to total interest income |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**26. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK YANG
MEMPUNYAI HUBUNGAN ISTIMEWA (lanjutan)**

Pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa dengan Cabang seperti yang diungkapkan di bawah ini adalah terutama Kantor Pusat, cabang-cabang dan anak perusahaan Bank of China Limited. (lanjutan)

**26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)**

The Branch's related party accounts as disclosed below are mainly accounts with Head Office, and other branches and affiliates of Bank of China Limited. (continued)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Beban bunga (Catatan 22) | | |
| Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong | 147.242.295 | 150.928.208 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang Malaysia | - | 139.177 |
| Bank of China Limited, Cabang London | - | 6.080 |
| Total | 147.242.295 | 151.073.465 |
| Persentase terhadap jumlah beban bunga | 30,31% | 37,52% |

Interest expense (Note 22)
Bank of China Limited, Hong Kong
Bank of China Limited, Malaysia Branch
Bank of China Limited, London Branch

Total

Percentage to total interest expense

Gaji dan tunjangan yang dibayarkan kepada manajemen kunci Cabang adalah sebagai berikut:

Salaries and other compensation benefits incurred for the Branch's key management are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ Year Ended December 31, | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| Manajemen Kunci | | |
| Imbalan kerja jangka pendek | | |
| -Gaji dan tunjangan | 20.968.609 | 13.425.045 |
| -Bonus | 6.805.778 | 2.911.354 |
| | 27.774.387 | 16.336.399 |
| Persentase terhadap jumlah beban gaji dan imbalan kerja | 15,76% | 11,50% |

Key Management
Short-term employee benefits
Salaries and allowance
Bonus-

Percentage to total salaries and employee benefit expense

Personil manajemen kunci cabang adalah *Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, Assistant Country Manager* dan *Direktur Kepatuhan*.

Key management personnel of the branch includes *Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, Assistant Country Manager* and *Compliance Director*.

**27. JAMINAN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP
KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM**

Sehubungan dengan liabilitas bank umum yang dijamin oleh Program Penjaminan Pemerintah, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia telah mendirikan, sebuah lembaga independen berdasarkan Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No. 24 tahun 2004 tanggal 22 September 2004. Berdasarkan peraturan ini, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) menjamin dana masyarakat termasuk dana dari bank lain dalam bentuk giro, deposito, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.

**27. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON PAYMENT OF
COMMERCIAL BANK'S OBLIGATIONS**

In connection with the obligations guaranteed by commercial banks under the Government Guarantee Program, the Indonesian Government has established an independent institution in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 24 year 2004 dated September 22, 2004. Under this Law, The Deposit Guarantee Institution (Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan/LPS), guarantees third party deposits including deposits from other banks in the form of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings deposits and/or other equivalent forms.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**27. JAMINAN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP
KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM
(lanjutan)**

Pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2008, Presiden Republik Indonesia menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 66 Tahun 2008 tentang besaran nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, nilai simpanan yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank yang semula berdasarkan Undang-undang No. 24 Tahun 2004 ditetapkan maksimum Rp100.000.000 (nilai penuh) diubah menjadi maksimum Rp2.000.000.000 (nilai penuh).

Beban premi penjaminan yang dibayar selama tahun 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp50.196.991 dan Rp32.660.337.

28. RISIKO TINGKAT BUNGA

Risiko tingkat bunga timbul dari berbagai macam layanan perbankan bagi nasabah termasuk deposito dan kredit yang diberikan, fasilitas giro dan rekening administratif.

Komite aset dan liabilitas Cabang (ALCO) yang terdiri dari manajemen tingkat atas bertanggung jawab atas penerapan dan pengawasan kebijakan manajemen risiko tingkat bunga sesuai dengan batasan dan panduan yang dirancang khusus.

Tujuan utama manajemen risiko tingkat bunga adalah untuk membatasi dampak buruk dan pergerakan tingkat bunga terhadap laba dan untuk meningkatkan pendapatan di dalam batasan tertentu.

Sebagian besar deposito nasabah dan kredit yang diberikan dengan tingkat bunga mengambang, yang berkaitan langsung dengan tingkat bunga pasar atau tingkat bunga yang diumumkan disesuaikan secara periodik guna mencerminkan pergerakan pasar.

Suku bunga yang cukup rendah diberikan untuk produk giro sebagai penahan penggantian biaya dari pencairan dana yang mendadak.

Tabel dibawah ini merangkum tingkat suku bunga rata-rata efektif dalam kurs utama untuk instrumen keuangan moneter:

**27. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON PAYMENT OF
COMMERCIAL BANK'S OBLIGATIONS
(continued)**

On 13 October 2008, the President of the Republic of Indonesia approved Government Regulation No. 66 Year 2008 regarding the amount of guarantee on deposits guaranteed by LPS. Based on such Regulation, the guaranteed customers' deposits amount in a bank which was previously based on Law No. 24 Year 2004 amounting to a maximum of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) was amended to a maximum of Rp2,000,000,000 (full amount).

Guarantee premium paid in 2019 and 2018 amounted to Rp50,196,991 and Rp32,660,337, respectively.

28. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from various banking services to customers including deposit taking and lending, current account facilities and off-balance sheet transactions.

The Branch's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), comprises of executive management responsible for implementing and monitoring interest rate risk management policies within specifically defined policy guidelines and limits.

The main objective of management of interest rate risk is to limit the adverse effect of interest rate movements on profits and to enhance earnings within defined parameters.

A substantial proportion of customer deposits and lending is at variable interest rates, either directly linked to market rates or based upon published rates which are periodically adjusted to reflect market movements.

Current account products are priced low enough to buffer the replacement cost of sudden withdrawals.

The table below summarizes the average interest rates by major currencies for monetary financial instruments:

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

28. RISIKO TINGKAT BUNGA (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini merangkum tingkat suku bunga rata-rata efektif dalam kurs utama untuk instrumen keuangan moneter:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | Rupiah | Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign Currencies | Rupiah | Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign Currencies |
| ASET | | | | |
| Giro pada bank lain | 0,97% | 1,53% | 1,40% | 1,46% |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain | 4,19% | 2,19% | 4,26% | 2,20% |
| Sertifikat Bank Indonesia | 6,44% | - | 5,27% | - |
| Obligasi Pemerintah (CEMA) | 6,86% | 2,73% | 5,77% | 3,86% |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 8,76% | 4,66% | 9,37% | 4,85% |
| LIABILITAS | | | | |
| Simpanan nasabah | | | | |
| Giro | 1,74% | 0,59% | 1,23% | 0,32% |
| Tabungan | 2,40% | 0,20% | 2,37% | 0,21% |
| Deposito berjangka | 5,83% | 1,44% | 6,05% | 1,02% |
| Simpanan dari bank lain: | | | | |
| Giro | 0,05% | 1,47% | 0,01% | 1,54% |
| Call loan | 5,72% | 2,11% | 5,25% | 1,83% |

Analisis atas sensitivitas Cabang, berupa perubahan pendapatan bunga neto atas kenaikan atau penurunan tingkat suku bunga pasar, dengan asumsi bahwa tidak ada pergerakan asimetris pada kurva imbal hasil adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| NII Sensitivity 100 bps, NII 12 Month (% terhadap target NII) | | |
| Rupiah | 2,56% | 3,90% |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 2,17% | 1,73% |
| EVE Sensitivity (100bps / Modal) | | |
| Rupiah | 36.308.497 | 16.297.761 |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | US\$5.716.700 | US\$1.944.450 |

Namun terhitung sejak 30 Juni 2019, pelaporan risiko suku bunga pada *banking book* Cabang telah menggunakan pendekatan standar sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan OJK yang berlaku dengan hasil sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Sensitivitas NII*) 12 bulan (% terhadap target NII) | |
| Rupiah | 6,40% |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 2,57% |

*) Nilai maksimum berdasarkan 2 skenario *shock* suku bunga)

28. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

The table below summarizes the average interest rates by major currencies for monetary financial instruments:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current accounts with other banks | 0,97% | 1,40% |
| Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks | 4,19% | 4,26% |
| Certificates of Bank Indonesia | 6,44% | 5,27% |
| Government bonds (CEMA) | 6,86% | 5,77% |
| Loans | 8,76% | 9,37% |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Deposits from customers | | |
| Current accounts | 1,74% | 1,23% |
| Saving accounts | 2,40% | 2,37% |
| Time deposits | 5,83% | 6,05% |
| Deposits from other banks: | | |
| Current accounts | 0,05% | 0,01% |
| Deposits | 5,72% | 5,25% |

An analysis of the Branch's sensitivity, in terms of net interest income changes as an impact of the increase or decrease in market interest rates, by assuming no asymmetrical movement in curves are as follows (unaudited):

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| NII Sensitivity 100 bps, NII 12 Month (% in target NII) | | |
| Rupiah | 2,56% | 3,90% |
| United States Dollar | 2,17% | 1,73% |
| EVE Sensitivity (100bps / Capital) | | |
| Rupiah | 36.308.497 | 16.297.761 |
| United States Dollar | US\$5.716.700 | US\$1.944.450 |

Nevertheless, since June 30, 2019, the calculation of the Branch's interest rate risk in the banking book, has used the standardized approach as stipulated in the prevailing OJK regulation, with result as below (unaudited):

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 12 months NII sensitivity*) (% to projected NII) | |
| Rupiah | 6,40% |
| United States Dollar | 2,57% |

*) Maximum value based on 2 scenarios of interest rate shocks

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

28. RISIKO TINGKAT BUNGA (lanjutan)

Namun terhitung sejak 30 Juni 2019, pelaporan risiko suku bunga pada *banking book* Cabang telah menggunakan pendekatan standar sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan OJK yang berlaku dengan hasil sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit): (lanjutan)

28. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Nevertheless, since June 30, 2019, the calculation of the Branch's interest rate risk in the banking book, has used the standardized approach as stipulated in the prevailing OJK regulation, with result as below (unaudited): (continued)

**31 Desember 2019/
December 31, 2019**

Sensitivitas EVE**) (% terhadap modal inti)
Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat

EVE sensitivity**) (% to tier 1 capital)
Rupiah
United States Dollar

1,73%
2,74%

**) Nilai maksimum berdasarkan 6 skenario *shock* suku bunga)

**) Maximum value based on 6 scenarios of interest rate shocks

29. RISIKO KREDIT

Cabang secara terus-menerus memonitor risiko kredit untuk memastikan kemungkinan kerugian dan tidak dibayarnya kredit yang diberikan dan kontrak keuangan lainnya seminimal mungkin, baik untuk debitur individual maupun secara keseluruhan.

29. CREDIT RISK

The Branch continuously monitors credit risk to ensure that the potential loss from default on financial and contractual agreements is minimized, at individual borrowers and at portfolio level.

Struktur kredit yang telah dibakukan menjamin diterapkannya kebijakan dan pelaksanaan pemberian kredit secara hati-hati oleh Cabang. Kebijakan pemberian kredit tertentu telah dilakukan untuk mencerminkan pengalaman dan kredit manajemen, yang bekerja dalam batas tertentu untuk memastikan semua keputusan pemberian kredit disetujui dan diketahui pada tingkatan tanggung jawab yang sesuai di Cabang.

A formalized credit structure ensures prudent lending policies and practices are adopted throughout the Branch. Specific Lending discretion have been granted to reflect the experience of lending management, who operates within a defined framework which ensures all lending decisions are approved and noted at the appropriate level of responsibility within the Branch.

Tabel berikut menyajikan eksposur maksimum Cabang terhadap risiko kredit untuk instrumen keuangan pada laporan posisi aset keuangan dan rekening administratif, tanpa memperhitungkan agunan yang dimiliki atau perlindungan kredit lainnya:

The following table presents the Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets and off-statement of financial position accounts, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Aset keuangan | | | Financial assets |
| Kredit yang diberikan - bruto | 19.495.716.436 | 17.158.849.571 | Loans - gross |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - bruto | 14.522.991.530 | 12.502.861.646 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross |
| Efek-efek- biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 5.720.894.142 | 2.630.176.140 | Marketable securities- amortized cost |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 2.207.049.095 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Wesel ekspor - bruto | 1.197.956.682 | 1.311.838.702 | Bills receivables - gross |
| Giro pada bank lain - bruto | 790.572.041 | 666.716.490 | Current accounts with other banks - gross |
| Pendapatan bunga masih akan diterima | 180.179.680 | 169.532.612 | Accrued interest income |
| Tagihan akseptasi - bruto | 279.351.605 | 119.132.578 | Acceptance receivables - gross |
| Tagihan derivatif | 37.861.669 | 74.701.320 | Derivative receivables |
| Aset lain-lain - setoran jaminan | 8.414.735 | 6.094.149 | Other assets - security deposits |
| | 44.811.797.303 | 36.846.952.303 | |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan eksposur maksimum Cabang terhadap risiko kredit untuk instrumen keuangan pada laporan posisi aset keuangan dan rekening administratif, tanpa memperhitungkan agunan yang dimiliki atau perlindungan kredit lainnya: (lanjutan)

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Rekening administratif | | | Off statements |
| Garansi yang diberikan: Bank garansi | 11.013.826.623 | 12.425.293.335 | Guarantees issued in the form of: Bank guarantees |
| Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik | 7.689.986.745 | 5.412.732.902 | Unused loan commitments granted to customers |
| L/C <i>irrevocable</i> yang masih berjalan | 208.577.630 | 110.466.621 | Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs |
| | 18.912.390.998 | 17.948.492.858 | |

Untuk kredit yang diberikan, Cabang menggunakan agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit. Berdasarkan klasifikasi, kredit Cabang dapat dibedakan menjadi dua kelompok besar, yaitu:

1. *Secured loans*
2. *Unsecured loans*

Untuk *Secured loans*, Cabang menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijaminan sesuai skema kredit. Jenis dari agunan terdiri dari:

- a. *Physical collateral*, antara lain tanah, bangunan dan BPKB kendaraan bermotor.
- b. *Cash collateral*, antara lain simpanan (tabungan, giro dan deposito berjangka, emas), *financial collateral* (surat berharga).
- c. Lainnya antara lain garansi dan lembaga penjamin.

Apabila terjadi *default* (gagal bayar), Cabang akan menggunakan agunan tersebut sebagai pilihan terakhir untuk pemenuhan kewajiban *counterparty*.

Unsecured loans terdiri dari *fully unsecured loans* dan *partially secured loans* seperti kredit untuk karyawan golongan berpenghasilan tetap dan kredit konsumen lainnya. Dalam pembayaran kewajibannya, *partially secured loans* umumnya dilakukan melalui pemotongan penghasilan secara otomatis.

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

The following table presents the Branch's maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets and off-statement of financial position accounts, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement: (continued)

For the loans and receivables, the Branch uses the collateral to minimize the credit risk. Loans and receivables in the Branch are classified into two major category:

1. *Secured loans*
2. *Unsecured loans*

For secured loans, the Branch determined the type and value of collateral according to the loan scheme. Types of collateral are as follows :

- a. *Physical collateral*, such as land, buildings and proof of vehicle ownership.
- b. *Cash collateral*, such as deposits (savings, current accounts,time deposit, gold) financial collateral (securities).
- c. Others, such as guarantees, government guarantees and guarantee institution.

In times of default, the Branch will use the collateral as the last resort in recovering its investment.

Unsecured loans consist of *fully unsecured loans* and *partially secured loans* such as loans for fixed income employees, and other consumer loans. In their obligations payment, *partially secured loans* are generally made through automatic payroll deduction.

BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED - CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED - JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

Risiko Kredit Konsentrasi

Concentration Credit Risk

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan sektor industri adalah sebagai berikut:

The disclosure on the concentration of maximum credit risk concentration by industry sector are as follows:

31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019

| | Pemerintah/ Government | Bank | Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Financial institution non-banks | Perusahaan lainnya/ Other company | Perorangan/ Individual | Total | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN | | | | | | | STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | - | - | - | - | 2.577.858.783 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada bank lain | - | 790.572.041 | - | - | - | 790.572.041 | Current accounts with other banks |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain | 13.226.366.030 | 1.296.625.500 | - | - | - | 14.522.991.530 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks |
| Elek-elek - biaya perolehan dalamortisasi | 5.720.894.142 | - | - | - | - | 5.720.894.142 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Wesel ekspor | - | - | - | 1.197.956.682 | - | 1.197.956.682 | Bills receivable |
| Kredit yang diberikan | - | - | 2.450.982.467 | 17.032.110.584 | 12.743.385 | 19.495.716.436 | Loans |
| Tagihan derivatif | - | 37.861.669 | - | - | - | 37.861.669 | Derivative receivables |
| Tagihan akseptansi | - | - | - | 279.351.605 | - | 279.351.605 | Accidence receivables |
| Pendapatan bunga masih akan diterima | 41.488.292 | 15.364.572 | 10.506.724 | 112.809.379 | 10.713 | 180.179.680 | Accrued interest income |
| Aset lain-lain - seloran jaminan | - | - | - | 8.414.735 | - | 8.414.735 | Other assets - security deposits |
| | 21.566.607.247 | 2.140.423.782 | 2.461.369.191 | 18.630.642.985 | 12.754.098 | 44.811.797.303 | Accrued interest income |
| | | | | | | (298.454.011) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | | | | | | 44.513.343.292 | |

Rekening administratif
 Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik L/C irrevocable yang masih berjalan
 Garansi yang diberikan: Bank Garansi

Off statements
 Unused loan commitments granted to customers
 Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs Guarantees issued in the form of Bank Guarantees

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| - | - | - | - | 7.689.986.745 | - | 7.689.986.745 |
| - | - | - | - | 208.577.630 | - | 208.577.630 |
| - | - | - | - | 11.013.826.623 | - | 11.013.826.623 |
| - | - | - | - | 18.912.390.998 | - | 18.912.390.998 |

BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED - CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
 Tanggal 31 Desember 2019

untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
 (Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED - JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 As of December 31, 2019
 For the Year then Ended
 (Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah, Unless Otherwise Stated)

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit Konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan sektor industri adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

Concentration Credit Risk (continued)

The disclosure on the concentration of maximum credit risk concentration by industry sector are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember 2018/December 31, 2018

| LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN | Pemerintah/ Government | Bank | Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Financial Institution non-banks | | Perusahaan lainnya/ Other company | Perorangan/ Individual | Total | STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.207.049.095 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.207.049.095 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada bank lain | - | 666.716.490 | - | - | - | - | 666.716.490 | Current accounts with other banks |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain | 10.908.265.646 | 1.594.596.000 | - | - | - | - | 12.502.861.646 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 2.630.176.140 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.630.176.140 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Wesel ekspor | - | - | - | 1.311.838.702 | - | - | 1.311.838.702 | Bills receivable |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 117.785.409 | - | 1.001.661.994 | 16.022.913.144 | 16.489.024 | - | 17.158.849.571 | Loans |
| Tagihan derivatif | - | 74.701.320 | - | - | - | - | 74.701.320 | Derivative receivables |
| Tagihan akseptasi | - | - | - | 119.132.578 | - | - | 119.132.578 | Acceptance receivables |
| Pendapatan bunga masih diterima | 646.160 | - | 2.881.184 | 165.726.294 | 278.974 | - | 169.532.612 | Accrued interest income |
| Aset lain-lain - setoran jaminan | - | - | - | 6.094.149 | - | - | 6.094.149 | Other assets - security deposits |
| | 15.863.922.450 | 2.336.013.810 | 1.004.543.178 | 17.625.704.867 | 16.767.998 | - | 36.846.952.303 | |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | - | - | - | - | - | - | (243.677.823) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | | | | | | | 36.603.274.480 | |
| Rekening administratif | | | | | | | | Off statements |
| Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik | - | - | - | 5.412.732.902 | - | - | 5.412.732.902 | Unused loan commitments granted to customers |
| L/C Irrevocable yang masih berjalan | - | - | - | 110.466.621 | - | - | 110.466.621 | Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs |
| Garansi yang diberikan: Bank | - | - | - | 12.425.293.335 | - | - | 12.425.293.335 | Guarantees issued in the form of Bank Guarantees |
| Garansi | - | - | - | 17.948.492.858 | - | - | 17.948.492.858 | |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

Gambaran umum pendekatan untuk memperkirakan kerugian kredit ekspektasian ditetapkan dalam Catatan 2. Ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi yang signifikan. Untuk data makroekonomi, Cabang memperoleh data yang berasal dari situs resmi Badan Pusat Statistik dan Bank Indonesia, termasuk dalam menentukan bobot yang dapat diatribusikan ke beberapa skenario. Penentuan variabel ekonomi *forward-looking* dalam kondisi baik dan buruk dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan persentil. Dalam kasus PDB sebagai variabel ekonomi *forward-looking*, persentil ke-20 dan ke-80 digunakan untuk buruk (*downside*) dan baik (*upside*).

Tabel berikut menunjukkan perkiraan variabel ekonomi *forward-looking* yang digunakan dalam setiap skenario ekonomi untuk perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian untuk tahun keuangan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 (dalam miliar Rupiah):

| Variabel Utama/ Key Variable | Skenario Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian/ Expected Credit Loss Scenario | Kemungkinan terjadi yang ditetapkan/ Assigned Probabilities | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PDB (GDP) | Buruk (<i>Downside</i>) | 25% | 2.230.630 | 2.342.589 | 2.477.098 |
| | Normal (<i>Base</i>) | 57% | 3.490.608 | 3.992.412 | 4.194.823 |
| | Baik (<i>Upside</i>) | 18% | 3.490.608 | 3.992.412 | 4.194.823 |

Tabel berikut menjelaskan tentang kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) berdasarkan klasifikasi peringkat internal Cabang dan Stage akhir tahun pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018:

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

An overview of the approach to estimating expected credit loss is set out in Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies. For macroeconomic data, the Branch obtains the data used from official website of Statistics *Indonesia and Central Bank of Indonesia, including determining the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios as at every year end. Determination of forward-looking economic variable under upside and downside condition is conducted by using percentile approach. In the case of GDP as the forward-looking economic variable, 20th and 80th percentile are assigned for downside and upside condition consecutively.

The following table shows the forecast of the key forward-looking economic variables used in each of the economic scenarios for the expected credit life calculations for financial year ended 31 December 2019 (in billion Rupiah):

The table sets out about the credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses) based on Branch's internal rating and year end stage classification as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

| | 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| | Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>neither past due nor impaired</i> | | Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i> | | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i> | | Total |
| | Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High grade</i> | Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i> | | | | | |
| Aset keuangan | | | | | | Financial assets | |
| Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi | | | | | | Amortised cost | |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia Stage 1 | 2.577.858.783 | - | - | - | 2.577.858.783 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Stage 1 | |
| Giro pada bank lain Stage 1 | 790.572.041 | - | - | - | 790.572.041 | Current accounts with other bank Stage 1 | |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain Stage 1 | 14.522.991.530 | - | - | - | 14.522.991.530 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other bank Stage 1 | |
| Efek-efek Stage 1 | 5.720.894.142 | - | - | - | 5.720.894.142 | Marketable securities Stage 1 | |
| Wesel ekspor Stage 1 | - | 1.197.956.682 | - | - | 1.197.956.682 | Bills receivable Stage 1 | |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menjelaskan tentang kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) berdasarkan klasifikasi peringkat internal Cabang dan Stage akhir tahun pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018: (lanjutan)

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

The table sets out about the credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses) based on Branch's internal rating and year end stage classification as of December 31, 2019 and 2018: (continued)

| 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>neither past due nor impaired</i> | | Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i> | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i> | Total | |
| | Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High grade</i> | Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i> | | | | |
| Aset keuangan | | | | | | Financial assets |
| Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi | | | | | | Amortised cos |
| Kredit yang diberikan | | | | | | Loans |
| Stage 1 | 19.170.320.665 | - | - | - | 19.170.320.665 | Stage 1 |
| Stage 3 | - | - | - | 325.395.771 | 325.395.771 | Stage 3 |
| Tagihan akseptasi | | | | | | Acceptance receivables |
| Stage 1 | - | 279.351.605 | - | - | 279.351.605 | Stage 1 |
| Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima | | | | | | Accrued interest income |
| Stage 1 | 180.179.680 | - | - | - | 180.179.680 | Stage 1 |
| Aset lain-lain - setoran jaminan | | | | | | Other assets - security deposits |
| Stage 1 | - | 8.414.735 | - | - | 8.414.735 | Stage 1 |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | | | | Fair value through profit or loss |
| Tagihan derivatif | 37.861.669 | - | - | - | 37.861.669 | Derivatives receivables |
| Total | 43.000.678.510 | 1.485.723.022 | - | 325.395.771 | 44.811.797.303 | Total |
| 31 Desember/December 31, 2018 | | | | | | |
| | Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>neither past due nor impaired</i> | | Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i> | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i> | Total | |
| | Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High grade</i> | Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i> | | | | |
| Aset keuangan | | | | | | Financial assets |
| Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi | | | | | | Amortised cost |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | | | | | | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Stage 1 | 2.207.049.095 | - | - | - | 2.207.049.095 | Stage 1 |
| Giro pada bank lain | | | | | | Current accounts with other bank |
| Stage 1 | 666.716.490 | - | - | - | 666.716.490 | Stage 1 |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain | | | | | | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other bank |
| Stage 1 | 12.502.861.646 | - | - | - | 12.502.861.646 | Stage 1 |
| Efek-efek | | | | | | Marketable securities |
| Stage 1 | 2.630.176.140 | - | - | - | 2.630.176.140 | Stage 1 |
| Wesel ekspor | | | | | | Bills receivable |
| Stage 1 | - | 1.311.838.702 | - | - | 1.311.838.702 | Stage 1 |
| Kredit yang diberikan | | | | | | Loans |
| Stage 1 | 16.865.715.636 | - | - | - | 16.865.715.636 | Stage 1 |
| Stage 2 | - | - | 172.328.882 | - | 172.328.882 | Stage 2 |
| Stage 3 | - | - | - | 120.805.053 | 120.805.053 | Stage 3 |
| Tagihan akseptasi | | | | | | Acceptance receivables |
| Stage 1 | - | 119.132.578 | - | - | 119.132.578 | Stage 1 |
| Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima | | | | | | Accrued interest income |
| Stage 1 | 168.845.871 | 686.741 | - | - | 169.532.612 | Stage 1 |
| Aset lain-lain - setoran jaminan | | | | | | Other assets - security deposits |
| Stage 1 | - | 6.094.149 | - | - | 6.094.149 | Stage 1 |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menjelaskan tentang kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) berdasarkan klasifikasi peringkat internal Cabang dan Stage akhir tahun pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018: (lanjutan)

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

The table sets out about the credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses) based on Branch's internal rating and year end stage classification as of December 31, 2019 and 2018: (continued)

| | 31 Desember/December 31, 2018 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------|
| | Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>neither past due nor impaired</i> | | Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not impaired</i> | | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i> | | Total |
| | Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High grade</i> | Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i> | | | | | |
| Aset keuangan | | | | | | <i>Financial assets</i> | |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | | | | <i>Fair value through profit or loss</i> | |
| Tagihan derivatif | 74.701.320 | - | - | - | 74.701.320 | <i>Derivatives receivables</i> | |
| Total | 35.116.066.198 | 1.437.752.170 | 172.328.882 | 120.805.053 | 36.846.952.303 | Total | |

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

The credit quality are defined as follows:

Tingkat tinggi

High grade

- Giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yaitu giro atau penempatan pada institusi Pemerintah, transaksi dengan bank yang memiliki reputasi baik dengan tingkat kemungkinan gagal bayar atas kewajiban yang rendah.
- Kredit yang diberikan, bunga yang masih akan diterima dan tagihan kepada pihak ketiga yaitu debitur dengan riwayat pembayaran yang sangat baik dan tidak pernah menunggak sepanjang jangka waktu kredit; debitur dengan tingkat stabilitas dan keragaman yang tinggi; memiliki akses setiap saat untuk memperoleh pendanaan dalam jumlah besar dari pasar terbuka; memiliki kemampuan membayar yang kuat dan rasio-rasio neraca yang konservatif.
- Efek-efek yaitu efek-efek yang dikeluarkan oleh Pemerintah, efek-efek dan obligasi yang termasuk dalam *investment grade* dengan rating minimal BBB- (Pefindo) atau Baa3 (Moody's).

- Current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are current accounts or placements with the Government institution and transactions with reputable banks with low probability of insolvency.
- Loans, interests receivables and third party receivables are from borrowers with very satisfactory track record of loan repayment and whose accounts did not turn past due during the term of the loan; borrowers with high degree of stability and diversity; has access to raise substantial amounts of funds through public market any time; very strong debt service capability and has conservative balance sheet ratios.
- Securities are securities issued by Government, investment grade securities and bonds with a rating of at least BBB- (Pefindo) or Baa3 (Moody's).

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

29. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:
(lanjutan)

Tingkat standar

- (a) Giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yaitu giro atau penempatan pada bank lokal yang tidak terdaftar di bursa.
- (b) Kredit yang diberikan, bunga yang masih akan diterima, dan tagihan kepada pihak ketiga yaitu debitur dengan riwayat pembayaran yang baik dan tidak pernah menunggak 90 hari atau lebih; memiliki akses terbatas ke pasar modal atau ke pasar keuangan lainnya; tingkat pendapatan dan kinerja keseluruhan tidak stabil; memiliki kemampuan membayar yang cukup.
- (c) Efek-efek yaitu efek-efek yang dikeluarkan oleh Pemerintah, efek-efek dan obligasi dengan rating antara idBB+ sampai dengan idB (Pefindo) atau Ba1 sampai dengan B2 (Moody's).

Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai

Aset keuangan yang memiliki tunggakan pembayaran bunga atau pokok yang jatuh tempo lebih dari 1 hari tetapi belum melebihi 90 hari.

Mengalami penurunan nilai

Aset keuangan yang memiliki kriteria sebagai berikut:

- i. terdapat kesulitan atau pelanggaran dari persyaratan yang terdapat dalam kontrak awal yang diketahui.
- ii. memiliki tunggakan pembayaran bunga atau pokok melebihi 90 hari.

30. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS

Kebijakan kelancaran likuiditas Cabang berdasarkan kebutuhan dana, baik untuk mengganti deposito pada saat jatuh tempo atau untuk memenuhi permintaan akan kredit tambahan.

29. CREDIT RISK (continued)

The credit quality are defined as follows: (continued)

Standard grade

- (a) Current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are current accounts or placements with the local banks not listed in the stock exchange.
- (b) Loans, interests receivables and third party receivables are from borrowers who have an average track record of loan repayment and whose account did not turn past due for 90 days and over; has limited access to public capital markets or to alternative financial market; volatility of earnings and overall performance; debt service capability is adequate.
- (c) Securities are securities issued by Government, investment grade securities and bonds with a rating between idBB+ to idB (Pefindo) or Ba1 to B2 (Moody's).

Past due but not impaired

Financial assets that has interest or principal payment overdue more than 1 days but less than 90 days.

Impaired

Financial assets that meet one of the following criteria:

- i. any known difficulties, or infringement of the original terms of the contracts.
- ii. has interest or principal payment overdue more than 90 days.

30. LIQUIDITY RISK

The Branch's liquidity policy is based on the funding requirements, both to replace existing deposits as they mature and to satisfy the demands for additional lending.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

30. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

Sumber dan jatuh tempo deposito diatur untuk menghindari berlebihnya konsentrasi dana dan penahanan aset yang lancar di tingkat tertentu untuk menjamin tingkat likuiditas secara terus menerus.

Tabel di bawah ini menganalisa aset dan liabilitas Cabang menjadi kelompok-kelompok jatuh tempo yang relevan berdasarkan periode yang tersisa pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan sampai tanggal jatuh tempo sesuai kontrak.

30. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The source and maturity of deposits are managed to avoid undue concentrations of funding and appropriate levels of liquid assets are held to ensure a prudent level of liquidity is maintained at all times.

The table below analyses the assets and liabilities of the Branch into relevant maturity groupings at the statement of financial position date based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date.

31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019

| | Saldo/ Balance | Tidak mempunyai jatuh tempo/ No contractual maturity | Kurang dari/ Less than 1 bulan/ month | 1 - 3 bulan/ months | 3 - 6 bulan/ months | 6 - 12 bulan/ months | Lebih dari/ More than 12 bulan/ months | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aset | | | | | | | | Assets |
| Kas | 167.517.552 | 167.517.552 | - | - | - | - | - | Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 2.577.858.783 | - | - | - | - | - | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada bank lain - bruto | 790.572.041 | 790.572.041 | - | - | - | - | - | Current accounts with other banks - gross |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - bruto | 14.522.991.530 | - | 9.733.529.030 | 4.789.462.500 | - | - | - | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 5.720.894.142 | - | 71.619.306 | 659.997.890 | - | 2.256.327.330 | 2.732.949.616 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Wesel ekspor - bruto | 1.197.956.682 | - | 322.608.778 | 589.510.343 | 285.630.947 | 206.614 | - | Bills receivable - gross |
| Kredit yang diberikan - bruto | 19.495.716.436 | - | 2.210.220.474 | 1.225.512.153 | 2.163.942.088 | 1.409.465.985 | 12.486.575.736 | Loans - gross |
| Tagihan derivatif | 37.861.669 | - | 36.455.055 | 1.406.614 | - | - | - | Derivative receivables |
| Tagihan akseptasi - bruto | 279.351.605 | - | 35.071.771 | - | 244.279.834 | - | - | Acceptance receivables - gross |
| Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima | 180.179.680 | - | 180.179.680 | - | - | - | - | Accrued interest income |
| Aset tetap - neto | 85.124.757 | 85.124.757 | - | - | - | - | - | Fixed assets - net |
| Aset pajak tangguhan | 40.190.187 | 40.190.187 | - | - | - | - | - | Deferred tax liabilities |
| Beban dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain | 20.293.000 | - | 20.293.000 | - | - | - | - | Prepayment and other assets |
| | 45.116.508.064 | 3.661.263.320 | 12.609.977.094 | 7.265.889.500 | 2.693.852.869 | 3.665.999.929 | 15.219.525.352 | |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (298.454.011) | (298.454.011) | - | - | - | - | - | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | 44.818.054.053 | 3.362.809.309 | 12.609.977.094 | 7.265.889.500 | 2.693.852.869 | 3.665.999.929 | 15.219.525.352 | |
| Liabilitas | | | | | | | | Liabilities |
| Simpanan nasabah | 27.522.445.602 | 24.792.719.464 | 1.304.189.925 | 990.661.471 | 294.015.882 | 140.858.860 | - | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 2.268.079.904 | 2.087.247.904 | 180.832.000 | - | - | - | - | Deposits from other banks |
| Utang pajak | 88.147.955 | - | 88.147.955 | - | - | - | - | Taxes payable |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 10.979.127.833 | - | - | - | - | - | 10.979.127.833 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 4.672.494 | - | 4.671.770 | 724 | - | - | - | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 279.351.605 | - | 35.071.771 | - | 244.279.834 | - | - | Acceptance payables |
| Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 36.940.994 | - | 25.040.832 | 7.187.884 | 4.079.358 | 632.920 | - | Accrued interest expense |
| Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja | 37.913.549 | - | - | - | - | - | 37.913.549 | Liabilities for employees' benefit |
| Liabilitas lain-lain | 213.368.505 | - | 213.368.505 | - | - | - | - | Other liabilities |
| | 41.430.048.441 | 26.879.967.368 | 1.851.322.758 | 997.850.079 | 542.375.074 | 141.491.780 | 11.017.041.382 | |
| Perbedaan jatuh tempo | 3.388.005.612 | (23.517.158.059) | 10.758.654.336 | 6.268.039.421 | 2.151.477.795 | 3.524.508.149 | 4.202.483.970 | Maturity gap |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

30. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menganalisa aset dan liabilitas Cabang menjadi kelompok-kelompok jatuh tempo yang relevan berdasarkan periode yang tersisa pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan sampai tanggal jatuh tempo sesuai kontrak. (lanjutan)

30. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The table below analyses the assets and liabilities of the Branch into relevant maturity groupings at the statement of financial position date based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date. (continued)

31 Desember 2018/December 31, 2018

| | Saldo/ Balance | Tidak mempunyai jatuh tempo/ No contractual maturity | Kurang dari/ Less than 1 bulan/ month | 1 - 3 bulan/ months | 3 - 6 bulan/ months | 6 - 12 bulan/ months | Lebih dari/ More than 12 bulan/ months | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aset | | | | | | | | Assets |
| Kas | 72.351.596 | 72.351.596 | - | - | - | - | - | Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.207.049.095 | 2.207.049.095 | - | - | - | - | - | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada bank lain - bruto | 666.716.490 | 666.716.490 | - | - | - | - | - | Current accounts with other banks - gross |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - bruto | 12.502.861.646 | - | 8.188.861.646 | 4.314.000.000 | - | - | - | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 2.630.176.140 | - | - | 363.792.098 | 1.314.869.363 | 600.070.235 | 351.444.444 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Wesel ekspor - bruto | 1.311.838.702 | - | 179.053.581 | 692.762.464 | 440.022.657 | - | - | Bills receivable - gross |
| Kredit yang diberikan - bruto | 17.158.849.571 | - | 860.011.202 | 1.662.934.184 | 918.767.213 | 1.308.156.003 | 12.408.980.969 | Loans - gross |
| Tagihan derivatif | 74.701.320 | - | 42.444.635 | 5.750.380 | 26.506.305 | - | - | Derivative receivables |
| Tagihan akseptasi - bruto | 119.132.578 | - | - | 22.778.405 | 96.354.173 | - | - | Acceptance receivables - gross |
| Pendapatan bunga yang masih harus diterima | 169.532.612 | - | 169.532.612 | - | - | - | - | Accrued interest income |
| Aset tetap - neto | 34.628.627 | 34.628.627 | - | - | - | - | - | Fixed assets - net |
| Aset pajak tangguhan | 10.237.886 | 10.237.886 | - | - | - | - | - | Deferred tax liabilities |
| Beban dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain | 16.906.882 | - | 16.906.882 | - | - | - | - | Prepayment and other assets |
| | 36.974.983.145 | 2.990.983.694 | 9.456.810.558 | 7.062.017.531 | 2.796.519.711 | 1.908.226.238 | 12.760.425.413 | |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (243.677.824) | (243.677.824) | - | - | - | - | - | Allowance for impairment losses |
| | 36.731.305.321 | 2.747.305.870 | 9.456.810.558 | 7.062.017.531 | 2.796.519.711 | 1.908.226.238 | 12.760.425.413 | |
| Liabilitas | | | | | | | | Liabilities |
| Simpanan nasabah | 22.475.522.587 | 19.121.577.000 | 2.086.761.946 | 723.215.569 | 224.052.628 | 319.915.444 | - | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 3.975.745.644 | 3.967.385.644 | 8.360.000 | - | - | - | - | Deposits from other banks |
| Utang pajak | 165.207.845 | - | 165.207.845 | - | - | - | - | Taxes payable |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 7.116.101.180 | - | - | - | - | - | 7.116.101.180 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 2.597.835 | - | 2.597.835 | - | - | - | - | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 119.132.578 | - | - | 22.778.405 | 96.354.173 | - | - | Acceptance payables |
| Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 18.118.782 | - | 11.469.357 | 2.611.088 | 1.886.512 | 2.151.825 | - | Accrued interest expense |
| Liabilitas atas imbalan kerja | 29.890.951 | - | - | - | - | - | 29.890.951 | Liabilities for employees' benefit |
| Liabilitas lain-lain | 186.849.141 | - | 186.849.141 | - | - | - | - | Other liabilities |
| | 34.089.166.543 | 23.088.962.644 | 2.461.246.124 | 748.605.062 | 322.293.313 | 322.067.269 | 7.145.992.131 | |
| Perbedaan jatuh tempo | 2.642.138.778 | (20.341.656.774) | 6.995.564.434 | 6.313.412.469 | 2.474.226.398 | 1.586.158.969 | 5.614.433.282 | Maturity gap |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

30. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows*.

30. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on *undiscounted cash flows*.

31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019

| | Saldo/ Balance | Tidak mempunyai jatuh tempo/ No contractual maturity | Kurang dari/ Less than 1 bulan/ month | 1 - 3 bulan/ months | 3 - 6 bulan/ months | 6 - 12 bulan/ months | Lebih dari/ More than 12 bulan/ months | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Liabilitas | | | | | | | | Liabilities |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | 27.536.129.105 | 24.792.719.464 | 1.304.189.924 | 1.001.107.115 | 296.390.523 | 141.722.079 | - | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 10.993.302.614 | - | - | 14.174.781 | - | - | 10.979.127.833 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 2.268.156.013 | 2.087.247.904 | 180.908.109 | - | - | - | - | Deposits from other banks |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 4.672.494 | - | 4.671.770 | 724 | - | - | - | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 279.351.606 | - | 35.071.772 | - | 244.279.834 | - | - | Acceptance payables |
| Liabilitas lain - lain - setoran jaminan | 62.672.013 | - | 54.972.013 | 7.700.000 | - | - | - | Other liabilities-security deposits |
| Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 36.940.994 | - | 25.040.832 | 7.187.884 | 4.079.358 | 632.920 | - | Accrued interest expense |
| | 41.181.224.839 | 26.879.967.368 | 1.604.854.420 | 1.030.170.504 | 544.749.715 | 142.354.999 | 10.979.127.833 | |

31 Desember 2018/December 31, 2018

| | Saldo/ Balance | Tidak mempunyai jatuh tempo/ No contractual maturity | Kurang dari/ Less than 1 bulan/ month | 1 - 3 bulan/ months | 3 - 6 bulan/ months | 6 - 12 bulan/ months | Lebih dari/ More than 12 bulan/ months | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Liabilitas | | | | | | | | Liabilities |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | 22.491.509.784 | 19.121.577.000 | 2.086.761.946 | 733.843.392 | 227.138.554 | 322.188.892 | - | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 7.120.030.722 | - | - | 3.929.542 | - | - | 7.116.101.180 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 3.975.749.767 | 3.967.385.644 | 8.364.123 | - | - | - | - | Deposits from other banks |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 2.597.835 | - | 2.597.835 | - | - | - | - | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 119.132.578 | - | - | 22.778.405 | 96.354.173 | - | - | Acceptance payables |
| Liabilitas lain - lain - setoran jaminan | 51.784.607 | - | 51.784.607 | - | - | - | - | Other liabilities-security deposits |
| Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 18.118.782 | - | 11.469.357 | 2.611.088 | 1.886.512 | 2.151.825 | - | Accrued interest expense |
| | 33.778.924.075 | 23.088.962.644 | 2.160.977.868 | 763.162.427 | 325.379.239 | 324.340.717 | 7.116.101.180 | |

31. RISIKO VALUTA ASING

Risiko valuta asing Cabang pada umumnya timbul dari produk-produk nilai tukar mata uang asing terhadap klien perusahaan dan komersial, dan dari deposito dalam mata uang asing.

Risiko valuta asing dimonitor dan dilaporkan setiap hari untuk memastikan bahwa pergerakan nilai tukar mata uang asing yang berbahaya tetap terkendali dalam batas-batas yang telah ditentukan.

31. CURRENCY RISK

The Branch's currency risk arises primarily from the provision of foreign currency exchange rate products to corporate and commercial clients, and from foreign currency denominated deposits.

Currency risk is monitored and reported daily to ensure that exposure to adverse foreign currency exchange rate movements is maintained within predefined limits.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

31. RISIKO VALUTA ASING (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah Posisi Devisa Neto Cabang dalam nilai absolut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 sesuai dengan pelaporan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

31. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

Below is the Branch's Net Open Position in absolute amounts as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 in accordance with reporting to Financial Service Authority.

31 Desember 2019/December 31, 2019

| | Mata Uang Asing (dalam jumlah penuh)/ Foreign Currencies (in full amount) | | Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah Equivalent | | Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | | |
| <u>Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)</u> | | | | | | <u>Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)</u> |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 2.551.022.689 | 2.550.604.471 | 35.414.572.478 | 35.408.766.574 | 5.805.904 | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Singapura | 7.944 | 5.618 | 81.945 | 57.951 | 23.994 | Singapore Dollar |
| Dolar Australia | 14.891 | 15.742 | 144.825 | 153.101 | 8.276 | Australian Dollar |
| Euro Eropa | 7.184.603 | 7.180.125 | 111.868.654 | 111.798.927 | 69.727 | European Euro |
| Yen Jepang | 675.845 | - | 86.380 | - | 86.380 | Japanese Yen |
| Yuan China | 3.521.690.669 | 3.520.661.816 | 7.022.251.194 | 7.020.199.662 | 2.051.532 | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 31.036.906 | 31.379.638 | 55.331.044 | 55.942.049 | 611.005 | Hong Kong Dollar |
| Poundsterling Inggris | 9.217 | 11 | 168.104 | 198 | 167.906 | Great Britain Poundsterling |
| Total | | | | | 8.824.724 | Total |
| Rasio PDN atas modal 31 Desember 2019 (Keseluruhan) | | | | | 0,13% | Percentage of NOP to December 31, 2019 capital (Aggregate) |

31 Desember 2018/December 31, 2018

| | Mata Uang Asing (dalam jumlah penuh)/ Foreign Currencies (in full amount) | | Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Rupiah Equivalent | | Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | | |
| <u>Keseluruhan (laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)</u> | | | | | | <u>Aggregate (statement of financial position and administrative accounts)</u> |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 2.036.978.207 | 2.036.996.040 | 29.291.746.622 | 29.292.003.059 | 256.437 | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Singapura | 157.032 | 121.914 | 1.657.457 | 1.286.791 | 370.666 | Singapore Dollar |
| Dolar Australia | 27.299 | 8.713 | 277.418 | 88.545 | 188.873 | Australian Dollar |
| Euro Eropa | 122.430 | 116.911 | 2.012.831 | 1.922.093 | 90.738 | European Euro |
| Yen Jepang | 620.745 | - | 81.081 | - | 81.081 | Japanese Yen |
| Yuan China | 4.186.043.964 | 4.185.655.467 | 8.748.831.884 | 8.748.019.927 | 811.957 | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 2.073.427 | 1.672.680 | 3.807.392 | 3.071.508 | 735.884 | Hong Kong Dollar |
| Poundsterling Inggris | 8.821 | - | 161.518 | - | 161.518 | Great Britain Poundsterling |
| Total | | | | | 2.697.154 | Total |
| Rasio PDN atas modal 31 Desember 2018 (Keseluruhan) | | | | | 0,04% | Percentage of NOP to December 31, 2018 capital (Aggregate) |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

31. RISIKO VALUTA ASING (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah Posisi Devisa Neto Cabang dalam nilai absolut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 sesuai dengan pelaporan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan peraturan BI mengenai PDN sebagaimana telah direvisi melalui Peraturan BI No. 6/20/PBI/2004 pada tanggal 15 Juli 2004, yang terakhir diperbaharui dengan Peraturan BI No. 12/10/PBI/2010 tanggal 1 Juli 2010, PDN bank setinggi-tingginya adalah 20% dari modal. PDN merupakan jumlah absolut dari selisih antara aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing, baik yang terdapat di laporan posisi keuangan maupun rekening administratif.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018, persentase Posisi Devisa Neto Cabang terhadap modal (masing-masing 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018) masing-masing adalah 0,13% dan 0,04%.

Tabel dibawah menggambarkan analisa posisi mata uang asing atas aset dan liabilitas per tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018. Analisa ini menghitung pengaruh dari pergerakan wajar mata uang asing terhadap Rupiah, sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

31. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

Below is the Branch's Net Open Position in absolute amounts as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 in accordance with reporting to Financial Service Authority. (continued)

In accordance with BI regulation concerning NOP as amended by BI Regulation No. 6/20/PBI/2004 on July 15, 2004 and as further amended by BI Regulation No. 12/10/PBI/2010 dated July 1, 2010, the maximum NOP of banks should be 20% of capital. NOP represents an absolute amount arising from the differences between the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies in the statements of financial position and administrative accounts.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Branch's Net Open Position as a percentage to capital (December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively) is 0.13% and 0.04%, respectively.

The table below shows analysis of the foreign currencies position of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The analysis calculates the effect of reasonable possible movement of the currencies' rates against the Indonesia Rupiah, as follows (unaudited):

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

| | Kenaikan/ (penurunan) dalam basis point/ Increase (decrease) in basis point | Sensitivitas dalam posisi mata uang/Sensitivity of open position | | Currency |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Increase | Decrease | |
| Mata Uang | | | | |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 10/(10) | 3.535.864.900 | (3.535.284.300) | United States Dollar |
| Pound Sterling Inggris | 10/(10) | 16.800 | (20) | Great Britain PoundSterling |
| Dolar Singapura | 10/(10) | 8.200 | (5.800) | Singapore Dollar |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 10/(10) | 5.533.000 | (5.594.100) | Hong Kong Dollar |
| Yen Jepang | 10/(10) | 8.600 | - | Japanese Yen |
| Dolar Australia | 10/(10) | 14.500 | (15.300) | Australian Dollar |
| Euro Eropa | 10/(10) | 11.329.300 | (11.322.300) | European Euro |
| Yuan China | 10/(10) | 702.217.900 | (702.012.700) | Chinese Yuan |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

31. RISIKO VALUTA ASING (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah menggambarkan analisa posisi mata uang asing atas aset dan liabilitas per tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018. Analisa ini menghitung pengaruh dari pergerakan wajar mata uang asing terhadap Rupiah, sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit): (lanjutan)

31. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

The table below shows analysis of the foreign currencies position of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The analysis calculates the effect of reasonable possible movement of the currencies' rates against the Indonesia Rupiah, as follows (unaudited): (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

| | Kenaikan/ (penurunan) dalam basis poin/ Increase (decrease) in basis point | Sensitivitas dalam posisi mata uang/Sensitivity of open position | | Currency |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Increase | Decrease | |
| Mata Uang | | | | |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 10/(10) | 2.919.175.700 | (2.919.201.300) | United States Dollar |
| Pound Sterling Inggris | 10/(10) | 16.200 | - | Great Britain Pound Sterling |
| Dolar Singapura | 10/(10) | 165.700 | (128.607) | Singapore Dollar |
| Dolar Hong Kong | 10/(10) | 380.700 | (307.100) | Hong Kong Dollar |
| Yen Jepang | 10/(10) | 8.100 | - | Japanese Yen |
| Dolar Australia | 10/(10) | 27.700 | (8.800) | Australian Dollar |
| Euro Eropa | 10/(10) | 201.400 | (192.300) | European Euro |
| Yuan China | 10/(10) | 874.937.000 | (874.855.800) | Chinese Yuan |

32. RISIKO OPERASIONAL

Risiko operasional adalah risiko kerugian karena sistem dan pengendalian yang tidak memadai, kesalahan manusia atau kegagalan manajemen. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah bencana alam, kegagalan sistem, risiko asuransi, risiko manajemen dana, risiko operasi kustodial, penyelewengan dan ketidak-patuhan terhadap peraturan dan perundang-undangan.

32. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of losses as a result of inadequate systems and controls, human error or management failure. It includes the threat of natural disasters, systems failure, insurance risk, funds management risk, custodial operations risk, fraud and non-compliance with legislation and regulations.

Suatu kerangka kerja diterapkan untuk memastikan risiko operasional dapat diidentifikasi dan dikendalikan. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah bermacam-macam pengendalian kebijakan yang telah diformalisasi, prosedur yang didokumentasikan, praktik usaha dan pengawasan kepatuhan. Kendali-kendali tersebut akan ditinjau kembali dan disempurnakan secara berkala.

A framework is in place to ensure operational risk is identified and controlled. This encompasses a variety of controls including formal policies, documented procedures, business practices and compliance monitoring. These controls are subject to frequent review and improvement.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**33. RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL
MINIMUM (KPMM)**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan 2018 rasio Kewajiban Penyesuaian Modal Minimum (KPMM) Cabang dihitung berdasarkan POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dan Surat Edaran OJK No.43/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank Umum Konvensional, sejak akhir bulan September 2016 dengan perhitungan sebagai berikut:

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Modal inti | 6.521.928.712 | 5.845.026.653 | Core capital |
| Modal pelengkap | 260.175.528 | 229.580.739 | Supplementary capital |
| Total modal | 6.782.104.240 | 6.074.607.392 | Total capital |
| Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Kredit | 20.814.042.267 | 18.366.459.129 | Credit Risk Weighted Assets |
| Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Pasar*) | 8.824.724 | 2.719.009 | Market Risk Weighted Assets*) |
| Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Operasional*) | 1.824.235.965 | 1.389.028.238 | Operational Risk Weighted Assets*) |
| Rasio KPMM untuk | | | |
| Risiko Kredit | 32,58% | 33,07% | Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk |
| Rasio KPMM untuk Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Pasar*) | 32,57% | 33,07% | Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk and Market Risk*) |
| Rasio KPMM untuk Risiko Kredit, Risiko Pasar*) dan Risiko Operasional*) | 29,95% | 30,74% | Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk, Market Risk*) and Operational Risk*) |
| Rasio KPMM yang diwajibkan sesuai dengan profil risiko | 9,99% | 9,99% | Required Capital Adequacy Ratio Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk |

*) tidak diaudit/*unaudited*

33. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Branch's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) computed in accordance with POJK No.34/POJK.03/2016 and OJK Circular Letter No.43/SEOJK.03/2016 on Transparency and Publication Conventional Commercial Bank Report, since the end of month of September 2016 is as follows:

34. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel di bawah ini disajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat, seperti dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan, dan nilai wajar semua aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan.

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The tables below present the comparison between the carrying values, as reported in the statement of financial position, and the fair values of all financial assets and liabilities.

| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value | Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value | |
| Aset Keuangan | | | Financial Assets |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | Fair value through profit or loss |
| Tagihan derivatif | 37.861.669 | 37.861.669 | Derivative receivables |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA**
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

**34. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN
(lanjutan)**

Tabel di bawah ini disajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat, seperti dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan, dan nilai wajar semua aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan. (lanjutan)

**34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(continued)**

The tables below present the comparison between the carrying values, as reported in the statement of financial position, and the fair values of all financial assets and liabilities. (continued)

| | | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value | Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value | |
| Aset Keuangan (lanjutan) | | | | Financial Assets (continued) |
| Biaya perolehan diamortisasi | | | | Amortised cost |
| | Kas | 167.517.552 | 167.517.552 | Cash |
| | Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.577.858.783 | 2.577.858.783 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| | Giro pada bank lain - neto | 790.571.743 | 790.571.743 | Current accounts with other banks - net |
| | Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto | 14.522.980.719 | 14.522.980.719 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net |
| | Efek-efek | 5.720.894.142 | 5.760.543.633 | Marketable securities |
| | Wesel ekspor - neto | 1.197.088.758 | 1.197.088.758 | Bills receivable - net |
| | Kredit yang diberikan - neto | 19.198.206.338 | 19.198.206.338 | Loans - net |
| | Tagihan akseptasi - neto | 279.286.725 | 279.286.725 | Acceptance receivables - net |
| | Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima | 180.179.680 | 180.179.680 | Accrued interest income |
| | Aset lain-lain - setoran jaminan | 8.414.735 | 8.414.735 | Other assets - security deposits |
| Total | | 44.680.860.844 | 44.720.510.335 | Total |
| Liabilitas Keuangan | | | | Financial Liabilities |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | | Fair value through profit or loss |
| | Liabilitas derivatif | 4.672.494 | 4.672.494 | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas lain-lain | | | | Other Liabilities |
| | Simpanan dari nasabah | 27.522.445.602 | 27.522.445.602 | Deposits from customers |
| | Simpanan dari bank lain | 2.268.079.904 | 2.268.079.904 | Deposits from other banks |
| | Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 10.979.127.833 | 10.979.127.833 | Deposits from Head Office |
| | Liabilitas akseptasi | 279.351.605 | 279.351.605 | Acceptance payables |
| | Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 36.940.994 | 36.940.994 | Accrued interest expense |
| | Liabilitas lain-lain - setoran jaminan | 62.672.013 | 62.672.013 | Other liabilities - security deposits |
| Total | | 41.153.290.445 | 41.153.290.445 | Total |

| | | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | | Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value | Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value | |
| Aset Keuangan | | | | Financial Assets |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | | Fair value through profit or loss |
| | Tagihan derivatif | 74.701.320 | 74.701.320 | Derivative receivables |
| Biaya perolehan diamortisasi | | | | Amortised cost |
| | Kas | 72.351.596 | 72.351.596 | Cash |
| | Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.207.049.095 | 2.207.049.095 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| | Giro pada bank lain - neto | 666.710.158 | 666.710.158 | Current accounts with other banks - net |

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**34. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN
(lanjutan)**

Tabel di bawah ini disajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat, seperti dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan, dan nilai wajar semua aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan. (lanjutan)

**34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(continued)**

The tables below present the comparison between the carrying values, as reported in the statement of financial position, and the fair values of all financial assets and liabilities. (continued)

| | 31 Desember 2018/ December 31, 2018 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value | Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value | |
| Aset Keuangan (lanjutan) | | | Financial Assets (continued) |
| Biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan) | | | Amortised cost (continued) |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto | 12.502.818.558 | 12.502.818.558 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net |
| Efek-efek | 2.630.176.140 | 2.632.147.330 | Marketable securities |
| Wesel ekspor - neto | 1.311.442.486 | 1.311.442.486 | Bills receivable - net |
| Kredit yang diberikan - neto | 16.915.618.178 | 16.915.618.178 | Loans - net |
| Tagihan akseptasi - neto | 119.131.783 | 119.131.783 | Acceptance receivables - net |
| Pendapatan bunga yang masih akan diterima | 169.532.612 | 169.532.612 | Accrued interest income |
| Aset lain-lain - setoran jaminan | 6.094.149 | 6.094.149 | Other assets - security deposits |
| Total | 36.675.626.075 | 36.677.597.265 | Total |
| Liabilitas Keuangan | | | Financial Liabilities |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | Fair value through profit or loss |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 2.597.835 | 2.597.835 | Derivative payables |
| Liabilitas lain-lain | | | Other Liabilities |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | 22.475.552.587 | 22.475.552.587 | Deposits from customers |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 3.975.745.644 | 3.975.745.644 | Deposits from other banks |
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 7.116.101.180 | 7.116.101.180 | Deposits from Head Office |
| Liabilitas akseptasi | 119.132.578 | 119.132.578 | Acceptance payables |
| Beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar | 18.118.782 | 18.118.782 | Accrued interest expense |
| Liabilitas lain-lain - setoran jaminan | 51.784.607 | 51.784.607 | Other liabilities - security deposits |
| Total | 33.759.033.213 | 33.759.033.213 | Total |

Berikut metode dan asumsi yang digunakan untuk perkiraan nilai wajar:

Nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan mendekati nilai tercatatnya karena aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dalam jumlah signifikan memiliki jangka waktu yang pendek dan/atau suku bunganya sering ditinjau ulang, kecuali untuk tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif yang nilai wajarnya berdasarkan teknik penilaian dan investasi keuangan yang nilai wajarnya berdasarkan harga yang dapat diperoleh atau dapat diobservasi.

Adalah tidak praktis untuk memperkirakan nilai wajar dari setoran jaminan dikarenakan tidak memiliki jangka waktu pembayaran yang tetap meskipun tidak diharapkan dapat diselesaikan dalam waktu 12 (dua belas) bulan setelah tanggal pelaporan

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate fair value:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying values because financial assets and liabilities in significant amount have short-term period and/or the interest rate is frequently reviewed, except for derivative receivables and payables whose fair value are based on valuation technique and financial investment whose fair value is based on quoted or observable prices.

It is not practical to estimate the fair value of guarantee deposits since these are no fixed repayment period and these are not expected to be completed within 12 (twelve) months after reporting date.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**34. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN
(lanjutan)**

Berikut metode dan asumsi yang digunakan untuk perkiraan nilai wajar: (lanjutan)

Cabang menggunakan hirarki berikut untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas:

- Level 1 : harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik;
- Level 2 : input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam Level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung;
- Level 3 : input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Tabel dibawah ini menyajikan aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hirarki yang digunakan Cabang untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas:

**34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(continued)**

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate fair value: (continued)

The Branch adopts the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (example, price) or indirectly;
- Level 3 : inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The tables below show the asset and liabilities recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Branch in determining and disclosing the fair value of asset and liabilities:

| 31 Desember 2019/31 December 2019 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | Tingkat 1/ Level 1 | Tingkat 2/ Level 2 | Tingkat 3/ Level 3 | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | |
| Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar | | | | | Assets measured at fair value |
| Tagihan derivatif | - | 37.861.669 | - | 37.861.669 | Derivatives receivable |
| Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan | | | | | Assets for which fair value are disclosed |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 5.760.543.633 | - | - | 5.760.543.633 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar | | | | | Liabilities measured at fair value |
| Liabilitas derivatif | - | 4.672.494 | - | 4.672.494 | Derivatives liabilities |
| 31 Desember 2018/31 December 2018 | | | | | |
| | Tingkat 1/ Level 1 | Tingkat 2/ Level 2 | Tingkat 3/ Level 3 | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | |
| Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar | | | | | Assets measured at fair value |
| Tagihan derivatif | - | 74.701.320 | - | 74.701.320 | Derivatives receivable |
| Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan | | | | | Assets for which fair value are disclosed |
| Efek-efek - biaya perolehan diamortisasi | 2.632.147.330 | - | - | 2.632.147.330 | Marketable securities - amortised cost |
| Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar | | | | | Liabilities measured at fair value |
| Liabilitas derivatif | - | 2.597.835 | - | 2.597.835 | Derivatives liabilities |

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**35. STANDAR AKUNTANSI YANG TELAH
DITERBITKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU
EFEKTIF**

Berikut ini adalah beberapa Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan amendemen yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK - Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia) yang dipandang relevan terhadap pelaporan keuangan Cabang namun belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019:

**Efektif berlaku pada atau setelah tanggal
1 Januari 2020**

- PSAK 72: Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 15 berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2020 dan penerapan ini diperkenankan.

PSAK ini adalah standar tunggal untuk pengakuan pendapatan yang merupakan hasil dari joint project yang sukses antara *International Accounting Standards Board* dan *Financial Accounting Standards Board*, mengatur model pengakuan pendapatan dari kontrak dengan pelanggan, sehingga entitas diharapkan dapat melakukan analisis sebelum mengakui pendapatan.

- PSAK 73: Sewa, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 16, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2020 dengan penerapan ini diperkenankan untuk entitas yang juga telah menerapkan PSAK 72: Pendapatan dari Kontrak dan Pelanggan.

PSAK ini menetapkan prinsip pengakuan, pengukuran, penyajian, dan pengungkapan atas sewa dengan memperkenalkan model akuntansi tunggal dengan mensyaratkan untuk mengakui hak guna aset (*right-of-use assets*) dan liabilitas sewa. Terdapat 2 pengecualian opsional dalam pengakuan aset dan liabilitas sewa, yakni untuk: (i) sewa jangka-pendek dan (ii) sewa yang aset terkait (*underlying assets*) bernilai rendah.

- Amendemen PSAK 1 dan PSAK 25: Definisi Material berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2020.

Amendemen ini mengklarifikasi definisi material dengan tujuan menyelaraskan definisi yang digunakan dalam kerangka kerja konseptual dan beberapa PSAK terkait. Selain itu, juga memberikan panduan yang lebih jelas mengenai definisi material dalam konteks pengurangan pengungkapan yang berlebihan karena perubahan ambang batas definisi material.

**35. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT
YET EFFECTIVE**

The following are several Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards and amendments issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (IFASB) that are considered relevant to the financial reporting of the Branch but not yet effective for financial statements as of December 31, 2019:

Effective on or after January 1, 2020:

- SFAS 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers, adopted from IFRS 15, effective January 1, 2020, and earlier application is permitted.

This SFAS which is a single standard and is a joint project between the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), provides revenue recognition from contracts with customers, and the entity is expected to have an analysis before recognizing the revenue.

- SFAS 73: Leases, adopted from IFRS 16, effective January 1, 2020, and earlier application is permitted, but not before an entity applies SFAS 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

This SFAS establishes the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of the lease by introducing a single accounting model, with the requirement to recognize the right-of-use assets and liability of the lease; there are 2 optional exclusions in the recognition of the lease assets and liabilities, namely (i) short-term lease and (ii) lease with low-value underlying assets.

- Amendments to SFAS 1 and PSAK 25: Definition of Material, effective January 1, 2020.

This amendment clarifies the definition of material with the aim of harmonizing the definitions used in the conceptual framework and some relevant SFAS. In addition, it also provides clearer guidance regarding the definition of material in the context of reducing over disclosure due to changes in the threshold of the material definition.

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

35. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG DIREVISI (lanjutan)

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, manajemen Cabang masih mempelajari dan belum menentukan dampak dari penerapan PSAK dan amandemen baru terhadap laporan keuangan.

35. REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the management of the Branch is still evaluating and has not yet determined the impact of these new standards and amendments on its financial statements.

36. TAMBAHAN INFORMASI ARUS KAS

Perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan pada laporan arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

36. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the cash flow statement are as follows:

| | 1 Januari 2019/ January 1, 2019 | Arus kas/ Cash flow | 31 Januari 2019/ December 31, 2019 | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Simpanan dari Kantor Pusat | 7.116.101.180 | 3.863.026.653 | 10.979.127.833 | Deposits from Head Office |

37. PERISTIWA SETELAH TANGGAL PERIODE PELAPORAN

Kegiatan usaha Cabang ada kemungkinan terkena dampak dari wabah Covid-19. Dampak Covid-19 terhadap ekonomi global dan Indonesia termasuk dampak terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, penurunan pasar modal, peningkatan risiko kredit, depresiasi nilai tukar mata uang asing dan gangguan terhadap kegiatan bisnis. Dampak masa depan dari wabah Covid-19 di Indonesia dan Cabang saat ini masih belum jelas. Peningkatan jumlah yang terinfeksi Covid-19 yang signifikan atau wabah yang berkepanjangan dapat berdampak buruk bagi Indonesia dan Cabang. Namun, dampak di masa depan juga tergantung dari efektivitas kebijakan yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia.

Sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan ini, telah terjadi penurunan Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG), Indeks Obligasi Indonesia (ICBI) dan nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap mata uang asing yang sebagian disebabkan oleh dampak Covid-19. Namun, dampak spesifik terhadap bisnis Cabang, pendapatan, pemulihan aset dan liabilitas tidak dapat ditentukan pada saat ini. Dampak tersebut akan dilaporkan dalam laporan keuangan ketika telah diketahui dan dapat diestimasi.

37. EVENT AFTER THE DATE OF REPORTING PERIOD

The Branch operation may be impacted by the outbreak of Covid-19. The adverse effects of Covid-19 to the global and Indonesian economy include adverse effect to economic growth, decline in capital markets, increase in credit risk, depreciation of foreign currency exchange rates and disruption of business operation. The future effects of the outbreak of Covid-19 to Indonesia and the Branch are unclear at this time. A significant rise in the number of Covid-19 infections or prolongation of the outbreak could have severe affect to Indonesia and the Branch. However, future effects will also depend on the effectiveness policy responses issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

As of the date of the financial statements, there has been decline in the Indonesia Stock Exchange Composite Index (IHSG), Indonesian Composite Bond Index (ICBI) and Rupiah foreign currency exchange rates which partially due to impact of Covid-19. However, specific impact to the Branch's business, earnings, recoverability of assets and liabilities are not possible to be determined as this stage. Such effects will be reported in the financial statements when they are known and can be estimated.

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**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
CABANG JAKARTA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2019 dan
untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Ribuan Rupiah,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**BANK OF CHINA (HONG KONG) LIMITED -
JAKARTA BRANCH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2019 and
For the Year then Ended
(Expressed in Thousands of Rupiah,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

38. PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Manajemen Cabang bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan yang telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh manajemen Cabang pada tanggal 30 Maret 2020.

38. COMPLETION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Branch's management is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements which were completed and authorized for issuance by the Branch's management on March 30, 2020.



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