

'22

ANNUAL REPORT

“OPTIMIZING
DIGITAL
ECOSYSTEM
FOR EXCELLENT
PERFORMANCE.”

DISCLAIMER

Welcome to the 2022 Annual Report of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. with the theme of **“OPTIMIZING DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM FOR EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE”**. This Annual Report is issued in accordance with OJK Regulation Number 29/POJK.04/2016 concerning Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies and Circular Letter of The Financial Services Authority Number 16/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning the Form and Content of Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies.

This Annual Report may contain several statements that consist of future projections and views describing the Company's perspective on future financial events and performance, as well as financial conditions, operating and business results, economic conditions, sector conditions and related plans and objectives.

These perspectives are based on various current estimations and assumptions that may change in line with uncertainties, contingencies, and various business risks and economic conditions that may change at anytime. These variables could cause actual results, performance and events to differ materially from those predicted or projected; and are beyond the control of the Company and the Company's Board of Directors. Such statements are not directly or exclusively related to historical facts and do not reflect the Company's intentions, plans, expectations, assumptions and beliefs regarding future events. There is no guarantee that future events will occur, projections will be achieved, or that the Company's assumptions are correct. These statements are not and should not be considered as a representation of the Company's future performance.

This Annual Report contains words such as “Bank Mega” and “Bank”, which are defined as PT Bank Mega Tbk that runs business activity in Banking sector. Terms for the currency unit “Rupiah”, “Rp” or “IDR” refers to the official currency of the Republic of Indonesia, whereas “US Dollar” or “USD” refers to the official currency of the United States of America. The entire financial information is presented in Rupiah.

“

OPTIMIZING DIGITAL E FOR EXCELLENT PERFF



Throughout the year 2022 Bank Mega has continued consistently to implement the Bank's digital transformation and automation strategy that has been carried out for the last several years. The Bank's digital ecosystem is continuously enhanced and optimized with the aim to support the Bank's performance and to realize better achievements in the years to come. Operating in the global and national economic conditions that were still volatile and unpredictable, yet Bank Mega was able to realize growth, reflected in growth of Profit before Tax of 1.52% to Rp5.03 trillion, and Net Profit grew 1.11% to Rp4.05 trillion.

THEME DESCRIPTION

DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM PERFORMANCE.



THEME CONTINUITY



2021



2020



2019

Through the digital ecosystem of CT Corp, Bank Mega offers various benefits and seamless experience to its customers when they do transaction with any product or service of CT Corp units, be it financial services, retail products, entertainment and many others. Bank Mega is committed to further develop its digital capabilities to offer fine services to its customer and achieve optimum business results for all stakeholders of Bank Mega.

'22 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS



15.84%

Bank Mega's Credit for the year grew 15.84% to Rp70.29 trillion. The growth of credit surpassed the Bank's target by 103.7%.



RP102.95T

Bank Mega's Deposits from Customers amounted Rp102.95 trillion, grew by 4.09% compared to Rp98.91 trillion in 2021.



RP5.03T

Bank Mega's Profit before Tax in 2022 amounted to Rp5.03 trillion, grew by 1.52% compared to Rp4.95 trillion in 2021.



5.42%

PT Bank Mega Tbk. booked NIM (Nett Interest Margin) of 5.42%, increased from 4.75% in 2021.



Bank Mega's digital platform in the form of super app designed to fulfill its customer needs in banking transaction.

M-Smile offers Bank Mega customer a complete banking services in one's hand.

VISION, **MISSION**



VISION

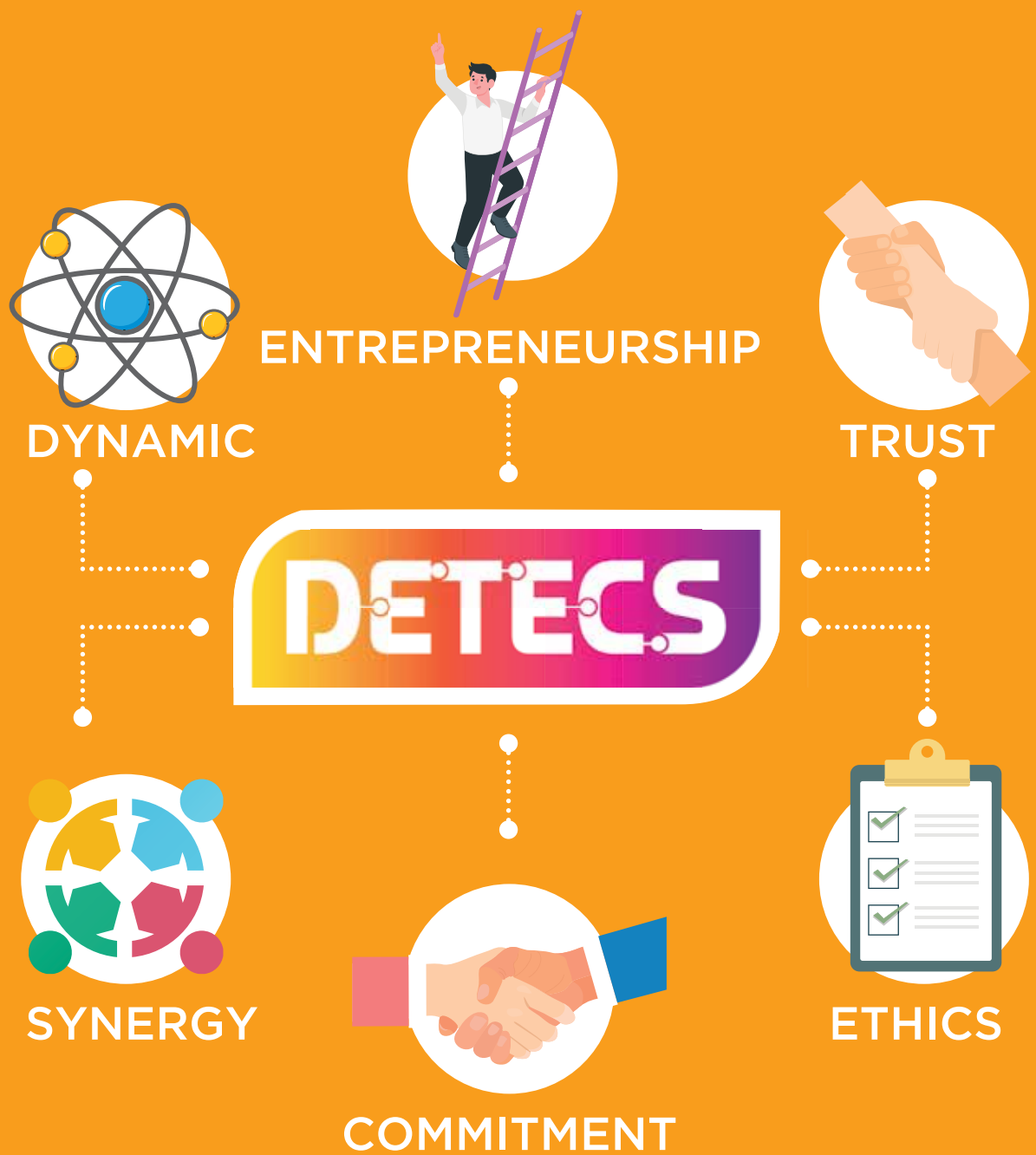
The Pride of the Nation

MISSION

Realizing sustainable good relationships with customer through innovative banking services and synergies supported by an integrated ecosystem, professional human resources and the best organizational performance capabilities to provide high added value for all stakeholders.



AND CORPORATE VALUES



MILESTONES

Established under the name of PT Bank Karman with headquarter in Surabaya.

Para Group (PT Para Global Investindo and PT Para Rekan Investama) took over PT Mega Bank.

The name of PT Mega Bank was changed to PT Bank Mega. In the same year, PT Bank Mega conducted an Initial Public Offering. Along with this strategic step, PT Bank Mega changed its name once again, to become PT Bank Mega, Tbk.

1969

1996

2000

1992

1997

PT Bank Karman was rebranded into PT Mega Bank and relocated its head office to Jakarta.

Transformation of PT Mega Bank's Logo.

The launch of cash
withdrawal at ATM
using
QRIS

22

“OPTIMIZING DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM FOR EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE.” (iv)

2022 Performance Highlights 4
Vision, Mission and Corporate Values 6
Milestones 8

01

PERFORMANCE 2022

Financial Highlights 14
Share Highlights 17
Other Bonds Highlights 18
Event Highlights In 2022 19
Awards and Certifications 28

02

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Board of Commissioners Report 34
Board of Directors Report 42

03

COMPANY PROFILE

Company Identity 58
Company At a Glance 59
Business Sector 61
Operational Areas 65
Association Membership 65
Organization Structure 66
Board of Commissioners' Profile 68
Board of Directors' Profile 72
Structure and Composition of Shareholders 90
Chronology of Share Issuance and/or Listing 93
Chronology of Issuance and/or Other Securities Listing 93
Corporate Group Structure 94
Business Group Structure 96
Subsidiaries and Associated Entities 98
Supporting Institutions and/or Professions 98
Company Website Information 99
Office Network Address 100

04

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSISEconomic and Banking Industry Review **114**Funding **117**Credit **123**Credit Card **126**Treasury & Financial Institutions **132**Financial Review **137**Human Resources **154**Information Technology **160**Capital and Risk Management **162**

05

CORPORATE GOVERNANCEImplementation of Corporate Governance **240**Governance Structure **241**General Meeting of Shareholders **243**Dewan Komisaris **249**Board of Directors **257**Nomination and Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Directors **265**Committeess of Board of Commissioners **272**Committeess of Board of Directors **280**Corporate Secretary **288**Intenal Audit **292**Implementation of The Compliance Function **297**Internal Control System **300**Legal Cases **300**Administrative Sanctions **301**Code of Conduct **301**Implementation Programs of Money Laundering (TPPU), Terrorism Financing Crimes (TPPT), and Mass Destruction Weapons Proliferation Funding (PPSPM) **302**Anti Fraud Policy and Whistleblowing System **304**Governance Implementation In 2022 **317**Implementation of Integrated Governance **320**Access to Information and Data **321**Risk Management **322**

06

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITYThe Social and Environmental Responsibility **350**Cross-Reference based on OJK Circular Letter No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 regarding Format and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies **351**

07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2022Financial Statement Audited 2022 **364**

01.





PERFORMANCE
2022

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

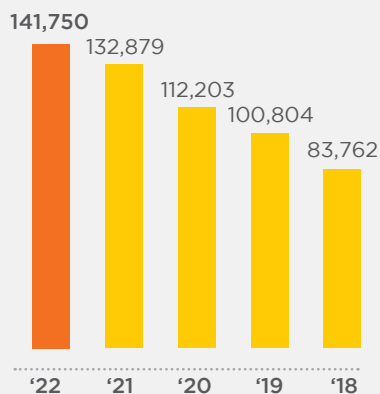
FINANCIAL POSITION

in billions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	2020	2017	2018
Total Assets	141,750	132,879	112,203	100,804	83,762
Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks	9,164	9,811	3,935	8,037	2,890
Securities and Other Bills	42,496	46,051	47,160	25,857	25,618
Loans	70,289	60,677	48,487	53,015	42,253
Deposits from third parties	102,950	98,907	79,186	72,790	60,735
Total Liabilities	121,117	113,735	93,995	85,262	69,979
Equity	20,634	19,144	18,208	15,542	13,783

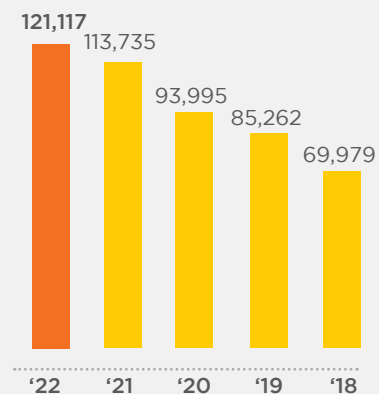
TOTAL ASSETS

in billions of Rupiah



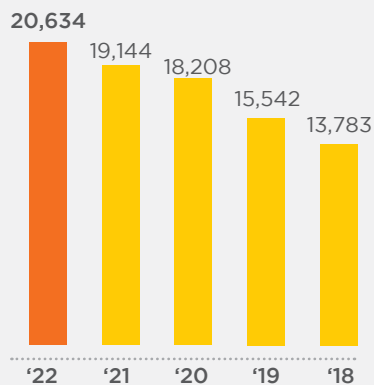
TOTAL LIABILITIES

in billions of Rupiah



EQUITY

in billions of Rupiah



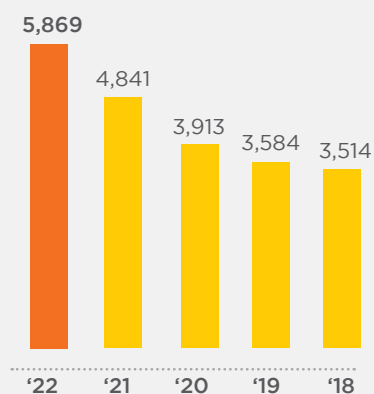
PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in billions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Interest Income	5,869	4,841	3,913	3,584	3,514
Non Interest Income	2,497	3,140	2,919	2,317	2,017
Operational Income - Neto	5,002	4,943	3,735	2,476	1,953
Income Before Tax & Minority Interest	5,028	4,953	3,715	2,508	2,002
Net Income	4,053	4,008	3,008	2,003	1,599
Total Comprehensive Profit	4,289	3,036	3,922	2,558	1,368
Basic Earnings per Share	345	341	432	288	230

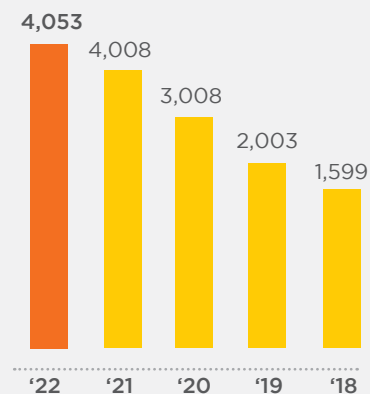
NET INTEREST INCOME

in billions of Rupiah



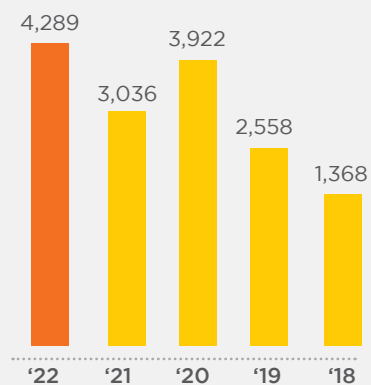
NET INCOME

in billions of Rupiah



TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT (LOSS)

in billions of Rupiah



PERFORMANCE 2022
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

CASH FLOWS

in millions of Rupiah

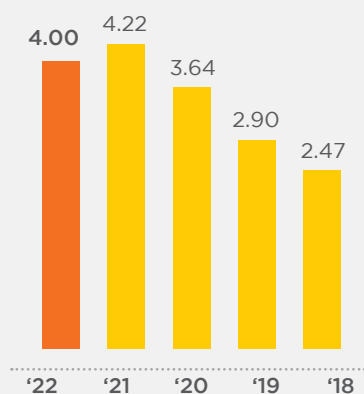
DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	15,561,226	10,932,709	(545,449)	3,649,734	(3,199,929)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(13,408,173)	1,064,419	(4,932,652)	3,147,712	(5,496,493)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,228,837)	(2,095,950)	(670,350)	(799,650)	(793,800)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,924,216	9,901,178	(6,148,451)	5,997,796	(9,490,222)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,592,335	7,691,157	13,839,608	7,841,812	17,332,034
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19,516,551	17,592,335	7,691,157	13,839,608	7,841,812

in percentage

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Return on Assets (ROA)	4.00%	4.22%	3.64%	2.90%	2.47%
Return on Equity (ROE)	23.15%	23.49%	19.42%	14.85%	13.76%
Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	68.04%	60.96%	60.04%	69.67%	67.23%
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) gross	1.23%	1.12%	1.39%	2.46%	1.60%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	25.41%	27.30%	31.04%	23.68%	22.79%
Liabilities on Equity	586.99%	594.10%	516.23%	548.59%	507.72%
Liabilities on Total Assests	85.44%	85.59%	83.77%	84.58%	83.55%
Operational Expenses on Operational Income	56.76%	56.06%	65.94%	74.10%	77.78%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	5.42%	4.75%	4.42%	4.90%	5.19%

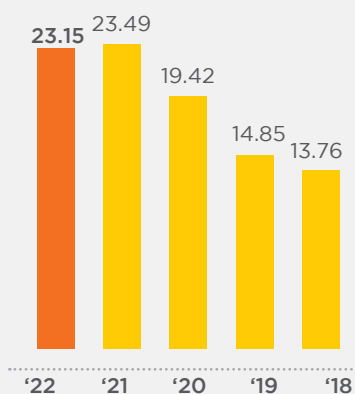
ROA

in percentage



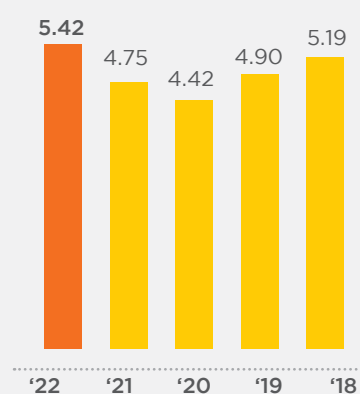
ROE

in percentage



NIM

in percentage

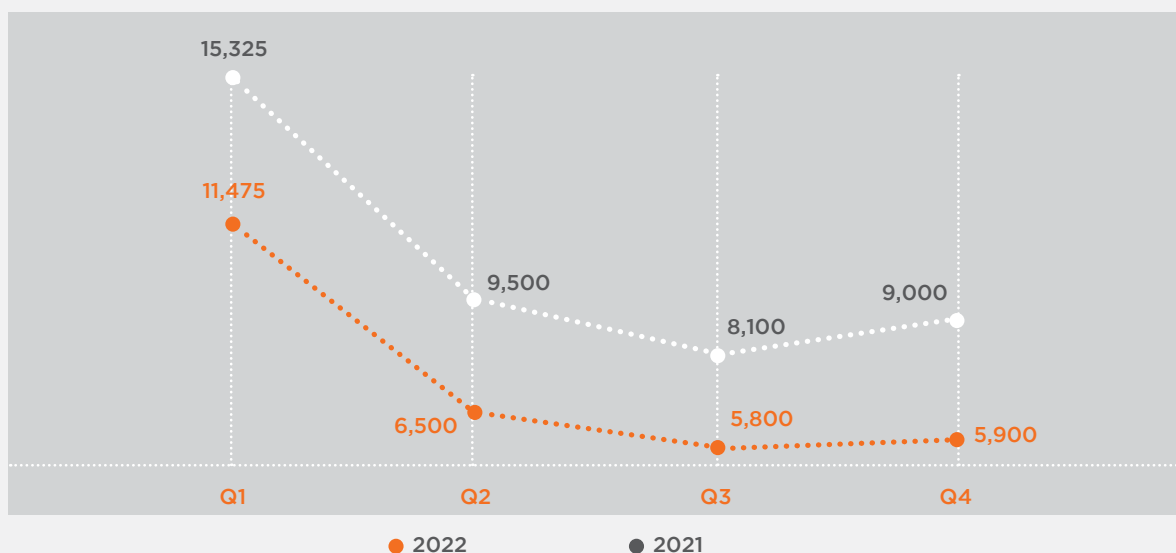


SHARE HIGHLIGHTS

2022 PERIOD	STOCK PRICE (Rp)			TRADING VOLUME IN REGULAR MARKET (thousand Shares)	TOTAL OF OUTSTANDING SHARES (Shares)	MARKET CAPITALIZATION (Rp Million)
	HIGHEST	LOWEST	CLOSING			
Q1	11,475	6,025	6,400	5,176	11,623,514,905	74,390,495
Q2	6,500	5,200	5,225	1,403	11,623,514,905	60,732,865
Q3	5,800	4,720	5,750	1,490	11,623,514,905	66,835,211
Q4	5,900	5,275	5,275	1,609	11,623,514,905	61,314,041

2021 PERIOD	STOCK PRICE (Rp)			TRADING VOLUME IN REGULAR MARKET (thousand Shares)	TOTAL OF OUTSTANDING SHARES (Shares)	MARKET CAPITALIZATION (Rp Million)
	HIGHEST	LOWEST	CLOSING			
Q1	15,325	7,000	8,925	6,760	6,894,138,227	61,530,184
Q2	9,500	7,575	7,975	879	6,894,138,227	54,980,752
Q3	8,100	7,300	8,000	367	6,894,138,227	55,153,106
Q4	9,000	7,900	8,475	1,844	6,894,138,227	58,427,821

GRAPH OF SHARE MOVEMENT



SUSPENSION AND/OR DELISTING

Has no suspension for Stock trading of Bank Mega during 2022.

BANK MEGA DIVIDEND POLICY IN 2022

FINANCIAL YEAR	DIVIDEN PER SHARE (Rp)	DIVIDEND TYPES	TOTAL PAYOUT (Rp)	% TO NET PROFIT
2021	402.081	Cash	2,800,000,000,000	69.82%
2020	301.561	Cash	2,100,000,000,000	68.81%
2019	143.79	Cash	1,001,350,000,000	50%
2018	114.83	Cash	799,650,000,000	50%
2017	93.34	Cash	650,000,000,000	50%

OTHER BONDS HIGHLIGHTS

YEAR	DESCRIPTION	RATING	NOMINAL	LISTING
2008	Subordinate Bonds of Bank Mega year 2007	A (idn) from Fitch Ratings Indonesia	Rp1,000,000,000,000	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2020	<p>This transaction was conducted to fulfill the OJK regulation No. 14/POJK.03/2017. This transaction has been approved by the Shareholders as stated in the deed of minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders dated 06 March 2020.</p> <p>On 27 May 2020 PT Bank Mega, Tbk together with PT Mega Corpora signed the 2020 PT Bank Mega, Tbk Subordinated Bond Issuance Agreement, which is called "PT Bank Mega Subordinated Bond I Tbk. 2020 year".</p> <p>With a Subordinated Bond Transaction Value of Rp50,000,000,000 with a period of 5 years from the date of issuance, the Subordinated Bond Interest Rate is a fixed interest rate, 9.00% per year.</p>	N/A	Rp50,000,000,000	N/A

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS 2022



JANUARY 6 - 7. Bank Mega's 2022 Annual Business Meeting



JANUARY 13 & JULY 20. FX Class for Corporate Funding Team



JANUARI 28. Opening of MMDP XIV

PERFORMANCE 2022
EVENT HIGHLIGHTS 2022



FEBRUARY - OCTOBER. Market Update



FEBRUARY 25. AGMS 2022



FEBRUARY 25. 2022 Public Expose



MARCH 15. Closing of Menara Kadin, Jakarta Sub-branch Office



MARCH 18. Graduation of Mega Management Development Program (MMDP) XIII



MARCH 22 - 27. Mega Travel Fair, Jakarta



MARCH 28. Signing of Club Deal between PT Digantara Karya Cipta, PT Adyatama Cipta Cemerlang and Bank Mega, Allo Bank as well as Bank Mega Syariah



APRIL - AUGUST. FX Customer Gathering of Corporate Clients



APRIL 18. Bank Mega 53th Anniversary



APRIL 19 - 20. Covid-19 Booster Vaccination for the general public, conducted by Bank Mega and BIN.



APRIL 22. Bank Mega distributed 19,600 Food Package

PERFORMANCE 2022
EVENT HIGHLIGHTS 2022



APRIL 26. Sharing of Food with Underprivileged Children in South Tangerang



MAY 30. Disbursement of Credit Facilities to PT Cahaya Agro Pratama and PT Lumbung Sorong Jaya



JUNE 2. Opening of 6 Bank Mega's Sub-branch Offices ex BBHI



JUNE 17. Relocation of Surabaya Regional Office



JUNE 24. Opening of MMDP XV



JUNI 24. Mangroove Planting Ceremony with OJK in Bali



JULY 6. Drawing of Super Meriah Prize in Meriah Bareng Mega Program



JULY 8 - OCTOBER 14. Awards Ceremony of The Best Fee Based FX



AUGUST 5. Opening Ceremony of Surabaya Regional Office Relocation



AUGUST 6. Economic Outlook 2022 - Surabaya



AUGUST 10. Cross Sales Multi Currency Account for Corporate Clients of Jakarta Regional 1



AUGUST 14. Activities in Meriah Bareng Mega Program at Car Free Day in Jakarta. Similar activities were also carried out in several other cities.



AUGUST 14. Bank Mega together with CT Arsa carried out Sharing of Food Packages Program in Banten



AUGUST 16. Bank Mega together with the Local Government of Bogor, INI and IPPAT carried out Appreciation Program for Veterans.



AUGUST 19. Opening of Information Technology Development Program (ITDP)



AUGUST 29. Relocation of Jakarta TB Simatupang Sub-branch



SEPTEMBER 5. Bank Mega Service Day



SEPTEMBER 21 - DESEMBER 7. FX Market Outlook in Bali, Surabaya and Semarang



SEPTEMBER 22 - OCTOBER 23. Mega Travel Fair in Jakarta, Bandung, Makassar and Surabaya

PERFORMANCE 2022
EVENT HIGHLIGHTS 2022



OCTOBER 7. Opening of MMDP XVI



OCTOBER 11. Awarding of ISO 27001:2013 Certification



NOVEMBER 8. Signing of Cooperation Agreement with CT ARSA related to PIJAR Program



NOVEMBER 18. Send-off Ceremony for Winner of FIFA World Cup 2022 Qatar Visa Lottery.



NOVEMBER 18. Bank Mega together with PPATK, FKDKP and KEHATI carried out Bamboo Planting Program



NOVEMBER 23. Signing of Bilateral Loan with Bank BJB



NOVEMBER 25. Launching of Cash Withdrawal at ATM using QRIS.



DECEMBER 16. Opening of MMDP XVII



DESEMBER 27. Disbursement of Credit Facilities to PT Uniutama Adi Persada Shipping.

AWARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Kategori: Loyalty Index		Kategori: Engagement		Kategori: Satisfaction	
Rank	Bank	Rank	Bank	Rank	Bank
1	PT Bank Mega Tbk	1	PT Bank Mega Tbk	1	PT Bank Mega Tbk
2	PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	2	PT Bank Mandiri Tbk	2	PT Bank Mandiri Tbk
3	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	3	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	3	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk
4	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	4	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	4	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
5	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	5	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	5	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

The 5th Satisfaction Loyalty Engagement (SLE) Awards 2022
1st Rank untuk Loyalty Index, – for 2 Categories KBMI 3
Infobank and MRI



The 9th Brand Finance Indonesia
Top 100 Most Valuable Brands 2021
Gold Category
Investor Magazine



3rd Indonesia's Most Popular Digital Financial Brands
Awards 2022 (Millennial's Choice)
Bank BUKU 3, Category: Mobile Banking (E-Transaction),
E-Money dan E-Customer Services
The Economics



Indonesia Corporate Secretary &
Communication Award VII 2022
Gold Award, The Best Annual Report for Public Company,
Category: Bank Buku 3
Economic Review



Corporate Emissions Transparency Award 2022
Emission Reduction Transparency Category, Green Degree
Investor Magazine and BGK Foundation



Corporate Emissions Transparency Award 2022
Emission Calculation Transparency Category, Silver Degree
Investor Magazine and BGK Foundation



Top 100 Most Outstanding Women 2022
in Financial Sector & SOE
Indivara Erni
Infobank



13th IICD Corporate Governance Conference and Award
Top 50 Big Capitalization Public Listed Company
Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship (IICD),



Investor Awards Best Bank 2022
Best Bank 2022 Category Commercial Bank KBMI 3
Investor Magazine



Indonesia Most Powerful Women 2022
Indivara Erni, Risk Director PT Bank Mega Tbk.
SWA Magazine



SME Financing KBMI Award
The Best Bank in SME Financing KBMI 3
Infobank SME Financing Awards 2022
Infobank



Digital Banking Awards 2022
Best Digital Banking, Dimensi Kolaborasi KBMI 3
Investor Magazine, Intellectual Business Community and
BeritaSatu Media Holdings

PERFORMANCE 2022
AWARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS



27th Infobank Awards 2022
The Best Performance
KBMI 3 Bank in 2022
Infobank



27th Infobank Awards
Predicate "Excellent" for Financial Performance during
2017 - 2021, Golden Trophy 2022
Infobank



3rd Indonesia Top Bank Awards
Winner of Indonesia Top Bank Awards 2022
Category KBMI 3
The Iconomics



The 10th Brand Finance Indonesia
Top 100 Most Valuable Brands, Gold Category
Investor Magazine and Brand Finance Indonesia



CNBC Indonesia Awards 2022
The Best Performing Big Bank
CNBC Indonesia



Best of The Best Awards 2022
The Best 50 Public Listed Companies 2022
Forbes Indonesia



Top 100 CEO 2022
Infobank



Top 20 Financial Institutions 2022
Best Performing Bank 2022
Based on Financial Performance 2020-2022
Category Bank Assets Rp100 Trillion
up to less Rp500 Trillion
The Finance



First Trade on Matching 2021 Indonesia FX Award 2021
First Electronic IDR Trade 2021
Refinitiv Indonesia



Tempo Financial Award 2022
The Best Bank in Financial Resilience Category KBMI 3
Tempo

CERTIFICATE



ISO/IEC 27001:2013
Information Security Management System

02.





MANAGEMENT REPORT

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

4.5-5.3%

GROWTH OF THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY

In 2022, growth of the Indonesia's economy is predicted to be around 4.5% - 5.3%

Dear esteemed shareholders and stakeholders,

First of all, let us give praises to God Almighty for His grace and bountiful blessings to us so that PT Bank Mega Tbk. ("Bank Mega") was able to book a good performance in 2022.

The Board of Commissioners was keenly aware of the great challenges that the Bank faced in 2022. So throughout 2022 we communicated intensely with all the Directors to discuss various business strategies as well as material issues, including the consistent implementation of the 2022 Bank business plan, development plan, and the enhancement of internal control. Advices and recommendations were conveyed to the Directors through several mechanisms as stipulated in the Company's Article of Association and also in prevailing laws and regulations.

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners, allow us to submit the 2022 supervisory report on the evaluation of the Board of Directors' performance, the management of our human capital, the progress of the Bank's digital transformation, and our opinion as to the implementation of Corporate Governance within Bank Mega.

THE WORLD AND INDONESIAN ECONOMICS CONDITION IN 2022

The world had yet to recover from the slaughter of Covid-19 pandemic, when in the beginning of 2022 we were shocked by the news of the attack of Russia toward the Ukraina. Since then the world has had to grapple with the uncertainties resulting from the Russia-Ukraina conflict in geopolitics and the world securities, as well as uncontrollable inflation brought about by increases of food prices and volatility in energy prices, and also the condition in China related to their handling of Covid-19.

On the economic side, escalation of energy prices in the world market brought about instability of macroeconomic worldwide. In the meantime, from the early 2022 consumer prices have crawled up as the result of disruption in post-pandemic supply chain and the increases of demand that were pushed up by economic stimulus programs. This combination of sky-rocketed energy prices and increased food prices pushed the inflation upward, and not just temporarily as was predicted at the beginning but turned-out to be persistent throughout the year and even reached double-digit level in certain countries. In order to suppress the inflation, Federal Reserve in the US followed by central banks in other parts of the world, hiked-up interest rates with speed and breadth unseen in the world for the last four decades. Nevertheless, after all those efforts, macroeconomic



CHAIRUL TANJUNG
PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER

stability was still not materialized at the end of year 2022 and global inflation still lingered at relatively high level.

Against this world economic background, we are truly grateful that Indonesia succeeded to end the year 2022 in good socio-economic conditions.

Covid-19 had remained at a very low level in Indonesia throughout 2022, prompted the government to revoke the regulation on Restriction of Public Social Activities (PPKM) at the end of the year. Indonesia was also included in the category of countries that have successfully handled the Covid-19 pandemic. This was a big achievement for Indonesia that should not be taken lightly, considering the sheer size of our country and the total number of its population that reach more than 260 million people, the 4th most populous country in the world.

On the economic side, thanks to well coordinated macro-prudential policies by the Government and Bank Indonesia, Indonesia has managed to sustain a relatively healthy and stable macro-economic conditions, and even gradually strengthened. The Indonesian economy grew positively by 5.7% in quarter III 2022, from 5.4% in previous quarter. Bank Indonesia predicted that the Indonesian economy in 2022 would end at 4.5% to 5.3%.

Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) indicated that Indonesia's balance of trade in November 2022 reached a surplus of US\$5.16 billion. That positive performance of surplus in Indonesia's balance of trade has been sustained since the month of May 2020. Bank Indonesia is of the opinion that the surplus in balance of trade contributed positively to the external resilience of the Indonesian economy.

The stability of Rupiah currency exchange rate had been sustained amidst the strengthening of the US Dollar and the escalation of unpredictability in global financial market. At the end of December 2022, Rupiah exchange rate stood at Rp15,592 per 1US\$, decreased slightly compared to the rate a year previously of Rp14,263 per 1US\$. Inflation had successfully been maintained at the level of 5.5%, considered moderate compared to many countries, such as the US where inflation reached 6.5%.

In the banking industry, financial system resiliency had been kept in control and banking intermediacy function had been gradually restored. This was reflected in the growth of credit that was moving positively upward at the back of overall reduced level of Covid-19 pandemic and the relatively high level of confidence of business entities on Indonesia's economic conditions going forward.

Economic and financial transaction in digital platform grew exponentially due to the public increasing preference in online shopping, expansion and ease of digital payment system, and acceleration in digital banking.

PERFORMANCE OF BANK MEGA IN 2022

In 2022, total asset of Bank Mega stood at Rp141.75 trillion or grew by 6.68% from the same period in the year 2021 at Rp132.88 trillion. Profit before tax in 2022 increased slightly, amounted to Rp5.01 trillion, or grew by 1.52% from end of year 2021 of Rp4.95 trillion.

Credit grew by 15.84% compared to previous year, amounted to Rp70.29 trillion. Throughout the year 2022 credit disbursement by the Bank was concentrated at corporate and commercial segments. The growth of credit was booked along with Non-Performing Loan-gross (NPL-gross) Ratio level that was maintained at 1.23%, from 1.12% the year before, and NPL-net Ratio at 0.91% from 0.81% in the year 2021.

Bank Mega was able to book an increase in Third Party Deposit (TPF) of 4.09%, amounted to Rp102.95 trillion from Rp98.91 trillion in the same period in 2021. Bank Mega's TPF was dominated by Deposit, or 73% of the total TPF. Composition of Current Account Saving Account (CASA) of the Bank was still below banking industry level, and going forward the Bank intends to maximize its efforts to increase level of CASA.

In the mean time, the Bank was able to increase NIM by 5.42% from 4.75% in the same period in the year 2021. Operational efficiency ratio (BOPO) was maintained at low level of 56.76%, reflected the progress in the Bank efficiency. This BOPO level is lower compared to that of the industry which stood at 76.69% by the end of August 2022.

Other financial ratios of Bank Mega were also maintained at acceptable level. The rate of Return on Assets (ROA) was 4.00% from 4.22% in the year 2021, while Return on Equity (ROE) was maintained at 23.15% from the position in 2021 at 23.49%. Bank Mega was also able to sustain its strong capital and liquidity position, reflected in the position of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 25.41%, and Liquidity to Deposit Ratio (LDR) of 68.04%

EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In assessing the performance of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners takes several aspects into consideration as base of the assessment. This includes external factors such as economic and banking industry condition. Evaluation is also based on achievement of target in Bank's Business Plan that was predetermined previously and was submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

In general, the Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that the Board of Directors had carried out its duties and responsibilities well throughout the year 2022. Amidst most challenging economic conditions, the Bank was able to perform well and achieved positive results over the reporting year, despite the fact that not all of the targets were achieved. Several performance indicators of the Bank would need to be improved following the revival of the domestic economic conditions.

The Board of Commissioner also considers that the operational implementation of the Bank's was done in the most effective and efficient manner, with the continuation of digital transformation of the Bank and the strengthening of synergy within the ecosystem of CT Corp business entities.

OVERSIGHT DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

In 2022 the Board of Commissioners carried out its duties and responsibilities in implementing supervisory function over the Board of Directors' duties in managing the Bank. Oversight over formulation and implementation of the Bank's strategies and policies was carried out through support, recommendation and advice that were necessary in the formulation of the Bank's Business Plan (BBP) and in the achievement of targets stipulated in said BBP. Furthermore, we also carried out evaluation over realization of BBP that was submitted to OJK regularly every semester through our report of BBP oversight.

In 2022, the Board of Commissioners continued to focus on oversight regarding the following subjects:

1. Implementation of digital transformation that would optimize banking operational processes, mitigate operational risks, and improve service quality to customers.
2. Credit disbursement based on prudent lending or prudential banking, by emphasizing on the quality of productive assets, increasing low-cost funds and fee-based income (FBI) through optimizing

digital transaction, strategic partnership as well as product innovation and new service features.

3. Implementation of the principles of risk management and compliance to Good Corporate Governance (GCG).
4. Implementation of digital ecosystems within CT Corp business group in order to create sustainable new business opportunities, which would become a competitive advantage of Bank Mega.

FREQUENCY AND PROCEDURE OF COUNSELING TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In carrying out its supervisory function, the Board of Commissioners periodically holds meetings of the Board of Commissioners, joint meetings of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, meetings of the committees under the Board of Commissioner to provide direction, advice and recommendations to the Directors in the achievement of the Bank's performance targets. Throughout 2022, the Board of Commissioners held 8 (eight) meetings and 35 (thirtyfive) joint meetings with the Board of Directors.

OVERVIEW OF THE BANK'S BUSINESS PROSPECT PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The global economic growth is predicted to slow down. Geopolitics tension, Russia-Ukraine conflict are not showing any sign of completion, trade war between the US and China is still going on. Interest rate is predicted to continue its rise, The Fed Fund Rate in the US is likely to reach its peak at 5%. All these will contribute to escalate the uncertainties within the global business and the general public. IMF predicts that the world economies would grow by 2.7% in the year 2023. On the domestic side, our government will continue with its efforts to revive the Indonesia's economy, but the year 2023 will also be the start of a political year. IMF also predicts that the Indonesia's economy in 2023 would slow down to around 5.6%.

Based on the above, the Board of Commissioners had carried out analysis of the Bank's business prospects that was carefully prepared by the Board of Directors, as stated in the 2023 Bank's Business Plan (RBB). We believe that policies and strategies prepared by the Board of Directors is sufficient to adapt to the economic conditions, in order to sustainably increased the Bank performance.

OVERVIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GCG

The implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) consistently and sustainably is supported by a full commitment of Bank Mega in the management of the Bank through a balanced consideration of both the interest of shareholders and those of other stakeholders. Bank Mega continuously and effectively enhancing the quality of GCG implementation based on standards stipulated by regulator as well as other standards.

The Board of Commissioners appreciates the consistent results of "Good" score in the GCG self-assessment which was done every six months in 2022. This result shows that in general the GCG practices was well carried out and implemented by the Bank management.

As an organ that has the duty of oversight of GCG implementation by the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners considers that implementation of GCG within the Bank has improved from time to time. Continuous improvement of policies set and evaluation and monitoring of GCG implementation constitute commitment of the Board of Directors to carry out application of principles and practices of GCG within all operational and business elements of the Bank.

OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

Whistleblowing System (WBS) in Bank Mega constitutes part of the Bank's commitment to apply GCG principles as the foundation for every operational and business aspect of the Bank's daily activities. WBS enables a reporting mechanism which protects the identity of the reportee. Implementation of WBS aims to detect early and prevent occurrence of deviation and violation in every aspect of the Bank's business activities.

Bank Mega has been consistently implementing Policies on Whistleblowing System as stipulated in the Decree (SK) of the Board of Directors No.: 084/DIRBM/2022 concerning Anti-Fraud Strategy Implementation as regulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 39/POJK.03/2019 concerning Implementation of Anti-Fraud Strategy for Commercial Banks dated December 19, 2019.

The division of Crime and Fraud Investigation is the designated coordinator in the handling of whistleblowing and submits its reports to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners (via the Audit Committee) periodically in a regular manner. Submitted report contains number of in-going

reports, number of proven and unproven reports, sanction given to employee that was proven to be guilty of fraud/violation, as well as follow-up action that was carried-out by the Bank upon the reported cases.

The Board of Commissioners considers that implementation of Whistleblowing System (WBS) of Bank Mega in 2022 went quite well and ensures that every report was followed up in accordance with prevailing regulations.

OVERVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMITTEES UNDER THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

In discharging its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners of Bank Mega is supported by several committees, which are the Audit Committee, the Risk Oversight Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. During the year 2022, all committees under the Board of Commissioners had carried out its duties and responsibilities well in supporting the oversight function of the Board of Commissioners.

Programs/work plans of committees were discharged through mechanism of committee meeting to conduct analysis and thorough evaluations; the results of which are submitted in written form to the Board of Commissioners.

The committees under the Board of Commissioners have served effectively by lending their expertise to bring important matters to the attention of the Board of Commissioners and recommending the follow-up actions. Assessments on their performance are carried out in terms of the collegial Committee performance, the Individual Member performance, and the respective Committee Chair performance. The Board of Commissioners considers that the committees carried out its duties and responsibilities well in supporting the oversight function of the Board of Commissioners during the year 2022.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES AND SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Bank Mega is committed to paying attention to the principles of sustainability in its operations, including the implementation of sustainable finance. The Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that the implementation of sustainability principles that puts emphasize on economic, social and environmental aspects at Bank Mega has been well implemented.

On the aspect of Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL), Bank Mega is keenly aware that the success of the Bank activities in the banking industry does not merely depend on good performance of operational and management of the Bank. Support of the communities where the Bank operates also plays an important role. In that regard, the Board of Commissioners fully supported the implementation of Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) programs as part of Bank's commitment in developing the sustainable economic aspect while also considers the balance with social and environment aspects.

The Board of Commissioners also conducts oversight toward the implementation of the Bank's Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB) as stipulated in OJK Regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017. Full detailed report of the implementation of sustainable principles and TJSL activities of Bank Mega is presented in the Bank Mega 2022 Sustainability Report.

CHANGE IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Following the end of tenor of member of Bank Mega's Board of Commissioner at the closure of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders which was held on 25 February 2022, and for reason of other assignment for Ms. Aviliani, there was change in composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners in 2022.

The Board of Commissioners conveys its gratitude to Ms. Aviliani for her contribution and dedication rendered to Bank Mega during her tenor as member of the Board of Commissioner.

Members of Bank Mega's Board of Commissioners at the time this Annual Report is published are as follows:

President Commissioner : Chairul Tanjung
Vice President Commissioner : Yungky Setiawan
Commissioners (Independent) : Achjadi
Ranuwisastra
Commissioners (Independent) : Lambock V.
Nahattands

APPRECIATION

The Board of Commissioners extends its highest appreciation to the Board of Directors and employees of Bank Mega for their tireless dedication and efforts in what was a challenging year for all of us. We also express our gratitude to our customers for their unmatched loyalty and trust in us. We owe our gratitude as well to the financial and capital market authorities for the oversight of our industry, without whose regulation the national banking sector would not grow in order to support the development of national economy and whole nation development. Last but not least, we are grateful also for the public trust and support displayed by the communities in which Bank Mega operates. Thank you to all from the bottom of our hearts.

Jakarta, Februari 02, 2023
On Behalf of the Board of Commissioners



CHAIRUL TANJUNG
PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER



LAMBOCK V. NAHATTANDS
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER



YUNGKY SETIAWAN
VICE PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



CHAIRUL TANJUNG
PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER



ACHJADI RANUWISAstra
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

15.84%

BANK MEGA CREDIT GROWS 15.84%

In the midst of challenging economic conditions, Bank Mega has managed to carry out a good intermediary function, this is reflected in the growth of the Bank's loans to Rp70.29 trillion from Rp60.68 trillion in 2021.

.....

Dear shareholders and stakeholders,

Bank Mega succeeded to overcome quite challenging conditions in 2022 by recording good performance. Performance indicators reflected in the financial overview show positive growth. This achievement could be attained thanks to the commitment of all levels of Bank Mega and the consistency in implementing the business strategy that had been prepared at the beginning of the year.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND BANKING INDUSTRY CONDITIONS IN 2022

The situation and conditions in 2022 have not been completely free from the problems that have disrupted the wheels of the economy. The world is still in turmoil. Complete recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has not been fully realized, followed by an economic crisis due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict that has caused price increases for various basic needs in various countries.

Even though there was an increase in global economic growth in the third quarter as a result of the recovery in China and the United States, this did not help significantly. In fact, real income growth has remained weak, holding back consumer spending. This condition was exacerbated by rising energy prices which resulted in a sharp slowdown in many countries, particularly in Europe.

Based on current developments, the World Economic Outlook report published by the IMF in October 2022, the IMF predicts global economic growth will slow down to 3.2% in 2022 from 6% in 2021.

In the midst of a global economic slowdown, Indonesia's economy grew better in line with the decreasing virulence of the Covid-19 pandemic. The national economy is expected to continue improving, underpinned by increased private consumption and investment, continued strong exports, and preserved public purchasing power amid rising inflation. Meanwhile, Bank Indonesia estimates that Indonesia's economic growth in 2022 will increase in the range of 4.5% - 5.3%, which is an improvement when compared to the 3.7 % growth in 2021.

In 2022, Indonesia experienced a very significant increase in inflation. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation increased to 5.51% when compared to 2021 CPI inflation of 1.87% (yoy) due to the impact of subsidized fuel (BBM) price adjustments in September 2022.



KOSTAMAN THAYIB.
PRESIDENT DIRECTOR

Nevertheless, the stability of the Rupiah exchange rate was maintained, amidst the strengthening US dollar and increased uncertainty of the global financial markets. At the end of December 2022, the Rupiah exchange rate was maintained at a level of Rp15,592 per US dollar, slightly weakened compared to the previous year, which was Rp14,263 per US dollar.

The performance of the national banking industry has also managed to achieve positive growth, despite the pressure of highly volatile global economic conditions. Banking credit distribution to the business world continues to show improvement and supports economic recovery. Credit growth in November 2022 was recorded at 11.16% (yoy) becoming Rp6,347 trillion, supported by an increase in all types of credit and all economic sectors. Taking into account this growth and the synergistic efforts made by the authorities, the financial sector and the business world, Bank Indonesia estimates that credit growth at the end of 2022 will be in the range of 9% -11%.

The government also continues to provide monetary and fiscal stimulus for businessmen, especially to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) and community groups that were directly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the government had allocated a budget for the National Economic Recovery program in the amount of Rp455.62 trillion, a decrease from Rp744.7 trillion in 2021 which reflects improving overall economic conditions.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) has also made a policy to extend the relaxation period for debtors affected by Covid-19 until March 2023.

Meanwhile, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) reported that third party funds (DPK) which were successfully collected by banks grew by 8.78% in November 2022 to Rp7,974 trillion which was driven by an increase in Savings and Deposits.

OJK also reported that good banking development was also reflected in liquidity conditions. As of November, 2022, banking liquidity was still at an adequate and well-maintained level as reflected in the LA/NCD and LA/DPK ratios of 134.97% and 30.42%, respectively.

Banking capital is also relatively strong and is believed to be able to absorb the risks faced with a CAR of 25.49% in November 2022. The risk of nonperforming loans tends to decrease as reflected in the NPL ratios, both gross and net, which stood at 2.65% and 0.75% respectively, while Loan at Risk was 15.12%. The reduction in non-performing credit risk was partly due to the improved quality of restructured credit due to the impact of Covid-19.

BANK MEGA STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC POLICY

In 2022, Bank Mega continued its medium - and longterm strategic policy directions, namely carrying out digital transformation supported by the reliability of the PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp") ecosystem to unify financial services and retail transactions. In addition, related to the development of digital technology which is increasingly influencing the business model of the banking industry, Bank Mega is also transforming the business model, directing towards a digital ecosystem so that the Bank can become a one stop solution banking for its customers.

To achieve this goal, the strategic steps taken include:

1. Synergy with companies within CT Corp to increase business volume, create new business opportunities and increase the number of office networks in a planned manner.
2. Utilizing appropriate ecosystems and synergies in creating new products and services that provide benefits to customers and the Bank.
3. Information technology transformation to support retail and digital banking business development, operational risk mitigation and operational cost efficiency.

Responding to economic conditions that are still beset with uncertainty, Bank Mega has implemented a very selective credit policy. Bank Mega's main focus for loan growth in 2022 is the corporate segment, especially in the economic sector which shows promise of positive growth, such as the construction sector for national strategic projects. On the other hand, lending to the commercial and joint financing segments is carried out by taking into account the financial strength of the debtor or prospective debtor and those who have a very good track record.

In terms of collecting deposits, Bank Mega's main strategy is to continue the increase in growth of low-cost funds through the acquisition of the retail segment and Priority Mass Affluent segment and continue to provide loyalty programs for existing customers, encouraging them to Top-up their existing funds. The bank as part of the PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp") group will continue to synergize with retail companies that are members of CT Corp to provide additional benefits for Mega First and Upper Mass customers which are competitive advantages that competing banks do not have.

In addition, Bank Mega will continue to complement products, with variants of funding products and wealth management products, to meet customers' financial needs according to their risk profile.

Having an idAA- (Pefindo) rating has strengthened the bank's position in the banking industry, followed by the provision of integrated services to support customer business needs in increasing low-cost fundraising from corporate customers.

In the credit card sector, in 2022 Bank Mega has presented a reliable digital banking solution in the Bank Mega credit card process through paperless applications (digital onboarding), instant credit approval processes, transaction processing and services to customers.

In terms of customer acquisition, Bank Mega maintained the prudential principle in carrying out various policies and strategies in order to keep the credit card portfolio in sound and qualified conditions.

In 2022, Treasury still focused on a business model oriented towards customer needs. This can be achieved by implementing a strategy that offers financial market services with complete solutions that encompasses all types of products in the market (currencies, interest rates and derivatives). Treasury continues to serve customer needs in order to be the customer's first choice in conducting treasury transactions.

One of the advantages that Bank Mega possesses is that it exists in an ecosystem under PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp"). Bank Mega synergizes with all retail business units within the CT Corp ecosystem, so that Bank Mega can provide benefits to its customers. Customers will enjoy various discounts and attractive offers when making transactions using a Bank Mega card, across all CT Corp business units, whether it be a financial product, retail outlet, entertainment product or others.

Bank Mega, which is integrated with the CT Corp Digital Ecosystem, through Membership, Point and Coupon (MPC), allows customers to have one account connected to all CT Corp platforms to enjoy a seamless experience. MPC Points is Bank Mega's token of appreciation for its customers, because the points collected from each transaction made can be spent by customers in all retail business units in the CT Corp ecosystem. In the future, by using coupons, customers can get super deals at CT Corp ecosystem merchants.

BANK MEGA'S PERFORMANCE IN 2022

With all the strategies and policies implemented by the Bank under economic condition that was still marked by various challenges, Bank Mega is grateful for achieving success in closing the 2022 financial year. Bank Mega posted a profit before tax (PBT) of IDR 5.03 trillion, representing a growth of 1.52% from the same period the previous year of Rp4.95 trillion. This Bank Mega's profit gain was contributed by the increase in Net Interest Income of 21.24% to Rp5.87 trillion, from the same position in the previous period of Rp4.84 trillion.

The Bank's assets increased by 6.68% to Rp141.75 trillion from the previous year of Rp132.88 trillion.

In 2022, Bank Mega recorded a credit growth of 15.84% to Rp70.29 trillion from Rp60.68 trillion in 2021. Corporate loans were the credit segment with the largest growth, increasing 22.99% to Rp49.11 trillion from Rp39.93 trillion in 2021.

This credit growth was also accompanied by sustaining Bank Mega's credit quality, which was reflected in the NPLgross of 1.23% and NPLnett of 0.91%.

Meanwhile, Bank Mega's credit card performance recorded higher growth compared to the 2021 period. The increase in number of Bank Mega credit cards recorded a positive growth to 1,221,866 cards in 2022. This shows that Bank Mega has succeeded in making a breakthrough to maintain the number of active credit cards and decrease the number of credit card termination. In line with the growth in the number of credit cards in 2022, Bank Mega's sales volume rose to Rp19 trillion in 2022. The increase in sales volume was supported by growth in online and offline transactions as well as domestic and international transactions. Meanwhile, the number of outstanding credit balances experienced negative growth due to the increasing number of cardholders who made full payments and the impact of customers admitted into the restructuring process due to the pandemic. Under these conditions, the outstanding balance of credit cards contracted to Rp6.19 trillion in 2022 from Rp6.35 trillion.

Third Party Funds (DPK) collected by the Bank increased by 4.09% to Rp102.95 trillion from Rp98.91 trillion in 2021. This increase in DPK was dominated by growth in deposits of 10.73% to Rp75.40 trillion.

Financial ratios in 2022 also show improvement. Net Interest Margin (NIM) rose to 5.42% from 4.75%. The ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) was maintained at the level of 56.76% compared to 2021 of 56.06%. Return on Assets (ROA) is maintained at the level of 4% from the previous 4.22%, while the Return on Equity (ROE) ratio is recorded at 23.15% from 23.49% in 2021. Bank Mega's LDR is at the level of 68.04% from 60.96% in 2021, this is in accordance with the Bank's policy to maintain the LDR ratio at around 70%. The minimum capital adequacy ratio or CAR after taking into account credit, market and operational risks is 25.41%, which reflects a strong capital structure.

COMPARISON OF TARGETS AND REALIZATION

Bank Mega's target achievement is reflected in the realization of the Bank's Business Plan (RBB). In compiling the RBB for the 2022 period and its revisions which have been submitted to OJK as the regulator, Bank Mega uses various macro and micro assumptions, including global and national economic growth, inflation rate, Rupiah exchange rate, as well as growth in banking credit and Third-Party Funds.

Profit before tax reached 94.54% of the target. Meanwhile, the achievement of total assets was 100.87% of the set target. The growth of Third-Party Funds reached 97.04% of the target set in the Bank's 2022 Business Plan. Loan growth reached 103.77% of the target.

The achievements in 2022 should be a reason to remain grateful, as the Bank managed to achieve this performance amidst economic conditions which were full of challenges in various fields. The achievement in 2022 will further motivate the Bank to face challenges and opportunities in 2023.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Information technology is believed to be one of the keys for the banking industry to grow sustainably. Currently, the majority of customers are accustomed to using various digital-based platforms, and it is predicted that in the future they will continue to depend on these services. For this reason, the Bank will continue to innovate and digitize business processes, so that they remain relevant to customer needs in the digital era.

The use of digital platforms remains the main focus of Bank Mega to provide the best customer experience and security in banking transactions. Throughout 2022, digital transformation focused on adding features to the existing M-Smile application. M-Smile is an application-based banking service, built into a super-app that integrates all of customer's financial transaction needs. Currently, most of customer's banking needs could be done through M-Smile, starting from opening new account online, payment transactions, to buying investment products. M-Smile provides even better service to customers with the real time inter-bank transfer, free of charge.

By 2022, the M-Smile application already had 90 features to make 699 types of products. With the addition of these features, banking transactions made by customers through the M-Smile application have reached 68%.

The number of people using M-Smile at the end of 2022 had reached 581,311 users or an increase of 45% from 2021. In 2022, the volume of customer transactions through M-Smile showed a good increase to Rp20.9 trillion from Rp10.32 trillion in 2021. Meanwhile, the total frequency of transactions in 2022 increased to 5.8 million transactions compared to the 2021 total which amounted to 3.7 million transactions.

Bank Mega is also participating in the transformation of digital payments in line with the steps taken by Bank Indonesia. Bank Mega was even one of the first banks to implement payments via QRIS MPM and CPM, QRIS transfers, withdrawals, deposits, QRIS cross border, and BI-Fast.

In its collaborative relationships with partners, Bank Mega also optimizes the convenience of digital banking. Bank Mega's participation in enriching the cashless concept in the card payment industry is well received by partners and the public. This can be felt with the development of Payment Gateway products that make it easier for merchants to process payments from Bank Mega or other banks, including QRIS and all existing payment mechanisms in the industry.

Apart from perfecting the M-Smile application, the MEMo or Mega Employee mobile and process automation application, is also the main focus of Digital Transformation implemented by Bank Mega, in order for business processes be carried out more easily, quickly and efficiently.

The number of MEMo users by the end of 2022 reached around 7,469 employees with a total of 937,382 activities. The MEMo application has 37 modules that facilitate internal administration processes at Bank Mega and support paperless programs in the office environment.

The automation process also shows encouraging results, as 79% of business processes have been successfully automated.

THE ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN THE FORMULATION OF STRATEGIC STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

The Board of Directors has a key role in formulating Bank Mega's strategy and strategic policies as part of the duties and responsibilities set out in the Board Manual. The Directors describe these strategies and policies in the 2022 Bank Business Plan (RBB). Apart from being fully responsible for setting short-term and long-term strategic directions and priorities, the Board of Directors also applies the principles of corporate governance in every business activity of the Bank at all levels of the organization to ensure that the Board of Directors always makes periodic improvements conforming to global and national economic situations and conditions, as well as customer needs. The Board of Directors continues to pay close attention to any changes that occur, both externally and internally, and seeks to take advantage of every opportunity to achieve the Bank's set business targets. This is done by the Board of Directors to ensure that the implementation of the 2022 strategic policies can run better than the previous year, as well as to seek business prospects that support sustainable performance growth.

CHALLENGES FACED

Hampered recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis impacted by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, affecting price increases for various basic needs in various countries turned out to be the main challenges throughout 2022.

Throughout 2022, the banking industry still faced the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which was still not over, being the case in Indonesia and also in other parts of the world. This matter still became the biggest challenge for business people and the general public. However, the Government's success in handling the COVID-19 pandemic and the society's rapid adaptation of the Community Activities Restrictions Enforcement (PPKM) implementation have encouraged gradual improvements in business and economic activities both domestically and globally. Various efforts made by the Government together with OJK and Bank Indonesia were able to encourage the positive growth of the national banking credit. On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic has also accelerated the growth of digital businesses, including banks and other digital financial services.

In addition, the economic crisis resulting from the Russia-Ukraine conflict which caused an increase in the prices of various basic needs in various countries became a major challenge throughout 2022. On the economic side, soaring energy prices on world markets have caused macroeconomic instability.

To face the various opportunities and challenges, Bank Mega anticipated these challenges by making continuous improvements, especially to meet customer needs that lead to digital-based transactions. In the RBB that has been prepared and submitted by Bank Mega to the OJK, Bank Mega has made adaptations in order to be able to take advantage of the opportunities and challenges faced, turning it into business potential through continuous internal improvement of Bank Mega.

2023 BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Global economic conditions in 2023 are expected to continue to fluctuate as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic which has not completely ended, and there is uncertainty regarding when the Russia-Ukraine conflict will end, thus causing food and energy crises, inflationary shocks and an economic recession. This condition is exacerbated with geopolitical tensions in several regions of the world.

World institutions such as the World Bank, IMF and OECD predict that global economic conditions in 2023 will slow down in the range of 1.7% - 2.7%. Likewise, BI predicts that the Indonesian economy will only grow in the range of 4.5%-5.5% in 2023.

For this reason, the right strategy is needed to continue to grow and realize the targets set in the Bank Mega 2023 RBB, that includes:

1. Increase in third party funds by taking into account the balance between the LDR ratio, cost of funds and the total asset target to be achieved.
2. Increase in lending, still based on prudential banking and observing the industry to be financed.
3. The target LDR ratio according to Bank policy should be around the level of 70%.
4. Increasing efficiency in other costs with a maximum BOPO ratio target of 60%.
5. Synergize the development of the Bank's office network with corporate office networks within the PT CT Corpora group.

6. Information technology transformation to support retail and digital banking business development, operational risk mitigation and operational cost efficiency through operational process automation.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The strategy and development of Bank Mega's Human Resources are directed at the Bank's business needs in achieving the set targets. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Bank Mega continued to adapt and innovate in managing human resources in line with developments in the banking industry. Realizing this, Bank Mega implements human resource management strategies and policies to create talent that is able to adapt to change, while steadfastly holding on to the Bank's corporate culture as the basic principle in interacting among fellow employees and customers. The development and improvement of the human resource management system is carried out consistently in order to improve competency and performance as well as employee engagement, so that it can meet the needs of the Bank to carry out its business functions.

At the end of 2022, the Bank recorded a total of 6,131 employees. This number decreased by 189 people or 2.9% compared to the previous year. This is mainly the impact of using technology / digitalization to implement the use of automation systems in every work process.

As one of the efforts to maintain human resources or talents that are competent and with good character, Bank Mega continuously implements employee career development programs that are aligned with the Bank's strategy and needs. These programs include the Leadership Program, Certification, as well as various programs related to the development of Hard skills and Soft skills to increase competency and performance.

This career development program is carried out by taking into account employee career planning and calculation of the required employees that have been determined by the Bank. Employee career management is carried out by paying attention to filling positions through promotion from within, where employees are provided with training or

development according to existing needs. Careers pursued in an organization can occur within the same function or job family, or cross-functionally into different areas, with potential and competency improvement or development.

Bank Mega also runs the Mega Management Development Program (MMDP) as a program aimed at forming potential talents to become future leaders with excellent leadership and entrepreneurship qualities which are carried out in a structured manner.

During 2022, the Bank implemented 1,051 training program classes attended by more than 45 thousand participants, covering hard skills and soft skills training which includes the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes. The methods used are tailored to the needs and can maximize the effectiveness of learning, carried out using virtual, hybrid, or e-Learning methods. The Bank has taken advantage of technological and digital developments so that employee capacity building is not limited by a certain time and space.

In the end, human resources are expected to be able to quickly adapt to existing transformations and changes, providing the best and optimal contribution to the Bank.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNANCE

Bank Mega has a strong commitment to implement High Quality Good Corporate Governance (GCG) consistently in every aspect of the Bank's operational business activity. The implementation of GCG is a must to maintain transparency and accountability of the Bank's management to the public and to provide added value to shareholders and other stakeholders. We believe that the results of achieving the Bank's performance in 2022 cannot be separated from Bank Mega's commitment to continue to improve Good Corporate Governance (GCG) practices within the Bank. The manifestation of this commitment includes continuing to improve the implementation of good governance in accordance with laws and regulations and governance best practices. The Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and all Bank Mega personnel are committed in implementing the best Governance practices so that each program and plan can be realized as expected. For this reason, we always make improvements and try to perfect GCG every year.

In implementing GCG, Bank Mega ensures that the principles of good governance, namely transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness, are implemented at all organizational levels in the Bank's activities. The implementation of the Bank's business activities must be in line with the Bank's vision, mission, corporate values and strategy which are based on the principle of exercising prudence and the regulations of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and the applicable laws and regulations.

To improve the quality of GCG implementation, the Bank constantly measures the quality of GCG implementation which is carried out independently (self-assessment) according to Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/ SEOJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks. With results consistently obtaining a score of 2 (two) with a predicate of "Good" in the self-assessment that is conducted every semester.

OJK has also accorded assessment of Bank's governance in the prudential meeting on 13 February 2023, with a score of 2 ("Good").

In addition, as part of the GCG implementation, the Bank has also implemented aspects of risk management properly.

Bank Mega consistently monitors and evaluates the implementation of risk management, including in forums for Directors' Meetings and Joint Directors' and Commissioners' Meetings. Every note on the implementation of risk management is the concern of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for further action. Within the group-wide scope, Bank Mega is the Main Entity in the Implementation of Integrated Governance and Integrated Risk Management in the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate. To support its duties and responsibilities as the Main Entity, Bank Mega has formed several work units to support the implementation of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF COMMITTEES UNDER THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, the Board of Directors can form supporting organs whose job is to assist the smooth implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors. Up to the end of 2022, the Board of Directors of Bank Mega had formed 8 (eight) Committees tasked with assisting the Directors in managing the Bank, namely the Risk Management Committee, the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Credit Policy Committee, the Information Technology Committee, the Human Resources Committee, and Product Committee, Crisis Management Committee and Credit Committee. In the framework of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomeration, the Bank as the Main Entity to carry out its duties and responsibilities has formed 2 (two) committees namely the Integrated Risk Management Committee and the Integrated Governance Committee.

The Board of Directors considers that in 2022, the implementation of duties, responsibilities and meetings held by these committees have been well executed and effective. Throughout 2022, the Board of Directors' presence as participants of committee meetings including decisions made during discussion of meetings, is also used as a reference in evaluating the performance of the Committees under the Board of Directors.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (TJSL)

Bank Mega's business continuity is closely related to meeting the expectations of stakeholders. Therefore, we always maintain a harmonious relationship between the Bank and stakeholders which will ultimately lead to an increase in the Bank's business performance.

In addition, in line with the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance, Bank Mega is committed to implementing a sustainable TJSL program.

Bank Mega TJSL is differentiated into 2 (two) programs, namely Mega Peduli and Mega Berbagi. Specifically, Mega Berbagi is part of social activities that focus on education, and donations are obtained from the Mega Berbagi Savings product. During 2022, Bank Mega has provided a TJSL contribution of Rp9.57 billion.

The implementation of Bank Mega's sustainability principles is discussed in more detail in the Sustainability Report which is an integral part of this 2022 Annual Report.

CHANGES IN BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION

Throughout 2022 there was no change in the composition of the Board of Directors.

APPRECIATION AND CLOSING

Bank Mega has succeeded in going through 2022 which was full of instability, by posting good performance. On behalf of the Board of Directors, we express our gratitude and high appreciation to the Board of Commissioners for the advice, guidance and recommendations provided during 2022. We also

thank all our customers, shareholders, stakeholders, regulators and business partners for their support, trust and cooperation given.

We look forward to continuing to work with all stakeholders in the future to achieve sustainable positive performance growth

We would also like to extend our appreciation to Bank Mega's personnel for their dedication and hard work in carrying out their duties and responsibilities to actualize the Bank's vision and mission.

Jakarta, Februari 02, 2023
On Behalf of the Board of Directors



KOSTAMAN THAYIB
PRESIDENT DIRECTOR



MARTIN MULWANTO
TREASURY & INTERNATIONAL
BANKING DIRECTOR

**C. GUNTUR
TRİYUDIANTO**
OPERATIONS & INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY DIRECTOR

INDIVARA ERNI
RISK DIRECTOR

YUNI LASTIANTO
COMPLIANCE AND HUMAN
CAPITAL DIRECTOR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



KOSTAMAN THAYIB
PRESIDENT DIRECTOR

LAY DIZA LARENTIE
CONSUMER BANKING DIRECTOR

**MADI DARMADI
LAZUARDI**
CREDIT DIRECTOR

STATEMENTS OF **ACCOUNTABILITY** **OF 2022 ANNUAL REPORT**

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



CHAIRUL TANJUNG
President Commissioner



YUNGKY SETIAWAN
Vice President Commissioner



ACHJADI RANUWISASTRA
Independent Commissioner



LAMBOCK V. NAHATTANDS
Independent Commissioner

We, the signatories, hereby stated that all information contained in the 2022 Annual Report of PT Bank Mega, Tbk has been comprehensively presented and that we are fully accountable for the accuracy of the contents of the Company's Annual Report.

This statement is made truthfully.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



KOSTAMAN THAYIB

President Director



MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI

Credit Director



LAY DIZA LARENTIE

Consumer Banking Director



MARTIN MULWANTO

Treasury & International
Banking Director



YUNI LASTIANTO

Compliance and Human Capital
Director



INDIVARA ERNI

Risk Director



C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO

Operations & Information
Technology Director

03.





COMPANY PROFILE

CORPORATE IDENTITY

Company Name

PT BANK MEGA Tbk

Business Sector

Banking Services

Date of Establishment

April 15, 1969

Basis of Establishment

**Deed of establishment PT Bank Karman No. 32 dated April 15, 1969
juncto Deed of establishment No.47 dated November 26, 1969**

Shareholding

PT Mega Corpora (58.02 %)

Public <5% (41.98%)

Authorized Capital

Rp13,500,000 (in millions)

Issued Capital

Rp5,870,462 (in millions)

Share Listing

Indonesia Stock Exchange

Ticker Code: MEGA

Number of Employees

6,131 employees

Address

Menara Bank Mega

Jl. Kapten Tendean No. 12-14A, Jakarta 12790

Mega Call : 08041500010/(+62)29601600 (from overseas)

Telephone: (+62 - 21)7917 5000

Email : corsec@bankmega.com

Facsimile : Fax. (+62 - 21) 7918 7100

Sosial Media

Facebook : BankMegaID

Instagram : @bankmegaid

Twitter : @BankMegaID

YouTube : Bank Mega Indonesia

Tiktok : @bankmega

Contact Centre

08041500010

(+62)29601600 (from overseas)

COMPANY AT A GLANCE

PT Bank Mega, Tbk (here in after referred to as Bank Mega or the Bank) was originally a family company which was established based on Deed of Establishment of PT Bank Karman No.32 dated April 15, 1969 juncto deed of amendment No.47 dated November 26, 1969, in Surabaya under the name PT Bank Karman. In 1992, Bank Karman relocated its Head Office to Jakarta and changed its name to PT Mega Bank.

In 1996, PARA Group, namely PT Para Global Investindo and PT Para Rekan Investama (later changed its name to PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp"), a holding company owned by a national entrepreneur – Chairul Tanjung, took over PT Mega Bank.

In order to strengthen the capital structure, in 2000, Bank Mega carried out an Initial Public Offering and listed its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (formerly the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange) with the stock code MEGA. Thus, some of the shares of PT Bank Mega are owned by the public and its name changed to PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Currently, the majority shareholder of Bank Mega is PT Mega Corpora which is the holding company for all companies in the financial sector under the CT Corp business group.

Bank Mega runs its business based on the corporate values as outlined in DETECS, namely Dynamic, Entrepreneurship, Trust, Ethics, Commitment and Synergy, as well as based on the principles of professionalism, openness, and prudence with a strong capital structure and the latest banking products and facilities.

Throughout its journey, Bank Mega has faced various challenges caused by macroeconomic and other conditions. Specially during the last two years which were full of unpredictabilities both in global and domestic economy due to, among others, Covid-19 pandemic, Russia-Ukraine conflict, unusually high inflation and others. Amid these conditions, all elements of Bank Mega has proven able to achieve growth. That achievement was due to the belief and enthusiasm to continue to be the best and to realizing Bank Mega's vision, "Pride of the Nation".

COMPANY LOGO



The logo of Bank Mega, which was launched in 2013, is a deep reflection of Bank Mega's hope to take part in establishing Indonesia into an excellent nation which never gives up so that it will always be able to realize prosperity and a better life.

The "M" symbol, which has been widely known, is a representation of the aspirations, optimism, and opportunities of the Indonesian citizens as well as the desire to build a better and more prosperous future for the family and nation.

The series of warm colors symbolizes the energy and spirit of Bank Mega, new ideas and comprehensive financial solutions for customers and Bank Mega personnel. To emphasize, we have pinned the yellow color which represents intelligence and hope, combined with the gray color which symbolizes sophisticated processes and systems. The orange color depicts optimism and energy which shows that Bank Mega always sees and carries out things positively and thus always strives for positive results.

LINE OF BUSINESS

Based on the Deed of Amendment to the Company's Articles of Association Number 11 dated 25 February 2022, in article 3 paragraph 1 it is explained regarding the purpose and objective of establishing the Company, namely to carry out financial activity businesses in the form of Commercial Banks.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION	BUSINESS ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN 2021	
	OPERATE	NOT OPERATE YET
Collecting funds from the public in the form of deposits, namely in current accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposits, savings and/or other equivalent forms.	✓	
Loans.	✓	
Issuing debt instruments.	✓	
Buying, selling and ensuring at its own risk and for the benefit of and at the order of its customers.	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill receivables including billing receivables that are accepted by the Bank with a validity period no longer than the trade practices for such letters. 	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debenture and other trading papers with validity periods no longer than the trade practices for such letters. 	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasury Bills and Government Warranty Letters. 	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI) 	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonds 	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading Letters for one-year period. 	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketable securities instruments with one-year period. 	✓	
Transferring money for self-interest or for customer interest.	✓	
Placing funds, lent from, or lend funds to other banks, either by mail, telecommunications facilities and sight drafts, cheques, or other means.	✓	
Accept the payment of marketable securities and perform calculations with or among third parties.	✓	
Provide a place to store goods and marketable securities.	✓	

COMPANY PROFILE
LINE OF BUSINESS

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION	BUSINESS ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN 2021	
	OPERATE	NOT OPERATE YET
Conduct a store activity for the interests of other parties pursuant to a contract.	✓	
Place funds from customers to other customers in the form of marketable securities that are not listed on a stock exchange.		✓
Perform factoring, credit card business and trustee activities.	✓	
Provide financing funds or perform other activities based on Sharia principles in accordance with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia.		✓
Carry out foreign exchange activities in accordance with provisions as set by Bank Indonesia.	✓	
Conduct equity participation activities in banks or other companies in the areas of finance, such as leasing, venture capital, securities companies, insurance and clearing institutions, settlement and storage by fulfilling provisions as set by Bank Indonesia.		✓
Conduct a temporary equity participation to tackle credit default or failure of financing, with the terms to withdraw its investment in line with conditions set by Bank Indonesia.		✓
Acting as the founder of the pension fund and administrator of the pension fund in accordance with the provisions of the applicable pension fund laws and regulations.		✓
Perform other banking activities as allowed by prevailing regulations.		✓

PRODUCT AND SERVICES

SAVINGS		
SAVINGS	CURRENT ACCOUNT	DEPOSIT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Dana • Mega Maxi • Mega Berbagi • Mega Rencana • Mega Perdana • Mega Ultima • Mega Valas • TabunganKu • Rekening Dana Nasabah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Pro • Mega Bisnis • Mega Pro Valas • Mega Bisnis Valas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Depo • Mega Depo Valas • Mega Depo On Call
LOANS		
WORKING CAPITAL LOAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking Account (PRK) • Demand Loan (DL) • Fixed Loan • Account Receivable (A/R) Financing • Factoring Financing 	INVESTMENT LOANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term Loan • Mal Outlet Financing 	CONSUMER LOANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House Loan (KPR) • Housing Loan for Renovation • Car Loan (KPM) • Multipurpose Loan (KMG) • Implant Banking Program • Developer Line
INDIRECT CHANNEL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Oto Join Financing • Mega Multi Purpose Join Financing • Mega Oto Pengalihan Portofolio • Mega Multi Purpose Pengalihan Portofolio 		
TRADE FINANCE		
EXPORT PRODUCTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of Credit (LC) and Domestic Letter of Credit (SKBDN) Export • LC/Domestic Letter of Credit (SKBDN) Collection Basis • Outward Documentary Collection • Negosiasi Wesel Ekspor/Bills Discounting (LC/SKBDN) • Forfeiting (LC/SKBDN) 	IMPORT PRODUCTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of Credit (LC) and Domestic Letter of Credit (SKBDN) Import • Inward Documentary Collection • Shipping Guarantee • LC/SKBDN UPAS (Usance Payable At Sight) / UPAU (Usance Payable At Usance) • Trust Receipt (LC/SKBDN) 	GUARANTEE PRODUCT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank Guarantee • Standby LC/Demand Guarantee

COMPANY PROFILE
PRODUCT AND SERVICES

SERVICES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega ATM • Mega Pass • Mega Call • Mega Cash • Mega Auto Pay • Mega Internet • Mega Internet Bisnis • Mega Tax • Mega SDB (Safe Deposit Box) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Wali Amanat • Mega Concentration Account • Mega Automatic PIB • Mega Custody Service • Mega Security Agent • Mega Transfer • Mega Kliring • Mega Inkaso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Intercity Clearing • Mega E-Billing Settlement Bank • Mega Payroll • Mega First Priority Banking • MoneyGram • Mega Virtual Account • M-Smile • M-Money
CASH PAYMENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega Infinite Card • Mega Travel Card • Mega Platinum Card • Mega Gold Card • Mega Classic Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metro Mega Card • Transmart Mega Card (Platinum & Classic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BPD Sulteng Classic Card • Mega Affinity IKAL Card • Mega Corporate Card
INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittance 		
TREASURY		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Exchange Transactions (Spot, Forward & Derivatives) • Money Market • Marketable Securities / Bonds 		

OPERATIONAL AREAS

As of the end of 2022, Bank Mega operates 8 Regional Offices throughout Indonesia which overseeing 381 branch offices and 2 functional offices listed below:

OFFICE NETWORK	2022
Regional Office*	8
Branch Office	55
Sub Branch Office	326
Functional Office	2
Total	392

*including Head Office

ATM	2022
ATM Off-site	230
ATM On-site	406
Total	636

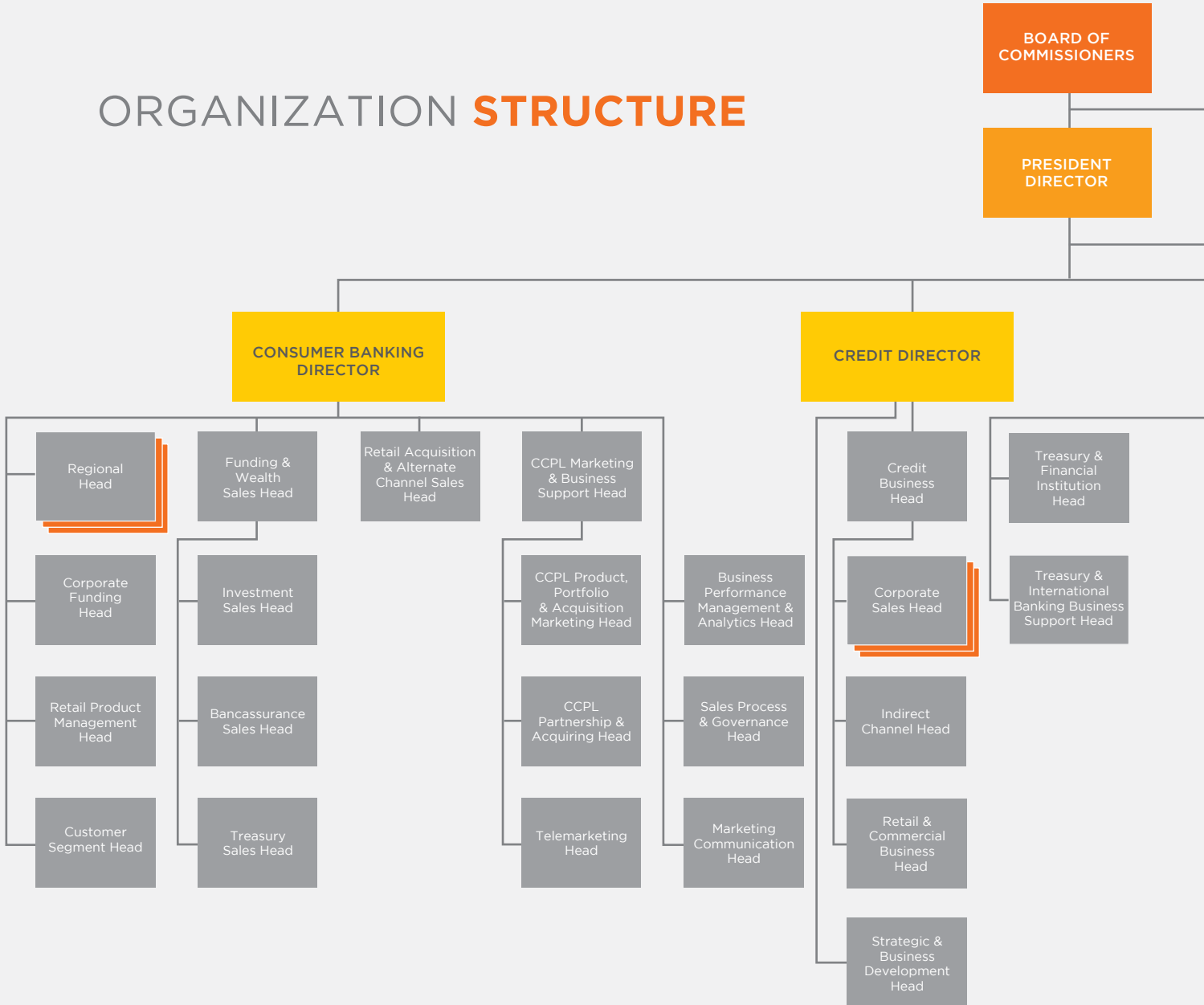


ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

By the end of 2022, Bank Mega was joined to several associations, among others::

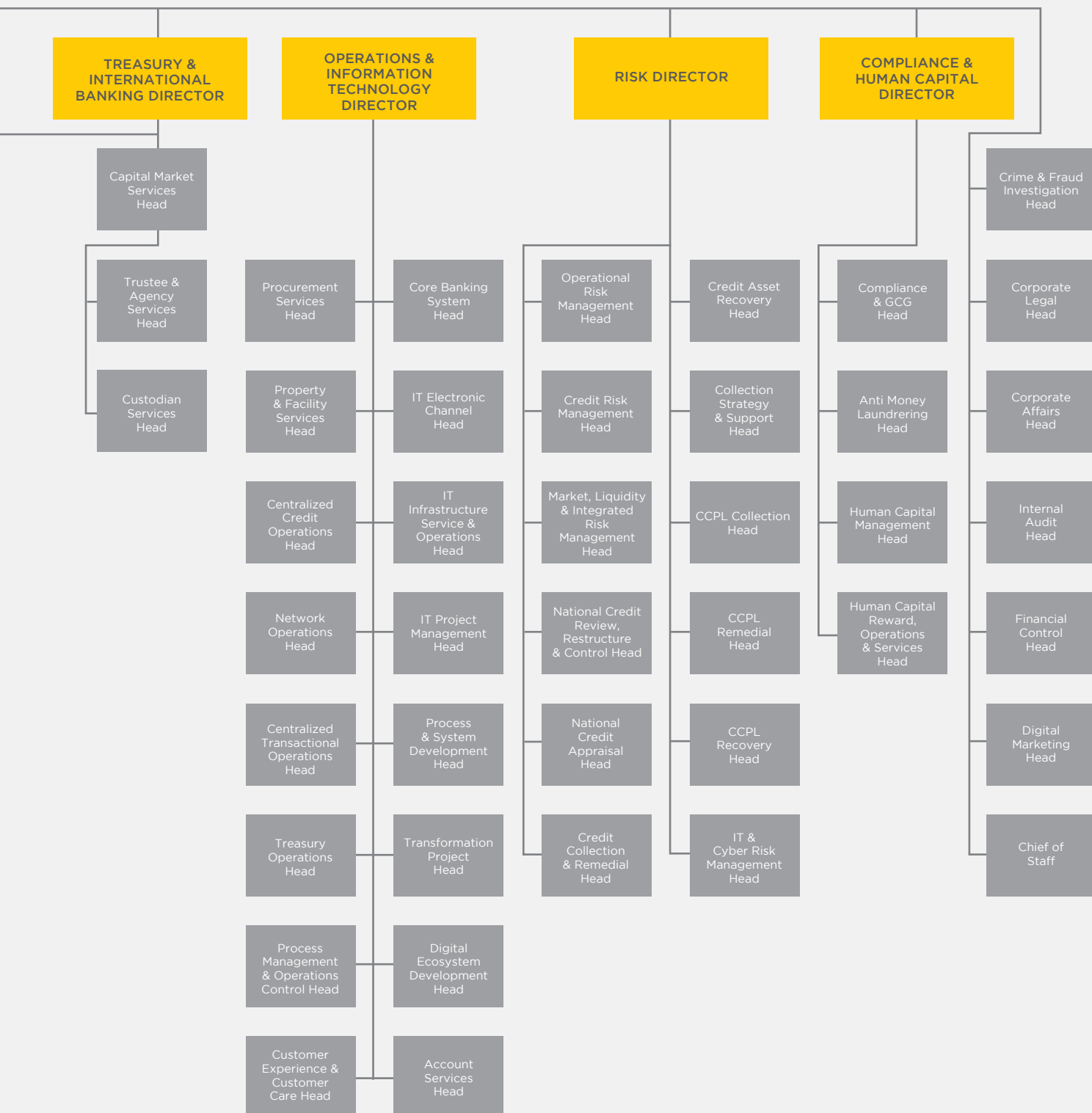
1. National Commercial Banks Association (Perbanas)
2. Indonesian Bankers Association (IBI)
3. Indonesian Issuers Association (AEI)
4. Communication Forum of Banking Compliance Director (FKDP)
5. Bankers Association for Risk Management (BARa)
6. Government Bond Traders Association (HIMDASUN)
7. Association Cambiste Internationale – Financial Markets Association (ACI FMA) Indonesia.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Risk Monitoring Committee, Audit Committee, Remuneration & Nomination Committee, Governance Integration Committee

Steering Committees: Credit, ALCO, Human Capital, Risk Management, IT, Product, Credit Policy



BOARD OF **COMMISSIONERS'** PROFILE



CHAIRUL TANJUNG

PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jakarta in 1962

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Extraordinary GMS Resolutions dated November 15, 2017 and effective on June 4, 2018

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Dentistry from Universitas Indonesia in 1987
- Executive MBA Program at the Educational & Management Development Institute, Jakarta (1991 - 1993)
- Doctorate Honoris Causa from Airlangga University, Surabaya (August 2013)
- Doctorate Honoris Causa, Padjadjaran University, Bandung (December 2013)
- Doctorate Honoris Causa, MARA Technology University, Malaysia (July 2014)

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Chairman of the National Economic Committee (2010 - 2014)
- Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, Kabinet Indonesia Bersatu II (May - October 2014)
- President Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2018 - present)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

- President Commissioner of PT CT Corpora
- President Commissioner of PT Para Rekan Investama
- President Commissioner of PT Mega Corpora
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Corpora
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Airways
- President Commissioner of PT Private Investment Indonesia

SHARE OWNERSHIP

Through PT Mega Corpora of 58.02%

AFFILIATION

Ultimate Shareholders of PT Bank Mega, Tbk



YUNGKY SETIAWAN

VICE PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jakarta in 1962

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

- Served as Vice President Commissioner of Bank Mega, based on the results of the EGMS on February 28, 2018
- Served as Commissioner of Bank Mega based on the results of the EGMS November 15, 2017
- Served as President Commissioner of Bank Mega, based on the results of the EGMS May 7, 2015

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Bachelor of Science Business Administration dari City University Canada
- Harvard Executive Program di Harvard Business School, Massachusetts - USA

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Card Marketing Manager, Card Center Division of PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk (1989)
- Vice President Product and Service Development of PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk (1997)
- President Director of PT Danamon Kreasi Pariwara (Desember 1997)
- Concurrent positions as Marketing Director of PT Danamon Asuransi (September - Desember 1997)
- Director of Retail Banking PT Bank Mega, Tbk (1998 - 2004)
- President Director of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2004 - 2010)
- Vice President Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2010 - 2011)
- Concurrent positions as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of PT Mega Corpora (2010 - 2011)
- Managing Director of PT Rajawali Corpora (2011 - 2012)

- Director of PT Indofood CBP Tbk, in 2012- 2015
- President Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk, in 2015 - 2017
- Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2017)
- Vice President Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk, (2018 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Refreshment SMR: Emerging Nightmares in Society 5.0 & The Key Solutions (Integrating Operational & Compliance Risks) and How Banks Build Future Talent - Maisa Edukasi, February 23, 2022 (Online)
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery (CNBC Indonesia, September 7, 2022, Ballroom MBM)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

- Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. effective on June 8, 2018
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Retail Indonesia
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Retail
- President Commissioner of PT Alfa Retailindo
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Mart
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Grosir Indonesia
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Distributor
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Fashion Indonesia
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Indo Treding

- President Commissioner of PT Trans Indo Importir
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Indo Distributor
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Impor Indonesia
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Importir
- President Commissioner of PT Transindo Digital Ritel
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Living Indonesia
- Commissioner of PT Sistem Pembayaran Digital
- Commissioner of PT Metropolitan Retailmart
- President Commissioner of PT Metro Outlet Indonesia
- Commissioner of PT Trans Ice
- Commissioner of PT Trans F&B
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Food Oriental
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Rasa Nippon
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Rasa Oriental
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Rasa Bali
- President Commissioner of PT Trans Pizza Resto

AFFILIATION

Has affiliate relationship with Ultimate Shareholders (in management).



ACHJADI RANUWISASTRA

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Kebumen in 1944

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

- Served as Independent Commissioner of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on March 24, 2006
- As Commissioner since 2004 based on the results of the Annual GMS on February 27, 2004

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor of Economic Degree, in Company Major, Padjajaran University, Bandung in 1968

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Served as Executive Officer in Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia/Bank Exim in 1969, then held several positions such as Branch Head accross Indonesia to Head of Bureau
- Director Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia/Bank Exim (1992 - 1997)
- Vice President Commissioner PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk (1997 - 1998)
- Commissioner PT Bank Mega, Tbk (1997 - 1998)
- President Director PT Bank Mega, Tbk (1998 - 2004)
- Commissioner PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2004 - 2006)
- Independent Commissioner PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2006 - Present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Webinar: Consumer Protection in Digitalization Era, Implementation of Surveillance of Market Conduct and Its Impact to Banking (FKDKP, August 31, 2022, Online by Zoom)
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery (CNBC Indonesia, September 7, 2022, Ballroom MBM)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

- Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk effective March 1, 2022
- Chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Effective March 01, 2022
- Chairman of the Integrated Governance Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. effective August 18, 2021

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



LAMBOCK V. NAHATTANDS

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER

Indonesian Citizen

Domicile Jakarta

Born in Tarutung in 1952

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Independent Commissioner of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on May 7, 2015, and effective on December 18, 2015

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Bachelor of Law from Universitas Indonesia in 1978
- Master of Law from Tarumanegara University in 2004

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia in 1979
- Served as Acting Head of Legal and Legislation Bureau at the Cabinet Secretariat, then became Head of Legal and Legislation Bureau. Subsequently, he held several positions as Head of the Bureau of Law and Legislation
- Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Law and Legislation, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, Secretary to the Ministry of State Secretariat, Special Staff for the Minister of State Secretary, Special Staff for the President's Chief of Staff, Special Staff for the Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security, Special Staff for the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment
- Obtained awards from the state for Wira Karya, the Jasa Utama Honorary Star and the Mahaputra Honorary Star
- Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2015 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop – Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery (CNBC Indonesia, September 7, 2022, Ballroom MBM)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

- Special Staff for the Coordinating Minister for Law and Legislation at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Chairman of the Audit Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk effective March 1, 2022

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



KOSTAMAN THAYIB

PRESIDENT DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domisili Jakarta
Born in Palembang in 1962

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as President Director of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on April 17, 2013, and effective on July 16, 2013

Joined Bank Mega as Director in 2004 pursuant to the Annual GMS resolution on February 27, 2004, and served as:

- Retail Banking Director (2004 - 2012)
- Business Development Director (2012 - 2013)
- President Director (2013 - present)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Bachelor Degree in Electrical Engineering from Trisakti University in 1987
- Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Finance & Marketing, and Master of Science (MS) in Technology Management with Summa Cum Laude (1991) from Portland State University, Oregon USA

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- As Operations Manager PT Program Pendidikan Teknologi Komputer and then worked as an engineer in various software companies in Indonesia (1987 - 1989)
- Deputy Head of Consumer Banking Division at Bank BCA (1992 - 2002)

- SVP and Group Head Consumer Liabilities and Electronic Banking - Bank Mandiri (2002 - 2004)
- President Commissioner of PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services-Indonesia (2003)
- Director of Retail Banking PT Bank Mega Tbk (2004 - 2012)
- Director of Business Development PT Bank Mega Tbk (2012 - 2013)
- President Director of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2013 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- 2021 Annual Meeting of Financial Services Industry: Strengthening the Financial Services Sector to Accelerate National Economic Recovery and to Support the Growth of New Economy (Online, OJK, January 20, 2022)
- Webinar Banking in Metaverse: A Hype of Real? (Online, digitalbank.id & Shinta VR & IBC, January 26, 2022)
- Webinar: Digital Banking Transformation and Its Challenges in Supporting the Growth of Indonesia's Economy (Online, Indonesia Banking School, February 11, 2022)
- G20 Side Event - Panel Discussion Sustainable Finance: Scaling Up the Utilization of Sustainable Financial Instruments (Online, Bank Indonesia, February 18, 2022)
- National Webinar: Handling of the Pandemic and Transformation of the Indonesian Health Industry for Indonesia's Recovery (Online, Indonesia Banking School, March 18, 2022)

- Networking Event: Webinar on Banking in Metaverse, Metabanking as New World Ecosystem (Online, OJK, June 16, 2022)
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery CNBC Indonesia, September 7, 2022, Ballroom MBM)
- Webinar: The Rise of Digital Bank in Indonesia (Online, Indonesia Banking School - IBS - October 21, 2022)
- Harvard Business School - Global Management Academy 2022 (Meet Up Session), (Online, Mitsui & Harvard Business School, June 1 - 3, 2022)
- Harvard Business School - Global Management Academy 2022 (Boston Session), (Harvard Business School, Boston, Mitsui & Harvard Business School, 3 - 16 Juli 2022)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI

CREDIT DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jakarta in 1966

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Director of Credit of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on April 17, 2013, and effective on July 16, 2013

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Bachelor Degree in Business Administration from Katolik Atmajaya University in 1989
- Master of Management, Major in International Finance from Gadjah Mada University in 1998

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Began his career in banking with Bank Danamon and served several positions such as Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking, Corporate Affairs and Special Asset Management & Human Resource (1989 - 2007)
- Country Head of Business Banking in ABN Amro Bank NV (2007)
- Managing Director Bank UOB Indonesia (2007 - 2011)
- President Director/CEO Bank QNB Indonesia (2011 - 2012)
- Credit Director of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2013 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- 2022 RGE Bankers Forum: Leading the Bioeconomy from Its Core (Ritz Carlton Singapore, RGE, April 7, 2022)
- Refreshment SMR: Integrating GRC and Strategic Planning (Online, IBIBCC, June 15, 2022)
- Second Half Economic Forecasting 2022: Recession Signal Alert and Bad Debtor (Hotel Indonesia Kempinski Jakarta, Infobank, August 25, 2022)
- Macprudential Discussion Forum: Banking Intermediacy Path in 2023 Amid Challenges of Global Dynamics (Hotel Pulman Jakarta, Bank Indonesia, August 31, 2022)
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery (Auditorium Menara Bank Mega Jakarta, CNBC, September 7, 2022)
- ICT Solution Day 2022 - Modernizing and Securing Digital Platform to Prepare for Indonesia Industry 4.0 (Shangri La Hotel Jakarta, ICT, October 13, 2022)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



YUNI LASTIANTO

COMPLIANCE & HUMAN CAPITAL DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jember in 1959

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Director of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on March 29, 2012, and effective on August 29, 2012 with the following position histories:

- Compliance & Human Capital Director (2012 - 2013)
- Compliance & Good Corporate Governance Director (2013 - 2016)
- Compliance & Human Capital Director (2016 - present)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor of Economics Degree from Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta in 1983.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Auditor Bank-Officer, Bank Indonesia (1983 - 1989)
- Head of Credit Audit Division at Bank Universal (1990 - 1998)
- Head of Internal Audit Unit Bank Mega Corporate Governance & Compliance Division Head Bank Mega Credit Administration Division Head Bank Mega (1999 - 2012)
- Compliance & Human Capital Director of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2012 - 2013)
- Compliance Director & Good Corporate Governance of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2013 - 2016)
- Compliance & Human Capital Director of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2016 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Refreshment SMR: Improving Corporate Risk Management and Governance in Banking through Digital Transformation
- PPATK Talkshow: Tracing the Trail of Illegal Binary Option and Robot Trading, Capturing Fraud Actors
- Webinar: Strengthening the Implementation of Risk Based AML & CFT Program at Bank to Support Indonesia's MER Assessment
- Webinar: Digital Leadership to Strengthening Digital Transformation
- Webinar: How to Measure Successful Digital Financial Services/Return on Digital Investment
- Webinar: Trends and Challenges in Anti Money Laundering in Digital Era
- Webinar: Consumer Protection in Digitalization Era, Implementation of Surveillance of Market Conduct and Its Impact to Banking
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
- Workshop: Conservation of Bamboo - The Benefits of Bamboo in Protecting Land Ecosystem.
- Kick-off Strategic Analysis Green Financial Crimes (GFC) 2022
- B20 Indonesia Integrity and Compliance Task Force Conference: Fostering Agility to Combat Money Laundering and Economic
- Webinar: Consumer Protection in Digital Era
- OJK Virtual Innovation Day (OVID): Building Trust in Digital Financial Ecosystem
- B20 Side Event - Integrity and Compliance Task Force Seminar: Collective Action in Alleviating Integrity Risks
- Webinar: Role of OJK in Supporting the Ecosystem of Battery Based Electric Motor Vehicle (KBLBB)
- Webinar FKDKP: Digital Transformation Strategy to Provide Solution and Enhancement of Customer Data Safety and Bank Operational
- End-of-year Dialog between Members of Board of Commissioner of OJK (ADK) and Financial Services Industry (IJK)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



INDIVARA ERNI

RISK DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Bekasi
Born in Bekasi in 1967

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Risk Director of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on March 27, 2014, and effective on September 22, 2014

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor of Economics with Cum Laude from the University of Padjadjaran in 1991

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Started his banking career at Bank Universal as a Management Development Program (best graduate) in 1991 and held various positions until 2000
- Her last position after the merger of Bank Universal into Bank Permata was as Head of Product Manager Division until 2003

Joined Bank Mega in 2003, and served several posts, namely:

- Head of Supply Chain Banking Division of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2003 - 2006)
- Head of Indirect Retail Financing Division of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2006 - 2012)
- Regional Manager Jakarta of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2012 - 2013)
- Head of Retail & Commercial Business Group of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2013 - 2014)
- Risk Director of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2014 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- BARA CRO Roundtable: Business Prospect & Risk in 2023 (BARA - Bankers Association for Risk Management, August 18, 2022, Menara BTN).
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop -Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery (CNBC Indonesia, September 7, 2022, Ballroom MBM)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders

COMPANY PROFILE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



MARTIN MULWANTO

TREASURY & INTERNATIONAL BANKING DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Manila in 1968

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Treasury & International Banking Director of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on March 27, 2014, and effective on September 22, 2014

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor of Science di De La Salle University in 1991.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Started his career as a Management Trainee at Deutsche Bank and then served as a Treasury Dealer (1992 - 1996)
- Director Head of Corporate Sales and Structuring FICC, Citibank Jakarta (1996 - 2007)
- Director Foreign Exchange Distribution - APAC Investment Bank di UBS AG Singapore (2007 - 2008)
- Executive Director, Fixed Income Currency and Commodity Asia at Morgan Stanley Singapore (2008 - 2009)
- Executive Board Director, Head of Global Markets at PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (2009 - 2014)
- Treasury & International Banking Director of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2014 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Webinar: Discussion on Development of Domestic Money Market, February 11, 2022.
- Refreshment SMR: Extension of Restructuring as Efforts to Support Economic Growth and Improving Corporate Risk Management and Governance Through Digital Transformation, March 23, 2022
- Invest ASEAN 2022: ASEAN Framing a Future, June 9, 2022.
- 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Normalization of Policies Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery.

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



LAY DIZA LARENTIE

CONSUMER BANKING DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jakarta in 1967

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Director of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on May 7, 2015, and effective on December 30, 2015 with the following position histories:

- Funding Director (2015 - 2016)
- Funding & Network Director (2016 - 2017)
- Funding & Sales Distribution Director (2017 - 2018)
- Consumer Banking Director (2018 - present)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor in Business Law from Universitas Indonesia in 1990.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Started her career in banking as a Management Development Program at PT Bank Lippo Tbk since 1990 with last position as Branch Manager
- In 2010 held various positions at PT Bank Lippo Tbk., Citibank, HSBC, and Barclays Bank
- General Manager Distribution and Personal Banking di Standard Chartered Bank (2010 - 2011)
- SVP Head of Network HSBC Ltd (2011 - 2014)

- Acting Head of Retail Banking and Wealth Management HSBC Ltd (2014 - 2015)
- Funding Director, PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2015 - 2016)
- Funding & Network Director, PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2016 - 2017)
- Funding & Sales Distribution Director, PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2017 - 2018)
- Consumer Banking Director, PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2018 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Bank Mega & Visa - Corporate Card Workshop, Visa August 10, 2022.
- Prospect Sharing & Challenges for Financial Industry Amid Threat of Recession and Cyber Attack, The Finance, November 24, 2022.

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders

COMPANY PROFILE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROFILE



C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO

OPERATIONS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIRECTOR

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Surakarta in 1966

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Served as Director of Bank Mega, based on the results of the Annual GMS on February 28, 2018, and effective on September 12, 2018 with the following position histories:

- Operations Director (2018 - 2019)
- Operations & Information Technology Director (2019 - present)

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor Degree in Geology Engineering from Gadjah Mada University in 1992.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Began his career as an Officer Development Program at Bank Bali, and held various positions starting with positions as Card Production Unit Head, Authorization Unit Head, Card Business Manager, Portfolio Department Head Credit Card, AVP Electronic Channel Department Head, VP Business Development Electronic Banking (1993 - 2002)
- Head of Account Services at Bank Permata (2005 - 2010)
- Retail Technology and Operations Head at Bank UOB Indonesia (2010 - 2011)
- Operations Director at WOM Finance (2011 - 2015)
- IT Application Development Group Head at Bank Mandiri (2016 - September 2017)
- Digital Banking and Financial Inclusion Group Head at Bank Mandiri (September 2017 - April 2018)
- Operations Director of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2018 - 2019)
- Director of Operations & Information Technology PT Bank Mega Tbk (2019 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Visa Indonesia Client Forum 2022 - Accelerating Recovery: Synergies in Payment and Money Movement, Visa, October 12-13, 2022, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Bali
- Seminar on Protection of Consumer of Financial Services Sector: Implication of Law on Personal Data Protection over the Aspect of Protection of Consumer of Financial Services Sector, OJK Institute, October 20, 2022, BI Complex

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders

PROFILE OF **NON-COMMISSIONER COMMITTEE MEMBERS**



PURWO JUNIANTO

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jakarta in 1955

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Appointed as Committee Member Audit of PT Bank Mega Tbk., based on the Decree of the Board of Directors effective on March 1, 2022.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Bachelor of Economic, Gadjah Mada Univeristy, 1978
- Obtained an MBA in 1993 from the University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign USA

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Started his banking career in 1979 as a Management Trainee at Import Export Bank/Bank Exim. His last position at Bank Exim was the Head of the Credit Bureau in 1999
- Joined Bank Mandiri for 2 years before resigning in 2001
- Finance Director of PT Tirta Bumi Prakarsatama (2004 - 2016)
- He also served as lecturer at MM UGM - Jakarta, (2002 - 2006)

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders

COMPANY PROFILE
PROFILE OF **NON-COMMISSIONER COMMITTEE MEMBERS**



IVAN PURNAMA SANOESI

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Jakarta in 1961

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Appointed as Committee Member Audit of PT Bank Mega Tbk., based on the Decree of the Board of Directors effective on March 1, 2022.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Bachelor of Accounting from the Faculty of Economics, Tarumanegara University, 1988
- (S2) Master of Financial Management from PPM School of Management, 2004

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Audit Staff, Audit Unit Head, Audit Bureau Head, Deputy of Audit Division Head in PT Bank Central Asia (1986 - 2016)
- Advisor Internal Audit and Risk Management, PT Central Sentosa Finance (2016 - 2018)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Assuring Digital Transformation Journey, The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia, February 24, 2022
- Auditing Identity and Access Management, The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia, March 24, 2022
- Internal Audit and Digital Transformation, The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia, April 7, 2022
- Strengthening Transformation for Sustainable Growth, The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia, June 7, 2022
- Handling of Cyber Security Incident in Financial Services Sector, OJK Institute, Agustus 18, 2022

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

- Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Mayora
- Member of the Audit Committee of PT Bank BTPN Tbk
- Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Ina Tbk

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



IRAMADY IRDJA

RISK MONITORING COMMITTEE MEMBER

Indonesian Citizen

Domicile Jakarta

Born in Payakumbuh in 1955

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Appointed as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Mega Tbk., based on the Decree of the Board of Directors effective on March 1, 2022.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Master of Science (S2), National University in 2018
- Doctorate (S3) Political Science (Concentrated on Political Economy), National University, 2021

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Deputy Director of Bank Indonesia – Head of Bank Supervision in the working area of North Sumatra and Nangroe Aceh Darusalam (NAD) (2008 - 2011)
- Consultant for the Development of MSEs and Sharia Economics in the work area of Bank Indonesia for Central Sumatra (West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, Riau Islands), (2011 - 2012)
- Advisor Committee LA - Indosat (2015 - 2018)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

Blockchain Technology to Overcome Cyberspace Crime, Collaboration of Universities: ITB, Mercu Buana University, and others, March 28, 2022

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



ADRIAL SALAM

RISK MONITORING COMMITTEE MEMBER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Padang in 1959

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Appointed as a Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Mega Tbk., based on the Decree of the Board of Directors effective on March 1, 2022.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Master of Management at Pancasila University 2001

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

Started his career at Bank Mandiri from 1999 to 2016, and occupied various positions:

- Head of Branch (1999 - 2005)
- Special Audit Investigator (2006-2008)
- Head of Regional Internal Control for Jakarta and West Java Regions (2008 - 2011)
- Head of Internal Audit for Sumatra Region (2011 - 2014)
- Head of Internal Audit for Jakarta and Kalimantan Regions (2014 - 2015)
- Head of Transformation Team for Audit (2015 - 2016)
- Lecturer with Banking Operational Module and Anti-Fraud Prevention Module (2005 - 2016)
- Lecturer for Risk Management Certification (2015 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

Understanding Data Integrity as Foundation for Integrated Risk Management, Way Academy, March 30, 2022.

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



ANWAR V. PURBA

REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE MEMBER

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Jakarta
Born in Pematang Siantar in 1964

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Appointed as a Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of PT Bank Mega based on a Directors Decree effective March 1, 2022.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Obtained a Bachelor from Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia and has completed Executive Master in Business Administration in the Asian Institute of Management, Manila, Philippines

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

Rejoined to Bank Mega in 2008 and served as Human Capital Management Head

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Socialization of Introduction to Implementation of Information Safety Sytem Based on ISO 270001:2013.
- Webinar Digital Leadership to Strengthen Digital Transformation.

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO

HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Indonesian Citizen
Domicile Tangerang Selatan
Born in Semarang in 1967

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Appointed as Internal Audit Head of PT Bank Mega, Tbk based on Directors Decree No.KEP.1392/DIRBM/PMG/20 and effective on 25 September 2020.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor Degree from Bogor Agricultural Institute, 1991

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Began his career in Banking Industry since 1992 in PT Bank Bali Tbk as Assistant Manager Treasury System Development to Senior Manager Audit prior Bank Bali merger with several banks to become PT Bank Permata Tbk in 2002
- During 2002 - 2010 has several positions in PT Bank Permata Tbk with the last position as Vice President IT & Operation Risk Management
- In 2010 joined with PT Bank Mega, Tbk as Process Management Head, then served as Centralized Operation Head, Internal Control Head, and Operational Risk Management Head prior appointed as Internal Audit Unite Head
- Internal Audit Head PT Bank Mega Tbk (2020 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Challenges, Mitigation and Enhancement of Cyber Security in Financial Services Industry.
- Preventing and Combating Financial Crime in Financial Services Industry.
- Implementation of POJK 1/POJK.03/2022 on Utilization of Information Technology in Banking Internal Audit.
- Audit Focus and Mitigation of Third Party Risk.

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders



CHRISTIANA M. DAMANIK

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Indonesian Citizen

Domicile Bogor

Born in Conakry, Guinea in 1962

LEGAL BASIS OF APPOINTMENT

Become Corporate Secretary in PT Bank Mega, Tbk. since November 2, 2015 under reporting to PT Bursa Efek Indonesia and Financial Services Authority by No. Ref. 262/DIRBM-COAF/15 dated November 2, 2015 and also act as Corporate Affairs Head

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, University of Philippines, Quezon City, Metro Manila

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

- Conference Supervisor PT Astrindo Satrya Kharisma (1988 - 1990)
- Corporate Secretary PT Benua Birunusa Holding Company (1992 - 1996)
- Began her career in banking at PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk with the last position AVP Corporate Communication Head (1996 - 2004)
- VP Corporate Communication Head, PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (2004 - 2007)
- Advisory Services on Corporate Communication (2007 - 2010)
- Corporate Secretary PT Bank Pundi Indonesia Tbk (2010 - 2015)
- Corporate Secretary and also as Corporate Affairs Head PT Bank Mega Tbk (2015 - present)

EDUCATION/TRAINING IN 2022

- Event TEMPO Financial 2022: Panel Discussion BUMI (Discussion for Indonesia Green Economy) – Readiness of Indonesia towards Green Energy, in Green Economy Transformation & Digital Acceleration Talkshow – Main, December 14, 2022, Hotel Artotel Suites Mangkuluhur, Jakarta
- Socialization of POJK No. 18 year 2022 concerning Written Order, November 17, 2022, Online
- International Communication Conference 2022: Communication in No Normal Times, September 9, 2022
- Second Half Economic Forecasting 2022: Recession Signal Alert and Irresponsible Debtor, Ball Room, Hotel Indonesia Kempinski, Jakarta, August 25, 2022
- Socialization of Management Report and Result of Board of Commissioners Oversight, March 25, 2022, Online

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None

AFFILIATION

Has no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Ultimate Shareholders

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

A.

A. ARY SATRIO **Internal Audit Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1967. A Bachelor of Agriculture from Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). Has been appointed as Internal Audit Head since 2020.

ACHMAD AGUSTIYATAMA **Transformation Project Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1973. A Bachelor of Economics from University Of Toledo. Has been appointed as Transformation Project Head since 2021.

ADANG ISNANDAR **Corporate Legal Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1958. A Bachelor of Laws from University of Indonesia. Has been appointed as Corporate Legal Head since 2012.

ADISTIA SUKYANTHO **Financial Control Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1969. A Bachelor of Economics from Tarumanagara University. Has been appointed as Financial Control Head since 2012.

AGUSTINA LUBIS **Treasury Operations Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1972. A Bachelor of Economics from Gadjah Mada University. Has been appointed as Treasury Operations Head since 2020.

ALDIRAHMAN PRAMADHANA **National Credit Appraisal Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born on in 1984. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration from the University of Thompson Rivers and a Master of Business Administration from the Asian Institute Management, Philippines. Appointed as National Credit Appraisal Head since 2022.

ALFIYA RAHMANI

Marketing Communication Head
Indonesian Citizen, born in 1973. A Bachelor of Economics from Trisakti University. Has been appointed as Marketing Communication Head since 2020.

ANDREW WONGJAYA

Regional Head Banjarmasin
Indonesian Citizen, born in 1966. A Bachelor of Economics from Klabat University. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2021.

ANGGA MAHENDRA

National Wealth Sales Head
Indonesian Citizen, born in 1980. A Bachelor of Engineering from Trisakti University. Has been appointed as National Wealth Sales Head since 2021.

ANWAR V. PURBA

Human Capital Management Head
Indonesian Citizen, born in 1964. Obtained Bachelor degree from Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia and a Masters of Business Administration from The Asian Institute of Management - Philippines. Has been appointed as Human Capital Management Head since 2008.

B.

BACHREN IPON

CCPL Product, Portfolio & Acquisition Marketing Head
Indonesian Citizen, born on in 1981. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Information System from the University Nobility. Defined as CCPL Product, Portfolio & Acquisition Marketing Head since 2022.

BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN

CCPL Recovery Head
Indonesian Citizen, born in 1961. A Bachelor of Economics from Sam Ratulangi University. Has been appointed as CCPL Recovery Head since 2021.

BUDI SETIO WIBOWO

Crime & Fraud Investigation Head
Indonesian Citizen, born in 1970. A Bachelor of Economics from YAI College of Economics. Has been appointed as Crime & Fraud Investigation Head since 2015.

C.

CAROLINE SETIABUDI **Digital Marketing Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in in 1985. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Information Engineering and Masters Management from Bina University Archipelago. Set as Digital Marketing Head since 2022.

CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK **Corporate Affairs Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1962. A Bachelor Of Arts from University Of The Philippines - Philippines. Has been appointed as Corporate Affairs Head since 2015.

CYNTHIA RIKASARI

Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1976. A Bachelor of Engineering from Bandung Institute of Technology and a Masters of Engineering from Bandung Institute of Technology. Has been appointed as Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head since 2019.

D.

DEDEP IHSAN FAUZI

Collection Strategy & Support Head.

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1982. A Bachelor of Social Science from Padjadjaran University. Has been appointed as Collection Strategy & Support Head since 2019.

DEDY CURIYANI**IT Infrastructure Service & Operations Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1965. A Bachelor of Computer from Borobudur University. Has been appointed as IT Infrastructure Service & Operations Head since 2015.

DEDY SOLIHIN**Credit Collection & Remedial Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1968. A Bachelor of Economics from Lampung University. Has been appointed as Credit Collection & Remedial Head since 2019.

DENNY TAKARADA HERLABANG**Customer Experience & Customer Care Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1970. A Bachelor of Tourism from Yapari College of Tourism Economics. Has been appointed as Customer Experience & Customer Care Head since 2017.

DENY PARLINDUNGAN**Custodian Services Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1972. A Bachelor of Economics from National University. Has been appointed as Custodian Services Head since 2020.

DESY MIRANDA**Corporate Funding Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1966. A Bachelor of Science from Andalas University. Has been appointed as Corporate Funding Head since 2019.

DEWITRI PRASDIANA**Strategic & Business Development Head**

Indonesian citizen, born on in 1972. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Planology from the Bandung Institute of Technology. Appointed as Strategic & Business Development Head since 2022.

DICKY PRAMAYUDHA**Credit Risk Management Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1980. A Bachelor of Agriculture from Jenderal Sudirman University, a Masters of Management from Gadjah Mada University and a Masters of Business Administration from The Asian Institute of Management - Philippines. Has been appointed as Credit Risk Management Head since 2018.

DIMAS PRASETYO**Property & Facility Services Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1984. A Bachelor of Engineering from Trisakti University. Has been appointed as Property & Facility Services Head since 2018.

DONNY INDRA LUKITO**Treasury Sales Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1975. A Bachelor of Economics from STIE Perbanas. Has been appointed as Treasury Sales Head since 2017.

E.**EMMYLIA SOESANTI****Centralized Transactional Operations Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1970. A Bachelor of Agriculture from Pembangunan Nasional Veteran University, East Java. Has been appointed as Centralized Transactional Operations Head since 2016.

ENGGAH RAMDANI**Anti Money Laundering Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1966. A Bachelor of Economics from Ibnu Chaldun University. Has been appointed as Anti Money Laundering Head since 2020.

EVELYN NAFTALIE**Digital Ecosystem Development Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1988. A Bachelor Of Food Science And Human Nutrition from University of Newcastle - Australia. Has been appointed as Digital Ecosystem Development Head since 2021.

F.**FERRY OKTAVIANUS MANTIRI****Credit Business Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1963. A Bachelor of Economics from Airlangga University. Has been appointed as Credit Business Head since 2021.

FX SURJOBROTO**Funding & Wealth Sales Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1970. A Bachelor of Laws from Parahyangan Catholic University. Has been appointed as Funding & Wealth Sales Head since 2019.

G.**GUNAWAN****Account Services Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1978. A Bachelor of Economics from Tanjungpura University. Has been appointed as Account Services Head since 2019.

H.**HANUSA PRAHARA****Chief of Staff**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1971. A Bachelor of Economics from Padjadjaran University and a Masters of Business Administration from The Asian Institute Of Management - Philippines. Has been appointed as Chief of Staff since 2021.

HAPOSAN ROBERT P. MANURUNG**Bancassurance Sales Head**

Indonesian citizen, born on in 1965. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Electrical Engineering from the Institute of Technology Indonesia. Set as Bancassurance Sales Head since year 2022.

HARI TAVIANTORO**Core Banking System Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1965. A Bachelor of Economics from Bandung Raya University. Has been appointed as Core Banking System Head since 2021.

HENGKY TANRING**Regional Head Makassar**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1966. A Bachelor of Engineering from Hasanuddin University. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2020.

COMPANY PROFILE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

HENRY DANIEL BUKIT

Corporate Sales Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1976. A Bachelor of Engineering from Jenderal Achmad Yani University and a Masters in Management from PPM Management College. Has been appointed as Corporate Sales Head since 2019.

HERMAWATI

Regional Head Jakarta 1

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1973. A Bachelor of Economics from Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2021.

HERSEN

Retail Product Management Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1976. A Bachelor of Economics from Tarumanagara University. Has been appointed as Retail Product Management Head since 2021.

J.

JACKY GOSUMOLO

Business Performance Management & Analytics Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1981. A Bachelor of Engineering from Trisakti University. Has been appointed as Business Performance Management & Analytics Head since 2021.

L.

LEONARD PANJAITAN

Indirect Channel Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1969. A Bachelor of Agricultural Technology from Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). Has been appointed as Indirect Channel Head since 2014.

LIANA EFENDI

Customer Segment Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1976. A Bachelor of Art from University Of Oregon. Has been appointed as Customer Segment Head since 2020.

LINA WU

Regional Head Medan

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1976. A Bachelor of Engineering from Td Pardede Institute of Science and Technology. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2021.

LIVIANA DEWI HIE

Regional Head Semarang

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1968. A Bachelor of Economics from Satya Wacana Christian University. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2015.

M.

M. ADE KURNIAWAN

Human Capital Reward, Operations & Services Head

Indonesian citizen, born on in 1983. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Psychology from Persada University Indonesia Y.A.I. Set as Human Capital Rewards, Operations & Services Head since 2022.

MARIANA HARYANI

Procurement Services Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1965. A Bachelor of Economics from Tarumanagara University. Has been appointed as Procurement Services Head since 2018.

MIDIANI DIAH CASITRIATI

Sales Process & Governance Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1970. A Bachelor of Business from Victoria University - Australia. Has been appointed as Sales Process & Governance Head since 2018.

MUTESA HOLDIN

Centralized Credit Operations Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1967. A Bachelor of Economics from Bandar Lampung University. Has been appointed as Centralized Credit Operations Head since 2014.

N.

NELLY M H SIDABUTAR

Telemarketing Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1973. A Bachelor of Economics from STIE Tri Dharma Widya. Has been appointed as Telemarketing Head since 2020.

NOORDWIANTO CHANDRA

KRESNA

CCPL Collection Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1967. A Bachelor of Economics from STIE IBMI Don Bosco. Has been appointed as CCPL Collection Head since 2018.

NOVA AFRIYANTI

Operational Risk Management Head

Indonesian citizen, born on in 1990. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Agriculture from the Agricultural Institute Bogor (IPB). Set as Operational Risk Management Head since 2022.

O.

OMAR SOEHARTO

Compliance & GCG Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1964. A Bachelor of Economics from Parahyangan Catholic University. Has been appointed as Compliance & GCG Head since 2015.

R.

RALPH BIRGER POETIRAY

Treasury & Financial Institution Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1968. A Bachelor of Economic from University Of Leicester - UK. Has been appointed as Treasury & Financial Institution Head since 2021.

RANGGA BAYU PAMUNGKAS

Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management Head

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1971. A Bachelor of Science from Gadjah Mada University and a Masters in Management from Gadjah Mada University. Has been appointed as Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management Head since 2017.

RIKA RAHAYU BEGAWAN

Regional Head Bandung

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1969. A Bachelor of Agriculture from Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2015.

RINALDI USMAN**Retail Acquisition & Alternate Channel Sales Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1969. A Bachelor of Laws from Padjadjaran University. Has been appointed as CCPL & Alternate Channel Sales Head since 2018.

RIRI ER SHINTA WALLAD**CCPL Partnership & Acquiring Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born on in 1973. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Agriculture from the Agricultural Institute Bogor (IPB). Set as CCPL Partnership & Acquiring Head since 2022.

S.**SANDRA RUSTANDI****Regional Head Jakarta II**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1974. A Bachelor of Economics from Tarumanagara University. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2018.

SANTOSO WIBOWO**IT Project Management Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1977. A Bachelor of Computer from Pelita Harapan University. Has been appointed as IT Project Management Head since 2018.

SARMIATI**Capital Market Services Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1958. A Bachelor of Economics from Esa Unggul University. Has been appointed as Capital Market Services Head since 2013.

SRI DEWI MULYATI**CCPL Marketing & Business Support Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1964. A Bachelor of Education from State University of Jakarta and a Masters in Management from the Indonesian Institute of Business and Informatics. Has been appointed as CCPL Marketing & Business Support Head since 2019.

T.**THERESIA SANDHORA ALFONCIA**
Regional Head Surabaya

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1970. A Bachelor of Economics from Tridharma University and a Masters of Business Administration from The Asian Institute of Management - Philippines. Has been appointed as Regional Head since 2021.

TRI GANGGA WIRATMA**Process Management & Operations Control Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1963. A Bachelor of Social Science from Diponegoro University. Has been appointed as Process Management & Operations Control Head since 2020.

TRIARSO ANGGORO**Network Operations Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1967. A Bachelor of Economics from Mercuri Buana University. Has been appointed as Network Operations Head since 2015.

U.**USDEK SIMANJUNTAK****CCPL Remedial Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1964. A Bachelor of Economics from Krisnadwipayana University. Has been appointed as CCPL Remedial Head since 2019.

UTOMO BUDI RAHARDJO**Process & System Development Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1962. A Bachelor of Computer from Gunadarma University and a Masters of Business Administration from The Asian Institute of Management - Philippines. Has been appointed as Process & System Development Head since 2019.

W.**WINDY SRI EKAWATI****National Credit Review, Restructure & Control Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1984. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Psychology from the University of Indonesia. Defined as National Credit Review, Restructuring & Control Head since 2022.

Y.**Y. WAHYU AGUNG PRASETYO****IT & Cyber Risk Management Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1982. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Physics from Gajah Mada University and Master of Engineering from University of Switzerland - Germany. Defined as IT & Cyber Risk Management Head since 2022.

YEREMIA ARIYANTO IMANUEL**Credit Asset Recovery Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1975. A Bachelor of Economics from Mataram University. Has been appointed as Credit Asset Recovery Head since 2017.

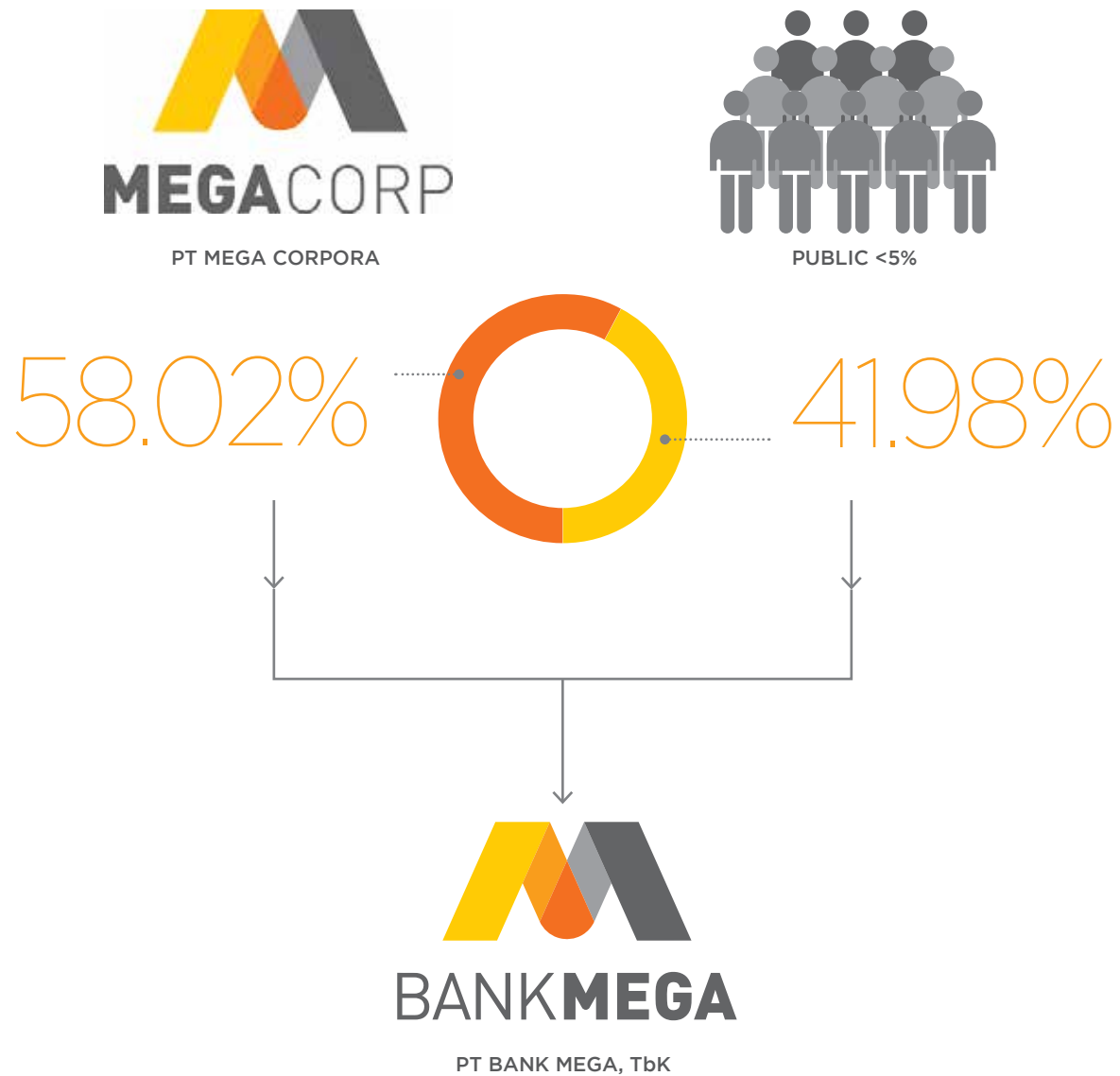
YOYO JUHARTOYO**IT Electronic Channel Head**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1965. A Bachelor of Economics from Bina Nusantara University. Has been appointed as IT Electronic Channel Head since 2015.

Z.**ZICO MARIO SAMUEL SETIONO****Chief of Staff**

Indonesian Citizen, born in 1986. Obtained a Bachelor's degree Accounting from Trisakti University and Master of Finance from the University of New South Wales (AU) - Sydney Australia. Appointed as Chief of Staff since 2022.

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS



COMPOSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS

NO	PEMEGANG SAHAM	SAHAM	PERSENTASE
1.	PT Mega Corpora	6,811,830,514	58.02
2.	Public <5%	4,929,092,851	41.98
TOTAL		11,740,923,365*	100.00

*Referring to POJK No.41/POJK.03/2019, what is listed on the Exchange is 99% of the issued and paid-up capital.

20 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

NO	PEMEGANG SAHAM	SAHAM	PERSENTASE
1.	PT Mega Corpora	6,811,830,514	58.0178432
2.	Bank Julius Baer Co. Ltd. S/A Pt Prima Visualindo-Pledged Acc	574,606,096	4.8940452
3.	Bank Julius Baer Co Ltd. Singapore S/A Pt Indolife Pensiontama	557,170,229	4.7455401
4.	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	503,634,795	4.2895672
5.	Bank Julius Baer Co. Ltd. S/A Pt Insan Asia Nusantara-Pledged Acc	494,114,753	4.2084829
6.	PT Asuransi Central Asia	470,725,335	4.0092701
7.	Bank Julius Baer Co. Ltd. S/A Pt Lintas Sejahtera Langgeng-Pledged Acc	439,103,782	3.7399425
8.	PT Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk	355,598,973	3.0287139
9.	PT Megah Eraraharja	281,509,797	2.3976802
10.	PT Salim Chemicals Corpora	198,218,057	1.6882663
11.	PT Cheminvest Limited	177,000,000	1.5075475
12.	Ubs Ag Singapore S/A Pt Megah Eraraharja	126,450,000	1.0770022
13.	Cheminvest Limited	121,422,000	1.0341776
14.	PT Asuransi Jiwa Central Asia Raya	84,866,299	0.7228247
15.	PT Windsor Investment Fund Limited	73,000,000	0.6217569
16.	PT Megah Eraraharja	68,445,650	0.5829665
17.	PT Lintas Sejahtera Langgeng	66,400,000	0.5655433
18.	PT Megah Eraraharja	63,000,000	0.5365847
19.	Bank Julius Baer S/A Windsor Investment Fund Ltd	60,000,000	0.5110331
20.	Windsor Investment Fund Limited	50,078,000	0.4265252

COMPANY PROFILE
STRUCTURE AND **COMPOSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS**

DETAIL OF **SHAREHOLDERS AND PERCENTAGE OF SHARE OWNERSHIP**

NO	SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE
SHAREHOLDERS WITH 5% SHARES OR MORE			
1.	PT Mega Corpora	6,811,830,514	58.02
SHARE OWNERSHIP BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS			
	Board of Commissioners:	None	-
	Board of Directors:	None	-
PUBLIC SHAREHOLDERS WITH LESS THAN 5% SHARES			
1.	Public	4,929,092,851	41.98
TOTAL		11,740,923,365	100.00

CLASSIFICATION OF **SHARE OWNERSHIP**

SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF INVESTORS	NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE OF SHARE OWNERSHIP
DOMESTIC INVESTORS			
Indonesia- Individual	2,620	26,593,356	0.23
Insurance	8	1,136,846,709	9.68
Limited Liability Company	42	10,048,039,781	85.58
TOTAL DOMESTIC INVESTORS	2,670	11,211,479,846	95.49
FOREIGN INVESTORS			
Foreign Corporation	15	523,268,780	4.46
Foreign- Individual	6	6,174,739	0.05
TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTORS	21	529,443,519	4.51
TOTAL INVESTORS	2,691	11,740,923,365	100.00

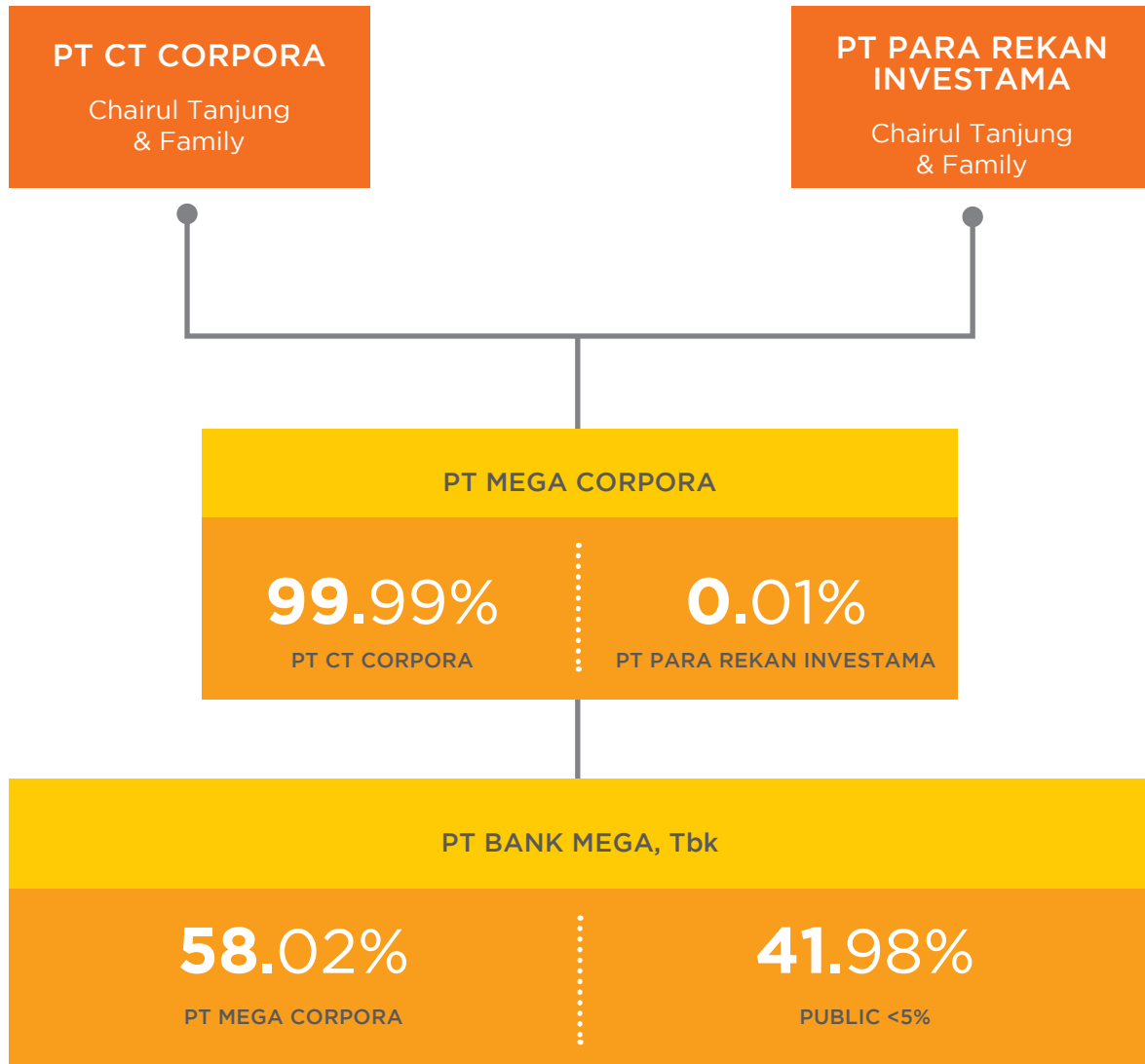
CHRONOLOGY OF SHARE ISSUANCE AND/OR LISTING

YEAR	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF SHARE ISSUANCES	NUMBER OF SHARES	LISTING
2000	Initial Public Offering	562,500,000	562,500,000	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2001	Dividend and Bonus Shares	189,750,000	752,250,000	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2002	Limited Public Offering I	187,980,000	940,230,000	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2005	Dividend and Bonus Shares	485,158,642	1,425,388,642	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2006	Limited Public Offering II	200,054,546	1,625,443,188	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2009	Bonus Shares	1,555,781,000	3,181,224,188	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2011	Bonus Shares	464,731,862	3,645,956,050	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2013	Dividend and Bonus Shares	3,317,819,156	6,963,775,206	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2022	Dividend and Bonus Shares	4,777,149,790	11,740,924,996	Indonesia Stock Exchange

CHRONOLOGY OF ISSUANCE AND/OR OTHER SECURITIES LISTING

YEAR	DESCRIPTION	FROM	NOMINAL	LISTING
2008	Subordinate Bond of Bank Mega year 2007	A (idn) from Fitch Ratings Indonesia	Rp1,000,000,000,000	Indonesia Stock Exchange
2020	<p>This transaction was conducted to fulfill the OJK regulation No. 14/POJK.03/2017. This transaction has been approved by the Shareholders as stated in the deed of minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders dated 06 March 2020.</p> <p>On May 27 2020, PT Bank Mega, Tbk together with PT Mega Corpora signed the 2020 PT Bank Mega, Tbk Subordinated Bond Issuance Agreement, which is called "PT Bank Mega Subordinated Bond I Tbk. 2020 year".</p> <p>With a Subordinated Bond Transaction Value of Rp50,000,000,000 with a period of 5 years from the date of issuance, the Subordinated Bond Interest Rate is a fixed interest rate, 9.00% per year.</p>	N/A	Rp50,000,000,000	N/A

CORPORATE GROUP STRUCTURE





Buka Tabungan atau Apply Kartu Kredit

BONUS Rp25rb*

MPC Points



- Bebas Biaya Transfer Antarbank
- Diskon s/d 50% di ribuan merchant

DOWNLOAD SEKARANG

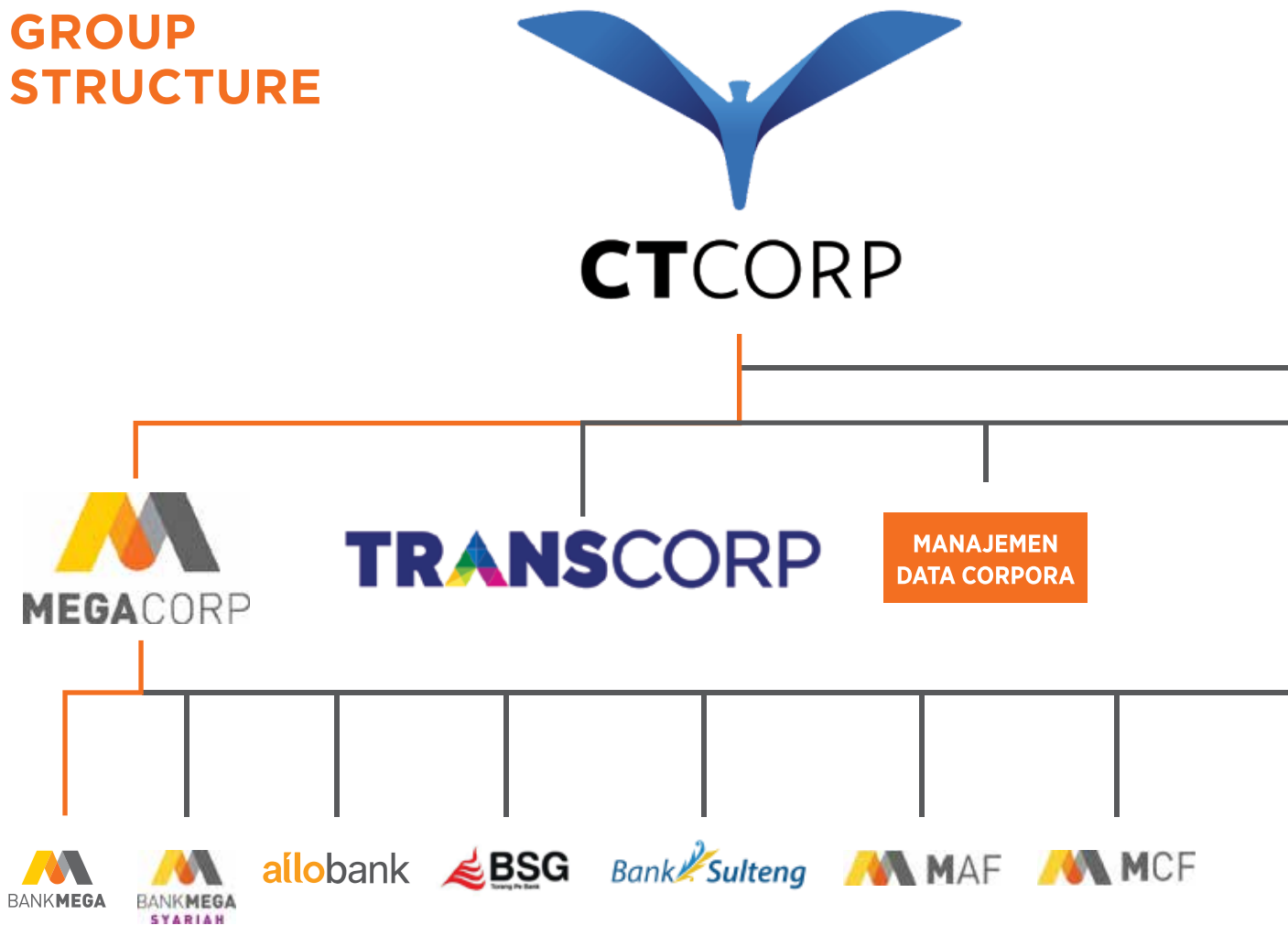
Periode promo 1 Nov - 25 Des 2022

*Syarat & Ketentuan Berlaku

MEGACALL 08041500010 | www.bankmega.com

Bank Mega berizin dan diawasi oleh OJK | Bank Mega merupakan peserta penjaminan LPS

BUSINESS GROUP STRUCTURE



Referring to the business structure of PT CT Corpora (“CT Corp”), PT Mega Corpora is the majority share holder of Bank Mega while Bank Mega is the business pillar of CT Corp with business units operating in financial services sector under its wing. The position of Mega Corpora is parallel to the two other groups of companies, i.e. PT Trans Corpora which engages in media, lifestyle and entertainment businesses, and PT Manajemen Data Corpora. The three groups of companies run a synergistic business activities within the CT Corp ecosystem.

PT CT Corpora (“CT Corp”) is a leading consumer-oriented business group engages in financial, media, retail, property, lifestyle, and entertainment services industries. Some of CT Corp’s main businesses other than Bank Mega, namely Carrefour and TRANSmart – the largest Hypermarket network in Indonesia; Trans TV and Trans 7 - two leading television channels in Indonesia; Transvision - the second largest Direct to Home paid television service provider in Indonesia; and Detik.com - the number one news portal in Indonesia.

CT ARSA FOUNDATION


MEGA FINANCE


MEGA INSURANCE


PFI MEGA LIFE


MEGA CAPITAL
Sekuritas


MEGA ASSET

SISTEM
PEMBAYARAN
DIGITAL

CT GLOBAL
FINANCE PTE. LTD

GLOBAL AIR
PTE. LTD

MINTVILLE
CORPORATION

PACIFIC AIR
HOLDINGS LTD

FINEGOLD
RESOURCES LTD

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

By the end of 2022, Bank Mega has no subsidiaries. The related companies with Bank Mega are as follows:

Sister Company:

- PT Bank Mega Syariah
- PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk (dh. PT Bank Harda Internasional Tbk)
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara & Gorontalo
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
- PT Mega Auto Finance
- PT Mega Central Finance
- PT Asuransi Umum Mega
- PT PFI Mega Life Insurance (dh. PT Asuransi Jiwa Mega Indonesia)
- PT Mega Capital Sekuritas
- PT Mega Asset Management
- PT Mega Finance
- Sistem Pembayaran Digital

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS AND/OR PROFESSIONS

SHARE LISTING	
NAME	INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE
ADDRESS	Bursa Efek Indonesia Building Tower Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Phone 021 5150-515 Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia
SHARE REGISTER	
NAME	PT DATINDO ENTRYCOM
ADDRESS	JL. Hayam Wuruk No. 28 Phone 021 350-8077 Fax. 021 350-8078 Jakarta 10120 - Indonesia
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRM	
NAME	KOSASIH, NURDIYAMAN, MULYADI, TJAHJO & REKAN
ADDRESS	Cyber 2 Tower 20 th Floor Jl. HR.Rasuna Said Blok X-5 Jakarta 12950 - Indonesia Phone 021 2553-9200 Fax. 021 2553-9298
SERVICES	Audit for Annual Financial Statement
FEE	Rp1,600,000,000
ASSIGNMENT PERIOD	Year 2022

COMPANY WEBSITE INFORMATION

The general public can access information about Bank Mega, one of which is through the company's website <https://bankmega.com> which is displayed in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. The existence of Bank Mega's website is a form of implementing corporate information disclosure which refers to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No.8/POJK.04/2015 concerning websites of public companies and issuers. Based on these regulations, the Company is required to contain the required information and it is updated periodically from year to year by taking into account the 4 (four) main sections of information that must be posted on the company's website, namely:

1. General information regarding issuers or public companies
2. Information for investors
3. Corporate governance information
4. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) information

MENU INFORMATION ON THE BANK MEGA WEBSITE

PERSONAL

Personalized Products:

- Credit card
- Individual Savings
- Loans
- Mega Cash Line

Personal Service:

- Wealth Management
- Individual Services
- MPC

BUSINESS

Products for Business:

- Business Savings
- Business Loans
- Loan Funds
- Special Financing

Services for Business:

- Capital market
- Treasury
- International Services
- Business Services

SERVICES

- M-Smile
- Mega Internet
- Mega ATM
- Megacash Bank Mega
- Mega Pass
- M-Money
- Consolidated Financial Statements and E-Statements

ABOUT US

- Profile
- Committee Management
- Investor Relations
- Corporate governance
- CSR
- MegaZines
- Network
- Contact us

OFFICE NETWORK ADDRESS

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
1	KC JKT SUDIRMAN	Sudirman Plaza Lantai Dasar Jl.Jend Sudirman Kav. 76-78	02157935988	02157935959	DKI JAKARTA
2	KCP JKT HASYIM ASHARI	Jl. KH. Hasyim Ashari No. 9 E	0216329327	0216326585	DKI JAKARTA
3	KCP JKT BENHIL	Jl. Bendungan Hilir Raya No. 88	02157951661	02157951661	DKI JAKARTA
4	KCP SBY KERTAJAYA	Jl. Kertajaya No. 65	0315014655	0315014653	JAWA TIMUR
5	KC DENPASAR	Jl. Teuku Umar No. 263	0361237137	0361237136	BALI
6	KCP JKT KOTA	Jl. Pintu Besar Utara No. 31-33	0216902667	0216913083	DKI JAKARTA
7	KCP SBY KEMBANG JEPUN	Jl. Kembang Jepun No. 180-184	0313525343	0313552206	JAWA TIMUR
8	KC SBY YOS SUDARSO	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 17	0315310241	0315457193	JAWA TIMUR
9	KC SBY SUNGKONO	Kompleks Wonokitri Indah Kav. S 3- 5 Jl. May. Jend Sungkono	0315619731	0315661183	JAWA TIMUR
10	KC MALANG	Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprpto No. 27	0341361653	0341361658	JAWA TIMUR
11	KC JOMBANG	Jl. K.H. Wachid Hasyim No. 181	0321861473	0321861282	JAWA TIMUR
12	KCP JKT PLAZA BUMI DAYA	Plaza Bumi Daya Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 61	0212302155	0212302156	DKI JAKARTA
13	KCP JKT SENEN	Kompl. Pertokoan Segitiga Senen Blok C 8 Jl. Senen Raya No. 135	0213855124	0213852324	DKI JAKARTA
14	KCP DENPASAR SEMINYAK	Jl Raya Basangkasa No. 10	0361737727	0361737728	BALI
15	KC JKT EQUITY TOWER	Gedung Perkantoran Equity Tower Ground Floor A1 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Lot.9 SCBD	02129035252	02129035394	DKI JAKARTA
16	KCP JKT FATMAWATI	Jl. RS. Fatmawati No. 80 E - F	02175915141	02175914868	DKI JAKARTA
17	KCP CIMAHI TRANSMART	Gedung Transmart Cimahi Unit G-4, Jl. Raya Cimahi	02286001144	02286001145	JAWA BARAT
18	KCP JKT KEBON JERUK	Komplek Graha Kencana Jl. Perjuangan No. 88C & 88D	02153673982	02153673979	DKI JAKARTA
19	KC BANDUNG	Menara Bank Mega Bandung Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 283 Lt. 1 & 2	02287341000	02287340910	JAWA BARAT
20	KCP JKT RASUNA SAID	Menara Mega Syariah, Lt.1 Jl. HR. Rasuna Said, Kav. 19A	02129852020	02129852021	DKI JAKARTA
21	KC JKT PLUIT	Jl. Pluit Kencana Raya No. 98-100	0216628873	0216628874	DKI JAKARTA
22	KCP JKT SUNTER	Komplek Rukan Puri Mutiara Blok A No. 83 Jl. Griya Utama Sunter Agung	02165306423	02165306426	DKI JAKARTA
23	KCP JKT BINTARO	Bintaro Sektor I Blok E - 20	0217351008	0217351012	DKI JAKARTA
24	KCP SBY GRESIK	Kompleks Pertokoan Multi Sarana Plaza Blok A No. 8 Jl. Gubernur Suryo	0313979936	0313982015	JAWA TIMUR
25	KC JKT ROXY	Niaga Roxy Mas B II No.1 Jl.KH.Hasyim Ashari	0216334956	0216334957	DKI JAKARTA
26	KCP BKS KALIMALANG	Komp. Ruko XML (Kalimalang) No.43 Jl.KH.Noer Ali	0218640525	0218640779	JAWA BARAT

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
27	KCP JKT SAHARJO	Jl. Prof.Dr.Soepomo No. 32	02183702359	0218295198	DKI JAKARTA
28	KCP JKT TANJUNG DUREN	Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No. 139	0215645966	0215645967	DKI JAKARTA
29	KCP JKT RAWAMANGUN	Jl. Paus 89 B	0214753070	0214756277	DKI JAKARTA
30	KC KEDIRI	Jl. Erlangga No. 19	0354694009	0354694010	JAWA TIMUR
31	KC SEMARANG	Menara Bank Mega Semarang Lt. GF, Jl. Pandanaran No. 82	02486460900	0243549371	JAWA TENGAH
32	KC YOGYAKARTA	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 44	0274548622	0274548623	YOGYAKARTA
33	KCP JKT CIKINI	Jl. Cikini Raya No. 28A	0213157671	0213157617	DKI JAKARTA
34	KCP BDG PASIR KALIKI	Jl. Pasirkaliki No. 167	0226002708	0226002707	JAWA BARAT
35	KC BKS A. YANI	Ruko Bekasi Mas Jl. A. Yani Kav. A 3-5	02188960133	02188960134	JAWA BARAT
36	KCP SBY KEDUNGORO	Jl. Kedungdoro 105	0315354494	0315354530	JAWA TIMUR
37	KCP JKT PASAR BARU	Jl. Sukarjo Wiryopranoto No. 7 A	0216011888	0216011883	DKI JAKARTA
38	KCP JKT TANAH ABANG	Jl. Fachrudin Tanah Abang Bukit Blok C No. 49	0213926751	02131924088	DKI JAKARTA
39	KCP JKT JEMBATAN LIMA	Komplek Ruko Jembatan Lima Indah No. 15 E Jl. K.H. Mas Mansyur	0216331341	0216330785	DKI JAKARTA
40	KCP JKT GLODOK	Komplek Ruko Glodok Plaza Blok G No. 5	0216598088	0216000113	DKI JAKARTA
41	KCP JKT JATINEGARA	Jl. Jatinegara Timur Raya No. 101, Komp. Bona Gabe	0218515408	0218515438	DKI JAKARTA
42	KCP SBY KAPAS KRAMPUNG	Jl. Kapas Krampung No. 186	0315026033	0315025977	JAWA TIMUR
43	KC MEDAN	Jl. Kapt. Maulana Lubis No. 11	0614511618	0614565449	SUMATERA UTARA
44	KCP BSD	Komplek BSD Sektor VII Blok RL No. 27	0215388208	0215388211	BANTEN
45	KCP BDG KOPO	Komplek Ruko Kopo Plaza Jl. Lingkar Selatan Blok B No. 8	0226002955	0226002957	JAWA BARAT
46	KCP JKT GEDUNG JAYA	Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 12	02131927937	02131928036	DKI JAKARTA
47	KCP JKT TANJUNG KARANG	Jl. Tanjung Karang No. 3-4A	0212305364	0212305362	DKI JAKARTA
48	KCP JKT KEMANG	Wisma Bakrie CSU Lt. 1 Jl. Kemang Raya No. 4	0217180771	0217180773	DKI JAKARTA
49	KC SOLO	Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 323	0271733660	0271733662	JAWA TENGAH
50	KC LAMPUNG	Jl. Laksamana Malahayati 8	0721474668	0721474670	LAMPUNG
51	KC PADANG	Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 42 B-C	075120999	075123099	SUMATERA BARAT
52	KC PEKANBARU	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 351	0761885888	0761854030	RIAU
53	KC JAMBI	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 102	07417550805	074124008	JAMBI
54	KC BATAM	Jl. Sultan Abdul Rahman Komplek Lumbung Rejeki Blok D No. 5-6, RT 001 RW 002, Kel. Lubuk Baja Kota Kec. Lubuk Baja, Nagoya	07784884100	07784884101	KEPULAUAN RIAU
55	KCP MDN HARYONO	Jl. MT. Haryono No. 144 - 146	0614157165	0614157056	SUMATERA UTARA
56	KC SAMARINDA	Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 33B	0541748899	0541736919	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
57	KCP JKT PASAR MINGGU	Gedung ILP Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu No. 39A	0217974337	02179195646	DKI JAKARTA
58	KC BALIKPAPAN	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 33 - 34	0542441516	0542441586	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
59	KC BANJARMASIN	Jl. S. Parman No. 37	05116739000	05116710022	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
60	KC MAKASSAR	Jl. A. Yani No. 7	04113623232	04113618107	SULAWESI SELATAN
61	KCP SBY JEMUR ANDAYANI	Jl. Jemur Andayani No. 11C	0318434951	0318434957	JAWA TIMUR
62	KCP MALANG KYAI TAMIN	Jl. Kyai Tamin No. 35 - 41	0341343877	0341343873	JAWA TIMUR

COMPANY PROFILE
OFFICE NETWORK ADDRESS

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
63	KC CIREBON	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 2B RT.04/RW.02	0231211110	0231238800	JAWA BARAT
64	KCP UBUD	Jl. Raya Ubud, Ds. Kutur No. 115	0361977635	0361977636	BALI
65	KCP JKT JAYAKARTA	Jl. Pangeran Jayakarta No. 109A	0216266687	0216266683	DKI JAKARTA
66	KC PALEMBANG	Jl. Kapt. A. Rivai No. 31 F	0711373160	0711354140	SUMATERA SELATAN
67	KCP JKT DUTA MAS	Komp. Pertokoan Duta Mas Fatmawati Blok B1 No. 6 Jl. RS. Fatmawati No. 39	0217233830	0217233782	DKI JAKARTA
68	KC JKT CEMPAKA MAS	Rusun Hunian Graha Cempaka Mas Blok B, Jl. Letjen Suprpto No. 1	0214222929	0214222980	DKI JAKARTA
69	KC JKT MANGGA DUA	Ruko Harco Mangga Dua Blok E 32, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya	0216000188	0216123162	DKI JAKARTA
70	KCP BDG BUAH BATU	Jl. Buah Batu No. 141	0227322855	0227322856	JAWA BARAT
71	KCP BDG SETRASARI	Jl. Prof.Dr.Soeria Soemantri Kav. 7	0222009860	0222009858	JAWA BARAT
72	KC JKT TENDEAN	Menara Bank Mega Lt. Dasar Jl. Kapt. Tendean Kav. 12-14A	02179175888	0217990868	DKI JAKARTA
73	KC MANADO	Kawasan Mega Mas Blok IB No.1 Jl. PiereTendean (Boulevard)	0431879555	0431879561	SULAWESI UTARA
74	KCP TANGERANG	Jl. Daan Mogot No. 27 B	02155772060	02155772063	BANTEN
75	KCP JKT KELAPA GADING	Jl. Boulevard Barat Blok LA 1 No. 5-6	02145854822	02145854819	DKI JAKARTA
76	KCP MDN CIREBON	Jl. Cirebon No. 45	0614555525	0614555508	SUMATERA UTARA
77	KCP MAKASAR A.YANI	Jl. A. Yani No. 43	04113618356	04113617447	SULAWESI SELATAN
78	KC JKT THE PRIME SUNTER	The PRIME - Office Suites Lantai Lobby Suites D Jl. Yos Sudarso Kav. 30	021 22657125	021 22657126	DKI JAKARTA
79	KCP LAMPUNG - KARTINI	Jl. Kartini Blok B1 No. 25	0721242468	0721242471	LAMPUNG
80	KCP PALEMBANG SAYANGAN	Jl. Sayangan No. 72	0711375838	0711375607	SUMATERA SELATAN
81	KCP SOLO URIP SUMOHARJO	Jl. Urip Sumiharjo No. 47	0271662668	0271662601	JAWA TENGAH
82	KCP YOGYAKARTA SRIWEDANI	Jl. Sriwedani No. 6	0274554949	0274557420	YOGYAKARTA
83	KCP MAKASAR PANAKUKANG	Jl. Raya Boulevard Jasper II No. 45 C	0411425036	0411425037	SULAWESI SELATAN
84	KCP JKT WARUNG BUNCIT	Wisma Perkasa Jl. Warung Buncit Raya 21 B	0217902530	0217902532	DKI JAKARTA
85	KCP JKT MUARA KARANG	Jl. Muara Karang Raya No. 50 E	0216621018	0216621135	DKI JAKARTA
86	KCP TGR CIPUTAT	Kompl. Pertokoan Megamal Blok A/3, Ciputat Jl. Ciputat Raya	217444221	0217443661	BANTEN
87	KCP JKT LOKASARI	Komplek Pertokoan THR Lokasari Blok B 25 - 27 Jl. Mangga Besar	0216259886	0216591325	DKI JAKARTA
88	KC PONTIANAK	Jl. H. Agus Salim No. 10 - 12	0561739822	0561749078	KALIMANTAN BARAT
89	KC BOGOR	Jl. Ir. Juanda No. 38 - 40	02518356545	02518356546	JAWA BARAT
90	KCP BKS CIKARANG	Ruko Menteng, Blok A/6 Jl. MH.Thamrin Lippo Cikarang	02189907877	02189907879	JAWA BARAT
91	KCP CIPADUNG TRANSMART	Transmart Cipadung Unit GF 006, Jl. A.H. Nasution No. 73	022-87836456	022-87836446	JAWA BARAT
92	KCP JKT PERMATA HIJAU	Grand ITC Permata Hijau Ruko Emerald No. 9 Jl. Arteri Permata Hijau	02153663522	02153663516	DKI JAKARTA
93	KCP BDG JUANDA	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 126B	0222532129	0222532017	JAWA BARAT

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
94	KCP BDG SUDIRMAN	Komplek Ruko Sudirman Plaza Blok 91F, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 66-68	0224260117	0224260116	JAWA BARAT
95	KCP JKT ITC MANGGA DUA	ITC Mangga Dua Lt. 4 Blok AB No. 39-42 Jl. Mangga Dua Raya	02162300855	02162300880	DKI JAKARTA
96	KCP BALIKPAPAN SUDIRMAN	Komp. Balikpapan Permai No. 9, Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0542443448	0542443449	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
97	KCP SAMARINDA S. PARMAN	Komp. Ruko Simpang Dr. Sutomo Petak 1 Jl. S. Parman No. 1	0541201222	0541202048	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
98	KCP MADIUN	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 23	0351483678	0351483676	JAWA TIMUR
99	KCP SBY NGAGEL	Komp. RMI, Jl. Ngagel Jaya Selatan Blok D - 12	0315017115	0315052956	JAWA TIMUR
100	KC MATARAM	Jl. Pejanggalik 129	0370648988	0370648090	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
101	KC PURWOKERTO	Komplek Ruko Kranji Megah Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 393	0281642758	0281642741	JAWA TENGAH
102	KCP MALANG KAWI	Jl. Terusan Kawi No. 2 Kav. 7	0341576234	0341576232	JAWA TIMUR
103	KCP PALEMBANG PTC	PTC Blok 18 Jl. R. Sukanto No. 8A	0711382382	0711382234	SUMATERA SELATAN
104	KC JKT PONDOK INDAH	Pondok Indah Plaza I Jl. Taman Duta I Blok UA 14	02175911608	02175911607	DKI JAKARTA
105	KCP KUDUS	Komp. Pertokoan Ahmad Yani No. 15, Jl. Ahmad Yani	0291446458	0291446369	JAWA TENGAH
106	KCP BANJARMASIN BANJARBARU	Jl. Jend. A. Yani KM. 36,5	05114787575	05114787585	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
107	KCP JKT KRAMAT RAYA	Jl. Kramat Raya No. 178 B	0213144377	0213144585	DKI JAKARTA
108	KCP JKT CINERE	Jl. Cinere Raya Blok A No. 1 B	0217535438	0217536148	JAWA BARAT
109	KCP SEMARANG PETERONGAN	Ruko Peterongan Plaza Blok A-12 Jl. MT. Haryono No. 719	0248413255	0248413236	JAWA TENGAH
110	KCP CIBUBUR CITRA GRAND	Komp. Ruko Citra Grand Blok R1 No. 16 Jl. Raya Alternatif Cibubur	02184592345	0218452345	JAWA BARAT
111	KC JEMBER	Jl. A. Yani No. 19	0331481010	0331481616	JAWA TIMUR
112	KCP JKT GREEN GARDEN	Komplek Ruko Green Garden Blok I-9 No. 12A, Jl. Panjang	0215800123	0215811506	DKI JAKARTA
113	KC KENDARI	Jl. A. Yani No. 30 AB Blok A3 dan A4	04013133232	04013128733	SULAWESI TENGGARA
114	KCP DEPOK ITC	Jl. Margonda Raya No. 56	02177214436	02177214435	JAWA BARAT
115	KCP SBY SIDOARJO	Jl. A. Yani No. 41-43 Blok C	0318959787	0318959786	JAWA TIMUR
116	KCP BLITAR	Jl. Cepaka No. 5	0342816398	0342816397	JAWA TIMUR
117	KCP JKT MAYESTIK	Jl. Kyai Maja No. 53 C Jakarta 12130	02172798545	02172798556	DKI JAKARTA
118	KCP PALU MANONDA	Komplek Ruko Patra Moderen Blok J1 No. 7-8, Jl. Labu	0451460600	0451460601	SULAWESI TENGAH
119	KCP JKT TUBAGUS ANGKE	Jl. Tubagus Angke Komp. Duta Mas Blok D9/A Kav. 7	02156944575	02156944576	DKI JAKARTA
120	KCP CILEGON	Jl. Raya SA Tirtayasa No. 17 G	0254388882	0254388622	BANTEN
121	KCP BEKASI JUANDA	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 137 Blok A No. 5	0218806229	0218807215	JAWA BARAT
122	KC TEGAL	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 103	0283324545	0283324600	JAWA TENGAH
123	KCP TANJUNG PINANG	Jl. Merdeka No. 1	0771313911	0771314419	KEPULAUAN RIAU
124	KCP JKT CEMPAKA PUTIH	Gedung Tindra Unit J Jl. Letjend Suprpto No. 60 Cempaka Putih	0214225877	0214225887	DKI JAKARTA

COMPANY PROFILE
OFFICE NETWORK ADDRESS

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
125	KCP JKT KEBON JERUK INTERCON	Komplek Ruko Intercon Plaza Blok F No. 9 Jl. Taman Kebon Jeruk Jakarta	02158903686	02158933789	DKI JAKARTA
126	KCP TULUNGAGUNG	Jl. Diponegoro No. 130 Tamanan	0355337069	0355337066	JAWA TIMUR
127	KCP SBY MULYOSARI	Jl. Mulyosari No. 360 E	0315910343	0315912894	JAWA TIMUR
128	KCP BANJARMASIN A.YANI	Jl. A.Yani KM 3,5 No. 66 A Karang Mekar	05113263399	05113266681	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
129	KC PALU	Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 15	0451456401	0451456407	SULAWESI TENGAH
130	KCP MANADO SAM RATULANGI	Perkantoran Wanea Plaza Blok A1/1, Jl. Sam Ratulangi	0431854842	0431854809	SULAWESI UTARA
131	KCP JKT MT.HARYONO	Wisma Indomobil I Jl. MT.Haryono Kav. 8	0218520778	0218520180	DKI JAKARTA
132	KCP SEMARANG SUARI	Ruko Suari Blok D Jl. Suari No. 7	0243522992	0243522991	JAWA TENGAH
133	KCP PEKALONGAN	Jl. KH.Mansyur No. 30 Blok 5 & 6	0285431238	0285431239	JAWA TENGAH
134	KCP PEKANBARU RIAU	Jl. Riau No. 56 B	076133299	076138600	RIAUI
135	KCP JAMBI WILTOP	Komp. Pertokoan Wiltop Jl. Sultan Thaha No. 29-30	07417837169	07417837168	JAMBI
136	KC TASIKMALAYA	Jl. Gunung Sabeulah No. 2 D	0265338509	0265337735	JAWA BARAT
137	KCP SBY HR.MUHAMMAD	Komp. Ruko HR. Muhammad Square Kav. A1 Jl. HR. Muhammad 140B-1	0317382861	0317382859	JAWA TIMUR
138	KCP JKT PURI INDAH	Rukan Sentra Niaga Puri Indah Blok T-6 No. 22	02158356388	02158356387	DKI JAKARTA
139	KC SBY DARMO	Jl. Raya Darmo No. 95 A	0315688566	0315688575	JAWA TIMUR
140	KCP DENPASAR GATOT SUBROTO	Jl. Gatot Subroto Tengah 296 C	0361424600	0361430588	BALI
141	KCP BOGOR PADJAJARAN	Ruko Sentra V Point Jl. Padjadjaran No. 1 Blok ZC	02518387030	02518364018	JAWA BARAT
142	KCP CILACAP	Jl. A Yani Square No. 2-3	0282520366	0282520122	JAWA TENGAH
143	KCP JKT CITRA GARDEN	Komp. Ruko Citraniaga No. A2 Jl. Kebahagiaan	02154370788	02154370790	DKI JAKARTA
144	KCP MAKASSAR METRO SQUARE	Jl. Veteran Utara, Komp. Ruko Makassar Sq Blok B/7	04113626565	0411'3625212	SULAWESI SELATAN
145	KCP JKT KELAPA GADING BOULEVARD RAYA	Jl. Boulevard Raya Blok CN 3 No. 3, Kelapa Gading	02145840533	02145854819	DKI JAKARTA
146	KCP JAMBI TRANSMART	Transmart Jambi Unit GF 19 Jl. Jend Sudirman Kel. Tambaksari, Kec. Jambi Selatan	07413611084	07413611085	JAMBI
147	KCP BEKASI JABABEKA	Ruko Jababeka 1 Shop House Blok B 14-15	0218934646	0218934346	JAWA BARAT
148	KCP JKT UNTAR	Universitas Tarumanagara Jl. Letnan Jendral S Parman No. 1, Gd Blok I, Grogol	02156963004	02156962415	DKI JAKARTA
149	KCP PATI	Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 87	0295385663	0295386223	JAWA TENGAH
150	KCP PURWAKARTA	Jl. RE Martadinata No. 12	0264200018	0264200019	JAWA BARAT
151	KCP GARUT	Jl. Ciledug No. 146	0262242191	0262242190	JAWA BARAT
152	KCP BOJONEGORO	Jl. Untung Surapati No. 18	0353893500	0353893505	JAWA TIMUR
153	KCP TANGERANG CENTER	Komplek Mahkota Mas Ged. Transmart Tangerang Center Lt. GF, Jl. MH. Thamrin	02129155100	02129155102	BANTEN
154	KCP JKT PANTAI INDAH KAPUK	Rukan Cordoba Blok G No. 17 Bukit Golf Mediterania Pantai Indah Kapuk	02155966039	02155966040	DKI JAKARTA
155	KCP MDN PULO BRAYAN	Jl. Yos Sudarso Komodor Laut No. 16/EF	0616636110	0616636106	SUMATERA UTARA
156	KCP PALOPO	Jl Kelapa No. 60	047124800	047121002	SULAWESI SELATAN

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
157	KCP MAMUJU	Jl. Andi Pangerang Pettarani No. 45	042622433	042622290	SULAWESI BARAT
158	KCP TIMIKA	Jl. Cendrawasih No. 99 Distrik Mimika Baru	0901323918	0901323939	PAPUA
159	KCP GORONTALO	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 139	0435824999	0435829977	GORONTALO
160	KCP MERAUKE	Jl. Raya Mandala No. 330	0971324500	0971324700	PAPUA
161	KCP SORONG	Jl. Sudirman No. 60	0951331731	0951331922	PAPUA BARAT
162	KCP KLATEN	Jl. Pemuda Selatan No. 119	0272329242	0272329241	JAWA TENGAH
163	KCP PROBOLINGGO	Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 35	0335437929	0335437922	JAWA TIMUR
164	KC BENGKULU	Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 237	0736347088	073625543	BENGKULU
165	KCP SERANG	Jl. A Yani No. 15	0254216070	0254216027	BANTEN
166	KCP SUMBAWA	Jl. Diponegoro No. 55	0371626669	0371626660	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
167	KCP BANYUWANGI	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 46	0333419288	0333419282	JAWA TIMUR
168	KCP SUKABUMI	Jl. Sudirman No. 49	0266215500	0266217600	JAWA BARAT
169	KCP SAMPIT	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 51	053130902	053132051	KALIMANTAN TENGAH
170	KCP MAGELANG	Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 139	0293313226	0293313125	JAWA TENGAH
171	KCP TARAKAN	Jl. Sudirman No. 2	055121108	055122558	KALIMANTAN UTARA
172	KC TERNATE	Jl. Babula No. 2	09213128550	09213128577	MALUKU UTARA
173	KCP KETAPANG	Jl. Let Jend R Suprpto No. 159	05343037099	05343037098	KALIMANTAN BARAT
174	KCP MDN ISKANDAR MUDA	Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda No. 137	0614564676	0614564611	SUMATERA UTARA
175	KCP SINTANG	Jl. MT Haryono No. 15	056522255	056522252	KALIMANTAN BARAT
176	KC PARE- PARE	Jl. Bau Maseppe No. 451	042124588	042124800	SULAWESI SELATAN
177	KC PALANGKARAYA	Jl. A Yani No. 66	05363241444	05363241441	KALIMANTAN TENGAH
178	KCP BITUNG	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 01 Lingkungan V	043834454	043834820	SULAWESI UTARA
179	KCP JKT GADING ORCHARD	Komp. Orchard Square Jl. Raya Kelapa Hybrida Blk GOS No. B19	02129077300	02129077340	DKI JAKARTA
180	KCP JKT TB SIMATUPANG	Gedung AJMI Jl. TB Simatupang Kav. 88	02150812101	02150812102	DKI JAKARTA
181	KCP BKS PONDOK GEDE	Pondok Gede Plaza Jl. Raya Pondok Gede Blok C/21-22	02184938487	02184938488	JAWA BARAT
182	KCP JKT TAMAN PALEM	Komp. Perum. Taman Palem Blok B17 No. 65-66	02155951983	02155951986	DKI JAKARTA
183	KCP SUMEDANG	Jl. Prabu Geusan Ulun No. 53	0261201799	0261201649	JAWA BARAT
184	KCP MAJALAYA	Blok Pasar Tengah Jl. Pasar Tengah No. 28	02285963789	02285963790	JAWA BARAT
185	KCP JEPARA	Jl. Pemuda No. 3A	0291597825	0291597832	JAWA TENGAH
186	KCP SITUBONDO	Jl. Argopuro No. 102	0338672800	0338674300	JAWA TIMUR
187	KCP LEMBANG	Jl. Raya Lembang No. 360	0222787002	0222784755	JAWA BARAT
188	KCP SBY WIYUNG	Jl. Raya Menganti Wiyung No. 18	0317524378	0317524726	JAWA TIMUR
189	KCP CIANJUR	Jl. Dr. Muwardi No. 110	0263262856	0263262866	JAWA BARAT
190	KCP KEDIRI PARE	Jl. Pahlawan Kusuma Bangsa No. 39	0354392900	0354395700	JAWA TIMUR
191	KCP JATIBARANG	Jl. Mayor Dasuki No. 176	02345357268	02345357262	JAWA BARAT
192	KCP NGANJUK	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 77	0358331777	0358331771	JAWA TIMUR
193	KCP BDG SOEKARNO HATTA	Jl. Bypass Soekarno Hatta No. 592	0227508956	0227508987	JAWA BARAT

COMPANY PROFILE
OFFICE NETWORK ADDRESS

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
194	KC KUPANG	Jl. Moh. Hatta No. 30A	0380820500	0380820013	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR
195	KC CIMAHI	Jl. Raya Cimahi No. 517	0226635006	0226635007	JAWA BARAT
196	KCP BATURAJA	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 55	0735327201	0735327202	SUMATERA SELATAN
197	KCP SINGKAWANG	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 88	0562633828	0562634020	KALIMANTAN BARAT
198	KCP BONTANG	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No.33	054822525	054825077	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
199	KCP SANGATTA	Jl. Yos Sudarso II No. 29 RT. 29	05492027966	054921531	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
200	KCP JKT TANJUNG PRIOK	Jl. Enggano No. 68	02143800746	02143800745	DKI JAKARTA
201	KCP KARAWANG	Jl. Ahmad Yani No.87	02678453029	02678453024	JAWA BARAT
202	KCP BOYOLALI	Jl. Raya Pandanaran No. 51	0276325100	0276325355	JAWA TENGAH
203	KCP BENGKALIS	Jl. Ahmad Yani	076622286	076622287	RIAU
204	KCP PELAIHARI	Jl. Ahmad Yani	051223234	051223100	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
205	KCP SUKOHARJO	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 119	0271592551	0271592046	JAWA TENGAH
206	KCP SAMBAS	Jl. Gusti Hamzah	0562393231	0562393227	KALIMANTAN BARAT
207	KCP SANGGAU	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 14	056422313	056421912	KALIMANTAN BARAT
208	KCP LUWUK BANGGAI	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 153	046123901	046123903	SULAWESI TENGAH
209	KCP CIBINONG	Jl. Mayor Oking	02187914557	02187914569	JAWA BARAT
210	KCP BONE	Jl. Jend. A Yani No. 2	048123001	048126232	SULAWESI SELATAN
211	KCP DEWI SARTIKA	Jl. Dewi Sartika Raya No. 71	02180877927	02180877317	DKI JAKARTA
212	KCP SUNGAI LIAT	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 106	071795927	071792862	BANGKA BELITUNG
213	KCP PEKANBARU NANGKA	Jl. Tuanku Tambusai No. 199	076139541	076139549	RIAU
214	KCP PANGKALAN KERINCI	Jl. Maharaja Indra Kel. & Kec. Pangkalan Kerinci	0761494478	0761494447	RIAU
215	KCP TANA PASER	Jl. R. Suprpto RT 08/04 No. 9	054321090	054321022	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
216	KCP NABIRE	Jl. Yos Sudarso	098424220	098424244	PAPUA
217	KCP PEKANBARU HARAPAN JAYA	Jl. H. Imam Munandar	076144133	076144122	RIAU
218	KCP JKT PASAR KRAMAT JATI	Ruko Pasar Induk Kramat Jati Blok D2 No. 11,12,&12A	02187788275	02187788285	DKI JAKARTA
219	KCP SBY TRANSMART RUNGKUT	Transmart Rungkut, Jl.Raya Kali Rungkut No.25	03187855261	03187855323	JAWA TIMUR
220	KCP BDG KOPO INDAH	Taman Kopo Indah II Blok IV A7	0225405399	0225405099	JAWA BARAT
221	KCP BARABAI	Jl. Garuda/ Pangeran Moh Noor	051742399	051742167	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
222	KCP BANJAR	Jl. Letjend. Suwanto No. 10	0265745535	0265745560	JAWA BARAT
223	KCP RANTAU PRAPAT	Jl. Jend. A Yani No. 128	0624351129	0624351123	SUMATERA UTARA
224	KCP TENGGARONG	Jl. KH Achmad Muksin No. 56	05416666405	05417244724	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
225	KCP TNG KARAWACI	Ruko Perkantoran Pinangsia Blok H No. 062 & 063	0215519699	0215519747	BANTEN
226	KCP BATULICIN	Jl. Raya Batulicin	051874345	051874346	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
227	KCP TEBING TINGGI	Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani	062122666	062124666	SUMATERA UTARA
228	KCP SRAGEN	Jl. Sukowati No. 135	02718823171	0271232234	JAWA TENGAH
229	KCP JKT DUTA HARAPAN INDAH	Jl. Komp. Duta Harapan Indah Blok L-11 & L-12	02166602545	02166602414	DKI JAKARTA

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
230	KCP JKT BANDENGAN	Jl. Bandengan Utara No. 87	02166605145	02166605323	DKI JAKARTA
231	KCP TANJUNG TABALONG	Jl. Pangeran Antasari	05262022202	05262022780	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
232	KCP TROPODO	Komp. Tropodo Indah Jl. Raya Tropodo B1 & B5	0318662228	0318668524	JAWA TIMUR
233	KCP MUARA TEWEH	Jl. Yetro Sinseng	051924858	051924859	KALIMANTAN TENGAH
234	KCP KUALA KAPUAS	Jl. Jend. A Yani No. 104	051323551	051323580	KALIMANTAN TENGAH
235	KCP KISARAN	Jl. Cokroaminoto	062342399	062342326	SUMATERA UTARA
236	KCP PANGKAL PINANG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0717424709	0717424539	BANGKA BELITUNG
237	KCP TOMOHON	Jl. Babe Palar Matani III	04313157891	04313157791	SULAWESI UTARA
238	KCP DUMAI	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 75	0765438222	0765438221	RIAU
239	KCP TEMBILAHAN	Jl. M. Boya No. 18	076821601	076821602	RIAU
240	KCP TUBAN	Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 185	0356327678	0356326997	JAWA TIMUR
241	KCP PARIGI	Jl. Trans Sulawesi No. 163	045021555	045021035	SULAWESI TENGAH
242	KCP DURI	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0765594633	0765594631	RIAU
243	KCP UJUNG BATU	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	07627363303	07627363302	RIAU
244	KCP PRABUMULIH	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0713323600	0713322115	SUMATERA SELATAN
245	KCP SBY KLAMPIS	Jl. Klampis Jaya No. 88-90	0315963175	0315963194	JAWA TIMUR
246	KC PEMATANG SIANTAR	Jl. Sutomo, Siantar Business Center Blok E3 & E4	062222123	062243111	SUMATERA UTARA
247	KCP MEDAN KATAMSO	Komp. Grand Katamso Jl. Brigjen Katamso	0617853666	0617876601	SUMATERA UTARA
248	KCP KOTABARU	Jl. H. Agus Salim No. 11	051823633	051823662	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
249	KC TANGERANG GADING SERPONG	Jl. Bulevar Raya Gading, Serpong Kav Blok M5/15	02129000809	02129000769	BANTEN
250	KCP TANJUNG BALAI	Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto (d/h Sisingamangaraja)	0623595655	0623595889	SUMATERA UTARA
251	KCP MANADO CALACA	Ruko Pasar Calaca Unit 3	0431843320	0431843512	SULAWESI UTARA
252	KCP MAKASAR DAYA	Komp. Bukit Khatulistiwa Blok A No. 15-16	04114772158	04114772244	SULAWESI SELATAN
253	KCP TANJUNG REDEB	Jl. SM Aminuddin	055423077	055423079	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
254	KCP BELOPA	Jl. Topoka No.89 (Poros Palopo)	04713316111	04713316090	SULAWESI SELATAN
255	KCP TANJUNG PERAK	Jl. Perak Timur No. 196	0313283051	0313284896	JAWA TIMUR
256	KCP BDG RAJAWALI	Jl. Rajawali Barat No. 63	0226012858	0226012771	JAWA BARAT
257	KCP CIKAMPEK	Jl. Jend. A Yani No. 9	02648387344	02648387171	JAWA BARAT
258	KCP PINRANG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0421922266	0421923778	SULAWESI SELATAN
259	KC SIBOLGA	Jl. Brigjend Katamso No. 01	063126601	063126606	SUMATERA UTARA
260	KCP FAK-FAK	Jl. DR Salasa Namudat	095624430	095624515	PAPUA BARAT
261	KCP MAKASSAR TANJUNG BUNGA	Menara Bank Mega Makassar Lt. G & 1 Jl. Metro Tanjung Bunga	04118118900	04118118522	SULAWESI SELATAN
262	KCP PANGKALAN BUN	Jl. Sukma Aria Ningrat	053225103	053225105	KALIMANTAN TENGAH
263	KCP AMUNTAI	Jl. Norman Umar	052763522	052761969	KALIMANTAN SELATAN

COMPANY PROFILE
OFFICE NETWORK ADDRESS

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
264	KCP MAKASSAR TRANS STUDIO	Trans Studio Mall Extension LGM - 16, Jl. Metro Tj. Bunga	04113604061	-	SULAWESI SELATAN
265	KCP CILEGON TRANSMART	Transmart Cilegon Lt. GF. Jl. KH. Yasin Beji, Kel. Kebondalem, Kec. Purwakarta, Kota Cilegon	02547817747	02547818035	BANTEN
266	KCP BANDAR JAYA LAMPUNG	Jl. Proklamator	0725528288	0725528252	LAMPUNG
267	KCP JKT SEASONS CITY	Jl. Latumenten No. 33 Komp. Ruko Seasons City Blok E28 & E29	02129071491	02129071492	DKI JAKARTA
268	KCP SBY PASAR ATUM MALL	Pasar Atum Mall Lt. 3 No. BB-27 & BB-28 Jl. Stasiun Kota No. 22	0313552187	0313552195	JAWA TIMUR
269	KCP SENGKANG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	048521700	048522031	SULAWESI SELATAN
270	KCP MALANG DINOYO	Jl. MT. Haryono No. 140	0341553845	0341553841	JAWA TIMUR
271	KCP BREBES	Jl. Raya A.Yani No. 71	02386177500	02386177600	JAWA TENGAH
272	KCP MDN THAMRIN	Jl. MH Thamrin	0617334130	0617320430	SUMATERA UTARA
273	KCP SBY PASAR TURI	Ruko Pasar Turi Jl. Semarang 94 - 124 /B8	0315354817	0315354807	JAWA TIMUR
274	KCP MOJOKERTO	Jl. Mojopahit No. 380	0321383428	0321383440	JAWA TIMUR
275	KCP DENPASAR TRANSMART SUNSET ROAD	Carrefour Denpasar Sunset Road Unit GF 06 & 07 Jl. Gelogor Carik No.134X Br. Gelogor Carik	03614727122	03614727132	BALI
276	KCP CIREBON SURYA NEGARA	Jl. Surya Negara Blok D10-11	0231226949	0231223567	JAWA BARAT
277	KCP TANGERANG CITRA RAYA	Jl. Citra Raya Boulevard Blok H1 No. 15	02159401141	02159400516	BANTEN
278	KCP HAYAM WURUK	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 97A	0216284610	0216284609	DKI JAKARTA
279	KCP BALIKPAPAN SOEPRAPTO	Jl. Letjen. Soeprapto Komp. Pertokoan Plaza Kebun Sayur Blok T20	0542747266	0542747286	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
280	KCP BUKITTINGGI	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 113	075231200	075235317	SUMATERA BARAT
281	KCP SBY DHARMAHUSADA	Jl. Dharma Husada No. 113-113A	0315990114	0315990220	JAWA TIMUR
282	KCP TOBELO	Jl. Kemakmuran	09242621222	09242622218	MALUKU UTARA
283	KCP SALATIGA	Jl. Pemuda No. 1	0298329333	0298329415	JAWA TENGAH
284	KCP MDN KRAKATAU	Jl. Gunung Krakatau	0616615935	0616615934	SUMATERA UTARA
285	KCP MAKASSAR PETTARANI	Jl. A.P. Pettarani	0411435552	0411435590	SULAWESI SELATAN
286	KCP PONOROGO	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0352485881	0352488185	JAWA TIMUR
287	KCP PEMALANG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman	0284323737	0284323322	JAWA TENGAH
288	KCP TANGERANG ALAM SUTERA	Jl. SN-I No. 57	02153122880	02153122879	BANTEN
289	KCP JKT RADIO DALAM	Jl. Raya Radio Dalam No. 99 Kav. F, RT/RW 003/01	0217261868	0217260820	DKI JAKARTA
290	KCP MAROS	Jl. Jend. Sudirman (Poros Makassar Maros) Buttatua Utara	0411374610	0411374618	SULAWESI SELATAN
291	KCP BDG AHMAD YANI	Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 650	0227106630	0227106651	JAWA BARAT
292	KCP MALANG BOROBUDUR	Jl. Borobudur No. 11	0341487661	0341487669	JAWA TIMUR
293	KCP JKT PASAR KOJA	Pasar Koja, Jl. Kramat Raya No. 22 Blok B Kav 1&2	02143920018	02143920034	DKI JAKARTA
294	KC AMBON	Jl. Sultan Hairun	0911349038	0911349064	MALUKU
295	KCP MAKASSAR VETERAN SELATAN	Jl. Veteran Selatan	0411871886	0411871893	SULAWESI SELATAN
296	KCP MDN SETIABUDI	Jl. Setiabudi	0618214202	0618214203	SUMATERA UTARA
297	KCP JKT RAWASARI	Jl. Rawasari Selatan No. 1C & ID	0214241934	0214241966	DKI JAKARTA
298	KCP JKT PALMERAH	Jl. Palmerah Barat No. 32D & 32E	02153673340	02153673339	DKI JAKARTA

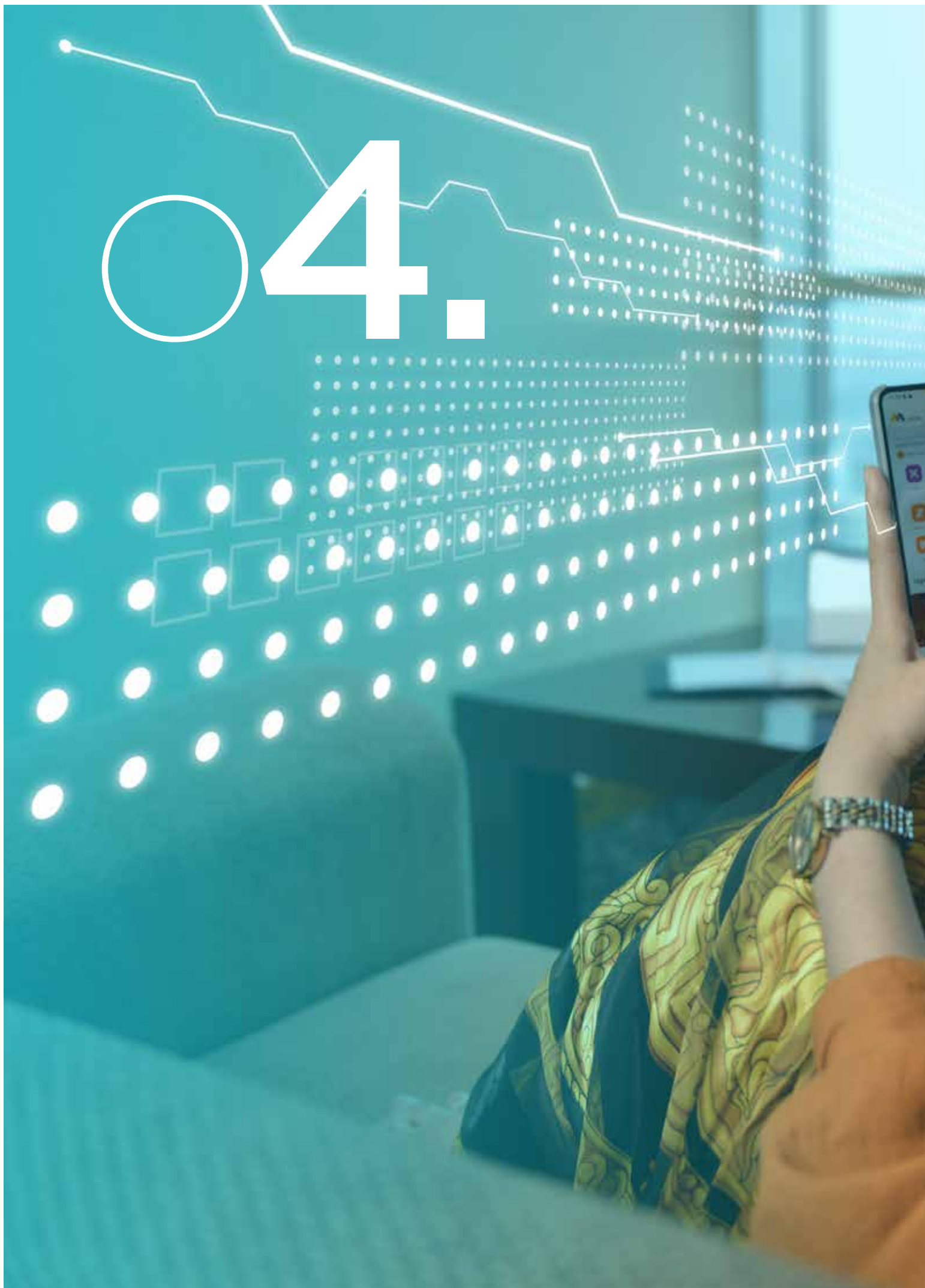
NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
299	KCP BOGOR PASAR ANYAR	Jl. Dewi Sartika Blok B1-B2 Pabaton Bogor	02518328880	02518328870	JAWA BARAT
300	KCP BKS TAMAN HARAPAN INDAH	Sentra Niaga Boulevard Hijau Blok SNI No. 27	02188866044	02188866045	JAWA BARAT
301	KCP JKT TELUK GONG	Jl. Kampung Gusti Blok N Kav. 54-55	0216602498	0216602494	DKI JAKARTA
302	KCP BKS GRAND MALL	Grand Mall Bekasi Ruko B/68 Jl. Jend Sudirman	02188964406	02188964408	JAWA BARAT
303	KCP BOGOR WARUNG JAMBU	Jl. Pajajaran Ruko No. 10 & 11	02518390020	02518390520	JAWA BARAT
304	KCP PURBALINGGA	Jl. Jend.Sudirman No. 88	0281894488	0281894899	JAWA TENGAH
305	KCP MANOKWARI	Jl. Yos Sudarso	0986214250	0986214248	PAPUA BARAT
306	KCP SEMARANG GANG TENGAH	Jl. Gang Tengah No. 102	0243568866	0243568867	JAWA TENGAH
307	KCP PONTIANAK SIANTAN	Jl. Khatulistiwa No. 168 E-F	0561887155	0561886321	KALIMANTAN BARAT
308	KCP LUBUK LINGGAU	Jl. Yos Sudarso	0733320656	0733320478	SUMATERA SELATAN
309	KCP BANGKALAN	Jl. KH. Lemah Duwur 53 Kel.Pejagan Kec. Bangkalan	0313090558	0313061588	JAWA TIMUR
310	KCP JAKARTA PURI KENCANA	Jl. Puri Kencana Blok K-7/2 M	02158302669	02158302695	DKI JAKARTA
311	KCP JAKARTA KELAPA GADING BUKIT INDAH	Jl. Bukit Gading Raya Blok A Kav. No. 25	02145876711	02145876712	DKI JAKARTA
312	KCP JAKARTA SUNTER GARDEN	Komp. Perum. Sunter Garden Blok B-VII Kav. No. 11A	02129385070	02129385071	DKI JAKARTA
313	KCP YOGYAKARTA GEJAYAN	Jl. Gejayan CT.X/22	0274581919	0274561967	YOGYAKARTA
314	KCP LAMPUNG PRINGSEWU	Jl. Jend. A.Yani No. 99	072924185	072924186	LAMPUNG
315	KCP TANGERANG MERDEKA	Jl. Merdeka No. 8	02155734999	02155734949	BANTEN
316	KCP TANGERANG CITY	Jl. Jend. Sudirman Ruko Tangcity Business Park Blok F Kav25	02129239230	02129239229	BANTEN
317	KCP JAKARTA RUKAN TOP KALIMALANG	Jl. Kalimalang E-6/1-2	02129361841	02129361833	DKI JAKARTA
318	KCP JAKARTA CIPULIR	Jl. Ciledug Raya No. 123 D	0217226221	0217226231	DKI JAKARTA
319	KCP SURABAYA KENJERAN	Jl. Kenjeran 83i	0313719665	0313719658	JAWA TIMUR
320	KCP BALIKPAPAN MT. HARYONO	Jl. MT. Haryono Komp. Balikpapan Baru Blok B1 No. 1	0542877735	0542876150	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
321	KCP JAKARTA BUNGUR	Jl. Bungur Besar No. 32C	02142878750	02142878760	DKI JAKARTA
322	KCP TANGERANG MUTIARA KARAWACI	Ruko Mutiara Karawaci Blok C No. 21	02155653342	02155653343	BANTEN
323	KCP SAMARINDA AHMAD YANI	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 23	05417776000	05417776001	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
324	KCP SOLO PALUR	Jl. Raya Palur No. 329	0271821544	0271821543	JAWA TENGAH
325	KCP GOWA	Jl. Usman Salengke No. 3	04118220388	04118220387	SULAWESI SELATAN
326	KCP PAMANUKAN	Jl. Ion Martasasmita No. 14B	0260553900	0260553922	JAWA BARAT
327	KCP SUKABUMI TIPAR GEDE	Jl. Tipar Gede No. 19	02666252400	02666252449	JAWA BARAT
328	KCP DENPASAR THAMRIN	Jl. Thamrin No. 45	0361426325	0361423025	BALI
329	KCP METRO LAMPUNG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 88	072544202	072543154	LAMPUNG
330	KCP PASURUAN	Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 123	0343415559	0343417449	JAWA TIMUR
331	KCP BANDUNG CIHAMPÉLAS	Jl. Cihampelas No. 119B	0222060999	0222060998	JAWA BARAT
332	KCP BANDUNG CARINGIN	Pasar Caringin Kav.All No .12 Jl. Soekarno Hatta	0225413644	0225413775	JAWA BARAT
333	KCP JAKARTA KUNINGAN CARD CENTER	Jl. Kompleks Rumah Sakit Mata Aini Kav. No.5 & 6	02129410724	02129410722	DKI JAKARTA
334	KCP BANDUNG UJUNG BERUNG	Jl. AH. Nasution No. 202	02288884212	02288884211	JAWA BARAT
335	KCP JAKARTA PANGGLIMA POLIM	Ruko Grand Panglima Polim Kav. 36, Jl. Panglima Polim Raya	02129501062	02129501051	DKI JAKARTA

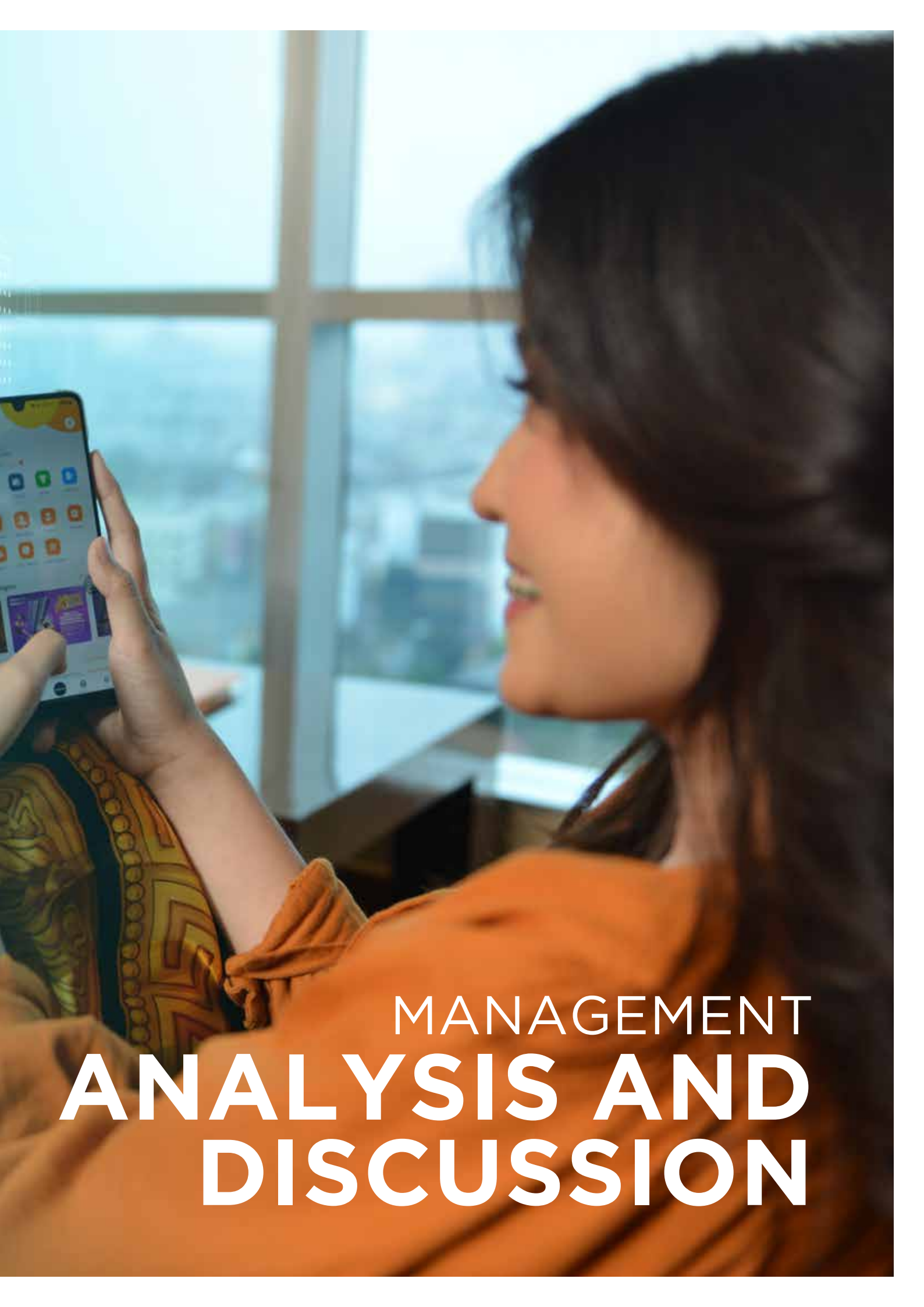
COMPANY PROFILE
OFFICE NETWORK ADDRESS

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
336	KCP SUBANG	Jl. Oto Iskandardinata No. 42	0260417557	0260471507	JAWA BARAT
337	KCP JAKARTA ASEMKA	Jl. Pintu Kecil No. 58A & 58B	0216900922	0216900923	DKI JAKARTA
338	KCP KUTA KALIANGET	Jl. Kalianget No. 7	03614727403	03614727409	BALI
339	KC JAYAPURA	Jl. Ruko Pasifik Permai Blok B No. 10 Dok II Bawah	0967522000	0967522004	PAPUA
340	KCP BANJARMASIN LAMBUNG MANGKURAT	Jl. Lambung Mangkurat No. 45, 46 & 48	05113366460	05113366462	KALIMANTAN SELATAN
341	KCP JAKARTA TRANSMART CEMPAKA PUTIH	Transmart Cempaka Putih Unit GF 13A-B Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 83	02142871426	02142871430	DKI JAKARTA
342	KCP JAKARTA TRANSMART CILANDAK	Transmart Cilandak, Unit G-06 Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO	02178840116	02178836452	DKI JAKARTA
343	KCP BALIKPAPAN TRANSMART DAUN VILLAGE	Transmart Daun Village Unit GF-05 Komp. Daun Village Jl. MT. Haryono	05428513177	05428512509	KALIMANTAN TIMUR
344	KCP BANDUNG TRANS STUDIO MALL	Bandung Trans Studio Mall Lt. Dasar Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 289	02273511718	02273511719	JAWA BARAT
345	KCP JAKARTA CARREFOUR LEBAK BULUS	Carrefour Lebak Bulus Lt. 1 Unit 05-07 Jl. Lebak Bulus Raya No. 8	02129026011	02129026012	DKI JAKARTA
346	KCP YOGYAKARTA TRANSMART MAGUWO	Transmart Maguwo Yogyakarta Jl. Raya Solo KM 8 No. 234	02742800006	02742800986	YOGYAKARTA
347	KCP TEGAL TRANSMART	Transmart Tegal Jl. Kolonel Soegiono	0283 - 4533707	0283 - 4533708	JAWA TENGAH
348	KCP BANDUNG TRANSMART BUAH BATU	Transmart Buah Batu Bandung Jl. Bojongsoang No. 321	02286012942	02286012943	JAWA BARAT
349	KCP PEKANBARU TRANSMART SOEKARNO HATTA	Transmart Pekanbaru Jl. Soekarno Hatta	07618522789	07618406330	RIAU
350	KCP PADANG TRANSMART	Transmart Padang Jl. Khatib Sulaiman No. 72	07518971152	07518971162	SUMATERA BARAT
351	KCP SEMARANG TRANSMART SETIABUDI	Transmart Setiabudi Semarang Jl. Setiabudi No. 117	02476404011	02476404012	JAWA TENGAH
352	KCP DEPOK TRANSMART DEWI SARTIKA	Transmart Dewi Sartika Depok Jl. Dewi Sartika	021 75231958	021 75231957	JAWA BARAT
353	KCP MATARAM TRANSMART	Transmart Mataram Jl. Selaparang Lingkungan Sweta Timur	03707561888	03707561616	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
354	KCP PALEMBANG TRANSMART	Transmart Palembang Jl. Radial	07115734599	07115734590	SUMATERA SELATAN
355	KCP MANADO TRANSMART KAWANUA	Transmart Manado Kawanua Jl. AA. Maramis	0431 7286566	0431 7286366	SULAWESI UTARA
356	KCP SOLO TRANSMART PABELAN	Transmart Solo Pabelan Jl. A. Yani No. 234 Dukuh Banaran	0271 7464101	0271 7464060	JAWA TENGAH
357	KCP CIREBON TRANSMART	Transmart Cirebon Jl. Cipto Mangun Kusumo No. 234	0231 8805005	0231 8806090	JAWA BARAT
358	KCP GRAHA BINTARO TRANSMART	Transmart Bintaro Graha Raya Jl. Perumahan Graha Raya Bintaro Blok CP 03A	02122927801	02122929405	BANTEN
359	KCP LAMPUNG TRANSMART	Transmart Lampung Jl. Sultan Agung	07215612500	07215611333	LAMPUNG
360	KCP SIDOARJO TRANSMART	Transmart Sidoarjo Jl. Mayjen Sungkono	03199709988	03199709989	JAWA TIMUR
361	KCP PONTIANAK TRANSMART	Transmart Pontianak Jl. Ahmad Yani	05616712800	05616712399	KALIMANTAN BARAT
362	KCP KUPANG TRANSMART	Transmart Kupang Jl. W.J. Lalamentik	03808443800	03808443801	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR
363	KF COLLECTION & RECOVERY MEDAN	Jl. Komodor Laut Yos Sudarso No. 111 B dan No.111 C	08119635078		SUMATERA UTARA
364	KF COLLECTION & RECOVERY SURABAYA	Komplek Pertokoan Semut Mega Plasa Jl. Stasiun Kota 24-C / 8-9	0315688566		JAWA TIMUR

NO	OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FAX	PROVINCE
365	KCP BOGOR TRANSMART YASMIN	Transmart Bogor Yasmin Jl. KH. Abdullah bin Nuh Tanah Sareal	02517595125	02517595105	JAWA BARAT
366	KCP SURABAYA TRANSMART NGAGEL	Transmart Ngegel Jl. Ngagel 137 - 141, Ngagel, Wonokromo	0315040898	0315041942	JAWA TIMUR
367	KCP JEMBER TRANSMART	Transmart Jember Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 71 Kel. Sempusari, Kec. Kaliwates Kab. Jember, Prov. Jawa Timur	0331 - 5105066	0331 - 5105070	JAWA TIMUR
368	KCP MALANG TRANSMART MX MALL	Transmart MX Mall Malang Jl. Veteran, Kel. Penanggungan Kec. Klojen, Kota Malang Provinsi Jawa Timur	03415026123	03415026127	JAWA TIMUR
369	KCP BEKASI TRANSMART JUANDA	Transmart Juanda Bekasi Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 180 Kel. Margahayu, Kec. Bekasi Timur	02182696000	02182699061	JAWA BARAT
370	KCP CIBUBUR TRANS STUDIO MALL	Trans Studio Mall Cibubur Lt. GF, Unit No. 05 Jl. Alternatif Cibubur Kel. Harjamukti, Kec. Cimanggis Kota Depok, Prov. Jawa Barat	02139715507	02139715508	JAWA BARAT
371	KCP DENPASAR TRANS STUDIO MALL	Trans Studio Mall Bali Lt. GF, Unit No. G 21 A Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 440 Kel. Pemecutan Kelod Kec. Denpasar Barat, Bali	0361-6207072	0361-6207076	BALI
372	KCP TASIKMALAYA TRANSMART	Transmart Tasikmalaya Lt. GF Unit No. GF 02 Jl. Ir. H. Juanda RT 03/RW 04 Kel. Sukamulya, Kec. Bungursari Kota Tasikmalaya	02655307088	02655307089	JAWA BARAT
373	KCP PEKALONGAN TRANSMART	Transmart Pekalongan Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 20 Podosugih, Pekalongan Barat Kota Pekalongan	0285433933	0285433939	JAWA TENGAH
374	KCP SEMARANG TRANSMART MAJAPAHIT	Transmart Majapahit Lt. GF Jl. Brigjen. Sudiarto No. 761 (d/h. Jl. Majapahit) Kel. Plamongan Sari Kec. Pedurungan	02486005277	024860052778	JAWA TENGAH
375	KCP PANGKAL PINANG TRANSMART	Transmart Pangkal Pinang Lt. GF, Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 8, Taman Bunga Kec. Taman Sari, Kota Pangkal Pinang, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	07179114411	07179113323	BANGKA BELITUNG
376	KCP BINTARO TRANS PARK	Trans Park Bintaro Lt. GF Jl. Prof. DR. Satrio No. 5 Pondok Jaya, Kec. Pondok Aren, Kota Tangerang Selatan, Banten 15220	02139700488	02139700490	BANTEN
377	KCP Tangerang Cimone	Plaza Merdeka Mas C1-2, Cimone, Tangerang	02155768875		BANTEN
378	KCP Jkt Tanah Abang Blok B	Pasar Tanah Abang Blok B Lt. 5 Unit Kantor No. 1 Jakarta Pusat	021-23574337		DKI JAKARTA
379	KCP Jakarta Moch. Mansyur	Jl. Moch. Mansyur No. 120 D Jembatan Lima, Jakarta Barat	021-6323339		DKI JAKARTA
380	KCP Jkt Kelapa Gading Inkopal	Ruko Inkopal Blok C No. 30 Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara	021-4528746		DKI JAKARTA
381	KCP Jakarta Pluit Karang	Jl. Pluit Karang Raya No. 26 Blok CC 5 Selatan Kav. 44 Jakarta Utara	021-6604108		DKI JAKARTA
382	KCP Bekasi Galaxy	Taman Galaxy Raya No. 8A Jaka Setia, Bekasi Selatan	021-8812250		JAWA BARAT
383	KC Surabaya Trans Icon	Menara Bank Mega Surabaya. Lt. Dasar Trans Icon Jl. Frontage Ahmad Yani No. 260 Gayungan, Surabaya	0313300958		JAWA TIMUR

04.





MANAGEMENT
**ANALYSIS AND
DISCUSSION**

ECONOMIC **AND** **BANKING INDUSTRY OVERVIEW**



GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Reported cases of the Delta variant COVID-19 infections had begun to ease by the beginning of 2022 as a result of proper medical treatments and handling by governments worldwide, only to be exposed further to the Omicron sub-variant. Indonesia successfully made progress to alleviate the economy with high inoculation rates, lifting many mobility restrictions and rolled back the COVID-19 fiscal support package.

In 2022, amidst the expectation of a gradual but positive economic recovery from the worrisome global economic condition due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict erupted. In response, sanctions were imposed on Russia, that in turn adversely affected global trade and supply chains, exacerbating the rise in global commodity and food prices, spiking high global inflation. Global growth is projected to slow down from 6.0 % in 2021 to 3.2 % in 2022 (World Economic Outlook, October 2022).

According to IMF 2022 Report, Global consumer price inflation is expected to surge from 4.7 % in 2021 to 8.8 % in 2022. The Fed in the US and other advanced economy central banks sharply tightened monetary policy to curb inflation. Cumulatively, during March to December 2022, the Fed policy rate hikes have reached 425 bps, leading to a surge in global borrowing costs. In effect, this has translated into tighter external financing conditions and financial stress for some emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) as capital outflows have intensified.

Meanwhile in the global financial markets, the very aggressive increase in policy rates by the Fed has driven the US\$ exchange rate to be extremely strong and put downward pressure on various world currencies, including the Rupiah. The negative risk perception in global financial markets has worsened, prompting global portfolio investors to withdraw and convert their funds to liquid instruments, that further exacerbated the impact on global economic and financial spillover, both from trade and financial channels, on EMDE countries including Indonesia.

INDONESIAN ECONOMY AND BANKING INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Since the start of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the increase in coal and palm oil prices has generated windfall corporate earnings. A drop in COVID-19 infection rates and a successful vaccination programme has prompted the lifting of mobility restrictions. This has eased suppressed demand and led to a sharp acceleration in private consumption. Output of transportation and communications services, trade, and hospitality, as well as manufacturing of food, textiles, and basic metals, have grown the fastest. Unemployment rate has fallen below 6 % and average wages rose by 12 % (year on year or yoy).

According to World Bank Report, Indonesia's real GDP growth recovered from 3.7 % in 2021 to 5.4 % yoy in the first three quarters of the year 2022. This was supported by recovering private consumption (up 5.1 % yoy) and strong exports (up 19.6 % yoy). Exports contributed the most to economic growth, at 4.5 % points (pp), due to positive terms-of-trade shock and rising commodity prices. On the supply side, contact-intensive sectors most notably transport, hospitality, and services will continue to benefit from the release of pent-up demand. Manufacturing is also expected to rebound, benefitting from rising investments in the sector.

After the US Fed raised its benchmark interest rate by 75 bp in July, debt investment outflows in Indonesia accelerated. It recorded US\$1.1 billion in October alone, bringing the total to US\$10.2 billion (0.8 % of GDP) year-to-date (ytd). This exerted pressure on the cost of external borrowing.

Bank Indonesia raised its policy interest rate from 3.5 to 5.25 % between August and November. The policy tightening was executed to curb inflationary pressures and anticipate rising inflation expectations as commodity prices remain high. It was also intended to maintain a minimum interest rate differential with the Fed rate and contain capital outflows to protect foreign reserves. And also, to manage exchange rate stability to avoid further depreciation of the Rupiah against a globally strengthening US\$ (reduce

imported inflation). Monetary tightening contributes to already high borrowing costs, which weighs on investment and growth.

The country's macro stability anchors, structural reforms, and corporate earnings linked to commodity windfalls have mitigated some of the impact. As a result, equity inflows grew by 0.4 % of GDP (ytd) contributing to a sharp growth in the energy stock index (76.7 % ytd). FDI has also risen (1.2 % of GDP for 3Q-2022) with investments in the basic metals and mining sectors comprising 54.3 % of total FDI.

Based on OJK data, in November 2022 bank loans grew to 11.16% (yoy), while the accumulation of Third-Party Funds (TPF) grew by 8.78% (yoy). These rates exceeded pre-COVID-19 levels with the banking risk indicators still maintained.

Good banking development is also reflected in ample liquidity conditions reflected in the ratios of LA/NCD at 134.97% and LA/DPK of 30.42%. The liquidity ratio is still well above the threshold, although lower than last year's, due to accelerated lending and the policy of increasing the GWM ratio.

Recorded attainment of a 25.49 % Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) indicates that Bank Capital is relatively strong and believed to be able to absorb the risks faced. CAR has remained stable at 25.1% as of September, 2022, well above the regulatory minimum. Provisioning levels relative to NPLs stood at 204.2 % in August 2022 compared to 182.5% just a year ago.

The gross and net NPL ratios were 2.65% and 0.75 % respectively, with loans at risk at 15.12 %, implying decreased Credit risk. This was partly due to the improvement in the quality of restructured credit due to the impact of COVID-19.

As of July 2022, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and interest margin to gross income was at recorded 2.5 %, 13.8 %, and 68.8 % respectively, compared to the similar respective ratios of 2.7 %, 14.7 %, and 58.0 % prior to the pandemic. The ratios are traditionally higher than EAP regional peers due to market structure, lack of competition and dominance of state-owned banks.

Credit growth attained 11.6 % (yoy) in September 2022, following a protracted period of negative growth starting 2020 up to early 2021. Growth in credit to the private sector comes amidst tightening monetary policy but in the overall context of adequate bank capital and high asset quality.

Survey data also point to stable household demand for credit. Lending to MSMEs stands at Rp1,299.4 trillion, which accounts for 21.3 % of all bank lending. This is an increase from the 18 % level seen during the pandemic and early recovery era. Such outcome is likely driven by a new BI regulation on minimum lending to MSMEs issued in September 2021.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

FUNDING

Funding business segment is the spearhead of the Bank which is charged with the task to generate and grow Third Party Funds (TPF) from both the general public and business entities which form the potential customers of Bank Mega.

Bank Mega possesses various saving products, in the form of saving account, checking account and time deposit; in Rupiah currency as well as other foreign currencies. Complementing these products are numerous services that fulfill the financial needs of the Bank's customers, and facilitate customers' ease of transactions such as use of debit card for e-commerce transaction, as well as various features with digital capabilities. With regard to optimizing financial services to customer, Bank Mega also offers wealth management service as well as investment service through mutual fund products, bond and insurance.

The Bank strategy to grow its third party funds is to focus on increasing low cost funds through acquisition of retail segment (Mass Market) and priority customer segment (MegaFirst). While for its existing customers, Bank Mega continues to offer numerous loyalty programs with the aim to increase its third party funds. In addition, in order to increase its retail business sustainably, Bank Mega creates several initiatives, such as "Meriah Bareng Mega" lottery program and allotment of MPC loyalty point which is integrated with the CT Corp ecosystem for Bank Mega loyal customers who deposit their funds for a certain period of time, as well as other attractive programs.

As one of business unit in the CT Corp business group, one of the Bank's strategy to grow third party funds is to undertake business synergy with various retail business units in the group. The diverse programs resulted from this synergy offer chances to gain attractive gifts or other form of benefits for loyal customer of Bank Mega whenever they undertake transaction with numerous merchants in CT Corp business network. This synergy with members of the CT Corp group constitutes one of the Bank's digital ecosystem optimizing efforts with the objective of increasing the performance of the Bank.

The strategy of optimizing the Bank digital ecosystem has been at the center of the Bank's efforts to increase its customers funds for the last several years. Digital banking services for its customers is supported by the innovation of digitalized services in the Mobile Banking M-Smile product. Development of various features that make it easier for customer to do financial transaction is continuously carried out; from the on line facility to open an account without having to visit the Bank's office, billing or shopping payment transaction facility, payment transaction at merchant cashier, and cross-border transaction using QRIS, as well as other features that are available in the M-Smile apps.

In the year 2022, Bank Mega was able to grow its total third party funds to Rp102.95 trillion, increased by 4.09% compared to Rp98.91 trillion in previous year. Growth of deposit products was the biggest with 10.73% increase. While saving products increased by 1.94% and the Bank was able to maintain low level Cost of Fund.

RETAIL FUNDING

Retail Funding segment of Bank Mega offers financial services to two categories of customers, namely individual Mass Market customer and Megafirst customer for priority individuals with a minimum of Rp500 million account balance.

Diverse saving products that the Bank offers to its customers are Mega Dana, Mega Maxi, Mega Berbagi, Mega Rencana, Mega Perdana, Mega Ultima, Mega Valas and TabungaKu. Customers of Mega Dana and Mega Maxi saving products enjoy MPC point loyalty benefit which are integrated into the ecosystem of CT Corp business group. While MegaFirst customers could benefit from numerous specialty service such as First Class Personalized Service, First Class Financial Solution and First Class Lifestyle Privileges to fulfill their financial needs.

In line with the principles of Environment Social and Governance (ESG) that recently guide most businesses worldwide, Bank Mega has the appropriate saving product Mega Berbagi. Through this product

Bank Mega synergizes with its customer in social activity, especially in education. Customer is invited to set aside a minimum 1% of its saving interest, while Bank Mega adds another 1% for contribution in the efforts to help develop education for children in need in Indonesia through provision of school supplies and equipments, and also for the development of teachers and other educators competencies.

Strategy for Retail Funds Accumulation in 2022

In order to support the achievement of Retail segment target in 2022, Bank Mega continuously carried out innovation in program and service developments which aim to enhance customer experience in their financial activities with the Bank. These programs among others are:

1. Growth of MegaFirst customer through acquisition programs which aim to increase the number of MegaFirst new customer, and various loyalty programs with attractive and diverse prizes as to enhance product appeal and customer loyalty.
2. Growth of Mass Market customer through competitive acquisition programs which aim to increase the number of Mass Market new customer, especially those customer of saving products with low cost of fund.
3. Lottery program “Meriah Bareng Mega”, which offers hundreds of prizes in the form of gold plates, various gadgets and grand prize of apartment unit during the program period. This program is drawn every month.
4. Loyalty points in the form of rewards point for customer which can be used for shopping transaction in all merchants that are in collaboration with CT Corp group.

Third party funds that were collected by Bank Mega in 2022 in the retail funding segment amounted to Rp47.73 trillion, increased by 4.68% compared to that of last year. This growth of TPF was contributable to the growth of low cost funds in saving and checking account products which grew 5.30% to reach Rp16.19 trillion at the end of 2022.

Strategy of Retail Fund Accumulation in 2023

All programs and initiatives that were successful in pushing the growth of TPF in 2022 will be continued in 2023. The programs and initiatives in 2023 will include, among others:

1. Additional new features and transaction services via mobile banking M-Smile channel.
2. Attractive new programs in collaboration with merchants that are in cooperation with Bank Mega
3. Enhancement of brand awareness and product benefit.

4. Increasing new customer acquisition digitally through online onboarding, supported by attractive programs
5. Additional new products to increase Third Party Funds and volume of transactions.
6. Enhancement of customer's digital banking experience utilizing the digital ecosystem of CT Corp business entities.
7. Implementation of various customer acquisition programs with the aim of increasing the Bank's retail segment and to grow Third Party Funds sustainably.

CORPORATE FUNDING

Corporate Funding Segment of Bank Mega aims for non-individual customer or corporation. Bank Mega possesses various products in the form of current account and time deposit, both in Rupiah currency as well as foreign currency. To support its CASA growth, Corporate Funding segment offers (cross selling) cash management service to corporate customer, among others Virtual Account (VA), Payroll and Corporate Card. Additionally, Bank Mega also offers attractive interest rate to corporate funding customer, both in company current account and time deposit.

Corporate Funding Strategy in 2022

- To implement customer re-profiling, focusing on SOEs and big company customers.
- To conduct in-depth relations (deepening) with customers who provide large amounts of Share of Wallet to Bank Mega. This was supported by Bank Mega's good rating from Pefindo with AA-score which in turn enhances customers trust to Bank Mega.
- To selectively offering rate to corporate customer as to achieve cheaper COF TD IDR, compared to that of individual customer.
- To focus on deepening activities with existing customer of big holding company with many business groups and/or subsidiaries, with the aim to acquire new customers through group reference.

Corporate Funding Performance

In 2022, Corporate Funding booked a total Third Party Fund of Rp50.80 trillion, increased by 1.31% compared to previous year of Rp50.15 trillion. The biggest share of TPF in Corporate Funding consisted of deposit product which totaled Rp39.72 trillion, or represent 78% of total TPF of Corporate Funding.

Corporate Funding Strategy and Plans for 2023

- To increase current account growth, specially those of lending customers.
- To increase cross selling cash management as to positively affect growth of current account.
- To continue with the customer acquisition program in the category of Ministry, SOE and business partner of Bank Mega's lending customers.
- To continue with deepening activities with existing customer of big holding company with many business groups and/or subsidiaries.

ELECTRONIC CHANNEL (E CHANNEL)

In this digital era, an option of electronic channel in the delivery of product and service is a must. The dynamic and instant life style especially in the millennial and generation Z group, demands various digital product and service innovation from an financial institution. Bank Mega continuously enhancing facilities and products that offers its customer ease of use of various financial activities digitally.

One of Bank Mega's efforts in developing its electronic channel is to carry out various innovation in its electronic banking system, i.e. development of features in mobile banking M-Smile apps, among others investment services in mutual funds and bonds, QRIS Cross Border Thailand, and additional biller of payment and purchase. In the development of its electronic channel, Bank Mega focuses on the

need of its customer (customer centric) and puts extra consideration on customer experience aspect. These additional features constitute a road map to a better service delivery, where all customer needs could be fulfilled within its one palm.

Mobile Banking

Bank Mega's mobile banking service, M-Smile, currently is offering its customer transaction facilities that are easy, practical, safe, fast.

At present, M-Smile recorded 581,311 users, increased significantly from 394,564 users in 2021.

Throughout 2022, Bank Mega's customers have actively carried out financial and non-financial transactions using M-Smile to the tune of 38.7 million transactions with transaction value of Rp20.9 trillion. The increase in number of user and transaction volume of M-Smile is due to the increased availability of transaction service in the apps that relates to the current needs of customer, such as investment transaction, opening of current and deposit account, routine payment for utilities, tax and top-up for electronic money. The increase also reflects the shifting trend towards non-cash transaction using mobile banking.



Taking into account the increase in number of user and the awareness of the need of practical and fast transaction using M-Smile, Bank Mega continuously carrying out improvement of M-Smile through features development and enhancement. These feature developments among others are M-Branch service to speed-up customer transaction at Bank branch, self-data-update facility for customer and overseas money transfer (remittance) facility. Additionally, as an appreciation for its customer, Bank Mega developed Loyalty Points and Membership features which offer benefit to customer for using M-Smile; and also Explore feature which links M-Smile with other business units within CT Corp ecosystem. New features addition of Bank Mega mobile banking during 2022 are as follows:

1. BI-FAST transfer
2. NTB account opening with liveness and biometric facilities
3. QRIS CPM (Customer Presented Mode)
4. QRIS Cross Border
5. Additional biller for vehicle tax, utility (water) and addition of new area for Land and Building tax
6. Additional feature for data package purchase and streaming voucher
7. Purchase and sell facility for Secondary Bonds.

Internet Banking

Currently Bank Mega's Internet Banking consists of two segments i.e. Mega Internet Individu for individual customer and Mega Internet Bisnis for corporate customer. Internet Banking service offers ease of use for customer to carry out banking transaction where ever and when ever without the need to visit any bank branch, thanks to continuous development of new features in Bank Mega's Internet Banking.

Total number of transaction recorded in Bank Mega's Internet Banking for 2022 is 2.7 million transactions with a total transaction value of Rp47.6 trillion. While total number of user of Bank Mega's Internet Banking in 2022 reached 26,094 users.

Development of Internet Banking

Change and development in digital banking environment nowadays are quite significant. To anticipate this competitive condition, Bank Mega continuously carrying out development of apps in

Internet Banking by adding new features that are needed by customer so that customer would not need to visit bank branch for various transaction, such as feature for purchase of electricity token and payment of health insurance. Along with addition of new features, Bank Mega also carries out enhancement of its Internet Banking tampilan for easy access to informations and also ease of transaction. Bank Mega also continuously develops cooperation with aggregators which supply online payment services to further offer Purchase and Payment transaction facilities for customer.

ATM

New feature development in ATM during the year 2022 included facility of cash withdrawal without card, using OTP and QR methods, and also facility of vehicle tax payment.

Throughout 2022, total number of transaction via ATM reached 11 million transactions with total value of transaction of Rp3.1 trillion.

In order to fulfill customers' need for various payment facilities, Bank Mega would add features and services in its ATM, among others, additional biller both for purchase and payment of insurance, multifinance/loan, tv cable and internet, e-commerce transaction, utility, top-up and many others. There will also be additional acquiring ATM network service which will make Bank Mega's ATM available for card holder of other foreign bank with VISA Plus logo. This development will further enhance transaction and function of Bank Mega's ATM existing network.



Debit Card

ATM/Debit Card is available for Bank Mega's customer of saving products. Bank Mega Debit Card can be used in offline merchant as well as online merchant. Customer using Bank Mega Debit Card enjoys discount benefit of all time within the CT Corp business network, and also discount at other

merchants such as e-commerce entities that have cooperation agreement with Bank Mega.

During 2022, total transaction value in Bank Mega's Debit Card reached Rp407.75 billion, with total number of transaction of 0.93 million transactions.

Electronic Money

Electronic money product of Bank Mega is M-Money and Mega Cash. Electronic money is a payment tool in the form of electronic card with equipped with chip or linked to a server. Increase in the number of electronic money user is due to the shifting trend from cash-based payment to non-cash payment. In addition to that, fast and easy registration and its practical use also supports the increase of electronic money user.

During 2022, total number of users of electronic money M-Money Bank Mega, both chip based and Bank Mega's server based, reached 4.6 million users, with transaction frequency of 2,920 transactions and total transaction value of Rp471 million.

The popularity of digital payment with electronic money is rising along with the increase of payment with QRIS (Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard) method. Transaction using QRIS dominated the electronic money transaction whereby user of the card can carry out QR transaction with all merchant that offers QRIS as payment method.

Bank Mega would further develop features in Bank Mega M-Money to accommodate customer transaction needs, among others the development of purchase and payment features. Also, cooperation to develop electronic money further would be carried out in order to increase acceptance capability of M-Money as payment tool with strategic merchants, while also support GPN and QRIS program.



WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Bank Mega's Wealth Management offers investment service to help develop customer's wealth, and also offers protection service for maintaining customer's wealth. Supported by branch offices and certified marketing arms, Bank Mega helps customer in the planning and management of their finances through Wealth Management service.

Currently, Bank Mega's Wealth Management service can be accessed via M-Smile, mobile banking application of Bank Mega. With M-Smile, Wealth Management customer can manage its portfolio from wherever or whenever. In 2022, there was additional new investors who joined Bank Mega's Wealth Management, a reflection of public trust to Bank Mega service.

Bank Mega actively distributes information related to Wealth Management service to customer through various events in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and other Investment Managers.

In 2022, Bank Mega is appointed by the Ministry of Finance as distributor partner in the offering of Six Series of Government Bonds in Primary Market, i.e. ORIO20, SR016, SBR011, SR017, ORIO22 and ST009.

In 2022 there was additional new investors who bought Government Bonds through Bank Mega's Wealth Management. In addition, Bank Mega also

actively offering other series of Government Bonds in Secondary Market, such as series of FR, SR, ORI, Indon and Indois. Total value of Asset Under Management (AUM) in 2022 of bonds amounted to Rp7.65 trillion, increased by 47% compared to the amount in 2021.

Bank Mega also cooperates with Investment Managers who act as professional financial manager, such as Schroder Investment Management Indonesia, Ashmore Asset Management Indonesia, Manulife Aset Manajemen Indonesia, Mega Asset Management, Mega Capital Investama (mutual fund management was transferred to Mega Asset Management on 15 December 2022) in order to offer more options of asset diversification to customer through mutual fund products. Total value of AUM in mutual fund products in 2022 amounted to Rp2 trillion.

Beside growing customer investment, Bank Mega provides protection program to mitigate customer's asset from financial risks. Understanding this need, Bank Mega offers various options of insurance products for its customer to choose according to their needs. This is done through collaboration with insurance partner, for both life and general insurance products.

In total, Asset Under Management (AUM) of Bank Mega's Wealth Management service amounted to Rp13 trillion at year end 2022.

CREDIT

Bank Mega's business segments that deal with disbursement of credit consist of Corporate Credit, Commercial and Retail Credit, and Indirect Channel Credit. In 2022, total outstanding credit disbursed by Bank Mega amounted to Rp63,815 trillion, or grew by 18.5% compared to achievement in 2021. This amount is not included outstanding credit for Small Businesses Credit, credit card and inter-bank credit for the reported year.

OUTSTANDING CREDIT SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT, CREDIT CARD AND INTERBANK CREDIT	
Small Business Credit	Rp40.179.603.734
Credit Card	Rp6.188.069.974.136
Interbank Credit	Rp246.124.156.495

Corporate Credit

Throughout 2022, total outstanding credit disbursed to Corporate Credit amounted to Rp49.11 trillion, grew by Rp9.18 trillion or 22.99% compared to amount in 2021. Corporate Credit disbursement take the biggest portion, that is 77% of total outstanding credit of Credit Directorate.

In the year 2022, Corporate Segment booked profit of Rp2.097 trillion, increased by almost 50% of profit in 2021 and remained the biggest profit contributor, that is 80% of the total profit produced by Credit Directorate. Total Net Interest Income (NIM) of Corporate Segment in 2022 amounted to Rp1.67 trillion. Other source of profit is from fee income which booked profit of Rp535 billion.

Commercial and Retail (MSMEs) Credit

During 2022, credit disbursement to Commercial and Retail Segment (MSMEs – Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) amounted to Rp3.29 trillion, increased by 9.3% from Rp3.01 trillion in 2021. Total credit disbursement to Retail, Commercial and MSMEs segment is 4.73% of the total outstanding credit of Credit Directorate.

As global and national economic conditions was still affected by Covid-19 pandemic throughout the year 2022, the focus of this credit segment was to monitor very closely all the debtors that had received Covid-19 credit restructuring. This was to ensure debtors' business condition and that credit payment to the Bank went smoothly and on track according to agreed conditions at the beginning of credit restructuring, and especially after the end of credit restructuring period. Profit of this segment grew well compared to the result of the previous year. Profit grew approximately 200% to Rp39 billion in 2022. The biggest contributor to profit is net interest income of Rp162 billion.

Indirect Channel

Indirect Channel segment grew by Rp483 billion to Rp11.42 trillion in the year 2022, or grew 4.42% compared to the year 2021. Credit disbursement to this segment constitutes the second biggest portion, that is 18% of the total outstanding credit of Credit Directorate.

Even though still impacted by Covid-19 pandemic, yet this segment was able to book profit in the amount of Rp485 billion, or grew by 0.6% from the year 2021. This amount contributed 18.5% to the total profit of Credit Directorate and was the second biggest contributor of profit to the Credit Directorate. Indirect Channel booked net interest income of Rp509 billion, or an increase of 38.7% compared to the previous year.



Prime Lending Rate

Bank Mega publishes Prime Lending Rates (SBDK) in Rupiah currency as regulated in Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation Number 37/POJK.03/2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports. The provisions of laws and regulations regarding transparency of bank product information and the use of customer personal data are regulated in more detail in OJK Circular Letter Number 9/SEOJK.03/2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports. Information of SBDK can be seen in publications at each Bank office and/or the Bank's website www.bankmega.com.

Bank uses Prime Lending Rate in determining the loan interest rate to be charged to customer. Prime Lending Rate does not take into account the

component of risk premium estimate which amount depends on the Bank's risk assessment of each debtor or group of debtors. Thus, the loan interest rate charged to debtors is not necessarily the same as the rate of Prime Lending Rate. The Bank continuously reviews and updates the Prime Lending Rate in accordance with the movement of BI 7-day (Reverse) Repo Rate reference interest rate.

The prime lending rates at Bank Mega are grouped based on loan's segmentation. There are four groups in total, namely corporate loans, retail loans, micro loans, and consumer loans. In 2022, adjustment of loan interest rate was extended only to debtors with current collectability and whose loans were not restructured.

Table of Basic Credit Interest Rates

PERIOD	CORPORATE LOANS	RETAIL LOANS	MICRO LOANS	CONSUMER LOANS	
				RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS	NON RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS
December 2021	9.62%	10.78%	-	10.72%	9.62%
March 2022	9.48%	10.69%	-	10.69%	9.59%
June 2022	9.39%	10.71%	-	10.67%	9.57%
September 2022	9.40%	10.69%	-	10.70%	9.56%
December 2022	10.28%	10.69%	-	10.71%	9.59%

Credit restructuring

The total of credit that was restructured as of end of Desember 2022 amounted to Rp1.3 trillion. That amount did not include credits that were restructured due to Covid-19.

In line with the stimulus policies issued by the OJK to maintain the quality of banking assets through bank credit restructuring, Bank Mega also provided relaxation to the debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of December 2022, accumulation of credit restructuring due to Covid-19

pandemic reached Rp9.8 trillion, which was given to 28,930 debtors with a debit balance of Rp3.3 trillion. The amount did not include credit restructuring for debtors impacted by Covid-19 pandemic through Credit Card.

Table: Credit Restructuring, Non-Covid and Due to Covid

RESTRU COVID	Rp3.844.195.899.619
RESTRU NON COVID	Rp1.333.412.708.105

Tabel Rekstrukturasasi Kredit Covid dan Non Covid

Strategy and Work Plan 2023

In general, Bank Mega's credit strategy for 2023 among others are as follows:

- Credit growth is focused on the Corporate Segment. The focus is on the private sector with the positive growth potential, among others on strategic national projects as well as credit disbursement to conglomerate groups with strong financial position, specially companies with good rating and solid financial condition.
- Maximizing branch offices to grow Retail & Commercial Loans.
- Discipline implementation of appropriate pricing to maximize credit margin and fee income.
- Relationship deepening with debtors and discipline in monitoring debtor's business.

To get ready for further challenges in 2023, each segment has prepared plan related to strategy and focus to be developed, as follows:

Corporate Loans

- Focus on debtor corporations belonging to large conglomerates (posses large business diversification and very good financial strength) and backed by support from the owner of conglomerate.
- More active participation of corporations in syndicated deals.

Indirect Channel Loan

- Focus on existing Financial Institution/ Multifinance, including those of group business partners.
- Focus on partners of conglomerations or banks.
- In addition, focus on monitoring of credit quality and end-to-end process.

Commercial and Retail Loans

- Optimization of branch offices to provide referral for potential customers.
- Prospecting local conglomerates.
- Maintaining existing credit portfolio as well as its credit quality.

Bank Mega's effort to increase revenue from fee based income would be carried out by implementing cost of credit with discipline and optimizing special fee income charge for high risk credits. Those efforts would be implemented sustainably along with optimization of Trade Finance service, that is issuance of LC, SKBDN, Bank Guarantee and Standby LC. All of which would enhance synergy in marketing and cross selling in order to increase fee based income.

CREDIT CARD

After a most challenging conditions due to Covid-19 pandemic, the year 2022 was marked with the start of economic regrowth along with the return of the general public confidence in back-to-normal activities. Data of retail trade showed improvement with steady increase of traffic in shopping centers throughout 2022. Domestic and global tourism also showed some upward moves. While online transaction has shaped a trend of non-cash shopping that rise significantly. Use of credit card as non-cash and non-touch payment tool has also helped to speed-up transaction recovery.

In 2022, the performance of Bank Mega's credit card recorded higher increase in the number of credit cards compared to the period of 2021. Number of credit cards increased positively with total number

of credit cards reached 1,221,866 cards in 2022. This reflects the success of Bank Mega in implementing breakthrough moves to maintain the number of credit cards and to stop the closing of credit cards. In line with the increase in the number of credit cards in 2022, sales volume of Bank Mega's credit card recovered to Rp19 trillion in 2022. The increase in the sales volume was supported by the growth of domestic transaction, both online and offline transaction, as well as international transaction. In the mean time, balance of credit showed negative growth due to the increase in number credit card holders who carried out full payment of credit card billing and also the effect of credit restructuring due to Covid-19 pandemic. Against this background, credit outstanding contracted to Rp6.2 trillion in 2022.



In the mean time, to manage the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, Bank Indonesia issued credit relaxation policy, that is Bank Indonesia Regulation No.24/136/DKCom dated 24 May 2022 on the lowering of credit card interest rate and the extended program period of reducing of late payment penalty and provision of minimum payment. The policy was still enforced in 2022 and extended until 31 December 2022. While for credit card customer acquisition, Bank Mega implemented various prudential policies and strategies to maintain the quality of credit card portfolio in healthy condition.

Upward Trend of Digitization in Banking Industry

The performance growth of Bank Mega in 2022 has been maintained and was most supported by the effort of accelerating the digital transformation process in the credit card business as a whole. In 2022, Bank Mega provided digital banking solution that is reliable in the processing of Bank Mega's credit card through paperless application, instant processing of credit approval, and more reliable processing of transaction and service to customer.

Bank Mega has developed enhancement of Mobile Banking Bank Mega with the addition of credit card feature which focused on providing self-service capability for credit card holder. Through this feature, customer can self-apply for credit card opening, convert transaction to installment, adjust limit of credit card and submit increase of credit card

limit, all without having to visit bank branch office or contacting Call Center. This enhancement of credit card features is line with Bank Mega effort to provide customer experience of self-banking service from one's palm.

In collaboration with its partner, Bank Mega also implemented optimization of digital banking facilities. Bank Mega's participation in enriching the concept of cashless in the card payment industry was well received by its partners and the general public. This is evident in the development of the Gateway Payment product that enable merchant to process payment from Bank Mega and also other banks, including QRIS and all payment mechanism of the industry.

Bank Mega is not only focus on smooth customer experience but also to customer engagement through the creation of MPC Point as a form of appreciation to credit card and saving customer. MPC Point is a combination of reward points and can be used within CT Corp ecosystem.

The Importance of the Synergy between CT Corp and Bank Mega Credit Card

One of the advantages of Bank Mega is its position within one ecosystem under CT Corp. This synergy within CT Corp ecosystem provides ways to fulfill the needs of all Bank Mega credit card holder. They can also enjoy discounts and attractive offers from various retail outlets, non-bank financial products, lifestyle and entertainment products.

This synergy between Bank Mega and subsidiary entities of CT Corp is continuously optimized through various programs and offerings all year round which ultimately created a unique proposition for Bank Mega's credit card. Hence, Bank Mega is considered as one of the strong providers of credit card in Indonesia.

MPC Points

In order to increase Bank Mega's credit card customer loyalty, and also that of saving customer, Bank Mega has combined reward points of both products to form MPC Points. Customer receives benefit from each transaction with credit card or from accumulation of saving balance, in the form of reward of MPC Points. Accumulated Points could be 100% exchanged for payment in merchants in the ecosystem of CT Corp, with nominal value of one Point equals one Rupiah.

With the possibility of points exchange in all of CT Corp merchants, it gives customers option to use their MPC Points at their preferred merchants, like free flight with MPC Point exchange at Antavaya, daily needs shopping discount at Transmart, or points exchange for trendy fashion shopping spree at Metro Department Store.

Food & Dining

For all credit card holder whose hobby is to experience culinary delights, Bank Mega Credit Card offers Concept Program Makan Bareng Bank Mega discount up to 50%, in collaboration with hundreds of restaurants and cafes all around Indonesia. In cooperation with Trans F&B, Bank Mega Credit Card also provides exclusive offers throughout the year in the form of discounts of up to 50% at Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf, Baskin Robbins, Wendy's, Warung Wardani, Gyukatsu and Tasty Kitchen.



Fashion & Lifestyle

Specially for fashion lovers and card holders who like to collect items of their favorite brands from Trans Fashion, Bank Mega Credit Card provides special offer of up to 20% discount for MegaFirst Infinite Credit Card holders and 10% discount for other Bank Mega Credit Card holders at more than 50 outlets of Trans Fashion brands such as Aigner, Canali, Furla, Geox and Hugo Boss.

Metro Department Store is one of the companies under CT Corp that offers lifestyle needs by offering quality clothing and accessories. The philosophy underlying this company is to provide a comfortable and enjoyable shopping environment and experience. Bank Mega and Metro Department Store collaborated to create an exclusive program for all Bank Mega credit card holders, namely 10% discount and rewards point redemption throughout the year.



Travel & Leisure

Even though tourism and industry sector was most impacted by Covid-19 pandemic, Bank Mega is firmly committed to collaborate with AntaVaya Tour & Travel and pergi.com (an online platform from the AntaVaya group) which provide tickets, accommodations, tour packages and many other privileges. Benefits that can be derived from using Bank Mega Credit Cards are, among others, special price for purchase of tour package, competitive price of international airline ticket and program facility of installment with low interest rate. There is also special discount offer of up to 10% for MegaFirst Infinite Credit Card at all outlets of AntaVaya throughout Indonesia.

Family holiday alternatives at Trans Studio Cibubur, Bali, Makassar and Bandung with exciting and interesting offers of rides and snow playground, the first in Indonesia, at Trans Snow World Juanda Bekasi were open throughout 2022, albeit with limited operational schedule. Bank Mega Credit Card offers economical holiday with up to 25% discount for entrance ticket to Trans Studio. In addition to enjoyable rides, Trans Studio Integrated Area Bandung also offers opportunity to pamper oneself with shopping experience at Trans Studio Mall or staying at Trans Luxury Hotel Bandung, Trans Resort Bali, Love Fashion Legian and IBIS Hotel Bandung. Holder of Bank Mega Card can enjoy overnight offers at special prices and 50% discount for weekdays and 25% for weekends.



Groceries

Transmart Carrefour Indonesia, a shopping center with hypermarket concept under PT Trans Retail Indonesia which owns One-Stop Shopping concept, offers various and diversified products at low price

and the best service. Bank Mega collaborated with all Transmart outlets to offers the best benefit to all holders of Bank Mega Credit Cards in the form of redeemable rewards points all year round, every day.



TRANSmart
Carrefour

Media & Entertainment

TRANS TV, TRANS7, CNN Indonesia and Detikcom are all operating under the umbrella of TRANSMEDIA. Together with Bank Mega, TRANSMEDIA collaborates to enhance brand awareness and offering various

optional promotion programs specifically for holders of Bank Mega Cards, and also for the general public. It is obvious that a cooperation with TRANSMEDIA open up easy access to promote on-going and future innovations of Bank Mega's products and services.

TRANSTV

TRANS7

detikcom

Financial Institution

CT Corp also owns several financial institutions, i.e. Mega Insurance which operates in general insurance service business, and PFI Mega Life which operates in

life insurance service business. Bank Mega and these two companies have the same mission, that is to help credit card holders with their financial planning and protection of their valuable assets and life.



Shopping Mall

Synergy with one of CT Corp entities that operates retail shopping mall business makes it easier for Bank Mega to carry out customer acquisition program for its credit card business, and also to enhance its brand awareness through mall branding program. Trans Icon Mall Surabaya was inaugurated in August 2022 and added to CT Corp network of shopping centers that was spread throughout several big cities in Indonesia.



Strategy for 2023

Following up on initiatives in 2022, i.e. acquisition activities that was being processed by straight through method via online, Bank Mega will expand its collaboration with strategic partners and online merchants to maximize its potential of customer acquisition. With that, Bank Mega is optimistic to reach the targets of outstanding credit of Rp7,451,140 million with total number of credit cards of 1,232,636 in 2023.

In 2023, Bank Mega will continue to carry out optimization of digital banking initiatives such as to shorten up the application approval period to 5 minutes with straight through method, and to broaden the collaboration with strategic partners, both via online of offline, to maximize the potential of customer acquisition.

Further more, Bank Mega will also enter the digital savvy market segment to increase new customer acquisition as well as to speed up credit growth, while also develops winning features. Credit cards development is also carried out through cardless concept on the mobile banking platform which has self-service facilities without the need to go to call center or customer service.

Currently, merchants who uses Payment Service of Bank Mega, both through offline and online payment, were expanded to include merchants outside of group network with loyalty point redemption at Mall TSM, and to grow CASA.

TREASURY & FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Main functions of Bank Mega Treasury business segment are (i) to serve customer with treasury products and services, (ii) to maintain liquidity level of the Bank, and (iii) to carry out treasury transaction for Bank's own profit (proprietary trading).

In its first function, Bank Mega serves the needs of its banking customer related to financial transaction, investment in securities and management of customer liquidity. Treasury products that are available to customer are foreign currency trading and investment in securities with fixed income issued by the Government of RI or corporations (bonds) including trading transaction service of those securities. Other than that, Treasury also serves customer need for hedging instruments to safeguard their asset value and financial position against fluctuation risk of currency exchange or interest rate.

In its function to maintain liquidity level of the Bank, Treasury closely monitors market risk, currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, and their impact to the Bank financial position on the whole. Based on the monitoring, Treasury would carried out market transaction to safeguard the Bank's financial position against risk of financial loss, value impairment or excessive risk exposure (open position).

While for its third function as stated in the above, Treasury takes an active role in carrying out transaction in money market and stock market for the Bank's own profit and loss account. In execution of its activities, Bank Mega Treasury holds on to the principles of market transaction that is accurate, controlled and based on risk limit and risk appetite of the Bank that was predetermined.



Economic Background in 2022

In 2022, global economic growth slowed down, along with the on-going Russian military aggression towards Ukraina, which prompted increase of commodity and energy prices, and pushed global inflation, hence aggressive monetary policy of central banks to hold down inflation pressure and to lessen the impact of zero Covid policy in China.

In Indonesia, Bank Indonesia decided to raise interest rate as front loaded, pre-emptive and forward looking steps to hold down expectation of inflation which was still high, and also to ensure that inflation will return to the targeted 3.031% much sooner in the first quarter of 2023. Bank Indonesia was quite accommodative considering the increase in interest rates of the United States central bank which was quite aggressive throughout 2022. The Fed Fund rate increase from 0.25% to 4.5%, while Bank Indonesia's rate increased from 3.25% to 5.5%. All these efforts were done in order to lessen the impact of inflation in most of the countries in the world post-pandemic recovery and due to pressure from geo-politic conflict between Russia and Ukraina which pushed the rise of global commodity prices. While in the Indonesian banking system, with the policies taken by Bank Indonesia in 2022, banking liquidity was stable, and despite an increase in daily interest rates, banking liquidity was safe. Rupiah liquidity was also safe, despite the significant increase in GWM up to September 2022.

Bank Indonesia has also strengthened the policy to stabilize the exchange rate of Rupiah to match its fundamental value in response to the strengthening of US Dollar and the high level of uncertainties in global financial market, and amid increasing demand in the still strong domestic market. Bank Indonesia kept on strengthening mix policies to maintain stability and the momentum of economic recovery through monetary operations and reinforcing the stability of Rupiah exchange value by actively present in markets as part of the efforts in the management of inflation.

Direct impact of Bank Indonesia policies above was an increasing liquidity in the banking system. The increased liquidity did not affect overall banking loan directly, but instead generated higher investment by banks in securities.

Development in financial market during this return-to-normal policies of global economy whereby almost all central banks elevated interest rate to control inflation, turned out to be a good momentum to be seized by Bank Mega's Treasury in its efforts to grow income of Treasury business segment.

TREASURY

Amidst the economic condition that was still volatile as mentioned above, Treasury carried out business actively and conservatively, and remained cautious in securing its portfolio of assets and liabilities, with the target of generating profit while also maintaining liquidity. In 2022, Bank Mega Treasury was able to draw benefit from market volatility. Following are activities taken by Treasury throughout 2022:

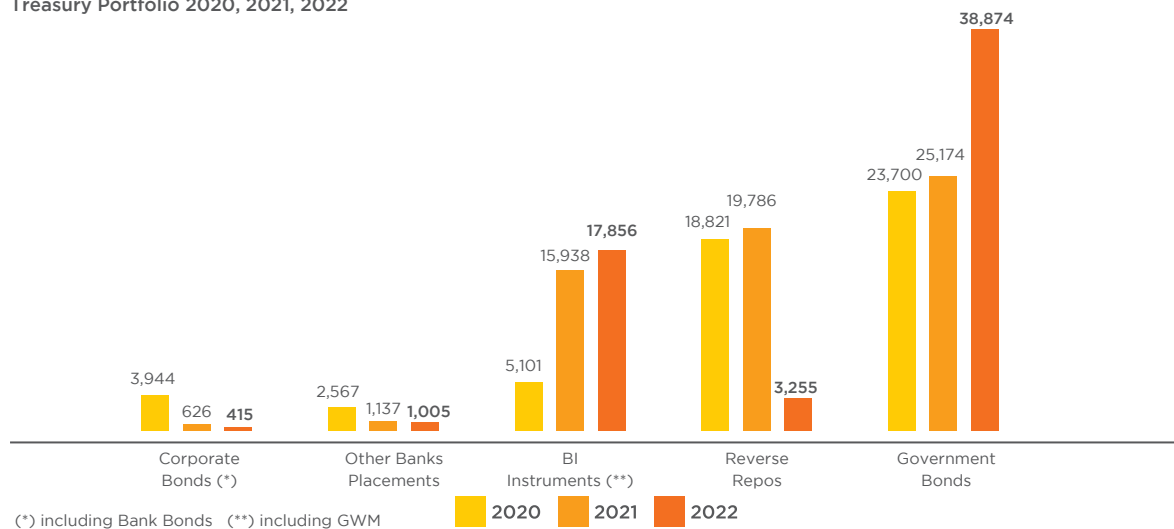
1. Continued to invest from the Bank's excess liquidity, in assets that had relatively lower risk, namely in government bonds and also in placements with Bank Indonesia while still considering the best yield in accordance with the risks faced in order to optimize the Bank's income. At the same time, Treasury also looked for opportunities to invest in corporate securities (Bonds, MTN, NCD) in accordance with the Bank's risk appetite.
2. Managed funding gap between Assets and Liabilities so that it was safe enough for the Bank to maintain daily liquidity
3. Always ensured the stability of the Bank's liquidity by observing the number of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

Applying those strategies above enabled Treasury to significantly increase the Company's revenue amid the unpredictable economic conditions in 2022, while still maintaining liquidity. Revenue was mostly posted from Net Interest Income (NII) and capital gains from the sales of securities. In 2022, Treasury booked NII of Rp686 billion, increased compared to achievement in 2021 of Rp528 billion. In 2022, fee income gained from treasury service to customers amounted to Rp109 billion and capital gain from capital market transaction reached Rp373 billion.

Throughout 2022, total investment funds under management of Treasury amounted to Rp61.4 trillion, while growth of Treasury portfolio (yoy) in 2022 was relatively flat, in line with growth of asset bankwide.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
OPERATIONAL REVIEW BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

Treasury Portfolio 2020, 2021, 2022



Treasury Portfolio 2020, 2021, 2022

In millions of Rupiah

ASSETS	2020	2021	2022	GROWTH YoY
Corporate Bonds (*)	3,944	626	415	(34%)
Other Bank Placements	2,567	1,137	1,005	(12%)
BI Instruments (**)	5,101	15,938	17,856	12%
Reverse Repo	18,821	19,786	3,255	(84%)
Government Bonds	23,700	25,174	38,874	54%
TOTAL	54,133	62,661	61,405	(2%)

(*) include Bank Bond (**) include GWM

GLOBAL MARKETS

The year 2022 was full of challenges but also offered opportunities for financial market activities. In the midst of these conditions, the Company's focus was to remain active in financial market activities so that it could significantly contribute to the Company's overall performance while taking into account the compliance and risk corridors that are consistently implemented.

Global Markets Sales (GM Sales)

Global Markets Sales business of Bank Mega offers various products such as Bonds, Valas, and financial derivative products. In running the Global Market Sales business, Bank Mega's personnel applies good knowledge and skills of global financial market, especially when the global market conditions are quite competitive. Those skills are combined with deep understanding of local market and innovative steps to elevate the Bank's competitiveness, and also to offer competitive prices. The Company is continuously committed to provide the best service for customers. These various efforts are geared toward elevating competency and capabilities of GM Sales in the marketing of Global Markets products.

In a condition where the level of banking competition to grow its market share becomes more and more tight, Bank Mega is intensifying its synergies with internal parties which are related in the marketing of Global Markets products amid limited global economic condition. In offering Global Markets products, the character, risk and product transparency are always maintained in order to conform with the applicable rules.

Global Markets Trading (GM Trading)

In 2022, Global Markets Trading was able to take advantage of volatility in the market. Global financial market was unpredictable due to steps taken by most central banks in the world to raise interest rates in the effort to hold down inflation level. This condition opened up opportunities to Global Markets Trading team in their activities to generate fee based income.

Synergy with Global Market Sales team will be continuously implemented, along with offers of competitive prices in order to achieve market share target, while always paying attention to the principle of compliance, both internally and externally to the regulator.

GM Trading predicts that in 2023 foreign exchange and bonds markets will still fluctuate actively considering various factors both in domestic and international markets. GM Trading will continue to participate actively in market penetration while closely observing current situation and condition.

As for bonds market, overall interest rates in 2023 are considered as relatively quite low. In order to maintain achievement of fee based income, GM Trading should actively participate in bonds market penetration both in Rupiah and in other foreign currency such as the US Dollar denominated bonds. It is predicted that in 2023, global interest rate will rise again along with the rise of inflation due to economic recovery. So, GM Trading will have to carry out more active transactions in order to maintain achievement of fee based income.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING & FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IBFI)

Amid overall condition in which Covid-19 pandemic has started to slow down significantly in 2022, IBFI continued to carry out activities with several adjustments, specially in the meeting arrangement with both Bank Clients or Non-Bank Clients, whereby other than zoom meeting, IBFI also conducts in-person meeting regularly.

Activities of IBFI in Funding product and other product related to Treasury and Trade Finance transaction, have shown growth in revenue generating in the last several years, as well in 2022. This was reinforced with routine KPI monitoring every month. Supported also by adjustments in the service and management of IBFI clients, whereby in person meeting with Bank's Client and Non-Bank Client was available, in 2022 IBFI was able to increase the number of its new clients significantly. This represents one of contributor to the growth of IBFI revenue in 2022.

In 2023, IBFI will continue to increase new client acquisition and also carry out relationship deepening with Bank clients and Non-Bank clients through marketing of IBFI main business, namely Funding for Bank and Non-Bank, and Trade Financing transaction for foreign bank and local bank. Additionally, IBFI will continue to support Global Markets Sales team in line with the growth of Treasury transaction.

Strategy of Treasury & Financial Institution in 2023

In 2023, business unit Treasury & Financial Institutions (TSFI) of Bank Mega will keep focused on business model with client's need orientation. This strategy will be implemented by offering financial market services with comprehensive solutions and covering all market segments (currency, interest rate and derivative).

Regarding TSFI commitment to be the first choice for customer, the Company will continuously strive hard to serve its customer. At the same time, the Company will observe and monitor the development of markets in order to achieve sustainable business model that is profitable both for customer and for the Bank.

In 2023, there still are a number of challenges that will affect the Bank's performance, especially in the TSFI business segment. The economic recovery along with the current health recovery is expected to increase the level of market volatility, thereby increasing the

opportunity for the Treasury in carrying out daily activities to earn fee based and capital gains.

To achieve sustainable growth, the Company will continue to implement TSFI's main priorities in 2023, namely:

- a) Optimizing transactions with retail customers, especially the MegaFirst segment.
- b) Encouraging cross-selling with corporate customers, both credit and funding customers, with products that meet the needs of customers.
- c) Continuously marketing current Treasury products such as FX, DNDF, FX Option, CCS, IRS, Call spread Option, Bond Option, Bond Linked Investment to meet the needs of customer, by holding customer events, conducting client calls and providing regular market updates to existing and potential customers.
- d) Supporting the development of electronic channel platforms and encouraging customers to start carrying out transactions through existing electronic channels.
- e) Developing synergies with the existing Bank ecosystem, namely companies under the CT Corp group, in terms of products, customers, and risk monitoring, to be able to grow together, in line with the strategy and risk appetite of the CT Corp group.
- f) Anticipating and providing input to regulators in the case of issuance of new regulations related to the development of financial market.

TRUSTEE ACTIVITIES

The Company has conducted Trustee activities for more than 21 years. Trustee is a Capital Market Supporting Institution that represent the interests of debt securities and/or Sukuk holders. Trustee service is mandatory for companies issuing debt securities and/or Sukuk. In addition, Bank Mega also provides service as monitoring agent for the issuance of Medium Term Notes (MTN) as well as guarantee agent services.

Bank Mega has obtained a Registered Certificate (STTD) to conduct business activities as a Trustee from the Financial Service Authority (formerly Capital Market Supervisory Agency) based on Decree No. 20/STTDWA/PM/2000 on August 2, 2000.

Duties and responsibilities of Bank Mega as a Trustee are as follows:

- a. Representing the interest of debt securities and/or Sukuk holders both inside and outside of the court in carrying out legal actions related to the interests of debt securities and/or Sukuk holders
- b. Provides complete information openly regarding its qualifications as Trustee in the prospectus
- c. Provides reports to the Financial Services Authority, Stock Exchange and debt securities and/or Sukuk holders either directly or through the Stock Exchange in the event that the Issuer has defaulted or a situation occurs which may endanger the interests of the debt securities and/or Sukuk holders
- d. Conduct periodic supervision or monitoring regarding the business management of the issuer's of debt securities and/or Sukuk based on Trustee Service Agreement
- e. Provide advice needed by issuers in connection with the trustee agreement.

As of December 31, 2022, Bank Mega serves as Trustee for 133 debt securities and/or Sukuk issuances and 37 Medium-Term Notes issuances. The total value of debt securities and/or Sukuk issued amounted to Rp105.25 trillion and MTN of Rp2.77 trillion and US\$23.33 million.

CUSTODIAN SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Custodian service activities have been carried out by Bank Mega since 2001. Custodian Bank is a Bank that provides services for the Custody/Deposit of Securities and other activities related to such securities, such as settlement of securities transactions, management of rights related to securities that are deposited and represent securities holder's rights to the said securities (Proxy).

Bank Mega acts as a Custodian Bank based on a license from the Financial Services Authority (formerly Capital Market Supervisory Agency) No. KEP-01/PM/Kstd/2001 dated January 18, 2001. The Bank has also obtained approval from Bank Indonesia to act as a Sub-Registry in accordance with Bank Indonesia Letter No. 10/160/DPM dated July 4, 2008.

Custodian services provided by Bank Mega consist of:

- **General Custodian includes:**
 - Safekeeping (storage and administration of securities)
 - Settlement & transaction handling (handling and settlement of sale/purchase transactions of securities)
 - Corporate action (management of customer rights in relation to ownership of customer securities)
 - Proxy (representing the customer in the General Meeting of Securities Holders based on the customer's power of attorney)
 - Reporting
- **Mutual Fund Custodian includes:**
 - General Custodian services
 - Unit Registry (registration and administration of Mutual Fund Participation Units)
 - Fund Accounting (collective custody, administration of Mutual Fund portfolio and calculation of Net Asset Value)

As of 31 December 2022, Bank Mega's custodian administration portfolio value was Rp44.72 trillion.

The Company has also obtained approval from KSEI to become the Administrator Bank for RDN (Customer Fund Account), according to PT KSEI letter No. KSEI-7040/DIR/0720 dated July 2, 2020 regarding the Appointment Letter of PT Bank Mega, Tbk as RDN Administrator Bank for the period of 2019-2024. As of 31 December 2022, the total number of Customer Fund Account (RDN) is 9,799 accounts.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Discussion Analysis of Bank Mega's financial performance is based on the Financial Statements of PT Bank Mega, Tbk for the year ended December 31st 2022, which have been audited by Public Accountant Firm Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Partners

with the opinion that the Financial Statements of PT Bank Mega, Tbk is presented fairly, in all material respects and in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

In millions of Rupiah

in millions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	INCREASE/DECREASE	
			Rp	%
ASSETS				
Cash	901,616	900,919	697	0.08%
Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia	8,691,986	6,126,614	2,565,372	41.87%
Current Accounts with othes Banks				
Related Parties	101	104	(3)	(2.88%)
Third Parties	758,672	753,987	4,685	0.62%
Total	758,773	754,091	4,682	0.62%
Allowance for impairment lossess	(1,153)	(2,198)	1,045	(47.54%)
Total Current Accounts with othes Banks - net	757,620	751,893	5,727	0.76%
Placement with BI and othes Banks				
Third Parties	9,164,176	9,810,711	(646,535)	(6.59%)
Total Placement with BI and othes Banks	9,164,176	9,810,711	(646,535)	(6.59%)
Securitites				
Related Parties	192,200	207,922	(15,722)	(7.56%)
Third Parties	38,985,741	25,480,314	13,505,427	53.00%
Total	39,177,941	25,688,236	13,489,705	52.51%
Allowance for impairment lossess	(915)	(969)	54	(5.57%)
Total Securities - net	39,177,026	25,687,267	13,489,759	52.52%
Securities Purchased Under Resell Agreement				
Related Parties	-	630,099	(630,099)	(100.00%)
Third Parties	3,254,705	19,156,221	(15,901,516)	(83.01%)
Total Securities Purchased Under Resell Agreements	3,254,705	19,786,320	(16,531,615)	(83.55%)
Derivative receivables				
Third Parties	10,119	50,532	(40,413)	(79.98%)
Loans				
Related Parties	880,897	205,644	675,253	328.36%
Third Parties	69,430,406	60,535,250	8,895,156	14.69%
Unearned interest income	(21,946)	(63,479)	41,533	(65.43%)
Total	70,289,357	60,677,415	9,611,942	15.84%
Allowance for impairment lossess	(572,030)	(507,139)	(64,891)	12.80%
Total loans - net	69,717,327	60,170,276	9,547,051	15.87%

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
FINANCIAL REVIEW

In millions of Rupiah

description	2022	2021	INCREASE/DECREASE	
			Rp	%
Acceptance receivable				
Third Parties	53,031	525,823	(472,792)	(89.91%)
Total	53,031	525,823	(472,792)	(89.91%)
Allowance for impairment lossess	(66)	(431)	365	-84.69%
Total Acceptance receivables - net	52,965	525,392	(472,427)	(89.92%)
Fixed assets - net	6,366,743	5,655,825	710,918	12.57%
Other Assets - net				
Related Parties	13,848	190,193	(176,345)	(92.72%)
Third Parties	3,642,318	3,223,448	418,870	12.99%
TOTAL ASET	141,750,449	132,879,390	8,871,059	6.68%

Assets

Total asset of the Bank as of end of 2022 recorded at Rp141.75 trillion, increased by 6.68% compared to the same period of the previous year, which was Rp132.88 trillion. The increase was mainly due to the increase in securities at the amount of Rp13.49 trillion and disbursed loans which increased by Rp9.55 trillion.

Productive Assets

Total productive assets of the Bank as per 31 December 2022 was Rp122.81 trillion, grew by 4.61% from the year before which was Rp117.40 trillion. Growth of these productive assets was mainly due to the increase in securities and disbursed loans.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Bank's cash and cash equivalents position at the end of 2022 amounted to Rp19.52 trillion, increased compared to the same period of the previous year, which was Rp17.59 trillion. The increase of those total cash and cash equivalents was mainly due to the increase of Current Account at Bank Indonesia of Rp2.57 trillion.

Securities

Bank's placements in securities at the end of 2022 reached Rp39.18 trillion, grew by 52.52% from end of year 2021 position of Rp25.69 trillion. This was due mainly to the increase in placement in government bonds of Rp13.66 trillion, while on the other hand, placement in corporate bonds decrease by Rp211 billion.

Securities Purchased Under Resell Agreements (Reverse Repo)

Bank's total placements in securities purchased under resell agreements (reverse repo) at the end of 2022 amounted to Rp3.25 trillion, decreased by 83.55% from the previous year which was Rp19.79 trillion.

Loans

Throughout 2022, Bank recorded quite significant growth in total disbursed loans, that is an increase of 15.84% to Rp70.29 trillion from the previous year which was Rp60.68 trillion. The increase of total disbursed loans was mainly contributed by corporate loans which grew by Rp9.18 trillion.

Fixed Assets

Bank's total fixed assets - net at the end of year 2022 was recorded at Rp6.37 trillion, grew by 12.57% compared to the position at the end of 2021 which was Rp5.66 trillion. This was mainly due to the Bank revaluation of land and building assets at the end of 2022.

LIABILITIES

In millions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	INCREASE/DECREASE	
			Rp	%
LIABILITIES				
Immediate Liability	245,593	169,559	76,034	44.84%
Deposits from customers				
Current accounts				
Related Parties	470,942	473,042	(2,100)	(0.44%)
Third Parties	12,347,900	15,886,768	(3,538,868)	(22.28%)
Saving deposits				
Related Parties	145,624	101,320	44,304	43.73%
Third Parties	14,585,937	14,350,105	235,832	1.64%
Time deposits				
Related Parties	1,827,590	2,717,539	(889,949)	(32.75%)
Third Parties	73,571,674	65,378,237	8,193,437	12.53%
Deposits from other banks				
Related Parties	568,738	56,992	511,746	897.93%
Third Parties	977,958	2,206,690	(1,228,732)	(55.68%)
Securities sold under repurchased agreements	13,263,387	10,158,035	3,105,352	30.57%
Derivative payable of third parties	66,818	27,895	38,923	139.53%
Income tax payable	143,076	110,754	32,322	29.18%
Fund borrowings	1,856,213	285,050	1,571,163	551.19%
Acceptance payable	53,031	525,823	(472,792)	(89.91%)
Deferred tax liabilities - net	48,996	37,090	11,906	32.10%
Post-employment benefits liability	241,747	225,277	16,470	7.31%
Subordinated Bonds - net				
Related Parties	38,000	50,000	(12,000)	(24.00%)
Third Parties	12,000	-	12,000	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities				
Related Parties	5,547	6,564	(1,017)	(15.49%)
Third Parties	645,998	968,186	(322,188)	(33.28%)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	121,116,769	113,734,926	7,381,843	6.49%

Liabilities

Bank's total liabilities as of 31 December 2022 was Rp121.12 trillion, increase by 6.49% compared to the same period the year before, which was Rp113.73 trillion. The increase of total liabilities was mainly due

to increase of customers' deposits which increased by Rp4.04 trillion, securities sold under repurchased agreements which increased by Rp3.11 trillion, and the increase by Rp1.57 trillion in fund borrowings.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
FINANCIAL REVIEW

Deposits from Customers

Total deposits from Bank Mega's customers in 2022 increased 4.09% to Rp102.95 trillion from the previous year of Rp98.91 trillion. This increase was mainly contributed by deposits which was increased by 10.73% to Rp75.40 trillion in 2022, while time current accounts decreased by 21.64%

Bank continues to strive to increase the portion of low cost funds (CASA), even though in 2022 CASA was recorded at 26.76%, decreased from 31.15% in the previous year.

Deposits from Other Banks

Deposits from other banks in 2022 was recorded at Rp1.55 trillion, a decrease of 31.67% from previous year of Rp2.26 trillion.

Securities sold under repurchased agreements

Securities sold under repurchased agreements are classified as financial liabilities and recorded at amortized cost. These securities consist of Government Bonds. In 2021, the value reached Rp13.26 trillion, an increase of 30.57% from 2021 which amounted to Rp10.16 trillion.

Funds Borrowings

Funds borrowings in 2022 was recorded at Rp1.86 trillion, increased by 551.19% from the previous year which was Rp285 billion. This significant increase was due to the Rp denominated borrowings at the amount of Rp1.00 trillion and USD denominated borrowings of Rp571 billion.

EQUITY

In millions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	INCREASE/DECREASE	
			Rp	%
EQUITY				
Share Capital	5,870,462	3,481,888	2,388,574	68.60%
Additional Paid in Capital	6,347,491	2,048,761	4,298,730	209.82%
Other Comprehensive Income	3,141,926	3,139,002	2,924	0.09%
General reserve	1,639	1,587	52	3.28%
Retained Earnings	5,272,162	10,473,226	(5,201,064)	(49.66%)
TOTAL EQUITY	20,633,680	19,144,464	1,489,216	7.78%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	141,750,449	132,879,390	8,871,059	6.68%

Bank's total equity in 2022 amounted to Rp20.63 trillion, grew by 7.78% from the previous year which was Rp19.14 trillion. The growth of total equity was

mainly due to the increase of asset revaluation surplus as the Bank implemented revaluation of fixed assets and land asset at the end of 2022.

PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In millions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	INCREASE/DECREASE	
			Rp	%
PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Interest income	9,069,057	8,110,291	958,766	11.82%
Interest expenses	(3,199,931)	(3,269,215)	69,284	(2.12%)
Net Interest Income	5,869,126	4,841,076	1,028,050	21.24%
Other Operating Income				
Fees and commissions	1,925,229	2,120,386	(195,157)	(9.20%)
Gain on sale of securitites - net	430,738	946,302	(515,564)	(54.48%)
Gain on foreign exchange transactions - net	128,506	68,044	60,462	88.86%
Gain (loss) from the changes in fair value of financial instruments - net	1,466	(4,029)	5,495	(136.39%)
Others	11,339	9,072	2,267	24.99%
Total other operating income	2,497,278	3,139,775	(624,497)	(20.46%)
Other operating expenses				
Fees and commissions	(11,749)	(10,731)	(1,018)	9.49%
Provision for impairment losses on financial assets - net	(147,840)	(104,083)	(43,757)	42.04%
General and administrative expenses	(1,846,500)	(1,600,044)	(246,456)	15.40%
Salary expenses and other allowances	(1,358,753)	(1,322,686)	(36,067)	2.73%
Total other operating expenses	(3,364,842)	(3,037,544)	(327,298)	10.78%
Net operating income	5,001,562	4,943,307	58,255	1.18%
Non operating income (expenses) - net	26,508	9,309	17,199	184.76%
Income before tax expense	5,028,070	4,952,616	75,454	1.52%
Tax expenses-net	(975,392)	(944,565)	(30,827)	3.26%
Income for the year	4,052,678	4,008,051	44,627	1.11%
Other Comprehensive Income				
Asset revaluation surplus	589,592	-	589,592	-
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits liability - net	(39,105)	(39,730)	625	(1.57%)
Gains (losses) from changes in value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income - net	(313,949)	(932,007)	618,058	(66.61%)
Comprehensive Income for the year	4,289,216	3,036,314	1,252,902	41.26%
Earning per share (full share)	345	341	4	1.22%

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Interest Income

In 2022 interest income received by the Bank increased by 11.82% to reach Rp9.07 trillion from the previous year which was Rp8.11 trillion. The increased of interest income was contributed mainly from disbursed loans which increased by 21.61%, and from placements at Bank Indonesia and other banks which also increased by 22.99%, while income from securities decreased by 8.54%.

Interest Expense

Bank's interest expense in 2022 was recorded at Rp3.20 trillion from Rp3.27 trillion in 2021 or decrease by 2.12%. The decrease in interest expense was mainly contributed by the decrease in customer deposit interests due to a decrease in cost of fund.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is derived from interest income minus interest expense. In 2021, Bank recorded net interest income of Rp5.87 trillion, grew by 21.24% or Rp1.03 trillion, compared to 2021 which was recorded at Rp4.84 trillion.

Income before Tax

Income before tax of the Bank increased by 1.52% from Rp4.95 trillion in 2021 to Rp5.03 trillion in 2022. The increase was contributed by net interest income at the amount of Rp1.03 trillion, while on the other hand, other operational income (other than

interest income) decreased by Rp642 billion while operational expenses other than interests increased by Rp327 billion.

Income after Tax

Bank's income after tax in 2022 was recorded at Rp4.05 trillion, increased by 1.11% from Rp4.01 trillion in 2021. This amount was derived from profit less tax expenses of Rp975 billion.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income was calculated by adding revaluation surplus of net fixed assets and deducting remeasurement of post-employment benefits liability - net and gain (loss) from changes in fair value of securities in other comprehensive income - net. In 2022, the value of comprehensive income for the year reached Rp4.29 trillion, grew by 41.26% from the amount in 2021 of Rp3.04 trillion.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the year available to shareholders with the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the year. In 2022, earnings per share was recorded at 345 (full shares), an increase 1.22% from 2021 of 341 (full shares). The increase in earning per share was due to the increase in Bank Mega's income for the year.

CASH FLOWS

In millions of Rupiah

in millions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	2022	2021	INCREASE/DECREASE	
			Rp	%
CASH FLOWS				
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	16,561,226	10,932,709	5,628,517	51.48%
Net cash flows (used in) from Investing activities	(13,408,173)	1,064,419	(14,472,592)	(1,359.67%)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,228,837)	(2,095,950)	867,113	(41.37%)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,924,216	9,901,178	(7,976,962)	(80.57%)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,592,335	7,691,157	9,901,178	128.73%
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19,516,551	17,592,335	1,924,216	10.94%

Total cash and cash equivalents at the end 2022 was recorded at Rp19.52 trillion, an increase of 10.94%

compared to the beginning year position at Rp17.59 trillion.

Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities in 2022 reached Rp16.56 trillion. Cash inflows are obtained from interests received, fees and commissions income, and other operating income, proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets, recovery from written-off loans, deposits from customers, and deposits from other banks. Meanwhile cash outflows was used for non-operating expenses, payment of interest and other financing charges, other operating expenses, tax payments, placements with BI and other banks, securities purchased, disbursed loans, and payments of obligations due immediately.

Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

Total net cash used in investing activities in 2022 is amounted to Rp13.41 trillion. Cash inflows are obtained from sale of financial assets, sale of fixed assets and acquisition of held to maturity securities with a total of Rp22.75 trillion. While cash outflows used in purchase of financial assets and acquisition of fixed assets was recorded at Rp36.15 trillion.

Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities

Total net cash used in financing activities in 2022 was amounted to Rp1.23 trillion. Cash inflows are obtained from proceeds of fund borrowings of Rp1.86 trillion, while cash outflows was used in payments of cash dividend and fund borrowings of Rp 2.80 trillion and Rp285 billion, respectively.

SOLVENCY AND COLLECTIBILITY

Solvency

Bank Mega's ability to pay debts or meet its obligations is measured by several ratios, among others liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, and earnings ratio. Related to liquidity, Bank has the liquidity measure tools. In 2022, the liquidity ratio was reflected from Bank's Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) which reached 68.04% or increased compared to 2021 of 60.96%. While solvency ratio can be seen from the Capital Adequacy Ratio. In 2022, Bank Mega's CAR was at 25.41%, well above the minimum requirement of the regulator. Capital adequacy is required to meet credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Bank's earning ratio consists of ROA and ROE. In 2022, ROA was recorded at 4.00% and ROE was recorded at 23.15%.

Receivables Collectibility

Collectability of receivables can be measured from Non Performing Loans (NPL) ratio. In 2022, Gross NPL ratio reached 1.23%, and Net NPL ratio at 0.91%, both still below the minimum regulatory requirements of 5%. For Non Performing Loans, Bank undertakes loan restructuring which includes modification of credit terms, or credit conversion to shares or other financial instruments.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND ITS POLICY

Capital Structure Policy

Bank ensures that capital is at adequate level and in accordance with the regulatory terms and conditions. Bank's capital is always maintained to support sustainable business developments. Bank Mega's capital structure consists of common equity or tier 1 capital and complementary or tier 2 capital. Most of Bank's capital structure is common equity, or tier 1. In 2022, common equity capital of the Bank stood at Rp19.95 trillion, or 96.97% of total capital. While Bank's complementary capital was Rp623 billion or 3.03% of total capital.

Bank has carried out capital management according to Bank Indonesia and OJK regulations (Basel II and Basel III) in order to ensure that Bank is able to maintain its capital adequacy to cover the main risks in banking activities, namely credit risk, market risk, and operational risk, and still provides returns for stakeholders. On capital adequacy calculation by considering credit risk and market risk, Bank uses Basel II Standardized Approach. For operational risk, Bank refers to Basel II Basic Indicator Approach.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Bank has capital adequate level with Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 25.41% and well above the minimum requirements according to risk profile designated by regulator, and so the Bank is considered able to support Bank's business plans while also implemented efforts to mitigate all risks that may be arise.

In addition to the calculation, Bank also computed capital adequacy by referring to Pillar 2 of Basel II or best known as Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) approach. In accordance with the risk profile ratings, Bank is ranked 2 (Low to Moderate), so Bank's ICAAP calculation is 9%- 10% or in accordance with regulatory provisions.

According to regulatory requirements, Bank Mega is required to establish additional capital as a buffer in addition to providing a minimum capital under risk profiles. Additional capital as a buffer which shall be established by the Bank are Countercyclical Buffer is an additional capital which serves to anticipate losses in the event of excessive credit growth which has the potential to disrupt the stability of the financial

system. Under the regulation, Bank Mega is required to present buffer percentage in Countercyclical Buffer in the amount of 0%.

Capital Structure

Common Equity Tier 1

Common Equity Tier 1 consists of Common Equity Tier 1/CET 1 and Additional Tier 1. Common Equity Tier 1 including paid in capital, disclosure reserve and deduction factor of Common Equity Tier 1.

Disclosure reserve consists of addition factors (other comprehensive income and other disclosure reserves) and deduction factors (other comprehensive income and other disclosure reserves). At December 31st 2022, Common Equity Tier 1 was at Rp19.95 trillion.

Complementary Capital (Tier 2)

Bank's Complementary Capital (Tier 2) consists of PPA General Reserves for productive assets which is required to be established (at the most 1.25% of Credit Risk (RWA). At December 31st 2022, Complementary Capital (Tier 2) of the Bank was at Rp623 billion.

In millions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION		2022	2021
I	Capital Components		
	A. Common Equity	19,948,673	18,476,388
	B. Complementary Capital	623,096	549,699
II	Total Capital	20,571,769	19,026,087
III	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of Credit Risk by considering specifis risks		
	Credit Risk	67,135,848	57,753,938
	Market Risks	843,854	498,311
	Operational Risks	12,972,988	11,442,195
IV	Total RWA's for risks of credit, market and operational	80,952,690	69,694,444
	Available Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)		
	CAR by considering credit risk	30.64%	32.94%
	CAR by considering risks of credit and market	30.26%	32.66%
	CAR by considering risks of credit and operational	25.68%	27.50%
	CAR by considering risks of credit and operational and market	25.41%	27.30%
V	Capital Adequacy Ratio which required by risk profiles	10.00%	10.00%

MATERIAL COMMITMENTS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL EXPEDITURE

During 2022, Bank Mega has no material commitments for capital investments.

REALIZATION OF INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In millions of Rupiah

TYPES OF INVESTMENT	OBJECTIVES	NOMINAL
Land	To Support Bank Operational	13,900
Building	To Support Bank Operational	185,154
Office equipments	To Support Bank Operational	53,761
Office Properties	To Support Bank Operational	5,194
Kendaraan	To Support Bank Operational	5,630
Building Rennovations	To Support Bank Operational	4,978
Construction in progress	To Support Bank Operational	14,393
Right of use of assets	To Support Bank Operational	35,290
TOTAL		319,020

COMPARISON OF TARGETS AND REALIZATION, AND PROJECTIONS FOR THE NEXT YEAR

Comparison of Target and Realization

In trillions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	TARGET OF 2022 BANK'S BUSINESS PLANS	2022 REALIZATION	ACHIEVEMENTS
Assets	140.53	141.75	100.87%
Credit	67.73	70.29	103.77%
Third Party Funds	106.09	102.95	97.04%
• Current Accounts	17.24	12.82	74.37%
• Saving Deposits	15.73	14.73	93.65%
• Deposits	73.12	75.40	103.11%
PBT	5.32	5.03	94.54%
PAT	4.30	4.05	94.20%

Projection for One Year Ahead

In trillions of Rupiah

DESCRIPTION	TARGET OF 2023 BANK'S BUSINESS PLANS
Assets	144.88
Credit	75.70
Third Party Funds	108.95
• Current Accounts	13.77
• Saving Deposits	16.05
• Deposits	79.13
PBT	5.54

DIVIDEND

Dividend Policy

Dividend policy is made according to the Articles of Association and also by considering terms in the IPO Prospectus of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the Bank.

Dividend can only be paid according to the Bank's financial capacities under General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) resolutions, which includes determination of the time period and procedures of dividend distributions. Dividends for a share must be paid to the person whose name is registered in

the stakeholders list, by considering provisions in the Company's Articles of Association without prejudice to the provisions of Stock Exchange regulations where the shares are listed.

By resolutions of Annual GMS held on February 25th 2022, Bank was determined to distribute cash dividends of Rp2,800,000,000,000.

Chronology of Dividend Distributions

DESCRIPTION	2022 FINANCIAL YEAR	2021 FINANCIAL YEAR
Net Income	Rp4,008,051,000,000	Rp3,008,311,307,204
Total Dividends	Rp2,800,000,000,000	Rp2,100,000,000,000
Payout Ratio (%)	70%	70%
Announcement Date	February 25, 2022	February 23, 2021
Payment Date	March 23, 2022	March 19, 2021

REALIZATION OF THE USE OF IPO PROCEEDS

During 2022 Bank Mega did not conduct an IPO in any forms.

INFORMATION AND MATERIAL FACTS AT THE SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There was no information and material facts (subsequent events) after the date of audited Financial Report 2022.

MATERIAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT, EXPANSION, DIVESTMENT, MERGER/CONSOLIDATIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND DEBT/CAPITAL RESTRUCTURING

During 2022, Bank Mega had no material information regarding investment, expansion, divestment, merger/business consolidations, acquisitions, and debt/capital restructuring.

EMPLOYEE/MANAGEMENT SHARE OWNERSHIP PROGRAM (ESOP/MSOP)

During 2022, Bank Mega had no ESOP and MSOP Programs.

CHANGES OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT MAY IMPACT THE COMPANY

During 2022, there was no change in laws and regulations that may have significant impact to Bank Mega.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During the year 2022, there was change in accountancy policy that may have an impact on financial report of Bank Mega.

MARKETING ASPECT

Bank Mega awares that effective marketing strategy can help elevating penetration level of products and services that the Bank offers to the general public. With that, it is expected that the Bank's market share would grow. Bank Mega has mapped out the market and decided on the right medium to deliver its messages.

Marketing Strategy

Throughout 2022, marketing strategy of Bank Mega was focused on digital approach. This is based on the trend in public behavior that demands ease and speed in banking transaction, hence digital based service. Before, customer has to visit a branch office just to open an account; now opening an account can be done on customer's gadget, from wherever and whenever, so that they are free to take care of more important things in their life. With M-Smile apps, retail customer of Bank Mega can experience banking service comfortably from their palm. In 2022, M-Smile apps has been improved continuously with additional new features that offer ease of use to customer.

Meanwhile, Bank Mega has an advantage of being in one ecosystem under PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp") that can be very useful for marketing purpose. Synergy between Bank Mega and all retail business units under CT Corp ecosystem offers benefit for Bank's customer. They can enjoy various discount and attractive offerings whenever they do transaction with debit card or credit card of Bank Mega at all business units of CT Corp, whether it's financial product, retail outlet, entertainment product or others.

Bank Mega is integrated to the digital ecosystem of CT Corp through Membership Point and Coupon (MPC) which allows customer to be connected to all platforms of CT Corp and enjoys seamless experience, just with one account in Bank Mega. MPC Points is a form of appreciation from Bank Mega to its customer, and with points collected from each transaction, customer can then spend the collected points at all retail business unit in CT Corp ecosystem. This is a unique value proposition of Bank Mega that no other competitor has.

With regard to loan, Bank Mega implemented very selective credit policies, considering the still uncertain economic condition during the year. Main focus of Bank Mega in growing its credit in 2022 was on corporate segment, more specifically on economy sector that can still grow positively, among others

the construction sector of national strategic projects. On the other side, credit disbursement to commercial segment and joint financing were done with careful consideration of debtor's or potential debtor's financial strength and their good credit record.

Marketing Activities

To improve retail business sustainably, Bank Mega created various initiatives, among others "Meriah Bareng Mega" Lottery Program with the target of growing its CASA, and "Mega Travel Fair" to increase transaction and credit card acquisition.

Meriah Bareng Mega Program is a lottery program for saving customer of Mega Dana and Mega Maxi products. Through this program, customer is given education of the importance of saving habit while at the same time received nice surprises through various kind of lottery prizes during the program period. There is monthly prize draw in this program and a grand prize of great value drawn at the end of the program.

Meriah Bareng Mega Program which took place throughout 2022 was the only lottery program in which winner of the grand prize, an apartment, is given option to choose among four prime locations, that is Transpark Bintaro Apartment, Transpark Bekasi, Transpark Cibubur and Trans Icon Surabaya.

For credit card marketing, other than the usual marketing activities, in 2022 Bank Mega also collaborated with PT Antavaya Tour & Travel, one of business unit under CT Corp group ecosystem, in organizing Mega Travel Fair. This program has been carried out since 2014.

Mega Travel Fair is a twice-yearly organized fair to facilitate travel enthusiasts, allowing them to plan their holiday to different dream destinations all over the world. Since its first fair in 2014, Mega Travel Fair has been considered as one of the biggest and the most complete fair in the tour and travel business.

In 2022, Mega Travel was again held along with the successful handling of virus Covid-19 infection spread all over the world. This momentum marks the re-awakening of tourism industry around the world, with the re-opening of most global tourism destinations to travelers from numerous countries. Mega Travel Fair is held twice yearly, in the months of March and October, and in different cities around Indonesia.

With the year theme of “Experience the Unforgettable Journey” holders of Bank Mega credit card can transform their holiday into a much meaningful event with various programs and promotions that were on offer. During the event, travel consultants would help card holders to plan unique holiday itinerary and to create an unforgettable holiday experience.

In the marketing program of its products and in offering its services to customer, Bank Mega optimizes all of its available networks, such as the digital network like M-Smile, chatbot MILA, Mega Internet, as well as branch offices and ATMs.

While to escalate engagement with customers and/or potential customers, Bank Mega focuses on carrying out products and services socialization through social media that are designed in more modern appearance and diverse contents, including information, education and attractive product offers. Bank Mega handle its marketing communication at social media through **Facebook (BankMegaID)**, **Instagram (@bankmegaid)**, **Twitter (@BankMegaID)**, **YouTube (Bank Mega Indonesia)**; and **Tiktok (@bankmega)**.



MARKET SHARE

Market share of Bank Mega is calculated based on three criteria, that is total asset, total third party funds (current account, saving account and deposit account) and total of credit disbursement.

In line with the increase of Bank Mega's asset of 6.68% to Rp141.75 trillion, market share Bank Mega in the KBMI 3 category in 2022 was 5.42%, and in line with the growth of its credit disbursement.

On the side of Third Party Funds (TPF), the achievement of TPF to the tune of Rp102.95 trillion or grew by 4.09%, would be translated to a market share in the KBMI 3 category of 5.39%.

In the credit side, Bank Mega was able to optimize its credit disbursement and in 2022 achieved quality credit disbursement in the amount of Rp70.29 trillion, or grew by 15.84%. Thus, market share of Bank Mega in the KBMI 3 category for credit disbursement was 4.13%.

INFORMATION ON BUSINESS CONTINUITY

The capability of Bank Mega to maintain its business continuity, both in the short term and long term, is in a very good position. The management of Bank Mega has conducted assessment on the Bank capability to maintain its business continuity and concluded that Bank Mega possesses resources to continue its business in the future.

To assure its business process continuity amid uncertainty and crises throughout the year 2022, Bank continuously carry out improvement in the Business Continuity Management (BCM) which includes business and operational aspects of the Bank. Comprehensive policies of Business Continuity Management is believed to be effective to overcome various challenges related to operational of the Bank, including disturbances/disaster due to human error/act, social condition and/or natural phenomenon. These policies are established in order to ensure that critical business operations, activities and resources of the Bank would be able to continue functioning amid disturbances/disaster; and to build resiliency and capacity to effectively respond to a certain disastrous condition, to protect the interest of stakeholders and the Bank's reputation and brand.

Bank Mega has effectively implemented Risk Event Database (RED), a tool to record event with potential operational risk and to manage loss event and near miss, to be reported to the Management. Throughout 2022, Operational Risk identification strategy was focused on identification by data. Bank also conducted intensive and optimal implementation of Operational Risk Management System (ORMS) which was developed in 2016 covering RCSA, RED and KRI.

Economic condition has not been completely recovered from the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, when the Russia-Ukraine geopolitics conflict erupted and brought about price increases of many basic needs in most countries. Meanwhile, economic activities were gradually recovered and domestic

economy also grew positively. Nevertheless, Bank continues to implement prudential principle and carried out mitigation for various risks that may arise due to uncertain economic condition.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Global economic condition in 2023 is predicted to remains volatile with the impact of Covid-19 pandemic that still lingers on, and the uncertainty as to the end of Russia-Ukraine conflict that has led to global crises in food, energy, high inflation and economic recession. And those conditions was exacerbated by the geopolitics tension in several regions of the world.

World organizations such as World Bank, IMF and OECD predicted that global economy in the year 2023 will slow down to 1.7% to 2.7%.

Amid the slowing down of global economy, Indonesia's economic recovery continues albeit slightly slowing down in 2023. National economy is predicted to continue improving, while Bank Indonesia foresees that the Indonesia's economy will grow slightly to 4.5% to 5.5% in 2023. This growth is supported by increase in private consumption and in investment, strong export activities, and public purchasing power that is quite stable amid high inflation.

Faced with such economic condition, Bank Mega is optimistic to be able to grow in the year 2023. Business plan for 2023 has been prepared with anticipation of macro economic condition. Furthermore, Bank Mega will continue with digital transformation that has been on-going for several years, to support Bank's business and to strengthen its digital ecosystem, specially in terms of the synergy with all retail business units in CT Corp ecosystem.

MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS INFORMATION REGARDING TO CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND/OR AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS

Transaction with Conflict of Interest

Throughout 2022, has no material transaction with conflict of interests.

Affiliated Transactions

In conducting its business activities, the Company undertakes transaction with affiliated parties as defined in PSAK No. 7 on "Disclosure of Related Parties".

The transaction was undertaken based on agreement signed by both parties, containing requirements that may differ from other transaction with unaffiliated parties. All transactions and material balance with related parties are disclosed in the relevant Notes to the Financial Report and the details are presented in Notes 39 of the Financial Report.

TYPES OF TRANSACTION	Rp MILLION		PERCENTAGE (%)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current Accounts with Other Banks				
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	100	100	0.00007%	0.00008%
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah	1	4	0.00000%	0.00000%
Securities				
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	192,200	207,922	0.1356%	0.1565%
Securities purchased under resale agreement				
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk.	-	630,099	-	0.4742%
Loans				
PT Trans Kalla Makasar	521,144	-	0.36765%	-
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	124,696	124,696	0.08797%	0.09384%
PT Trans Retail	121,262	-	0.08555%	-
PT Mega Central Finance	12,732	-	0.00898%	-
PT Trans Burger	9,757	9,749	0.00688%	0.00734%
PT Mega Auto Finance	9,715	-	0.00685%	-
PT Trans Coffee	5,000	5,000	0.00353%	0.00376%
Board of Commissioners and Directors of related companies above Rp1 billion	54,315	41,996	0.03832%	0.03160%
Board of Directors and employees above Rp1 billion	6,440	8,004	0.00454%	0.00602%
Others below Rp1 billion	15,836	16,199	0.01117%	0.01219%
Acceptance receivables				
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	3,980	-	0.00281%	-
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara & Gorontalo	1,083	-	0.00076%	-
PT Trans Retail	1,039	-	0.00073%	-
PT Para Bandung Propertindo	1,037	3,548	0.00073%	0.00267%
PT Trans Properti Indonesia	-	180,527	-	0.13586%
Others below Rp1 billion	6,709	6,118	0.00473%	0.00460%

TYPES OF TRANSACTION	Rp MILLION		PERCENTAGE (%)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deposits from customers				
Current Accounts	470,942	473,042	0.39%	0.42%
Saving Accounts	145,624	101,320	0.12%	0.09%
Time Deposits	1,827,590	2,717,539	1.51%	2.39%
Deposit with other banks	568,738	56,992	0.47%	0.05%
Subordinated bonds	38,000	50,000	0.03%	0.04%
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,547	6,564	0.005%	0.006%
Interest Income	82,508	64,115	0.91%	0.79%
Interest expenses	69,702	71,101	2.18%	2.17%
Employees health insurance expenses				
PT Asuransi Umum Mega	19,464	20,672	1.43%	1.60%
PT PFI Mega Life Insurance	1,900	1,415	0.14%	0.11%
Advertising expenses:				
PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia	87,572	70,014	4.74%	4.38%
PT Trans Digital Media	14,143	2,192	0.77%	0.14%
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV7	6,947	13,873	0.38%	0.87%
PT Trans News Corpora	1,159	3,070	0.06%	0.19%
PT Trans Berita Bisnis	1,016	-	0.06%	-
Others below Rp1 billion	949	1,067	0.05%	0.07%
Lease income				
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk.	11,705	-	24.97%	-
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV7	8,425	8,425	17.97%	25.06%
PT Bank Mega Syariah	4,721	5,619	10.07%	16.71%
PT Asuransi Umum Mega	4,432	4,012	9.45%	11.93%
PT Mega Capital Securitas	2,900	2,877	6.19%	8.56%
PT Para Bandung Propertindo	892	1,624	1.90%	4.83%
Others below Rp1 billion	3,950	2,436	8.43%	7.24%
Commitment liabilities - net				
PT Trans Retail Indonesia	2,348	3,388	-	-
Contingent liabilities - net				
PT Trans Retail Indonesia	63,500	55,000	-	-
PT Trans Fashion Indonesia	59,439	81,891	-	-
PT Alfa Retailindo	5,537	5,069	-	-
PT Indonusa Telemedia	-	42,758	-	-
PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia	-	38,819	-	-
PT Trans News Corpora	228	2,479	-	-
Others below Rp1 billion	1,325	1,961	-	-

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
FINANCIAL REVIEW

Plafond of Credit for Affiliated Parties within The Group As of December 2022

TYPE OF COOPERATION	BANK MEGA	BANK MEGA SYARIAH	ALLO BANK	
Club Deal	11,484,616.60	2,120,190.60	4,952,101.60	
Selldown	7,390,519.99	155,680.00	1,000,000.00	
Joint Finance	-	-	-	
TOTAL	18,875,136.59	2,275,871.60	5,952,101.6	

Participation Loan (Selldown)

DEBTOR	FACILITY	BANK MEGA			
		Qcy	Plafond	Outstanding	
PT Batam Indo Agri Perkasa	Term Loan 1	IDR	1,039,999.90	1,039,999.90	
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	Demand Loan 1	IDR	905,000.00	905,000.00	
PT Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	Demand Loan	IDR	300,000.00	300,000.00	
PT OKI Pulp & Paper	Demand Loan	IDR	865,000.00	400,000.00	
PT Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara	Term Loan	USD	165,000,000.00	54,200,000.00	
	Fixed Loan 1	USD	80,000,000.00	72,000,000.00	
	Fixed Loan 2	USD	20,000,000.00	13,500,000.00	

Club Deal Loan

DEBTOR	FACILITY	BANK MEGA			
		Qcy	Plafond	Outstanding	
PT Bintani Megah Indah	Term Loan 1	IDR	50,000.00	23,356.40	
PT Dirgantara Karya Cipta	Term Loan	USD	65,000,000.00	61,750,001.00	
PT Karya Mandiri Digdaya Maju	Term Loan	IDR	2,293,431.93	2,088,661.20	
PT Kinerja Prima Makmur Sentosa	Term Loan	IDR	1,565,097.92	1,432,462.50	
PT Kalimantan Sanggar Pusaka	Term Loan - Tranche 1	IDR	44,804.89	43,908.79	
PT Cipta Sinar Indah	Term Loan	IDR	822,531.76	806,081.12	
PT Madya Pratama Surya Cemerlang	Term Loan	USD	66,700,000.00	60,029,998.00	
PT Adyatama Cipta Cemerlang	Term Loan	USD	66,200,000.00	58,900,000.01	
PT Muara Data Sentosa	Term Loan	IDR	79,287.00	79,287.00	
PT Cakra Wisesa Karya Makmur	Term Loan	USD	124,000,000.00	109,533,331.00	
PT Tamaris Prima Energi	Term Loan 3	IDR	68,000.00	18,006.56	
PT Trans Kalla Makassar	Term Loan - Tranche A	IDR	500,000.00	500,000.00	
	Term Loan - Tranche B	IDR	21,143.86	21,143.86	

in million Rupiah

	MEGA FINANCE (MF)	MEGA CENTRAL FINANCE (MCF)	MEGA AUTO FINANCE (MAF)	TOTAL
	-	-	-	18,556,909.80
	-	-	-	8,546,199.99
	1,750,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	7,750,000.00
	1,750,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	34,853,109.79

in million Rupiah unless stated otherwise

	ALLO BANK			BANK MEGA SYARIAH			INFORMATION
	Qcy	Plafond	Outstanding	Qcy	Plafond	Outstanding	
	IDR	250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	-	-
	IDR	250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	IDR	200,000.00	200,000.00	-
	-	-	-	IDR	85,000.00	-	currently the OS at Bank Mega Syariah has been paid off by the Debtor (the previous OS was Rp85 billion) 7,750,000.00
	-	-	-	USD	10,000,000.00	3,300,000.00	-
	-	-	-	IDR	5,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	-
	-	-	-	IDR	10,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	-

in million Rupiah unless stated otherwise

	ALLO BANK			BANK MEGA SYARIAH			INFORMATION
	Qcy	Plafond	Outstanding	Qcy	Plafond	Outstanding	
	IDR	500,000.00	233,564.05	-	-	-	-
	IDR	739,500.00	696,662.55	USD	31,000,000.00	29,450,000.00	-
	IDR	659,463.10	647,020.40	USD	22,800,000.00	19,760,000.00	the initial provision of facilities at Allo Bank was a club deal, then on 22/03/2022 a selldown of Bank Mega was carried out to Allo Bank Rp500 billion
	IDR	249,400.00	25,084.93	USD	25,800,000.00	23,650,000.00	-
	IDR	80,000.00	78,400.00	IDR	350,000.00	343,000.00	-
	IDR	170,000.00	166,600.00	-	-	-	-
	IDR	554,637.60	554,637.60	IDR	64,904.40	64,904.40	Mega Bilateral Bank Facility
	IDR	589,375.00	569,729.16	-	-	-	-
	IDR	1,167,502.00	1,167,502.00	IDR	64,420.00	64,420.00	-
	IDR	246,734.00	222,060.60	USD	25,800,000.00	23,220,000.00	-
	IDR	39,720.34	39,720.34	-	-	-	-
	IDR	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	-
	IDR	63,431.59	63,431.59	-	-	-	-

BUSINESS SUPPORTING OVERVIEW

HUMAN CAPITAL

The development of banking business throughout 2022 was influenced by fast technological advances. The COVID-19 pandemic still has had an effect on business situation and was a challenge in its own for all of industry sectors. This has pushed the Bank to continue with innovation efforts in the management of its human capital and organization in order to achieve the targeted performance, and also to be able to adapt to current and future business challenges. Development and improvement of human resources management system have been carried out consistently to increase competency, performance and engagement level of employees. Increased use of digital technology was one of the factors that urge the Bank to continue developing systems and infrastructures based on technology for effective and

efficient human resources management. Domination of millennial generation on employees demographic has also required the Bank to align its way of working with the current conditions, both internally and externally.

Employee Demographics

At the end of 2022, Bank Mega has a total of 6,131 employee. The number represents a decrease of 189 people or 2.9% compared to the previous year. This decrease was mainly an effect of the implementation of work process automation and digital technology. The ratio of the number of male and female employees was quite balanced. The proportion of female employees grew from 51.49% to 53.32%, while that of male employees decreased from 48.51% to 46.68%.



Employee Composition by Gender

NO.	GENDER	2022	2021
1.	Male	2,862	3,066
2.	Female	3,269	3,254
TOTAL		6,131	6,320

Employee Composition by Age

Based on age group, from the total number of employees in 2022, the biggest portion was dominated by the age group of 30 to 39 years with a total of 2,526 employees, or 41.20% of the Bank total employees. The next biggest age group is those within 20 to 29 years with a total of 1,850

employees, or 31.17%; followed by those within 40 to 49 years with a total of 1,320 employees, or 21.53%. While those in the age bracket of 50 to 59 years consisted of 424 employees, or 6.92%, and the last group is those aged 60 years upward consisted of 11 employees or 0.18% of the Bank total employees.

Employee Composition by Education Level

NO.	EDUCATION LEVEL	2022	2021
1.	High School	209	256
2.	Diploma D1 - D2	27	26
3.	Diploma D3 - D4	970	992
4.	Bachelor's Degree	4,727	4,856
5.	Master's Degree	198	190
JUMLAH		6,131	6,320

Based on the level of education, in 2022 most of the Bank's employees were in the S1 to S3 level brackets, that is 4,925 employees or 80.33% of the Bank's

total employees. While those holding education level below S1 decreased by 68 employees or 5.34% compared to the previous year.

Employee by Position

NO.	KEPANGKATAN	2022	2021
1.	Vice President	315	284
2.	Manager	1,207	1,116
3.	Officer	2,353	2,651
4.	Administration	2,256	2,269
JUMLAH		6,131	6,320

Based on level of position, the biggest portion of employees in 2022 held officer position, that is 2,353 employees with business function (including collection function) and support function. In 2022, the

number of employees at the level of Administration, Manager and Vice President increased compared to the previous year, with the biggest percentage of increase in the level of Vice President, i.e. 10%.

Development Strategies

In 2022, human resources development program has been continuously carried out and improved to be able to contribute sustainably to the Bank's achievements. This development and improvement process was optimized with the implementation of human resource management system based on multiplatform and digital technology. The development program included organization and human resources development with increasing involvement of technology that was integrated in both the program and the implementation process.

Employee Recruitment

Recruitment of human resources is conducted in accordance with the needs of the organization for competent potential employees to fill critical positions and other positions at the Head Office, Regional and Branch Offices. HR recruitment is carried out from internal and external organizations for both managerial or functional positions.

In 2022, sourcing through web-based sourcing channels was the biggest contributor in the search for external candidates. Implementation of employee referral program was also carried out with engagement and participation of employees.

Fulfillment of human resources needs was also done through generalist and functional development programs, which were designed specifically for certain objectives and needs. Participants of programs were selected through systematic stages that conform to certain pre-determined criteria.

Throughout 2022 various selection processes have been undertaken for the recruitment of a total of 2,256 persons, consisting of Head Office personnel of 571 persons or 25% and Regional and Branch Offices personnel of 1,685 persons or 75% of the total existing compliance. Recruitment of new employees in 2022 increased by 23.74% compared to previous year.

Total Recruitment for Development Programs

NO.	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN 2022	TOTAL			
		BATCH	%	PARTICIPANTS	%
1.	Retail Funding Officer Training (RFOT)	9	26%	18	2%
2.	Retail Funding Training Program (RFTP)	11	32%	252	29%
3.	Frontliner Training Program (FLTP)	1	3%	23	3%
4.	Contact Center Training Program (CCTP)	3	9%	186	21%
5.	Telemarketing Officer Training Program (TOTP)	1	3%	191	22%
6.	Branch Manager Training Program (BMTP)	3	9%	33	4%
7.	Mega Management Development Program (MMDP)	4	12%	100	11%
8.	Operation Supervisor Development Program (OSDP)	1	3%	32	4%
9.	Information Technology Development Program (ITDP)	1	3%	45	5%
TOTAL		34	100%	880	100%

Career Development

As one of the Bank's efforts to maintain human resource or competent and qualified talents, as well as to achieve optimal employee's performance level, Bank Mega is carrying out sustainable career development program for employees that is in line with the strategy and requirement of the Bank. This career development program takes into account employees career planning and the predetermined number of required personnel. Career management of employees is also done through promotion from within, by providing employees with training or development according to current needs. Careers path taken in the organization can occur within the same function or job family, or crossfunctionally into different areas, supported with potential and competency development.

Organization Development

Implementation of organizational development program is aimed at supporting the Company in achieving business growth in line with strategy and organization plan.

The Bank considers both internal and external factors in the execution of organization development. Internal factors include quality human resources and coordination within and between each work unit, both business and support. While external factors such as technological developments and the increasingly competitive banking world, are crucial factors to be considered.

Optimal organizational function is crucial to achieve improvement in the Company's performance. This is done through sustainable organization improvement in every line and function, both in business unit and in support unit.

Education, Development and Trainings

To support the improvement of employee capabilities to be in line with the Bank aspiration and to be ready to face competition in the banking industry, various development and training programs for human resource have been carried out throughout 2022. The Bank is committed to continuously improve the competence of human resources and skills that are needed in the future, specially the capability to adapt to the increasingly competitive digital era.

Throughout 2022, the Bank has carried out 1,051 classes of training programs with more than forty five thousands participants, covering hard skills and soft skills which include the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes. Method of trainings was adapted to the requirement of each training and in order to maximize the effectiveness of the training, options of methods were used including virtual, hybrid or e-Learning. Bank has made use of technology and digital development to ensure that improvement of employee capacity was not limited by space and time.

Learning and training modules include those directly related to business function and to operational and support function. Further more, various forums and trainings related to the procedures and policies of the Regulator were also carried out, covering among others AML and CFT, Anti-Fraud Strategy and Handling and Settlement of Customer Complaints, with the aim of updating the latest insights and knowledge.

Considering the importance of capability to manage banking risks, Bank consistently carries out Risk Management Certification training, including its maintenance program. Other obligatory certification programs are regularly monitored to ensure that employees possess appropriate competency pursuant to regulations, such as Compliance Certification, Treasury Certification, Payment System and Management of Rupiah Currency Certification, AAJI, WAPERD and WPPE.

Several current programs are focused to support business achievement, among others Retail Funding Officer program to create reliable sales team and Telemarketing Officer program, Frontliner Training program and development program for potential Head of Branch. These programs were organized sustainably throughout 2022. To support operational function, the following programs were carried out: Operations Support Development Program, Contact Center Training Program and Information Technology Development Program for information technology.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

PROGRAM TYPE	PROGRAM	BATCH	PARTICIPANTS
Certification Program	Risk Management Certification	24	336
	Payment System Certification & Rupiah Currency Management	89	2,109
	Treasury Certification	25	46
	AAJI Certification	111	218
	WPPE Bancassurance Certification	12	112
	WAPERD certification	6	16
Training Program	Retail Funding Officer Training	9	18
	Retail Funding Training Program	11	252
	Contact Centre Training Program	3	186
	Telemarketing Officer Training Program	1	191
	Branch Manager Training Program	3	33
	Frontliner Training Program	1	23
Development Program	Mega Manager Development Program	4	100
	Operation Supervisor Development Program	1	32
	Information Technology Development Program	1	45
Other In-House Programs	Training (other than Certification Programs, Training Programs and Development Programs), Workshops, Outreach, OJT and Coaching	497	42,154
Other Off- House Programs	Various off-house programs in addition to the Certification Program	253	1,096
TOTAL		1,051	46,967

Soft skills and motivational programs were also organized for employees to improve their competence and productivity in this digital era, among others through Digital Mindset webinar program. Bank has also organized Smart Financial Program webinar to improve employees capability to manage finance wisely, with the target to prevent employees from consumptive lifestyle and fraud behavior.

Bank is always supportive of development program to prepare for future leaders through Mega Management Development Program (MMDP) that is sustainably organized. This program is adaptable and contributes optimally to various working functions. Participants are expected to be able to process business transformation and face continuous dynamic challenges. To date, MMDP has produced graduates that have been placed in various functions and several of its graduates currently hold key positions, structurally and functionally.

To support the implementation of various development program and internal training effectively, the Bank needs to have facilitators with not only knowledge and technical capability related to its subject, but also a good delivery skills to present

training material to participants. Training for The Trainers (TTT) programs are sustainably organized for internal facilitators to support the achievement of effective teaching, specially in the current trend of virtual and digital presentation.

Self-learning program through e-Learning are intensively organized to cover overall employees need of knowledge and skills. Throughout 2022, total number of e-Learning and Online Test participants reached more than thirty four thousand employees. Various e-Learning modules that are accessible through mobile platform have been implemented. In addition to knowledge of banking industry and banking products, obligatory material from Regulator are also available, such as Anti Fraud Strategy, Handling and Settlement of Customer Complaints, APU/PPT and other subjects such as Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB) and Operational Risk Management. Furthermore, online tests for frontliner, operations and collections areas were regularly conducted to evaluate knowledge and supporting technical skills at each area. E-Learning method will be continuously developed and enriched in line with the Bank's need in the future.

Development of Human Resource System

Management of human resource process is implemented with the support of automation system based on digital technology, with a system of employee self service covering performance management, online attendance, recruitment online, e-Learning and others which are accessible on multiplatform. Development and enhancement of human resource system throughout 2022 were implemented with optimization of existing employee self service system and enhancement process, the availability of various features such as document application/statement letter, application of Corporate User Group (CUG), registration of insurance membership, carry-over of yearly leave, Know your Employee (KYE) module and Centralised Tax Reporting (SPT).

Development of this system will be continuously carried out towards integrated human resource system based on multiplatform that is more comprehensive, more informative, accessible and effectively supports human resource activities. Information and communication media based on technology for employees will be developed continuously. This transformation runs sustainably in line with organization development in order to improve service quality and employee experience as customer (customer experience).



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Digital banking transaction has been growing at full speed, especially since the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic at the beginning of 2020, and doing banking transaction without the need to visit bank branch office or ATM is now a new standard. Bank Mega continuously enhancing the best digital banking experience for customer through product innovations that fulfill customer needs and lifestyle. Bank consistently spend investment in Information Technology and Safety System to ensure the reliability, stability and safety of its system.

Throughout 2022, Bank has carried out development of information technology to enhance its service to customer, as follows:

1. **Feature enhancement in Personal Electronic Banking Service (M-Smile)**
 - a. Improvement of online account opening feature with liveness checking and biometric
 - b. Development to enhance currently existing feature and service, among others as follows:

1. **Top up of game voucher**
2. **Additional payment service for**
 - Tax payment of Samsat Online Nasional (33 areas)
 - Land and Building Tax (PBB) for additional 28 areas
 - Water utility (PDAM) for additional 6 areas Charity donation (34 donations)
3. **Additional Shortcut**

Additional shortcut will make it easier and faster for customer to access certain features in bank products such as saving, current account, foreign exchange, credit card and M-Money. These additional shortcuts are Transfer Transaction Shortcut, Payment Transaction, Top Up Transaction and Cash Withdrawal Transaction.
4. **Development of Mobile Banking Safety**
 - Biometric verification for Saving Application process
 - Customer email verification
 - Login with face recognition



5. Other Features

• **Setting Feature**

Development of the setting menu will improve the safety, speed and customer ease through Finger Print and Face Recognition setting

• **Cash Withdrawal Feature**

Cash withdrawal method using QR at ATM, and QR Payment MPM Cross Border (QRIS Cross Border)

• **MPC Point Loyalty Program**

Having the benefit of being integrated with the CT Corp Digital Ecosystem, Bank Mega can offer loyalty program i.e. Membership Point Coupon (MPC Point) for its customer. With MPC, Bank Mega customer have access to all CT Corp platform to enjoy seamless experience. MPC Point is a form of Bank Mega's appreciation to its customer, whereby customer can use the point in all CT Corp ecosystem.

• **Wealth Management System**

Development of product and service of wealth management system are, among others: Secondary Market Bonds Buy and Sell, Mutual Fund (Subscription, Redemption and Switching).

2. **Payment System Open API National Standard (SNAP)**

Development of proprietary API of the Bank based on standard regulated by Bank Indonesia to create payment system industry that is healthy, competitive, innovative, and driven by integration, interconnection, interoperability, as well as safety and reliability payment system infrastructure; increasing market practice that is healthy, efficient, and fair in the payment system.

3. **Provider of Information Technology Service to Financial Service Institutions in the CT Corp Group**

Bank Mega takes the role as Provider of Information Technology Service (PJT) for PT Bank Mega Syariah in credit card business, and Allo Bank in switching provider.

4. **Other developments that improve safety, speed, accuracy and eventually instilling trust, safety and comfort of customer**

a. **Reconciliation System**

This reconciliation system is developed to support reconciliation process between several system of the Bank.

b. **Reengineering Process (Automation)**

This reengineering process is implemented in operational process with repetition nature and constitutes a standard to speed up operational process and to minimize eventual error.

c. **Improvement in the Safety of Bank Mega's Data Center**

In its sustainable development to realize Bank Data Center that is reliable, and pursuant to compliance requirement on infrastructure and safety, in the month of October 2022 Bank Mega was awarded with ISO 27001:203 Certification on physical safety standard of Data Center.

d. **Improvement of DRP (Disaster Recovery Plan)**

Bank has also managed to conduct improvement of information on policy and procedure on disaster recovery in order to speed up the recovery. In line with the effort, in 2022 Bank has conducted 3 (three) activities of DRP simulation in the months of July, August and November 2022.

5. **Enhancement of System at Bank Mega Branch Office**

1. **Customer Service**

Enhancement to complete existing menu currently available at Branch Office system, among others Account Opening for Loan, Print Advis/Bilyet, Screening of Customer which is indicated in the List of Terrorist and Terrorist Organization Suspect (DTTOT) and Product Parameter Setting.

2. **Teller**

Enhancement to complete existing menu currently available at Branch Office system, among others: BI Fast Transaction, BI Fast Transaction Setting (Setting of HP Proxy and E-mail), Status Checking in BI Fast Transaction, Debit Clearance Transaction, Setting in Finger Print Login, and Reference Number Inquiry through M-Smile channel.

To carry out various efforts for the improvement of its digital capabilities, Bank Mega consistently expended investment in Information Technology and Safety System to ensure its system reliability, stability and safety. In 2022 total investment in Information Technology was Rp52.84 billion, increased by 8.36% compared to investment in the previous year.

CAPITAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Table 1: Key Metrics Report

NO	DESCRIPTION	
Available Capital (value)		
1.	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	
2.	Core Capital (Tier 1)	
3.	Total Capital	
Risk Weighted Assets (Value)		
4.	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	
Risk-based Capital Ratio in the form of a percentage of RWA		
5.	CET1 Ratio (%)	
6.	Tier 1 Ratio (%)	
7.	Total Capital Ratio (%)	
Additional CET1 which functions as a buffer in the form of a percentage of RWA		
8.	Capital Conservation Buffer (2.5% of ATMR) (%)	
9.	Countercyclical Buffer (0 - 2.5% of ATMR) (%)	
10.	Capital Surcharge for Systemic Banks (1% - 2.5%) (%)	
11.	Total CET1 as buffer (Line 8 + Line 9 + Line 10)	
12.	CET1 components for buffers	
Leverage Ratio according to Basel III		
13.	Total Exposure	
14.	Leverage Ratio value, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the GWM requirements (if any)	
14b.	Leverage Ratio value, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exemptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the GWM provisions (if any)	
14c.	The value of the Leverage Ratio, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the GWM requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) assets	
14d.	The value of the Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for placement of current accounts with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the GWM requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets	

(in million Rupiah)

	a	b	c	d	e
	31 - Dec - 22	30 - Sep - 22	30 - Jun - 22	31 - Mar - 22	31 - Dec - 21
	19,948,673	17,262,030	16,426,589	16,201,562	18,476,388
	19,948,673	17,262,030	16,426,589	16,201,562	18,476,388
	20,571,769	17,866,119	16,993,990	16,760,910	19,026,087
	80,952,690	79,074,375	75,488,966	73,103,094	69,694,444
	24.64%	21.83%	21.76%	22.16%	26.51%
	24.64%	21.83%	21.76%	22.16%	26.51%
	25.41%	22.59%	22.51%	22.93%	27.30%
	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	0.000%	0.000%
	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
	2.500%	2.500%	2.500%	0.000%	0.000%
	15.41%	12.59%	12.51%	12.93%	17.30%
	142,935,577	127,316,330	124,400,713	113,749,122	133,571,314
	13.96%	13.56%	13.20%	14.24%	13.83%
	13.96%	13.56%	13.20%	14.24%	13.83%
	13.92%	13.76%	13.08%	12.14%	14.77%
	13.92%	13.76%	13.08%	12.14%	14.77%

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO	DESCRIPTION	
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)		
15.	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	
16.	Net Cash Outflow	
17.	LCR (%)	
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)		
18.	Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)	
19.	Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)	
20.	NSFR (%)	

Qualitative Analysis

Capital

The capital on December 31, 2022 increased compared to the capital on September 30, 2022, amounting to Rp2.706 billion mainly from profit for the year amounting to Rp 1,412 billion, on the other hand the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets increased by Rp 548 billion. At the end of 2022 the Bank carried out a revaluation of fixed assets which caused the surplus balance of fixed asset revaluation to increase by Rp531 billion.

Capital Adequacy Requirement (CAR)

Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (KPMM) for December 2022 position of 25.41% above the provisions required by the Regulator of 10.00%. This ratio has increased by 2.82% when compared to the position in September 2022 of 22.59%. Capital increased by Rp2.70 trillion, but on the other hand there was an increase in RWA loans of Rp1.57 trillion and an increase in market RWA of Rp313.16 billion when compared to September 2022.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio for the position of December 2022 was 144.61% above the stipulation required by the Regulator, namely 100% (POJK Number 42/POJK.03/2015 concerning Obligations to Fulfill Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks). The Liquidity Coverage Ratio for the position in December 2022 was 144.61%, a decrease of 1.31% when compared to the position in September 2022 of 145.92%. The increase in this ratio is due to:

- a. Decrease High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) by Rp880.7 billion.
- b. Decrease Cash Outflow by Rp148.4 billion.
- c. Increase Cash Inflow by Rp218.9 billion.

(in million Rupiah)

	a	b	c	d	e
	31 - Dec - 22	30 - Sep - 22	30 - Jun - 22	31 - Mar - 22	31 - Dec - 21
	38,112,377	38,993,075	38,655,267	41,258,160	38,131,941
	26,354,862	26,722,181	24,207,492	25,970,804	20,821,327
	145%	146%	160%	159%	183%
	81,002,745	75,497,544	76,305,706	71,869,859	79,775,713
	73,529,491	76,013,071	72,829,340	64,528,493	66,918,484
	110%	99%	105%	111%	119%

High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA)

High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) position in December 2022 amounted to Rp38.11 trillion, a decrease of Rp880.7 billion compared to September 2022 position of Rp38.99 trillion. The decline in HQLA was caused by:

- a. Decrease in Placements with Bank Indonesia (Minimum Statutory Reserves and TD/DF to BI) of Rp 598.7 billion.
- b. Decrease in Government Bonds Ownership of Rp188.1 billion.

Net Cash Outflow

Net Cash Outflow for December 2022 position was Rp26.35 trillion, a decrease of Rp367.3 billion compared to September 2022 position of Rp26.72 trillion. The decrease in Net Cash Outflow was caused by a decrease in Cash Outflow of Rp148.4 billion and an increase in Cash Inflow of Rp218.9 billion. The following is the movement of significant components of Net Cash Outflow ≤30 days:

- Cash Outflow
 - a. Decrease in FSI Funding (Taking and BA) of Rp858.3 billion (after weighting).
 - b. Increase in Non-Operational Non-LPS Time Deposits by Rp604.8 billion (after weighting).
 - c. Increase in Obligations to Purchase Securities by Rp109.2 billion.
- Cash Inflow
 - a. The increase in Collectability 1 Credit Installments amounted to Rp 287.1 billion.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Bank Mega's NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) in December 2022 was 110.16% above the provisions required by the Regulator, namely 100% (POJK Number 50/POJK.03/2017 concerning Obligation to Fulfill Net Stable Funding Ratio) for Commercial Banks Bank Mega's NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) in December 2022 was 110.16%, an increase of 10.84% compared to September 2022's position of 99.32%. The decrease in this ratio was due to:

- a. Increase in Available Stable Funding (ASF) by Rp5.50 trillion.
- b. Decrease in Required Stable Funding (RSF) of Rp2.48 trillion.

Table 2: Difference between Consolidated and Mapping Coverage in Financial Statements according to Financial Accounting Standards with Risk Categories

INDONESIA	a	b	
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under the prudential principle	
ASSETS			
Cash and placement with Bank Indonesia	18,757,778	18,757,778	
Placement with other banks	758,773	758,773	
Trading assets Portfolio	-	-	
Financial assets designated at fair value	1,520,017	1,520,017	
Derrivative Instruments	10,119	10,119	
Loans to Bank	246,124	246,124	
Loans to Customers	70,043,233	70,043,233	
Reverse repurchase dan yang terkait secured lending	3,254,705	3,254,705	
Financial Instruments measured at fair value through oher comprehensive income	23,836,725	23,836,725	
Securities sold under repuchased agreements	13,821,199	13,821,199	
Acceptance receivables	53,031	53,031	
Participations	650	650	
Reserves for Impairmnet Losses	(607,075)	(607,075)	
Fixed Assets and inventory	6,366,743	6,366,743	
Other Assets	3,688,427	3,688,427	
Total Assets	141,750,449	141,750,449	
LIABILITIES			
Loans received from Banks	1,856,213	1,856,213,00	
Liabilities from other Banks	1,546,696	1,546,696	
Customer Accounts	102,949,667	102,949,667	
Repurchase agreements dan yang terkait secured borrowings	13,263,387	13,263,387	
Derrivative Instruments	66,818	66,818	
Acceptance Payable	53,031	53,031	
Subordinate Bonds	50,000	50,000	
Security Deposits	124,289	124,289	
Deferred tax Liabilities - net	48,996	48,996	
Other Liabilities	1,157,672	1,157,672	
Total Liabilities	121,116,769	121,116,769	

Qualitative Analysis

Banks are expected to provide a qualitative description of financial assets that are subject to more than one risk.

(in million Rupiah)

c	d	e	f	g
Carrying value of each risk				
In accordance with the credit risk	In accordance with counterparty credit risk	In accordance with securitization	In accordance with market risk	Does not refer to capital requirements or based on capital reduction
17,856,163	-	-	-	-
758,773	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1,547,194	-
92,484	-	-	8,510	-
246,124	-	-	-	-
70,196,816	-	-	-	-
-	3,254,705	-	-	-
24,408,067	-	-	-	-
13,390,000	557,812	-	-	-
53,031	-	-	-	-
650	-	-	-	-
(218,323)	-	-	-	-
5,669,242	-	-	-	-
3,212,428	-	-	-	-
135,665,455	3,812,517	-	1,555,704	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	65,399	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	65,399	-

Table 3: Main Differences between Carrying Value in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards and Exposure Value in accordance with OJK Regulations

(in million Rupiah)

INDONESIA	a	b	c	d	e
	Item				
	Total	Cerdit risk	Securitization	Counterparty credit risk	Market risk
Assets carrying value in accordance to consolidated coverage by the prudential principles (as reported to template LI1)	141,750,449	135,665,455	-	3,812,517,39	800,323
Liabilities carrying value in accordance to consolidated coverage by the prudential principles (as reported to template LI1)	121,116,769	-	-	-3,812,517	3,818
Total net value in accordance to consolidated coverage by the prudential principles	20,633,680	135,665,455	-	7,625,035	796,504
Administrative Account Value	679,914				
Valuation Differences	-	-	-	-	-
"Difference between netting rules, apart from thos included in row 2."	-	-	-	-	-
Provision Differences	-	-	-	-	-
Prudential Filter Differences	-	-	-	-	-
The exposure value considered according to the prudential stipulation consolidated coverage	21,313,594	135,665,455	-	7,625,035	796,504

CAPITAL

Table 4: Qualitative Disclosure regarding Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

The carrying amount as stated in the publication of the financial statements has taken into account the precautionary principle so that there is no difference between the two values. The carrying amount according to each risk is the value in accordance with the POJK for the Calculation of the Credit Risk Framework, Calculation of the Securitization Asset Framework, Counterparty Credit Risk Framework, and Market Risk Framework.

Table 5: Capital Composition

NO	COMPONENT	TOTAL (in Millions of Rupiah)	NO. REF. (from Consolidated Balance 1)
CET 1: Instruments and Additional Paid-up Capital Instruments and Additional Paid-up Capital			
1.	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	12,217,953	1
2.	Retained earnings	5,272,162	2
3.	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3,231,813	3
4.	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	N/A	N/A
5.	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	4
6.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	20,721,928	
CET 1: Regulatory Adjustment			
7.	The difference between the amount of fair value adjustment of financial instruments in the trading book	-	
8.	Goodwill	-	5
9.	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(30,783)	
10.	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	N/A	
11.	Cash-flow hedge reserve	N/A	
12.	Shortfall on provisions to expected losses	N/A	
13.	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework)	N/A	
14.	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	N/A	
15.	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	N/A	
16.	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	N/A	
17.	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	N/A	
18.	Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	
19.	Significant investments in the common stock of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	
20.	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	
21.	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	N/A	
22.	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	N/A	
23.	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	N/A	
24.	of which: mortgage servicing rights	N/A	
25.	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	N/A	
26.	National specific regulatory adjustments	N/A	
26a.	PPKA and CKPN difference	(535,517)	

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO	COMPONENT	TOTAL (in Millions of Rupiah)	NO. REF. (from Consolidated Balance 1)
26b.	Non-productive PPKA	(206,955)	
26c.	Deferred Tax Assets	-	7
26d.	Investments	-	
26e.	Capital shortages in insurance subsidiaries	N/A	
26f.	Exposure to Securitization	N/A	
26g.	Others	N/A	
27.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28.	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	(773.255)	
29.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	19,948.673	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30.	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
31.	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	N/A	
32.	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	N/A	
33.	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	N/A	
34.	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	N/A	
35.	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/A	
36.	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37.	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	N/A	
38.	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	N/A	
39.	Investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	N/A	
40.	Significant investments in the capital of Banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	N/A	
41.	National specific regulatory adjustments	N/A	
41a.	Placement of funds on AT 1 instruments with other banks	N/A	
42.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	N/A	
43.	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44.	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
45.	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT 1)	19,948,673	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46.	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	24,167	
47.	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	N/A	
48.	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	N/A	
49.	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	N/A	

NO	COMPONENT	TOTAL (in Millions of Rupiah)	NO. REF. (from Consolidated Balance 1)
50.	PPKA general reserves for productive assets that must be calculated with a maximum amount of 1.25% of RWA for Credit Risk	589,929	
51.	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	623,096	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52.	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	N/A	
53.	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	N/A	
54.	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)	N/A	
	Investments in other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that fall outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and, for which the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued entity's common stock: an amount previously set for the 5% limit but which no longer eligible (only for Systemic Banks)		
55.	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	N/A	
56.	National specific regulatory adjustments	N/A	
56a.	Sinking fund	N/A	
56b.	Placement of funds on Tier 2 instruments with other banks	N/A	
57.	Total Regulatory Adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58.	Tier 2 Capital (T2)	623,096	
59.	Total Capital	20,571,769	
60.	Total Risk Weighted Assets	80,952,690	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61.	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	24.64%	
62.	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	24.64%	
63.	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	25.41%	
64.	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.41%	
65.	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66.	of which: Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
67.	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.00%	
68.	For Conventional Commercial Bank: CET 1 is used to meet Buffer (percentage on RWA) For Bank's branch offices from overseas: Part of CEMA business funds (will be disclosed as percentage of RWA) is used to meet Buffer	15.41%	
National minimal (if different from Basel 3)			
69.	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio	N/A	
70.	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	N/A	
71.	National total capital minimum ratio	N/A	

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO	KOMPONEN (BAHASA INDONESIA)	JUMLAH (dalam Jutaan rupiah)	NO. REF. (yang berasal dari Neraca Konsolidasi '1)
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72.	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	N/A	
73.	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	N/A	
74.	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	N/A	
75.	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	N/A	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76.	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	N/A	
77.	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	N/A	
78.	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	N/A	
79.	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	N/A	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80.	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N/A	
81.	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	
82.	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N/A	
83.	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	
84.	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N/A	
85.	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A	

Qualitative Analysis

Capital on December 31, 2022 increased compared to December 31, 2021 amounting to Rp1,546 billion, this increase came from Tier 1 Capital of Rp1,472 billion and Tier 2 Capital of Rp73 billion. The Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (KPM) for the position of December 2022 was 25.41%, still above the provisions required by the Regulators of 10.00%, this ratio decreased by 1.89% when compared to the position in December 2021 which amounted to 27.30% , this was mainly due to an increase in credit RWA of Rp 9,382 billion and Operational RWA of Rp1,531 billion.

Table 6: Capital Reconciliation

(in millions of rupiah)

NO	ACCOUNTS	PUBLISHED BALANCE	PUBLISHED BALANCE WITH COVERAGE UNDER THE PRUDENTIAL PRINCIPLES	NO. REFF
ASSETS				
1.	Cash	901,616	901,616	
2.	Placement with Bank Indonesia	17,856,162	17,856,162	
3.	Placement with other banks	758,773	758,773	
4.	Spot and derrivative receivables	10,119	10,119	
5.	Securities	25,356,742	25,356,742	
6.	Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo)	13,821,199	13,821,199	
7.	Receivables from securities purchased under resell agreement (reverse repo)	3,254,705	3,254,705	
8.	Acceptance receivables	53,031	53,031	
9.	Loans	70,289,357	70,289,357	
10.	Sharia Financing	-	-	
11.	Equity Participation	650		
	a. Calculated in CAR	-	-	
	b. Not calculated in CAR	-	650	
12.	Other. Financial assets	1,251,890	1,251,890	
13.	Financial assets allowance for impairment losses -/-			
	a. Securities	(915)	(915)	
	b. Loans	(572,030)	(572,030)	
	c. Others	(34,130)	(34,130)	
14.	Intangible assets			
	a. Goodwill	-	-	5
	b. Other intangible assets	329,247	329,247	6
	Accumulated amortization of intangible assets-/-	(298,464)	(298,464)	6
15.	Fixed assets and inventory	7,669,801	7,669,801	
	Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and inventory -/-	(1,333,841)	(1,333,841)	
16.	Non productive assets			
	Adjustments based on national specific provisions	14,703	14,703	
	a. Abandoned properties	1,391,294	1,391,294	
	b. Foreclosed assets	-	-	
	c. Deferred Accounts	-	-	
	d. Inter-office assets	1,030,540	1,030,540	
17.	Other assets	-	-	7
TOTAL ASSETS		141,750,449	141,750,449	

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

(in millions of Rupiah)

NO	ACCOUNTS	PUBLISHED BALANCE	PUBLISHED BALANCE WITH COVERAGE UNDER THE PRUDENTIAL PRINCIPLES	NO. REFF
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
1.	Current Accounts	12,818,842	12,818,842	
2.	Saving Accounts	14,731,561	14,731,561	
3.	Time Deposits	75,399,264	75,399,264	
4.	Electronic Money	29,663	29,663	
5.	Loans from Bank Indonesia	-	-	
6.	Loans from other banks	1,546,696	1,546,696	
7.	Spot and derivative liabilities	66,818	66,818	
8.	Payable from securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo)	13,263,387	13,263,387	
9.	Acceptance payable	53,031	53,031	
10.	Securities issued	50,000	50,000	9
	Loans/Financing received			
11.	a. Calculated in CAR	-	-	
	b. Not Calculated in CAR	1,856,213	1,856,213	
12.	Security Deposits	124,289	124,289	
	Inter-office liabilities*			
13.	a. Operating in Indonesia	-	-	
	b. Operating outside Indonesia	-	-	
14.	Other liabilities	1,177,005	1,177,005	
15.	Minority interest	-	-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		121,116,769	121,116,769	
EQUITY				
	Paid up Capital			
16.	a. Authorized Capital	13,500,000	13,500,000	1
	b. Unpaid Capital -/-	(7,629,538)	(7,629,538)	1
	c. Repurchased shares (treasury stock) -/-	-	-	
	Additional paid-up capital			
17.	a. Agio	6,347,491	6,347,491	1
	b. Disagio -/-	-	-	
	c. Donated capital	-	-	
	d. Capital deposit funds	-	-	
	e. Others	-	-	
	Other comprehensive income			
18.	a. Adjustments due to explanation of financial statements in foreign currencies	-	-	
	b. Gains (losses) from changes in the value of classified financial assets are available for measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income	(354,703)	(354,703)	3
	c. Effective portion of cash flow hedge	-	-	
	d. Fixed assets revaluation profit	3,584,877	3,584,877	3
	e. Portion of other comprehensive income from associates	-	-	
	f. Gain (loss) on defined benefit actuarial plan	(88,248)	(88,248)	
	g. Income tax of other comprehensive income	-	-	
	h. Others	-	-	

(in millions of Rupiah)

NO	ACCOUNTS	PUBLISHED BALANCE	PUBLISHED BALANCE WITH COVERAGE UNDER THE PRUDENTIAL PRINCIPLES	NO. REFF
19.	Difference in quasi reorganization	-	-	
20.	Difference in restructuring of entities under common control	-	-	
21.	Other Equity	-	-	
	Reserves			
22.	a. General Reserves	1,639	1,639	3
	b. Purpose reserves	-	-	8
	Profit/Loss			
23.	a. Past years	4,019,484	4,019,484	2
	b. Current Years	4,052,678	4,052,678	2
	c. Dividend payout -/-	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	2
	TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS	20,633,680	20,633,680	
24.	Non Controlling interest			4
	TOTAL EQUITY	20,633,680	20,633,680	
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	141,750,449	141,750,449	

* Presented in neto

Qualitative Analysis

Capital of the Bank is calculated according to regulation of POJK No.11/POJK.03/2016 dated January 29, 2016 concerning Minimum Statutory Deposit for Commercial Bank. Bank Mega ensures that it has sound capital structure and in line with Bank's risk profile, business target and rule on capitalization from Regulator.

Table 7: Main Features of Capital Instruments and TLAC-Eligible Instruments

NO	KETERANGAN	INFORMASI KUANTITATIF/KUALITATIF
1.	Issuer	PT Bank Mega, Tbk
2.	Indentification Number	N/A
3.	Laws used	Indonesian Law
3a.	Means of enabling the performance obligations under Section 13 of the TLAC Glossary to be achieved (for other valid TLAC instruments governed by foreign law)	N/A
	Instrument treatment under CAR Provisions	
4.	At the time of transition	N/A
5.	After transition	T2
6.	Is the instrument eligible for Individual/Consolidated or Consolidated and Individual	Group, solo
7.	Types of Instruments	Subordinated Securities
8.	Recognized value in CAR calculation	24.167
9.	Par Value of Instruments	50.000
10.	Classification according to financial accounting standards	Liabilitas - Amortised Cost
11.	Issuance date	28/05/2020
12.	Perpetual or with maturity date	By Due
13.	Maturity date	28/05/2025
14.	Call option execution with the Financial Services Authority approval	None
15.	Call option date, withdrawal amount and other call option requirements (if any)	N/A
16.	Subsequent call option	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
17.	Dividends/ coupons with fixed or floating interests	Fixed
18.	Level of coupon rate or other index as the references	9.00%
19.	Whether there is a dividend stopper or not	Tidak
20.	Fully discretionary; partial or mandatory	Mandatory
21.	Is there a step up feature or other incentives	None
22.	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
23.	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24.	If convertible, state the trigger point	N/A
25.	If convertible, whether in whole or in part	N/A
26.	If convertible, what is the conversion rate	N/A
27.	If convertible, is it mandatory or optional	N/A
28.	If convertible, state the types of conversion instrument	N/A
29.	If convertible, state the issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30.	Write-down features	Ya
31.	If write-down, state the trigger	Following OJK Regulations
32.	If write-down, is it full or partial	Following OJK Regulations
33.	If write-down, is it permanent or temporary	Following OJK Regulations
34.	If have a temporary write down, explain the write-up mechanism	N/A

NO	KETERANGAN	INFORMASI KUANTITATIF/KUALITATIF
34a.	Types of subordinates	Junior bonds
35.	Isntuments Hierarchy at the time of liquidation	N/A
36.	Are there any non-compliant features	None
37.	If yes, explain the features that are non-compliant	N/A

Qualitative Analysis

The capital instrument issued by the Bank is a subordinated bond under the name Subordinated Bonds I PT Bank Mega Tbk Year 2020. The Bank's subordinated bonds are issued to comply with POJK provisions No. 14/POJK.03/2017 dated April 4, 2017 concerning Recovery Plans for Systemic Bank.

Table 8: Qualitative Disclosure regarding Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

(in millions of Rupiah)

CAPITAL COMPONENTS	DECEMBER 31, 2022	DECEMBER 31, 2021
I. Core Capital (Tier 1)	19,948,673	18,476,388
1. Main Core Capital/Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	19,948,673	18,476,388
a. Paid-in Capital (after deducting Treasury Stock)	5,870,462	3,481,888
b. Additional Capital Reserves	14,108,994	15,029,315
Enhancement Factor		
• Other comprehensive income		
- Differences in the translation of financial statements	-	-
- Potential gain from an increase in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-
- Fixed asset revaluation surplus balance	3,584,877	3,228,899
• Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)		
- Agio	6,347,491	2,048,761
- General reserve	1,639	1,587
- Profits of past years	1,219,484	6,465,175
- Current year profit	4,052,678	4,008,051
- Capital deposit fund	-	-
- Others	-	-
Deduction Factor		
• Other comprehensive income		
- Differences in the translation of financial statements	-	-
- Potential loss from decrease in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(354,703)	(40,754)
• Other additional capital reserves (other disclosed reserves)		
- Disagio	-	-
- loss in past years	-	-
- Loss for the year	-	-
- Less difference between Allowance for Asset Losses (PPA) and Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) on earning assets	(535,517)	(472,742)

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

(in millions of Rupiah)

CAPITAL COMPONENTS	DECEMBER 31, 2022	DECEMBER 31, 2021
- The difference between the amount of fair value adjustment of financial instruments in the trading book	-	-
- PPA of non-productive assets that must be formed	(206,955)	(209,662)
- Others	-	-
c. Non-Controlling Interests that can be taken into account		
d. Main Core Capital Deduction Factor	(30,783)	(35,940)
• Deferred tax calculation	-	-
• Goodwill	-	-
• All other intangible assets	(30,783)	(34,815)
• The inclusion that is calculated as a deduction factor	-	-
• Lack of capital in the insurance subsidiary company	-	-
• Security exposure	-	-
• Other major core capital deduction factors	-	-
- Placement of funds in AT1 and/or Tier 2 instruments at other banks	-	-
- Cross-ownership of another entity acquired by transfer by law, grant or testamentary grant	-	-
2. Additional Tier 1 Additional Core Capital (AT 1)	-	-
a. Instruments that meet the requirements of AT 1	-	-
b. Agio/ Disagio	-	-
c. Deduction Factor: Additional Core Capital *)	-	-
• Placement of funds in AT1 and/or Tier 2 instruments at other banks	-	-
• Cross-ownership of another entity acquired by transfer by law, grant or testamentary grant	-	-
II. Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	623,096	549,699
1. Capital instruments in the form of shares or others that meet Tier 2 requirements	24,167	34,167
2. Agio/ Disagio	-	-
3. PPA general reserves for productive assets that must be formed (maximum 1.25% RWA Credit Risk)	598,929	515,532
4. Supplementary Capital Deduction Factor	-	-
a. Sinking Fund	-	-
b. Placement of funds in AT1 and/or Tier 2 instruments at other banks	-	-
c. Cross-ownership of another entity acquired by transfer by law, grant or testamentary grant	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL	20,571,769	19,026,087

(in millions of Rupiah)

DESCRIPTION	DEC 31, 2022	CONSOLIDATION	DEC 31, 2021	CONSOLIDATION	DESCRIPTION	DEC 31, 2022	DEC 31, 2021
RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS					RASIO KPMM		
RWA CREDIT RISK	67,135,848	57,753,938	57,753,938	33.433.814	CET Ratio 1 (%)	24.64%	26.51%
MARKET RISK RWA	843,854		498,311	127.155	Tier Ratio 1 (%)	24.64%	26.51%
RWA OPERATIONAL RISK	12,972,988	11,442,195	11,442,195	7.944.199	Tier Ratio 2 (%)	0.77%	0.79%
RWA TOTAL	80,952,690		69,694,444	41.505.168	KPMM Ratio (%)	25.41%	27.30%
KPMM RATIO ACCORDING TO RISK PROFILE (%)	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10,00%	CET 1 FOR BUFFER (%)	15.41%	17.30%
ALLOCATION OF KPMM FULFILLMENT ACCORDING TO RISK PROFILE					PERCENTAGE OF BUFFERS REQUIRED FULFILLED BY BANKS (%)	2.500%	0.000%
From CET 1 (%)	9.23%		9.21%	10,00%	Capital Conservation Buffer (%)	2.500%	0.000%
From AT 1 (%)	0.00%		0.00%	0,00%	Countercyclical Buffer (%)	0.000%	0.000%
From Tier 2 (%)	0.77%		0.79%	0,00%	Capital Surcharge for Systemic Banks (%)	0.000%	0.000%

Qualitative Analysis

- The capital instrument issued by the Bank is a subordinated bond under the name Subordinated Bond I PT Bank Mega, Tbk Year 2020, the term of the subordinated bond is 5 years and the interest rate is 9%. Bank subordinated bonds issued to comply with POJK provisions no.14/POJK.03/2017 dated April 4, 2017 concerning Recovery Plans for Systemic Banks.
- As part of a banking entity in Indonesia, the Bank always strives to comply with the applicable regulations from regulators. On December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank's capital is calculated following the provisions of POJK No.11/POJK.03/2016 dated January 29, 2016 concerning Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement for Commercial Banks.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Table 9: Disclosure of the Bank's Risk Management Approach

The Implementation of Risk Management is regulated in Indonesia Financial Services Authority No. 18/POJK.03/2016 concerning application of Risk management for Commercial Bank.

Risk implementation in PT Bank Mega, Tbk under coordination of Risk Directorate which in charge of 11 (eleven) work units, namely Operational Risk Management, Credit Risk Management, Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management, National Credit Review, Restructure & Control, National Credit Appraisal, Credit Collection & Remedial, Credit Asset Recovery, Collection Strategy & Support, CCPL Collection, CCPL Remedial and CCPL Recovery.

Work unit of Credit Risk Management, Operational Risk Management, Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management, National Credit Appraisal, National Credit Review, Restructure & Control, in collaboration with Good Corporate Governance, Banking Fraud, Anti Money Laundering, Corporate Legal, Customer Care Center, Unit Process Management & Operation

Control, and other work unit to identify, review, and monitor all Bank's main risks in accordance with risk management policies and procedures. The risk control function is in the Internal Audit work unit (IADT).

In bank-wide scope, PT Bank Mega, Tbk has Risk Management Committee (KMR) who is assisting the Board of Commissioners and Directors in carrying out active monitoring related to risk management. Board of Commissioner structure has Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and Audit Committee, while in Board of Director has Risk Management Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Product Committee, Information Technology Committee, Human Resources Committee, Assets & Liabilities Committee, and Crisis Management Committee.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

In a group-wide scope, PT Bank Mega, Tbk is the Main Entity in the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management in the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerations and the Market, Liquidity &

Integrated Risk Management work unit as the Integrated Risk Management Work Unit (SKMRT). In addition, there is also an Integrated Risk Management Committee (KMRT) which is held every quarter.

RISK TYPE	RISK INDICATOR
Loan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asset Portfolio Composition and Level of Concentration 2. Quality of Provision of Funds and Adequacy of Provisions 3. Strategy for Provision of Funds and Sources of Provision of Funds 4. External Factors
Market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portfolio Volume and Composition 2. Potential Loss of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book 3. Business Strategy and Policy
Liquidity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composition of Assets, Liabilities, and Administrative Account Transactions (TRA) 2. Concentration of Assets and Liabilities 3. Vulnerability to Funding Needs 4. Access to Funding Sources
Operasional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristics and Complexity of Business 2. Human Resources 3. Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure 4. Fraud 5. External Events
Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types and Significance of Violations or Non-Compliance Committed by the Bank 2. Frequency of Violations Committed or Bank Non-Compliance Track Record 3. Violation of generally accepted Terms or Business Standards for Certain Financial Transactions
Strategyc	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitability of the Strategy with the Conditions of the Business Environment 2. High Risk Strategy and Low Risk Strategy 3. Business Position 4. Achievement of Bank Business Plan (RBB)
Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Litigation Factors 2. Engagement Weaknesses 3. Factor of Absence/Change of Legislation
Reputation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Reputation Effect of Bank Owners and Related Companies 2. Violation of Business Ethics 3. Product Complexity and Bank Business Cooperation 4. Frequency, Materiality, and Exposure of Bank Negative Reports 5. Frequency and Materiality of Customer Complaints
Intra-Group Transactions*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composition of Intra-Group Transactions in Financial Conglomerates (KK) 2. Documentation and Fairness of Transactions 3. Other Information

* Assessment parameters on the Inherent Risk of Intra-Group Transactions in accordance with SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2015 concerning Implementation of Integrated Risk Management

LEVERAGE RATIO

Table 10: Fulfillment of Leverage Ratio and Calculation Report of Leverage Ratio Reports

NO	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	
		T	T - 1
ASSET EXPOSURE IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
1.	"Asset exposure in the statement of financial position includes collateralized assets, but does not include derivative transaction exposure and SFT exposure (gross value before deducting CKPN)"	124,654,859	111,859,308
2.	The value added back for derivative collateral submitted to the counterparty which resulted in a decrease in total asset exposure in the balance sheet due to the application of financial accounting standards	-	-
3.	(Reduction of receivables related to CVM given in derivative transactions)	-	-
4.	Adjustments for the carrying amount of securities received in SFT exposure recognized as assets)	-	-
5.	(CKPN for these assets is in accordance with financial accounting standards)	(606,160)	(598,499)
6.	Assets that have been calculated as a deduction factor for Core Capital as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation regarding the minimum capital adequacy requirement for commercial banks)	(30,783)	(31,371)
7.	Total Asset Exposure in the statement of financial position	124,017,916	111,229,438
DERIVATIVE TRANSACTION EXPOSURE			
8.	RC value for all derivative transactions, whether there is a variation margin that meets the requirements or there is an offsetting agreement that meets certain requirements	14,166	37,935
9.	The added value which is the PFE for all derivative transactions	78,318	135,860
10.	Exception for exposure to derivative transactions settled through a central counterparty (CCP))	-	-
11.	Adjustment for the effective notional value of credit derivatives	-	-
12.	Adjustments for the effective notional value are offset and add-on deductions for credit derivative sales transactions)	-	-
13.	Total Derivative Transaction Exposure	92,484	173,795
SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION (SFT) EXPOSURE			
14.	Gross carrying amount of SFT assets	17,075,905	14,885,267
15.	(Net value between cash liabilities and cash receivables)	-	-
16.	Credit Risk due to counterparty failure related to SFT assets which refers to the calculation of current exposure as regulated in the Attachment to this Financial Services Authority Regulation	557,812	481,211
17.	Exposure as an SFT agent	-	-
18.	Total SFT Exposure	17,633,717	15,366,478
ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT TRANSACTION EXPOSURE (TRA)			
19.	The value of all committed or contingent liabilities. Gross value before deducting CKPN.	28,518,310	27,288,292
20.	(Adjustments to the result of the multiplication between the value of the commitment obligation or contingent liability and the FKK are then reduced by CKPN)	(27,941,874)	(26,741,042)
21.	(CKPN on TRA according to financial accounting standards)	(702)	(631)
22.	"Total TRA Exposure Addition from line 19 to line 21"	575,734	546,619
CAPITAL AND TOTAL EXPOSURE			
23.	Core Capital	19,330,949	17,262,028
24.	Total Exposure	142,319,851	127,316,330

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	
		T	T - 1
LEVERAGE RATIO			
25.	Leverage Ratio Value, including the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions to the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any) (%)	13.58	13.56
25a.	Leverage Ratio Value, excluding the impact of adjustments to temporary exceptions for current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the statutory reserve requirement (if any) (%)	13.58	13.56
26.	Minimum Leverage Ratio (%)	3.00%	3.00%
27.	Bearing to Leverage Ratio value (%)	-	-
DISCLOSURE OF AVERAGE SCORE			
28.	The average value of the carrying value of SFT assets on a gross basis, after adjustment for sales accounting transactions which are calculated on a net basis with cash liabilities in SFT and cash receivables in SFT	17,467,715	13,059,683
29.	The value at the end of the reporting quarter of the carrying amount of SFT assets on a gross basis, after adjustment for sales accounting transactions which are calculated on a net basis with cash liabilities in SFT and cash claims in SFT	17,075,905	14,885,267
30.	Total Exposure, including the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	142,711,661	125,490,746
30a.	Total Exposure, excluding the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28	142,711,661	125,490,746
31.	Leverage Ratio Value, including the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exception of current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirement (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28 (%))	13.55	13.76
31a.	Leverage Ratio Value, excluding the impact of the adjustment to the temporary exception of current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirement (if any), which has included the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets as referred to in line 28 (%)	13.55	13.76

With a Total Leverage Ratio Exposure of Rp142.3 trillion and a Total Core Capital of Rp19.3 trillion, the Leverage Ratio of 13.58% is obtained, an increase from the previous position of 13.56%, the majority due to an increase in total exposure in general of Rp15 trillion and an increase in Capital of Rp2 trillion from previous position.

Bank Mega's Leverage Ratio is still higher than the minimum Leverage Ratio of 3%. Meanwhile, in the disclosure of the average Leverage Ratio, the Total Leverage Ratio Exposure is Rp142.7 trillion so that the Leverage Ratio is 13.55% and is still greater than the minimum value of the Leverage Ratio (3%).

NO	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
1.	Total assets in the statement of financial position in the published financial statements. (gross value before deducting CKPN).	141,740,883
2.	Adjustments for the value of investments in Banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, and/or other entities based on financial accounting standards must be consolidated but outside the scope of consolidation based on the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.	-
3.	Adjustment for the value of the underlying financial assets that have been transferred to the asset securitization meeting the off-sale requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning prudential principles in asset securitization activities for commercial banks. In the event that the underlying financial asset has been deducted from the total assets in the statement of financial position, the number in this line is 0 (zero).	-
4.	Adjustment to the temporary exemption from the placement of demand deposits with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the minimum statutory reserve requirements (if any).	-
5.	Adjustments for fiduciary assets that are recognized as components of the statement of financial position based on financial accounting standards but are excluded from the calculation of total exposure in the Leverage Ratio.	-
6.	Adjustments for the value of regular purchases or sales of financial assets using the trade date accounting method.	-
7.	Adjustments for the value of cash pooling transactions that meet the requirements as stipulated in this Financial Services Authority Regulation.	-
8.	Adjustment for the value of exposure to derivative transactions.	82,365
9.	Adjustment for SFT exposure values for example reverse repo transactions.	557,812
10.	Adjustment for the TRA exposure value which has been multiplied by the FKK.	575,734
11.	Prudential assessment adjustments in the form of capital deduction factors and CKPN.	(636,943)
12.	Other adjustments.	-
13.	Total Exposure in the calculation of the Leverage Ratio.	142,319,851

Qualitative Analysis

The total assets in the statement of financial position in the published financial statements (before deducting CKPN) is Rp141.741 trillion. After adjusting for exposure to derivative transactions, SFT, TRA, capital deduction factors and CKPN, the total exposure value for the Leverage Ratio is Rp142.320 trillion. There is an additional exposure adjustment of Rp578.9 billion in the total Leverage Ratio exposure.

CREDIT RISK

Table 11: Disclosures of Net Claims by Region - Individual Banks

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022							
		NET CLAIMS BY REGION							
		JAKARTA	BANDUNG	SURABAYA	SEMARANG	MEDAN	MAKASSAR	BANJARMASIN	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1.	Government Claims	59,631,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	465,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	1,694,686	-	11	-	6	2,211	1,384	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	209,074	29,656	16,301	4,885	41,299	10,128	14,537	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	837	-	91,621	387,166	-	1,323	360	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	335	-	-	-	-	2,927	-	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	15,754,505	88,282	75,433	70,284	48,994	121,689	98,785	
9.	Claims to Corporate	51,643,135	140,586	321,245	490,832	178,592	49,762	68,480	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	579,019	3,989	51,869	1,542	2,647	1,280	1,238	
11.	Other Assets	(20,369,466)	5,333,600	7,553,444	2,257,116	6,175,833	4,332,506	3,599,286	
TOTAL		109,608,874	5,596,113	8,109,924	3,211,825	6,447,371	4,521,826	3,784,070	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021								
	NET CLAIMS BY REGION								
	TOTAL	JAKARTA	BANDUNG	SURABAYA	SEMARANG	MEDAN	MAKASSAR	BANJARMASIN	TOTAL
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	59,631,253	58,927,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,927,027
	465,497	442,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	442,082
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,698,298	1,902,051	-	12	-	7	121	151	1,902,342
	325,880	208,824	34,006	16,665	9,368	48,712	13,713	21,357	352,645
	481,307	1,963	5	83,947	384,969	1,174	3,401	909	476,368
	3,262	400	-	-	-	-	5,740	-	6,140
	16,257,972	14,712,711	79,092	83,241	71,922	51,072	97,564	110,703	15,206,305
	52,892,632	43,434,072	133,246	168,969	589,815	167,595	51,891	105,016	44,650,603
	641,584	501,550	47	56,630	-	71	955	433	559,686
	8,882,319	5,441,903	539,245	742,801	687,365	651,912	694,465	406,732	9,164,423
	141,280,003	125,572,583	785,642	1,152,264	1,743,438	920,543	867,851	645,301	131,687,621

Table 12: Disclosure of Net Claims based on the remaining contract period - Individual Banks

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022						
		NET BILL BASED ON THE REMAINING CONTRACT PERIOD						
		< 1 YEAR	1 YEAR TO < 3 YEARS	3 YEARS TO < 5 YEARS	≥ 5 YEARS	NON-CONTRACTUAL	TOTAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1.	Government Claims	23,249,339	925,315	651,748	22,300,347	12,504,503	59,631,253	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	465,497	-	465,497	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	679,537	13,558	246,431	-	758,773	1,698,298	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	16,172	61,791	79,836	168,081	-	325,880	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	3,529	34,819	547	442,412	-	481,307	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	804	327	843	1,288	-	3,262	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	3,384,002	8,508,410	3,954,792	410,768	-	16,257,972	
9.	Claims to Corporate	3,696,682	4,436,884	20,716,138	24,042,928	-	52,892,632	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	233,326	138,691	127,807	141,760	-	641,584	
11.	Other Assets	(0)	-	-	-	8,882,319	8,882,319	
TOTAL		31,263,390	14,119,795	25,778,141	47,973,081	22,145,596	141,280,003	

(in millions of rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021					
	NET BILL BASED ON THE REMAINING CONTRACT PERIOD					
	< 1 YEAR	1 YEAR TO < 3 YEARS	3 YEARS TO < 5 YEARS	≥ 5 YEARS	NON- CONTRACTUAL	TOTAL
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	37,895,791	279,867	72,189	14,552,567	6,126,614	58,927,027
	72,614	-	-	369,467	-	442,082
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	624,363	323,170	201,083	-	753,726	1,902,342
	5,470	47,948	108,613	189,297	1,318	476,368
	252	2,808	853	2,059	168	6,140
	1,243,794	4,350,987	2,324,998	212,515	7,071,527	15,203,820
	5,375,392	2,272,271	13,709,314	23,127,944	-	44,484,920
	168,940	89,782	62,545	133,105	105,314	559,686
	559,686	89,782	62,545	133,105	105,314	559,686
	-	-	-	-	9,164,423	9,164,423
	45,417,192	7,370,697	16,515,158	38,993,316	23,223,090	131,519,453

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 13: Disclosures of Net Claims by Economic Sector - Individual Banks - 2022

NO.	ECONOMIC SECTOR	DECEMBER 31, 2022					
		GOVERNMENT CLAIMS	CLAIMS TO PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES	CLAIMS ON MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES	BANK CLAIMS	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	-	-	-	-	467	
2.	Fishery	-	-	-	-	320,285	
3.	Mining and excavation	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Processing industry	59,631,252	-	-	1,450,775	-	
5.	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	-	-	-	-	10	
8.	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	4,946	
10.	Transportation and and Warehousing	-	465,497	-	-	-	
11.	Provision of accommodation and provision of drinking meals	-	-	-	-	172	
12.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	-	-	247,523	-	
14.	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agents and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	Health services and social activities	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	
21.	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	
22.	Household Activities As Employers	-	-	-	-	-	
23.	Activities of International Agencies and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		59,631,252	465,497	-	1,698,298	325,880	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY BACKED CREDIT	EMPLOYEE/ RETIREES CREDIT	MICRO BUSINESS, SMALL BUSINESS AND RETAIL PORTFOLIO BILLS	CLAIMS TO CORPORATE	BILLS THAT HAVE MATURITY	OTHER ASSETS
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	-	-	13,475	6,102,289	21	-
	1,032	3,262	1,978,921	-	19,567	-
	-	-	20,648	6,524,137	46,016	-
	-	-	6,118,459	500,296	107,234	8,882,319
	-	-	51,113	5,320,493	1,086	-
	-	-	2,178	400,125	-	-
	-	-	8,522	2,461	-	-
	332,585	-	54,463	9,398,309	34,754	-
	324	-	396,246	1,096,319	15,563	-
	-	-	7,399,723	959,998	188,804	-
	36,782	-	100,365	1,451,401	2	-
	-	-	4,436	16,010,567	2,150	-
	-	-	5,402	1,907,979	157,648	-
	110,584	-	45,555	3,014,322	67,091	-
	-	-	9,669	27,817	-	-
	-	-	19,621	16,455	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	10,635	-	-	-
	-	-	7,744	34,336	997	-
	-	-	203	125,328	651	-
	-	-	5,738	-	-	-
	-	-	4,856	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	481,307	3,262	16,257,972	52,892,632	641,584	8,882,319

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 13: Disclosures of Net Claims by Economic Sector - Individual Banks - 2022

NO.	ECONOMIC SECTOR	DECEMBER 31, 2022					
		GOVERNMENT CLAIMS	CLAIMS TO PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES	CLAIMS ON MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES	BANK CLAIMS	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS	
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
1.	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	-	-	-	-	532	
2.	Fishery	-	-	-	-	334,476	
3.	Mining and excavation	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Processing industry	58,927,027	72,614	-	1,518,270	-	
5.	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	15,910	
10.	Transportation and and Warehousing	-	369,467	-	-	-	
11.	Provision of accommodation and provision of drinking meals	-	-	-	-	481	
12.	Information and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Financial and Insurance Activities	-	1	-	384,072	-	
14.	Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	-	-	-	-	777	
16.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agents and Other Business Support	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	Health services and social activities	-	-	-	-		
20.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-	-	-	-	438	
21.	Other Service Activities	-	-	-	-	31	
22.	Household Activities As Employers		-	-	-		
23.	Activities of International Agencies and Other Extra International Agencies		-	-	-		
TOTAL		58,927,027	442,082	-	1,902,342	352,645	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY BACKED CREDIT	EMPLOYEE/ RETIREES CREDIT	MICRO BUSINESS, SMALL BUSINESS AND RETAIL PORTFOLIO BILLS	CLAIMS TO CORPORATE	BILLS THAT HAVE MATURITY	OTHER ASSETS
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	1,516	-	18,817	3,677,353	120	-
	1,987	6,140	1,057,569		6.136	-
	-	-	24,990	5,917,988	51,681	-
	-	-	6,241,646	-	158,806	-
	-	-	70,293	4,430,088	-	-
	-	-	2,480	511,018	-	-
	-	-	5,808			-
	332,924	-	63,518	9,806,510		-
	1,515	-	323,389	668,035	515	-
	538	-	7,176,058	980,458	202,926	-
	22,547	-	59,294	1,456,375	164	-
	-	-	3,101	8,420,231	-	-
	-	-	9,904	2,915,479	137,923	-
	115,264	-	26,617	1,864,484	-	-
	78	-	73,915	3,867,608	1,401	-
	-	-	11,909		15	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4,770		-	-
	-	-	8,800	9,973	-	-
	-	-	14,300	125,003	-	9,164,423
	-	-	9,129		-	-
	-					
	-					
	476,368	6,140	15,206,305	44,650,603	559,686	9,164,423

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS **SUPPORT OVERVIEW**

Table 14: Disclosure of Claims and Reserves by Region - Individual Banks

NO.	PORTOFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022							
		NET CLAIMS BY REGION							
		JAKARTA	BANDUNG	SURABAYA	SEMARANG	MEDAN	MAKASSAR	BANJARMASIN	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1.	Claims	109,819,363	5,598,182	8,112,282	3,212,623	6,448,739	4,522,454	3,784,684	
2.	Claims that have increased and credit risk aggravation	3,234,070	16,594	169,512	5,649	8,380	58,109	13,441	
	a. Not past due	2,444,570	10,537	115,285	3,309	4,362	56,201	11,587	
	b. Past due	789,501	6,058	54,227	2,340	4,019	1,909	1,854	
3.	Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) - Stage 1	271,317	585	2,159	1,083	378	1,906	396	
4.	Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) - Stage 2	72,326	520	3,630	224	240	1,216	558	
5.	Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) - Stage 3	243,396	2,069	2,359	799	1,372	628	616	
6.	Claim-off	4,227,466	29,140	14,715	25,231	26,409	49,810	23,311	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021								
	NET CLAIMS BY REGION								
	TOTAL	JAKARTA	BANDUNG	SURABAYA	SEMARANG	MEDAN	MAKASSAR	BANJARMASIN	TOTAL
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	141,498,327	125,785,295	786,576	1,154,798	1,744,557	921,326	869,284	646,542	131,908,377
	3,505,757	2,978,542	5,458	60,736	2,192	4,545	9,644	6,477	3,067,594
	2,645,850	2,360,990	5,395	2,269	2,192	4,439	8,264	5,800	2,389,348
	859,907	617,552	63	58,467	-	107	1,380	677	678,246
	277,826	178,672	468	516	895	388	269	459	181,667
	78,713	139,161	450	181	224	359	752	538	141,665
	251,238	185,280	16	34,749	-	36	412	244	220,736
	4,396,082	4,264,840	35,856	18,151	30,600	35,985	59,231	28,465	4,473,128

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 15: Disclosure of Claims and Reserves by Economic Sector - Individual Banks

NO.	ECONOMIC SECTOR	DECEMBER 31, 2022						
		REGION						
		CLAIMS	IMPAIRED RECEIVABLES		ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 1	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 2	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 3	
			NOT PAST DUE	PAST DUE				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	
1.	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6,116,261	821	31	7,309	66	10	
2.	Fishery	2,331,158	155,524	27,659	4,458	2,325	8,093	
3.	Mining and excavation	6,605,696	-	60,910	7,731	-	14,894	
4.	Processing industry	76,756,480	155,300	173,378	119,505	43,149	99,055	
5.	Processing industry	5,373,250	889,279	1,644	86,297	599	558	
6.	Procurement of Electricity, Gas, Steam/Hot Water and Cold Air	402,304	-	-	486	-	-	
7.	Water Management, Wastewater Management, Waste Management and Recycling, and Remediation Activities	10,993	6,973	-	203	87	-	
8.	Construction	9,824,293	54,084	38,936	4,213	1,008	4,181	
9.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,518,906	92,177	21,070	2,293	3,752	5,507	
10.	Transportation and Warehousing	9,071,675	702,295	246,458	17,316	9,942	57,656	
11.	Provision of Accommodation and Provision of Food and Drink	1,588,725	66,948	-	3,535	559	-	
12.	Information and Communication	16,018,268	234	3,267	18,934	19	1,116	
13.	Financial and Insurance Activities	2,374,982	-	214,078	2,055	-	56,430	
14.	Real Estate	3,240,431	514,948	69,972	3,076	16,815	2,880	
15.	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	37,484	243	-	39	19	-	
16.	Leasing and Leasing Activities Without Option Rights, Employment, Travel Agents and Other Business Support	36,076	4,767	-	124	274	-	

(in millions of Rupiah)

		DECEMBER 31, 2021						
		REGION						
	CLAIM-OFF	CLAIMS	IMPAIRED RECEIVABLES		ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 1	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 2	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 3	CLAIM-OFF
	(8)	(9)	NOT PAST DUE	PAST DUE	(12)		(13)	(14)
	-	3,698,339	1,258	180	2,923	114	60	-
	-	1,406,308	38,941	8,727	2,011	1,358	2,591	-
	-	5,994,658	-	60,934	10,809	-	9,254	-
	4,396,082	67,139,119	138,744	151,312	129,498	34,847	94,923	4,473,128
	-	4,500,381	841,352	291	5,837	76,063	71	-
	-	513,499	-	-	333	-	-	-
	-	5,808	176	-	21	13	-	-
	-	10,202,952	220	-	8,065	15	-	-
	-	1,009,363	16,608	801	1,506	1,308	286	-
	-	8,729,447	827,049	264,900	6,186	11,816	61,954	-
	-	1,538,861	1,459	261	1,343	114	97	-
	-	8,423,331	166		6,662	13		-
	-	3,447,378	-	188,614	2,091	-	50,692	-
	-	2,006,364	517,850		1,222	15,505		-
	-	3,943,780	3,230	2,210	2,908	295	809	-
	-	11,924	779	15	45	83	0	-

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO.	ECONOMIC SECTOR	DECEMBER 31, 2022						
		REGION						
		CLAIMS	IMPAIRED RECEIVABLES		ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 1	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 2	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 3	
			NOT PAST DUE	PAST DUE				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	
17.	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18.	Education	10,635	949	-	32	58	-	
19.	Human Health Activities and Social Activities	43,596	431	1,515	60	38	518	
20.	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	126,520	-	989	148	-	338	
21.	Other Service Activities	5,738	-	-	4	-	-	
22.	Household Activities As Employers	4,856	55	-	7	2	-	
23.	Activities of International Agencies and Other Extra International Agencies	-	820	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		141,498.327	2,645.850	859.907	277.826	78.713	251.238	

Table 16: Disclosure of Mutation Details of Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN)

NO.	ECONOMIC SECTOR	31 DESEMBER 2022			
		WILAYAH			
		STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Initial Balance of CKPN	181,667	141,665	220,736	
2.	Establishment (recovery) of CKPN at the current period (Net)				
	2.a Establishment of CKPN at the current period	94,675	(62,952)	115,851	
	2.b Recovery of CKPN at the current period	-	-	-	
3.	CKPN used to claim off at the current period (-/-)	-	-	(415,211)	
4.	Other Establishment (Recovery) at the current period	1,484	-	329,861	
ENDING BALANCE OF CKPN		277,826	78,713	251,238	

(in millions of Rupiah)

		DECEMBER 31, 2021						
		REGION						
	CLAIM-OFF	CLAIMS	IMPAIRED RECEIVABLES		ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 1	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 2	ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN) - STAGE 3	TAGIHAN YANG DIHAPUS BUKU
	(8)	(9)	NOT PAST DUE	PAST DUE	(12)		(13)	(14)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	4,770	710	-	12	48	-	-
	-	18,774	600	-	35	59	-	-
	-	9,304,163	44	-	103	3	-	-
	-	9,159	29	-	25	1	-	-
	-	-	132	-	32	9	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,396,082	131,908,377	2,389,348	678,244	181,667	141,665	220,736	4,473,128

(in millions of Rupiah)

	31 DESEMBER 2021		
	WILAYAH		
	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
	(6)	(7)	(8)
	259,705	69,522	130,222
	(78,103)	72,143	112,402
	-	-	-
	-	-	(327,410)
	65	-	305,522
	181,667	141,665	220,736

Table 17: Disclosures of Net Claims by Portfolico Category and Rating Scale - Individual Banks

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022					
		NET CLAIMS					
		RATING AGENCY	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 Indonesia	IdAAA	IdAA+ s.d IdAA-	IdA+ s.d IdAid	Id BBB+ s.d Id BBB-	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Government Claims		-	-	-	21,668,680	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties		-	-	-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies		-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims		300,511	909,272	214,641	-	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans						
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit						
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit						
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills						
9.	Claims to Corporate		-	5,247	-	-	
10.	Bills that have Maturity						
11.	Other Assets						
TOTAL			300,511	914,519	214,641	21,668,680	

(in millions of Rupiah)

				DECEMBER 31, 2022					
NET CLAIMS									
				LONG TERM RATING				UNRATED	TOTAL
	BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Kurang dari B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Kurang dari A-3		
	BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Kurang dari B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Kurang dari F3		
	Ba1 s.d Ba3	B1 s.d B3	Kurang dari B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Kurang dari P-3		
	BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)	B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Kurang dari B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Kurang dari F3(idn)		
	[Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B-	Kurang dari [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ s.d A2	[Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr] A3	Kurang dari [Idr]A3		
	id BB+ s.d id BB-	id B+ s.d id B-	Kurang dari idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Kurang dari idA4		
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,962,572	59,631,252
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465,497	465,497
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,875	1,698,298
								325,880	325,880
								481,307	481,307
								3,262	3,262
								16,257,972	16,257,972
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,887,385	52,892,632
								641,584	641,584
								8,882,319	8,882,319
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,181,653	141,280,003

Table 17: Disclosures of Net Claims by Portfolico Category and Rating Scale - Individual Banks

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022					
		NET CLAIMS					
		RATING AGENCY	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 Indonesia	IdAAA	IdAA+ s.d IdAA-	IdA+ s.d IdAid	Id BBB+ s.d Id BBB-	
			(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1.	Government Claims		-	-	-	23,203,382	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties		-	-	72,294	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies		-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims		277,757	764,985	513,159	-	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans						
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit						
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit						
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills						
9.	Claims to Corporate		-	278,156	-	-	
10.	Bills that have Maturity						
11.	Other Assets						
TOTAL			1,927,452	3,365,313	1,696,182	32,128,283	

(in millions of Rupiah)

				DECEMBER 31, 2022					
NET CLAIMS									
				LONG TERM RATING				TANPA PERINGKAT	TOTAL
	BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Kurang dari B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Kurang dari A-3		
	BB+ s.d BB-	B+ s.d B-	Kurang dari B-	F1+ s.d F1	F2	F3	Kurang dari F3		
	Ba1 s.d Ba3	B1 s.d B3	Kurang dari B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Kurang dari P-3		
	BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn)	B+(idn) s.d B-(idn)	Kurang dari B-(idn)	F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Kurang dari F3(idn)		
	[Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ s.d [Idr]B-	Kurang dari [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ s.d [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ s.d A2	[Idr]A3+ s.d [Idr] A3	Kurang dari [Idr]A3		
	id BB+ s.d id BB-	id B+ s.d id B-	Kurang dari idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 s.d id A4	Kurang dari idA4		
	(21)	(22)	(10)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,723,645	58,927,027
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,788	442,082
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,441	1,902,342
								352,645	352,645
								476,368	476,368
								6,140	6,140
								15,203,820	15,203,820
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,206,764	44,484,920
								559,686	559,686
								9,164,423	9,164,423
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,617,871	110,471,754

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 18: Disclosures of Net Claims by Risk Weight after Considering the impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Individual Banks - 2022

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022					
		NET CLAIMS BY RISK WEIGHT AFTER CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF CREDIT RISK					
		0%	20%	25%	35%	50%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)	
A.	BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE						
1.	Government Claims	55,818,735	-	-	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	-	-	-	-	450	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	1,209,782	-	-	214,641	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	-	61,931	87,805	174,217	-	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	-	-	-	-	3,262	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Claims to Corporate	-	-	-	-	5,247	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Other Assets	901,616	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE		56,720,351	1,271,713	87,805	174,217	223,600	
B.	COMMITMENT LIABILITY EXPOSURES/CONTINGENCIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS						
1.	Government Claims	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	184,428	-	-	-	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Claims to Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL TRA EXPOSURE		-	184,428	-	-	-	
C.	EXPOSURES DUE TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK AND DERIVATIVE						
1.	Government Claims	3,812,517	-	-	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Claims to Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE		3,812,517	-	-	-	-	

(in millions of Rupiah)

DECEMBER 31, 2022				OTHERS	RWA	CAPITAL EXPENSES
NET CLAIMS BY RISK WEIGHT AFTER CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF CREDIT RISK						
	75%	100%	150%			
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		225	22.52
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		349,277	34,927.70
	-	-	-		95,313	9,531.34
	-	481,307	-		481,307	48,130.68
	-	-	-		1,631	163.09
	15,694,521	-	-		11,770,891	1,177,089.06
	-	44,445,180	-		44,447,803	4,444,780.34
	-	2,406	639,177		961,172	96,117.21
	-	6,588,760	1,391,944		8,676,676	867,667.58
	15,694,521	51,517,653	2,031,121		66,784,295	6,678,430
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		36,886	3,688.56
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	280,064	-		280,063,69	28,006.37
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	280,064	-		316,949	31,695
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 18: Disclosures of Net Claims by Risk Weight after Considering the impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Individual Banks - 2021

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2021					
		NET CLAIMS BY RISK WEIGHT AFTER CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF CREDIT RISK					
		0%	20%	25%	35%	50%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(9)	
A. BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE							
1.	Government Claims	39,140,707	-		-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-		-	72,614	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-		-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	1,341,650		-	214,641	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	-	61,678	106,142	183,832	-	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	-	-		-	-	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	-	-		-	6,140	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-		-	-	
9.	Claims to Corporate	-	278,156		-	-	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	-	-		-	-	
11.	Other Assets	900,919	-		-	-	
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE		40,041,626	1,681,484	106,142	183,832	293,395	
B. COMMITMENT LIABILITY EXPOSURES/CONTINGENCIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS							
1.	Government Claims	-	-		-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-		-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-		-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	168,849		-	-	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-		-	-	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	-	-		-	-	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	-	-		-	-	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-		-	-	
9.	Claims to Corporate	-	-		-	-	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	-	-		-	-	
TOTAL TRA EXPOSURE		-	168,849	-	-	-	
C. EXPOSURES DUE TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK AND DERIVATIVE							
1.	Government Claims	19,786,320	-		-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-		-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-		-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	-		-	-	
5.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-		-	-	
6.	Claims to Corporate	-	-		-	-	
TOTAL COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE		19,786,320	-	-	-	-	

(in millions of Rupiah)

DECEMBER 31, 2021				OTHERS	RWA	CAPITAL EXPENSES
NET CLAIMS BY RISK WEIGHT AFTER CONSIDERING THE IMPACT OF CREDIT RISK						
	75%	100%	150%			
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		36,307	3,631
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		375,650	37,565
	-	-	-		103,212	10,321
	-	476,368	-		476,368	47,637
	-	-	-		3,070	307
	14,868,398	-	-		11,151,299	1,115,130
	-	35,370,992	-		35,426,623	3,542,662
	-	402	559,284		839,328	83,933
	-	6.931.173	1.332.331		8.929.669	892.967
	14,868,398	42,778,935	1,891,615		57,341,527	5,734,153
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		33,770	3,377
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	25,609	-	-		19,207	1,921
	-	236,650	-		236,650	23,665
	-	-	-		-	-
	25,609	236,650	-		289,627	28,963
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-		-	-

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 19: Disclosures of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Individual Banks

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022						
		NET CLAIMS	SECURED BY				UNSECURED	
			COLLATERAL	GUARANTEE	CREDIT INSURANCE	OTHERS		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
A.	BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE							
1.	Government Claims	55,818,735	-	-	-		55,818,735	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	465,497	465,047	-	-		450	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-		-	
4.	Bank Claims	1,424,423	-	-	-		1,424,423	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	325,880	1,928	-	-		323,952	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	481,307	-	-	-		481,307	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	3,262	-	-	-		3,262	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	16,192,878	498,357	-	-		15,694,521	
9.	Claims to Corporate	52,459,202	8,008,775	-	-		44,450,427	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	641,583	-	-	-		641,583	
11.	Other Assets	8,882,319	-	-	-		8,882,319	
	TOTAL BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE	136,695,087	8,974,106	-	-		127,720,981	
B.	EKSPOSUR REKENING ADMINISTRATIF							
1.	Government Claims	-	-	-	-		-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	-	-	-	-		-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-		-	
4.	Bank Claims	184,428	-	-	-		184,428	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-	-	-		-	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	-	-	-	-		-	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	-	-	-	-		-	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	57,957	57,957	-	-		-	
9.	Claims to Corporate	333,349	53,285	-	-		280,064	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	-	-	-	-		-	
	TOTAL TRA EXPOSURE	575,734	111,242	-	-		464,492	
C.	EKSPOSUR COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK							
1.	Government Claims	3,812,517	-	-	-		3,812,517	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entitties	-	-	-	-		-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-		-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	-	-	-		-	
5.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	-	-		-	
6.	Claims to Corporate	-	-	-	-		-	
	TOTAL COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE	3,812,517	-	-	-	-	3,812,517	
	TOTAL (A+B+C)	141,083,339	9,085,349	-	-	-	131,997,990	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021					
	NET CLAIMS	SECURED BY			OTHERS	UNSECURED
		COLLATERAL	GUARANTEE	CREDIT INSURANCE		
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	39,140,707	-	-	-		39,140,707
	442,082	369,467	-	-		72,614
	-	-	-	-		-
	1,556,291	-	-	-		1,556,291
	352,645	993	-	-		351,652
	476,368	-	-	-		476,368
	6,140	-	-	-		6,140
	15,144,036	275,637	-	-		14,868,398
	44,178,447	8,529,299	-	-		35,649,148
	559,686	-	-	-		559,686
	9,164,423	-	-	-		9,164,423
	111,020,824	9,175,397	-	-		101,845,427
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	168,849	-	-	-		168,849
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	59,785	34,175	-	-		25,609
	274,262	37,612	-	-		236,650
	-	-	-	-		-
	502,896	71,788	-	-		431,108
	19,786,320	-	-	-		19,786,320
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-	-		-
	19,786,320	-	-	-	-	19,786,320
	131,310,040	9,247,185	-	-	-	122,062,856

Table 20: Disclosure of RWA Calculation for Credit Risk with Standard Approach - Individual Banks

I. Credit Exposure Unless Derivative

a. Assets Exposure in Balance Sheet Unless Securitization Exposure

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022			
		NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Government Claims	55,818,735	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	465,497	232,749	225	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	1,424,423	349,277	349,277	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans	325,880	95,988	95,313	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit	481,307	481,307	481,307	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	3,262	1,631	1,631	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	16,192,878	12,144,658	11,770,891	
9.	Claims to Corporate	52,459,202	52,456,579	44,447,803	
10.	Bills that have Maturity	641,583	961,172	961,172	
11.	Other Assets	8,882,319		8,676,676	
TOTAL		136,695,088	66,723,360	66,784,295	

b. Commitment Liability Exposures/Contingencies in Administrative Account Transactions Unless Securitization Exposure.

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022			
		NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Government Claims	-	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities		-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	184,428	36,886	36,886	
5.	Residential Mortgage Loans		-	-	
6.	Commercial Property Backed Credit		-	-	
7.	Employee/Retirees Credit	-	-	-	
8.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	57,957	43,468	-	
9.	Claims to Corporate	333,349	333,349	280,064	
10.	Bills that have Maturity		-	-	
TOTAL		575,734	413,703	316,949	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021		
	NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM
	(6)	(7)	(8)
	39,140,707	-	-
	442,082	221,041	36,307
	-	-	-
	1,556,291	375,650	375,650
	352,645	103,560	103,212
	476,368	476,368	476,368
	6,140	3,070	3,070
	15,144,036	11,358,027	11,151,299
	44,178,447	43,955,922	35,426,623
	559,686	839,328	839,328
	9,164,423		8,929,669
	111,020,824	57,332,966	57,341,527

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021		
	NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM
	(6)	(7)	(8)
	-	-	-
		-	-
	-	-	-
	168,849	33,770	33,770
		-	-
		-	-
	-	-	-
	59,785	44,839	19,207
	274,262	274,262	236,650
		-	-
	502,896	352,871	289,627

c. Exposures Causing consequential Credit Risk
Counterparty Failure (Counterparty Credit Risk)

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022			
		NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Government Claims	3,812,517	-	-	
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	
4.	Bank Claims	-	-	-	
5.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	-	
6.	Claims to Corporate	-	-	-	
TOTAL		3,812,517	-	-	

d. Exposures Causing consequential Credit Risk
Settlement Failure (Settlement Risk)

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022			
		NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Delivery versus payment	-		-	
	a. Capital Expenses 8% (5-15 days)	-		-	
	b. Capital Expenses 50% (16-30 days)	-		-	
	c. Capital Expenses 75% (31-45 days)	-		-	
	d. Capital Expenses 100% (More than 45 days)	-		-	
2.	Non-delivery versus payment	-	-		
TOTAL		-	-	-	

e. Securitization Exposure

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022		
		NET CLAIMS	RWA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1.	RWA for securitization exposure calculated by External Rating Base Approach Method		-	
2.	RWA for securitization exposure calculated by Standardized Approach (SA) Method		-	
3.	Securitization exposure as deduction factor of core capital	-		
TOTAL		-	-	

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021		
	NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM
	(6)	(7)	(8)
	19,786,320	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	19,786,320	-	-

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021		
	NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE CRM	RWA AFTER CRM
	(6)	(7)	(8)
	-		-
	-		-
	-		-
	-		-
	-		-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021	
	NET CLAIMS	RWA
	(5)	(6)
		18,319
		-
	-	
	-	18,319

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS **SUPPORT OVERVIEW**

II. Derivative Credit Exposure

(in millions of Rupiah)

NO.	PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022		DECEMBER 31, 2021	
		NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE MRK	NET CLAIMS	RWA BEFORE MRK
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Government Claims	-	-	-	-
2.	Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-
3.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-
4.	Bank Claims	89,446	31,494	177,202	67,278
5.	Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	0	0
6.	Claims to Corporate	3,038	3,038	32,211	32,211
7.	Weighted Exposure from Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)		73		4.977
TOTAL		92,484	34,604	209,413	104,465

III. Total Credit Risk Measurement (1+2)

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2022		DECEMBER 31, 2021	
RWA Calculation of Credit Risk	(A)	67,135,848	(A)	57,753,938
RWA Deduction Factor of Credit Risk: The difference between PPA general reserves for earning assets that must be calculated and 1.25% RWA for Credit Risk	(B)	-	(B)	-
TOTAL RWA of Credit Risk (A) - (B)	(C)	67,135,848		57,753,938
TOTAL CAPITAL DEDUCTION FACTOR	(D)	-	(D)	-

Table 21: Qualitative Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk

Exposure to Credit Risk due to Counterparty Credit Risk currently consists of Government Reverse Repo and Derivative Transactions originating from the Portfolio Category Claims to Banks, and Claims to Corporations.

The Bank manages this risk comprehensively, one of which is by monitoring the Counterparty Credit Risk exposure every month, including measuring the value of Potential Future Exposure (PFE) and conducting stress tests on Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) at least once a year which is reported to the Regulator.

Table 22: Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure

NO	DESCRIPTION	DECEMBER 31, 2022					
		REPLACEMENT COST (RC)	POTENTIAL FUTURE EXPOSURE (PFE)	EEPE	ALPHA DIGUNAKAN UNTUK PERHITUNGAN REGULATORY EAD	TAGIHAN BERSIH	ATMR
1.	SA-CCR (for derivatif)	10,119	55,941		1.4	92,484	34,531
2.	Internal Model Method (for derivative and SFT)					N/A	N/A
3.	Standard Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation (for SFT)					N/A	N/A
4.	Comprehensive Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation (for SFT)						
5.	VaRfor SFT					N/A	N/A
TOTAL							

Qualitative Analysis

Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure December 2022 consists of Derivative Claims come from Bank Claims and Claims to Corporate.

Table 23: Capital Charge for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA))

NO	DESCRIPTION	DECEMBER 31, 2022	
		REPLACEMENT COST (RC)	ATMR
	Total portfolios under Advanced CVA capital charge	N/A	N/A
1.	(i) VaR component (including 3 multiplier)		N/A
2.	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including 3 multiplier)		N/A
3.	All Portfolios under Standardised CVA Capital Charge	92,484	73
4.	Total according to CVA Capital Charge	92,484	73

Qualitative Analysis

When compared to the previous period before (December 22), Net claims and RWA under Standardised CVA Capital Charge decreased. The decrease was mainly due to the decrement in derivative at Bank.

Table 24: Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure Under Portfolio Category and Risk Weight

PORTFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022				
	0%	10%	20%	50%	
Claims to Government and Central Banks	3,812,517	-	-	-	
Claims to Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	
Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies	-	-	-	-	
Claims to Other Banks	-	-	44,099	45,348	
Claims to Security Companies	-	-	-	-	
Claims to Corporate	-	-	-	-	
Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills	-	-	-	-	
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	3,812,517	-	44,099	45,348	

Qualitative Analysis

Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure on December 2022 on Government Claims come from Reverse instrument and Claims to other Banks and Claims to Corporate come from Derivative Instrument.

Table 25: Net Claims of Credit Derivative

On position December 2022, Bank has no derivative net claims either for purchased protection or resell protection.

Table 26: Qualitative Disclosure on Securitization Exposure

As of December 2022, the Bank has no Securitization Exposure.

Table 27: Securitization Exposure on Banking Book

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has no securitization exposure on the Banking Book.

	75%	100%	150%	OTHERS	TOTAL NET CLAIMS
	-	-	-	-	3,812,517
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	89,446
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	3,038	-	-	3,038
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	3,038	-	-	3,905,001

Table 28 : Securitization Exposure on Trading Book

At the position December 31, 2022, Bank has no securitization exposure on Trading Book.

Table 29: Securitization Exposure on Banking Book and related to Capital Requirements - Bank acts as an Originator or Sponsor

At position December 31, 2022, Bank has no securitization exposure on Banking Book and related to Capital Requirements - Bank Acts as an Originator or Sponsor.

Table 30: Securitization Exposure on Banking Book and related to Capital Requirements - Bank acts as an Investor

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has no securitization exposure to the Banking Book and related Capital Requirements - the Bank Acts as an Investor.

Table 31 : Disclosure of General Qualitative

Credit Risk is a risk due to the failure of the debtor and/ or other parties to fulfill obligations to the Bank. Credit Risk Management is an integral responsibility of management and personnel at every level that must be reflected in daily activities through a risk awareness culture. Every party involved in planning, making decisions, implementing the credit approval process must conduct analysis and mitigation of Credit Risk in accordance with their respective functions and responsibilities.

Risk Management Implementation for credit risk

Duties and Responsibilities of (a) Commissioners and Directors, (b) Risk Management Work units, (c) Supporting units, (d) Risk Management Committees, (e) Risk Monitoring Committees, and (f) Credit Policy Committees all arranged in Bank Mega Credit Risk Management Policy.

An independent work unit has been formed to evaluate, monitor and report on various risks independently. The work unit is designed to function independently of the business unit.

The principle applied by the Bank in carrying out Credit Risk management activities is based on internal Credit Risk policies as outlined in the Bank Mega Credit Risk Management Policy. The policy is a Credit Risk management strategy guideline for activities that have a significant Credit Risk exposure, management of credit concentration risk, and the mechanism of measuring and controlling Credit Risk.

The management of credit concentration risk is carried out through diversification of credit portfolios in various geographical regions, industries and credit products, and individual debtors as well as business groups in an effort to minimize Credit Risk. The bank has a financing limit based on the economic sector in all segments.

The Credit Risk measurement and control mechanism is carried out by using various analysis tools, including rating and scoring systems as one of the tools to decide credit, a system of credit breaker authority, other Credit Risk analysis based on quantitative calculations, and a threshold level of Credit Risk in calculating risk profiles based on Valuation Bank Soundness level (PTKB).

PTKB is reported periodically to the financial Services Authority and is measured using a risk approach (Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR) which consists of 2 (two) parts, namely Inherent Risk and Quality Implementation of Credit Risk Management. The inherent indicators are grouped into four broad categories namely Asset Portfolio Composition and Concentration level, fund Provision Quality and Adequacy of Reserves, Strategies for Provision of Funds and Sources of Provision of Funds, and External Factors.

MARKET RISK

Table 32: Disclosure of Market Risk use Standard Method

NO.	PORTOFOLIO CATEGORY	DECEMBER 31, 2022				
		BANK		CONSOLIDATION		
		CAPITAL EXPENSES	RWA	CAPITAL EXPENSES	RWA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Interest Rate Risk		-		-	
	a. Specific Risk	-	-	-	-	
	b. General Risk	64,018	800,226	-	-	
2.	Exchange Rate Risk	3,482	43,531	-	-	
3.	Equity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	
4..	Comodity Risk *)	-	-	-	-	
5.	Option Risk	8	97	-	-	
TOTAL		67,508	843,854	-	-	

Banks are still selective in disbursing new loans, where banks prioritize lending to debtors who are considered to have a strong backbone. The Bank also issues internal policies regarding economic stimulus due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic as a guideline to rescue the credit for debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The economic sector is also one of the Bank's considerations in providing loans. The Bank prioritizes lending to economic sectors that are considered capable of surviving and passing the pandemic era, such as Financial Intermediary, Real Estate, as well as Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry. On the other hand, the Bank avoids providing loans for the Provision of Food and Drink Accommodation. Every month, the Bank also identifies debtors who have the potential to restructure the COVID-19 loans as a form of early warning system. In addition, the Bank monitors the quality of loans that have been restructured to avoid potential defaults.

Disclosure of Credit Risk Quantitative Standards

The Bank applies the Standardized Approach in the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, which are internally contained in the Credit RWA Report Work guidelines - Standardized Approach. This work guideline includes information on the policy of using ratings in the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk, portfolio categories

that use ratings, rating agencies used, and disclosure of counterparty credit risk, including types of risk mitigation instruments loans commonly received/ submitted by the Bank, as well as the types of Credit Risk mitigation instruments used in the calculation of RWA for Bank Mega Credit Risk.

Qualitative Standard Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank already has a policy for the main types of collateral received, procedure policies and processes for assessing and managing collateral, the main guarantee / guarantee parties and the creditworthiness of these parties, as well as the level of concentration information generated from the use of techniques Credit Risk mitigation is included in the Collateral Assessment Policy.

All policies/guidelines above are reviewed regularly to be in line with the latest developments in regulations, business environment and changes that occur due to the Bank's business growth and global economic conditions.

(in millions of Rupiah)

	DECEMBER 31, 2021			
	BANK		CONSOLIDATION	
	CAPITAL EXPENSES	RWA	CAPITAL EXPENSES	RWA
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		-		-
	-	-	-	-
	32,775	409,689	-	-
	6,909	86,363	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	181	2,259	-	-
	39,865	498,311	-	-

Table 33: Disclosure of Quantitative Standard

Market Risk is risk in balance sheet and administrative account positions including derivative transactions, due to overall changes in market conditions, including changes in option prices. Market risk includes, among others, interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, equity risk, and commodity risk. Interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and commodity risk can come from both the trading book position and the banking book position.

Implementation of Market Risk Management

Determination of organizational structure, equipment and completeness of units/functions related to the implementation of risk management for Market Risk must be adjusted to the characteristics and complexity of the Bank's business activities.

In order to implementing effective risk management, the Bank prepares duties and responsibilities that are tailored to business objectives and policies, the size and complexity and capabilities of the Bank. The person in charge of market risk management is generally located in each work unit that has activities exposed to Market Risk, and specifically located in the Treasury and global Markets work units as managers of the Bank's Market Risk as a whole. In implementing this management, the Treasury and global Markets work units are assisted by the Market, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG) work unit, which independently provides objective input and analysis in the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing Market Risk.

Segregation of authority and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, Market work units, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG), Risk Management Committee (KMR) and Asset and liability Management Committee (ALCO), Supporting units consisting of Internal Audit, Business units and operational Work units are regulated in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Management of the Trading Book and Banking Book Portfolio

The management of the trading book and banking book portfolio, as well as the valuation method used is also regulated in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Management and control of Market Risk through the determination and review of Market Risk limits carried out periodically. These limits include Market Risk Limit and risk level threshold for Bank Soundness Rating (PTKB) on Market Risk Profiles (carried out with the approach of historical data, statistics, and expertise judgment and business perspective).

The Bank also periodically measures and reports to the financial Services Authority in managing Market Risk based on Market Risk parameters in Bank Soundness Rating (PTKB) using a risk approach (Riskbased Bank Rating/RBBR) which consists of 2 parts, namely

Inherent Risk and Quality of Risk Management Implementation. These inherent indicators are grouped into 3 (three) major categories, namely the volume and composition of the portfolio, the potential loss of interest rate risk in the banking book, and the Bank's business strategy and Bank policies.

Mechanism of Market Risk Measurement

Market Risk Measurement on the trading book for exchange rates and interest rates is calculated by calculating the Minimum Capital Provision obligation (KPMM) using the Standard Method on a monthly basis as regulated in the regulatory provisions. The Bank has also implemented regulatory provisions regarding the calculation of specific interest rate risks which are weighted based on securities portfolio and rating categories.

Market Risk Measurement in terms of interest rates on the banking book uses the IRRBB (Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book) measurement on a monthly basis. Interest rate risk is seen from the perspective of the maximum loss from Δ Economic Value of Equity (EVE) against Capital and Δ Earning Perspective (NII) on Profit Target.

Measurement of Market Risk from the side of the exchange rate through the calculation of the Net Open Position (PDN) daily according to the regulatory provisions

Portfolio Coverage in KPMM

The portfolio coverage (trading and banking book) that is calculated in KPMM using the Standard Method, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations. Calculation in KPMM consists of interest rate risk (specific risk & general risk) and exchange rate risk. Specific interest rate risk is applied based on the OJK Regulation regarding guidelines for using Standard Methods in Commercial Capital Adequacy Ratio Calculation by Taking into account Market Risk.

Specific interest rate risk is calculated by using securities (trading book) data based on portfolio categories and securities ratings from Bank Mega Monthly Bank (IBu) Reports. Risk weight is determined based on a combination of portfolio categories and ratings. In general, weighting is divided into 3 (three) groups, namely, government Categories, Investment grade and Non Qualification Categories, with variations in weights ranging from 0% to 12%.

The general interest rate risk (trading book) uses the maturity method, where grouping is based on the remaining tenor buckets from ≤ 1 month to buckets > 20 years. Risk weight varies from 0% to 12.5%.

Meanwhile, exchange rate risk is calculated from the net open Position (NOP) multiplied by the capital charge of 8%. Calculation of NOP is based on regulatory provisions.

Measures and Plans in Anticipating Market Risk

Analysis and monitoring of market risk limit as well as Market Risk profiles that include parameters of the trading strategy and banking book, as well as the complexity of derivative products owned by the Bank, are periodically submitted to management through the Risk Management Committee, in order to formulate anticipatory steps and plans.

Disclosure of Qualitative Market Risk Calculations Using Internal Models

The Bank does not perform Market Risk calculations using internal models.

Table 34: Report on the Implementation of Risk Management for Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT FOR INTEREST RATE RISK IN BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)	
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS	
1. IRRBB Definition for Measurement and Control of Interest Rate Risk	
	IRRBB is a risk arising from changes in interest rates that cause changes in present value and determination of timing of future cash flows that affect the economic value of assets, liabilities, and administrative account transactions of the Bank and cause changes in the value of net interest income. Because its effects affect the economic value and income, the Bank needs to accurately identify risks and calculate and report IRRBB to OJK in accordance with the regulated standards and references so that they can carry out appropriate corrective actions.
2. Risk Management Strategy and Risk Mitigation for IRRBB	
	The Bank prepares a Risk Management Strategy and Risk Mitigation by determining the level of risk to be taken (risk appetite) and risk tolerance in line with the Bank's business strategy and policies and procedures for controlling IRRBB. The form of policies and procedures provides an overview of the delegation of power, authority and responsibility for each level of position and hedging strategy. In addition, the Bank needs to pay attention to the gap risk, basis risk, or certain positions with embedded options and explicit options. Furthermore, IRRBB Risk Management policies and procedures need to be reviewed at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.
3. Periodization of IRRBB Calculations and Specific Measurements Used by Banks to Measure Sensitivity to IRRBB	
	Based on the rules of the regulator, the Bank carries out an IRRBB calculation every 3 (three) months in accordance with the reporting period of Market Risk Profile and Bank Soundness Reporting. However, the Bank continues to make monthly IRRBB calculations as a form of risk control. Specific measurements are used for asset and liability instruments that have behavioral properties such as Credit Prepayment Rate (CPR) on Credit exposures, Term Deposit Redemption Ratio (TDRR) on Deposit exposures, and Behavioral Non Maturity Deposit (NMD) exposure on Savings or Demand Deposits using historical data. In addition, it also calculates the cash flow projection for monthly installment payments for credit instruments with fixed rate types, while for loans with floating rate types, it is determined to have a repricing period of 1 (one) month

4. Interest Rate Shock Scenarios and Stress Scenarios Used by Banks in IRRBB Calculations Using EVE and NII

Based on the regulatory provisions, the Bank applies 6 (six) types of interest rate shock scenarios for the Δ EVE calculation, namely Parallel Up, Parallel Down, Steepener, Flattener, Short Rates Up and Short Rates Down. Whereas the Δ NII calculation uses 2 (two) shock scenarios, namely Parallel Up and Parallel Down. In the process of interest rate shock scenario, the Bank uses 2 (two) types of currencies, namely Rupiah and foreign currencies using the US Dollar approach. For the scenario of interest rate shock with a Parallel type, the Bank uses a change in the value of the interest rate of 400 bps for Rupiah and 200 bps for US Dollar. Whereas in the short condition use the amount of changes in interest rates of 500 bps (Rupiah) and 300 bps (US Dollar) and for the long condition use the change in interest rates of 350 bps (Rupiah) and 150 bps (US Dollar) respectively. The entire amount follows the rules of the regulator.

5. Modeling Assumptions that Significantly Impact IRRBB Calculations, which are different from the IRRBB Calculation with a Standard Approach

All modeling assumptions made by the Bank in the calculation of IRRBB are in accordance with the standard and reference approaches set by the Regulator. So for now the Bank does not have specific modeling assumptions that have a different approach from the standard approach.

6. Hedging against IRRBB (if any) and related Accounting Treatment

Currently the Bank does not take any hedging measures against IRRBB.

7. Comprehensive explanation of the main assumptions of modeling and parametric used to calculate Δ EVE and Δ NII:

a. Credit Prepayment Rate (CPR)

The Bank determines the Credit Prepayment Risk (CPR) model based on the longest historical data held by the Bank with the 2007 – 2019 data period. The determination of the CPR rate is done by comparing the credit ceiling that has an accelerated repayment status (Prepayment) with all credit ceiling owned by the data historically, both the repayment status is accelerated, paid off according to the maturity date, and those that are still active. Furthermore, the CPR rate value obtained is used as an initial assumption of potential Credit whose repayment will be accelerated in the calculation of IRRBB cash flow projections.

b. Term Deposit Redemption Ratio (TDRR)

The Bank determines the Term Deposit Redemption Ratio (TDRR) model based on the longest historical data held by the Bank with the 2007 – 2019 data period. The determination of the TDRR rate is carried out by comparing the outstanding deposits that have an early redemption status with all outstanding deposits that are owned in historical data, whether the status of the disbursement is accelerated, the status of the disbursement is in accordance with the due date, and the status is still active. Furthermore, the TDRR rate value obtained is used as an initial assumption of potential Deposits whose disbursement will be accelerated in the calculation of IRRBB cash flow projections.

c. Non-Maturity Deposit (NMD)

The Bank divides NMD into 3 (three) based on rules, namely Transactional, Non-Transactional, and Corporate (Wholesale). Where the approach uses the assumption of stable and unstable deposits from the Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR) calculation model to determine Transactional and Non-Transactional nominal. The Transactional Category is assumed to be a stable deposit while the Non-Transactional Category is assumed to be an unstable savings on LCR. For Corporate deposits (Wholesale) only differ by the customer field of business.

The Bank determines the amount of core deposit for Savings and Current Accounts using historical data for 10 (ten) years from 2009 - 2019. Where the assumption of core deposits used is the minimum nominal value of Savings and Current Accounts during the period of historical data and the minimum value is placed on bucket repricing that fits the NMD category. Furthermore, if the nominal Savings and Current Accounts at the reporting date exceeds the minimum value (core deposit), the excess is considered as non-core deposits that will be placed on overnight bucket repricing.

d. Aggregation Method between Currencies and Significant Interest Rate Correlations between Currencies

The Bank needs to aggregate the Δ EVE calculation calculation between each currency in order to obtain a consolidated value of all currencies that describe the Bank's condition in general. The bank takes an aggregation value of 50% which will be used to weight the value of Δ EVE calculation in foreign currency. Where the rules used are if the value of Δ EVE in the calculation of foreign exchange experiences a profit, then only 50% of the value of the Δ EVE is taken to add up to the value of Δ EVE in Rupiah. However this does not apply if the value of Δ EVE foreign currency losses.

8. Other information	
None	
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS	
1. Average Repricing Maturity Period applied for NMD	
The bank follows the rules of the regulator by setting the average period of repricing maturity for NMD in the range of 5 years for transactional NMD, 4.5 years for non-transactional NMD, and 4 years for corporate NMD.	
2. The longest period of repricing maturity applied for NMD	
The Bank follows the rules of the regulator by applying the repricing maturity period for NMD in the range of 5 years for Transactional NMD, 4.5 years for Non-Transactional NMD, and 4 years for NMD Corporations.	

Table 35: Report of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) Calculations

(in millions of rupiah)

REPORT OF IRRBB CALCULATIONS					
NO	SHOCK SCENARIO	DECEMBER 31, 2022			
		ΔEVE	ΔEVE	ΔNII	ΔNII
		December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022
1.	Parallel Up (400 bps)	5,784,041	5,792,628	896,579	845,254
2.	Parallel Down (400 bps)	(8,376,889)	(8,295,927)	(802,853)	(741,571)
3.	Steepener	3,909,046	3,931,526		
4.	Flattener	(2,936,840)	(2,901,022)		
5.	Short Rate Up	888,111	872,727		
6.	Short Rate Down	(812,184)	(801,297)		
Maximum Loss Value (Absolute)		5,784,041	5,792,628	896,579	845,254
Equity Tier 1 (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)		19,948,673	17,262,028	5,318,374	5,318,374
Maximum Value divided by Equity Tier-1 (for ΔEVE) or Projected Income (for ΔNII)		28.99%	33.56%	16.86%	15.89%

LIQUIDITY RISK

Table 36: Value Disclosure of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

NO	COMPONENT	INDIVIDUAL		
		Quarter IV 2022		
		Liability Outstanding value and Commitment/ Contractual Claim Values	HQLA Value after haircut, liability outstanding and Commitment multiplier by run-off rate or contractual claim values multiplier by inflow rate.	
1.	Total data Poin used in LCR Calculation		Average of 3 (three) position at the end of month	
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSET (HQLA)				
2.	Total High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA)		38,112,377	
ARUS KAS KELUAR (CASH OUTFLOW)				
3.	Deposits from individual customer and funding come from SME Customer is consisting of:	32,053,567	2,680,978	
	a. Deposits/Stable Funding	10,487,582	524,379	
	b. Deposits/Non Stable Funding	21,565,985	2,156,599	
4.	Funding come from Corporate customer is consisting of:	42,847,836	25,055,114	
	a. Operational deposits	4,166,304	926,224	
	b. Non- Operational deposits and/or other non-operasional liabilities	38,681,531	24,128,890	
	c. Securities in the form of bond issued by the bank	-	-	
5.	Secured funding		-	
6.	Other cash outflow (additional requirement), consits of:	533,634	507,152	
	a. Cash outflow on derivative transactions	18,217	17,630	
	b. Cash outflow on liquidity increment	-	-	
	c. Cash outflow on funding losses	-	-	
	d. Cash outflow on commitment withdrawal of credit facilities and liquidity facilities	-	-	
	e. Cash outflow on other contractual liability related to fund distribution	-	-	

(in millions of rupiah)

	INDIVIDUAL	
	Quarter III 2022	
	Liability Outstanding value and Commitment/ Contractual Claim Values	HQLA Value after haircut, liability outstanding and Commitment multiplier by run-off rate or contractual claim values multiplier by inflow rate.
		Average of 3 (three) position at the end of month
		38,993,075
	31,388,958	2,557,947
	11,618,968	580,948
	19,769,990	1,976,999
	43,049,736	25,430,770
	4,537,718	1,019,772
	38,512,018	24,410,999
	-	-
		-
	463,073	403,646
	22,418	22,418
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO	COMPONENT	INDIVIDUAL		
		Quarter IV 2022		
		Liability Outstanding value and Commitment/ Contractual Claim Values	HQLA Value after haircut, liability outstanding and Commitment multiplier by run-off rate or contractual claim values multiplier by inflow rate.	
	f. Cash outflow on other funding contingency liabilities	26,867	971	
	g. Cash outflow on other contractual	488,551	488,551	
7.	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW		28,243,244	
CASH INFLOW				
8.	Secured lending	2,991,939	-	
9.	Claims from Counterparty	3,238,115	1,629,652	
10.	Other cash inflow	499,889	258,218	
11.	TOTAL CASH INFLOW		1,887,870	
			TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE ¹	
12.	TOTAL HQLA		38,112,377	
13.	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		26,355,374	
14.	LCR (%)		144.61%	

Information:

¹Adjusted values calculated after haircut, run-off rate, and inflow rate as well as a maximum limit of HQLA component, such as a maximum limit of HQLA Level 2B and HQLA Level 2 and a maximum limit of cash inflow which can be calculated in LCR.

Qualitative analysis

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio for the position of Quarter IV 2022 is 144.61% above the provisions required by the Regulator, which is 100% (POJK Number 42/POJK.03/2015 regarding the Obligation to Fulfill the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks).
- The Liquidity Coverage Ratio for the fourth quarter of 2022 was 144.61%, a decrease of 13.76% when compared to the third quarter of 2022 at 145.92%. The decrease in this ratio is caused by:
 - Decrease in High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) of Rp880.7 billion.
 - Decrease in Cash Outflow of Rp149.1 billion.
 - Increase in cash inflow of Rp217.7 billion.
- The composition of Bank Mega's average HQLA during Quarter IV 2022 is dominated by Government securities at 73% (after weighting).

	INDIVIDUAL	
	Quarter III 2022	
	Liability Outstanding value and Commitment/ Contractual Claim Values	HQLA Value after haircut, liability outstanding and Commitment multiplier by run-off rate or contractual claim values multiplier by inflow rate.
	61,265	1,838
	379,391	379,391
		28,392,364
	1,677,007	-
	3,320,595	1,481,356
	348,428	188,827
		1.670.183
		TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE ¹
		38,993,075
		26,722,181
		145.92%

Qualitative analysis

- The average concentration of funding sources in the fourth quarter of 2022 comes from retail customers by 9% and corporate customers by 89% (after weighting).
- Derivative exposure in the fourth quarter of 2022 is a net long of Rp0.7 billion.
- Bank Mega has a liquidity risk management strategy which includes monitoring liquidity risk limits (appetite limit & tolerance limit), calculating cash flow projections, Behavioral Maturity Profile, calculating Liquid Assets to Non-Core Deposits, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), liquidity stress testing and liquidity management stipulated in ALCO committee meetings and carried out by related work units, both Funding, Lending and Treasury.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

Table 37: NSFR REPORT

NO.	COMPONENT	SEPTEMBER 30, 2022					
		CARRYING VALUE UNDER MATURITY DATE				TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	
		NO TERM	< 6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS - < 1 YEAR	≥ 1 YEAR		
ASF COMPONENT							
1.	Capital:	17,445,745	-	-	604,089	18,049,835	
2.	Capital under CAR of POJK	17,445,745	-	-	604,089	18,049,835	
3.	Other capital Instrument	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Deposits from individual customer and funding from SME customer:	14,849,801	25,702,573	273,837	245,724	37,651,272	
5.	Deposits and Stable Funding	4,457,377	8,719,523	62,263	33,378	12,610,583	
6.	Non Stavle Deposits	10,392,424	16,983,050	211,574	212,346	25,040,689	
7.	Funding from corporate customer:	9,388,768	45.080.852	10.463.699	23.333	19.728.281	
8.	Operational Deposits	4,192,330	-	-	-	2,096,165	
9.	Other funding from corporate customer	5,196,438	45,080,852	10,463,699	23,333	17,632,116	
10.	Liabilities with pair of interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	Other Liabilities and equity:	1,026,671	54,408	23,159	-	68,156	
12.	Derivative liabilities NSFR		54,408	23,159	-		
13.	Other equity and liabilities which is not in those category	1,026,671	-	-	-	68,156	
14.	TOTAL ASF					75,497,544	
RSF COMPONENT							
15.	Total HQLA in NSFR Calculation					6,737,712	
16.	Deposits with other financial institutions for operational purposes	867,094	-	-	-	433,547	
17.	Performing and Special mention loans and Securities	-	12,062,490	6,167,049	49,258,479	58,230,201	
18.	To financial institutions which secured with HQLA Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	To financial institutions which not secured with HQLA Level 1 and loan to financial institution with unsecured	-	135,354	-	-	20,303	
20.	To non-financial company, individual customer and SME customer, Indonesia Government, governments of other countries, Bank Indonesia, central banks of other countries and public sector entities, which include:	-	11,696,222	6,126,630	48,786,909	57,698,335	

	CARRYING VALUE UNDER MATURITY DATE				TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
	NO TERM	< 6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS - < 1 YEAR	≥ 1 YEAR	
	19,979,456	-	-	623,096	20,602,552
	19,979,456	-	-	623,096	20,602,552
	-	-	-	-	-
	15,205,544	28,590,729	324,164	240,623	40,511,988
	4,484,164	6,696,270	78,996	31,802	10,728,260
	10,721,380	21,894,459	245,168	208,821	29,783,728
	12,490,611	60,812,536	748,592	1,073,965	19,839,209
	4,099,060	-	-	-	2,049,530
	8,391,551	60,812,536	748,592	1,073,965	17,789,679
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,330,958	25,990	40,829	-	48,996
		25,990	40,829	-	
	1,330,958	-	-	-	48,996
					81,002,745
					2,051,811
	758,773	-	-	-	379,387
	-	14,574,582	6,756,158	51,432,526	60,292,962
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	246,124	-	-	36,919
	-	14,088,045	6,728,118	50,975,188	59,755,917

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
BUSINESS SUPPORT OVERVIEW

NO.	COMPONENT	SEPTEMBER 30, 2022					
		CARRYING VALUE UNDER MATURITY DATE				TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	
		NO TERM	< 6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS - < 1 YEAR	≥ 1 YEAR		
21.	Met qualification to get risk weight of 35% or less, according to SE OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	
22.	Residential Mortgage loan which unsecured, among others:	-	12,638	21,934	143,613	139,357	
23.	Met qualification to get risk weight of 35% or less, according to SE OJK RWA for Credit Risk	-	12,757	18,485	124,692	96,670	
24.	Securities which unsecured, not default, and not include in HQLA, including shares which traded in the exchange	-	205,520	-	203,266	275,536	
25.	Assets with pair of interdependent Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
26.	Other Assets:	4,134,518	188,378	12,979	6,196,984	10,388,690	
27.	Traded physical commodities, including gold	-				-	
28.	Cash, securities and other assets recorded as initial margin for derivative contract and cash or other assets which submitted as default fund on central counterparty (CCP)		-			-	
29.	Derivative assets NSFR		27,110			27,110	
30.	Derivative liabilities NSFR before deducted with variation margin		-			-	
31.	All other assets which not include in those category	4,134,518	188,378	12,979	6,196,984	10,361,580	
32.	Administrative Accounts		31,183,924			222,921	
33.	TOTAL RSF					76,013,071	
34.	Net Stable Funding Ratio					99.32%	

Qualitative Analysis

- Bank Mega's NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) position in December 2022 was 110.16% above the provisions required by the Regulator, namely 100% (POJK Number 50/POJK.03/2017 concerning Obligation to Fulfill Net Stable Funding Ratio) for Banks General.
- Bank Mega's NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio) in December 2022 was 110.16%, an increase of 10.84% compared to September 2022's position of 99.32%. This was due to an increase in ASF (Available Stable Funding) of Rp5.51 trillion, which came from an increase in deposits from individual customers, micro business customers and small businesses of Rp2.86 trillion (after weighting), an increase in capital of Rp2.55 trillion (after weighting), and a decrease in corporate customer funding of Rp110.93 billion (after weighting). In addition, there was a decrease in RSF (Required Stable Funding) of 2.48T, which came from a decrease in Total HQLA of Rp4.69 trillion (after weighting). However, there was also an increase in current and special mention loans and securities of Rp2.06 trillion (after weighting), and an increase in other assets of Rp183.30 billion.

	CARRYING VALUE UNDER MATURITY DATE				TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
	NO TERM	< 6 MONTHS	6 MONTHS - < 1 YEAR	≥ 1 YEAR	
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	21,062	14,642	136,744	134,084
	-	16,137	13,398	114,187	88,989
	-	203,213	-	206,407	277,053
	-	-	-	-	-
	3,751,421	136,251	32,517	6,706,250	10,571,990
	-				-
		-			-
		10,119			10,119
		-			-
	3,779,551	136,251	32,517	6,067,664	9,951,415
				32,552,671	233,342
					73,529,491
					110.16%

Qualitative Analysis

- The ASF composition for December 2022 is dominated by deposits originating from individual customers, micro business customers and small businesses by 50.01%; deposits originating from corporate customer funding of 24.49%; and capital of 25.43%. Meanwhile, the composition of the RSF position in December 2022 mainly came from loans and securities in the current and special mention category of 82.00%.
- There are liabilities that are dependent on certain assets of Rp13.26 trillion in the form of Repo transactions.

Table 38: Encumbrance

(in millions of Rupiah)

	a	b	c	d
	Encumbered	Assets held or agreed with the central bank but not yet used to generate liquidity	Unencumbered	Total
Cash	-	-	902,829	902,829
Placement with BI				
GWM Primer	-	7,320,447	-	7,320,447
GWM RIM	-	1,366,736	-	1,366,736
GWM PLM	-	5,052,630	-	5,052,630
FASBI	-	-	9,165,723	9,165,723
Government Securities	111,000	-	38,762,999	38,873,999
Corporate Securities	-	-	414,942	414,942
Reverse Repo	-	-	3,254,208	3,254,208
Repo	13,390,000	-	-	13,390,000

Qualitative Analysis

- Encumbered Asset is an asset that is owned by the Bank, but is limited for legal and contractual liquidity needs. Bound Assets also do not include assets held or agreed with Bank Indonesia that have not been used to generate liquidity. Currently, the Bank has bound assets consisting of Repo amounting to Rp13.39 trillion (with maturity period is less than 1 years) and Government Securities with a blocked status of Rp111 billion.
- Currently, the Bank has assets that have been deposited or agreed with Bank Indonesia in the form of Primary GWM of Rp7.32 trillion and RIM GWM of Rp1.37 trillion and PLM GWM of Rp5.05 trillion. The assets held in Bank Indonesia have not been used to generate liquidity but are still calculated as HQLA as stipulated in POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).
- Unrestricted Assets are assets that qualify as HQLA as stipulated in POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). Currently, the Bank has nonbinding assets in the form of cash, FASBI, Government Securities, Corporate Securities, and Reverse Repo.

Table 39: LIQA - Liquidity Risk Management

LIQA - LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT	
QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE	
1.	<p>Liquidity risk governance, including: risk tolerance; liquidity risk management structure and responsibilities; internal liquidity reporting; and communication of liquidity risk strategies, policies and practices across business lines and with the board of directors.</p> <p>a. Risk Tolerance The Bank sets risk tolerance & risk appetite for Liquidity Risk that is consistent and relevant to the business and complexity of the Bank's business activities. These limits include, among others, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) limit, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) limit, the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) limit, the cash flow mismatch limit both in the short and long term including cash flows originating from administrative accounts, concentration limits on assets and liabilities, and other liquidity ratios. Tolerance limits are set so that the Bank can manage liquidity under normal and crisis conditions. The determination of the limit for risk appetite and risk tolerance is proposed by the Risk Management Unit (SKMR) and approved by the Board of Directors and Commissioners through the Risk Management Committee (KMR). If a limit is exceeded, the Risk Management Unit (SKMR) will coordinate with the relevant Business Units to prepare an action plan.</p> <p>b. Liquidity Risk Management Structure and Responsibilities The Bank determines the organizational structure, tools and completeness of the units / functions related to the implementation of risk management for Liquidity Risk in accordance with the characteristics and complexity of the Bank's business activities. The person in charge of Liquidity Risk management is the Business Unit whose activities are directly exposed to Liquidity Risk. The Business Unit is further assisted by the Risk Management Unit (SKMR) by providing objective input and analysis in the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting Liquidity Risk independently. The Board of Directors and Commissioners are responsible for ensuring that the implementation of Liquidity Risk management is in accordance with the strategic objectives, scale, business characteristics and profile of the Bank's Liquidity Risk, including ensuring the integration of risk management implementation for Liquidity Risk with other risks that may impact the Bank's liquidity position.</p> <p>c. Internal Liquidity Reporting and Strategy Communication The Bank has an adequate and reliable Risk Management Information System for reporting purposes related to Liquidity Risk. In general, the Bank has submitted and reported information related to risk management for Liquidity Risk which consists of: liquidity ratios, cash flow and maturity profiles, Liquidity stress testing, Liquidity Risk Profile, and other information related to the Bank's Liquidity Position and Bank compliance against Liquidity Risk policies and procedures. All information is submitted to the related Business Units as well as the Board of Directors and Commissioners through the Bank's internal information system channel and monthly Risk Management Committee (KMR) meetings. The Risk Management Work Unit (SKMR) will then coordinate periodically with the related Business Units that manage Liquidity Risk if there is an exceedance of policies or limits for Liquidity Risk and compile an action plan.</p> <p>d. Liquidity Risk Policies and Practices in All Business Lines and with the Board of Directors In practice, Business Units that are exposed to Liquidity Risk will submit information regarding the condition of macroeconomic indicators and business projections through the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) meeting and may submit limits and risk tolerance levels related to Liquidity Risk to the Risk Management Unit (SKMR). to be reviewed and submitted to the Risk Management Committee for approval. Related Business Units also prepare action plans, develop a strong risk culture, and implement risk management policies and procedures for Liquidity Risk that have been established by the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Board of Directors will monitor and ensure that the implementation of risk management for Liquidity Risk is in accordance with the objectives and characteristics of the Bank, assisted by the Risk Management Unit.</p>
2.	<p>The funding strategy, including the policy of diversification sources and funding tenors, and whether the funding strategy is centralized or decentralized.</p> <p>In general, the Bank will formulate a funding strategy as part of efforts to control Liquidity Risk. This strategy includes a strategy to diversify sources and term of funding related to the characteristics and business plans of the Bank. This is stated in the risk limit for Liquidity Risk related to the concentration of funding such as the concentration of Time Deposits to Total TPF, special rate DPK concentration to Total TPF, Corporate TPF concentration to Total TPF, as well as Interbank Liability concentrations.</p>
3.	<p>Liquidity risk mitigation techniques</p> <p>The Bank mitigates liquidity risk by monitoring the liquidity risk limits set by the Bank's management. If the limit is breached, the Risk Management Unit coordinates with the Related Business Unit to carry out an action plan.</p>
4.	<p>A description of how the stress-test is used</p> <p>Liquidity Stress Testing is used to determine the ability of the Bank to meet liquidity needs in a crisis by using a specific stress test scenario (Bank specific scenario) and market stress (general market stress scenario).</p>
5.	<p>Outline of urgent funding plan for the bank</p> <p>To control liquidity in a crisis situation, a Liquidity Crisis Center Management (LCCM) organization was formed which has the task and responsibility to carry out continuous monitoring of bank liquidity conditions. If the bank's liquidity condition falls within the high risk criteria, the Bank will activate the Emergency Funding Plan.</p>
6.	<p>Customized measuring instruments or metrics that assess a bank's balance sheet structure or projected cash flows and future liquidity position, taking into account the risk of off-balance sheet transactions specific to that bank.</p> <p>The measurement used by the Bank in projecting cash flows is by looking at the main business activities of the bank based on the business information approach, remaining maturity (contractual) and behavioral on & off balance sheet. In addition, the bank also carries out a Funding/Use Plan (RPP) in managing short-term liquidity.</p>

OPERATIONAL RISK

Table 40 : Disclosure of Operational Risk - Individual Banks

NO.	APPROACH	DECEMBER 31, 2022			
		GROSS INCOME (AVERAGE THE LAST OF 3 YEARS)*)	CAPITAL EXPENSES	RWA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Basic Indicator Approach	6,918,927	1,037,839	12,972,988	
TOTAL		6,918,927	1,037,839	12,972,988	

*) For Bank who use Basic Indicator Approach in Operational Risk Calculation

Table 41: General Qualitative Disclosure

Operational Risk is a risk caused by insufficient and/or nonfunctioning internal processes, human errors, system failures, or external problems that affect the Bank's operations. With the issuance of the OJK Regulation on the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, Bank Mega has since seriously implemented operational Risk management by constantly improving its implementation in all Bank activities, both those that are embedded in transactional activities at branch offices and support activities that are located at the head office.

Operational Risk Management Organization

To increase the effectiveness of the implementation of operational Risk management, the Bank has established an operational risk management organization with clearly defined tasks and responsibilities, starting at the branch, regional and head office levels. The functions and tasks of the organization are always reviewed to be harmonized with increasing the effectiveness of coordination and increasing the sharpness of the implementation of risk identification.

At the head office level, the Bank has established an operational Risk Management Work unit under the coordination of the Risk Management Work unit. This Work unit has the task of assisting the Directors in managing operational Risk, monitoring the process of implementing operational risk management as a whole, ensuring operational risk management policies run at all levels of the organization. The several tasks include the following:

- Assist the Directors in drafting the operational Risk Management Policy.
- Design and implement tools to assess operational Risk and reporting and coordinate operational risk management activities across all work units.
- Prepare a report on the operational Risk profile.
- Providing assistance to business units on issues of management

In its implementation, the operational Risk Management Work unit coordinates with the Internal Audit Work unit, operational Control Work unit, Compliance unit and other related Work units by conducting regular meetings to discuss material operational Risk issues so that these risks can be controlled early.

On the other hand, the Bank has also established a Risk Management Committee (KMR) Support group for the field of operational Risk whose job is to assist the KMR in identifying operational risks specifically related to the risk management process carried out by the risk owner. The Support group also functions as a filter for risk issues that will be brought to the KMR meeting, so that only crucial and material issues are found solutions in the KMR meeting forum.

(in millions of Rupiah)

	31 DECEMBER 2021		
	GROSS INCOME (AVERAGE THE LAST OF 3 YEARS)*	CAPITAL EXPENSES	RWA
	(6)	(7)	(8)
	6,102,504	915,376	11,442,195
	6.102.504	915.376	11.442.195

Operational Risk Identification and Measurement Mechanism

The Bank uses the Operational Risk Online Test (OPRIST) tool to measure the level of mastery branch office employees on policies and procedures, authorities and products. Risk identification by looking at the level of employee mastery of policies and procedures is seen as a one of the effective ways to see the potential risk from errors in the implementation of operational processes.

In addition, Operational Risk Management E-Learning has also been implemented for all employees to measuring employees' understanding of Operational Risk management. Through the implementation of E-Learning it can be seen the level of awareness of Operational Risk as well as providing refreshment to employees.

On a bank-wide basis, risk identification and measurement are carried out on several key indicators that deemed to represent the Bank's operational risk. The indicators are grouped into 5 (five) categories namely the Characteristics and Complexity of Business, Human Resources, Information Technology and Infrastructure Support, Fraud and External Events. The final result of the identification and measurement is a profile The Bank's Operational Risk is reported to the Financial Services Authority every quarter.

On the other hand, the measurement of risk associated with the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) on Operational Risk currently the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) approach and prepares Standard Approach (SA) approach which will be implemented in accordance with regulatory provisions.

Operational Risk Mitigation Mechanism

In order to mitigate or control the Operational Risks inherent in operational activities, The Bank periodically reviews the Policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to ensure the adequacy of these Policies and SOPs as work guidelines considering the bank's business activities growing. In addition, the Bank also delegates authority, especially on transactions in branches in the form of transaction limits, thus facilitating the customer service process without neglecting the risk.

The separation of functions and duties or segregation of duty is always carried out on all operational activities both on both transactional and non-transactional activities, including the reporting process. This includes the implementation of dual controls to ensure transaction validation. Control method Other Operational Risks such as security system, improvement and capability of Human Resources are always carried out to minimize Operational Risk so that the Bank is avoided from losses.

LEGAL RISK

Table 42 : General Qualitative Disclosure

Legal Risk arises because of lawsuits and/or the existence of juridical weaknesses. legal risks can cause significant losses if not managed adequately. early legal risk identification is very helpful in managing legal risk so that it does not cause losses beyond the Bank's tolerance.

Legal Risk Management Organization

The Bank views legal Risk as a type of risk that must be managed seriously considering its impact can be significantly detrimental. Based on this view, the Bank has established a legal risk management organization at the head office and regional offices. At the head office, the Bank has a Corporate legal Work unit that functions as a legal watch whose duties include dealing with legal issues faced by the Bank, providing legal opinions on the Cooperation Agreement to be conducted by the Bank, providing legal analysis regarding the launch of new products and activities. The Corporate legal unit is responsible to the President Director.

In Regional offices legal functions are handled by legal Managers who are under the coordination of the Regional operational Manager. The existence of this work unit is seen as very helpful in dealing with legal issues in the work area of the regional office concerned so that if legal problems occur, they can be dealt with immediately. At the branch office, legal functions are handled by the legal officer.

Legal Risk Control Mechanism

Legal Risk Control has been carried out since the first time the Bank entered into business cooperation with customers in the form of liability, credit and other service activities. Completeness of administrative documents is an important requirement in opening accounts and in banking transactions, so that if the customer cannot provide the said documents, the Bank cannot carry out the transaction.

All Bank service activities to customers if not done well can cause customer complaints which in turn can cause legal problems. So to avoid these things, the Bank has completed every service activity for customers with adequate policies and procedures, so that each Bank employee can serve customer transactions more prudently.

On the other hand, in order to control legal risk, especially in the issuance of new products and activities, the Corporate legal Work unit always reviews Cooperation Agreements, one of which is to ensure the Bank's legal position is in the right position. In addition, the Corporate legal Work unit routinely conducts training related to legal Risk management to employees, especially those related to customer transactions both in liability and credit. This is intended to improve employee competency in managing legal Risk.

REPUTATION RISK

Table 43 : General Qualitative Disclosure

Reputation Risk is a risk due to a decrease in the level of trust of stakeholders (stakeholders) originating from negative perceptions of the Bank. Reputation risk can be sourced from various Bank business activities such as negative reporting in the mass media, violations of business ethics, and customer complaints; or weaknesses in governance, corporate culture, and bank business practices. given that Reputation Risk is highly related to customers, then if it is not managed properly, reputation risk has a very significant impact, including the occurrence of a rush that ultimately leaves the Bank abandoned by its customers.

Reputation Risk Management Organization

As a business institution whose business activities are based on public trust, good reputation or good reputation has a very important role for the Bank. Reputation in the form of public trust needs to be built over a long period of time so that it needs good management. By referring to this, the Bank has a work unit tasked with managing reputation risk namely Corporate Affairs where technically the implementation is carried out by the Corporate Communication team. This work unit is tasked with monitoring negative news in the mass media and handling customer complaints in the mass media, as

well as carrying out public relations functions and responding to negative news or other events that affect the Bank's reputation and can cause losses to the Bank. In addition, this Work unit is also tasked with communicating information needed by investors, customers, creditors, associations and the public.

In addition, the Bank has a Customer Care Center (CCC) Work unit that has the task of handling customer complaints/ complaints received by the branch office. Technically, every customer complaint submitted to the branch office will be reported by the relevant branch to the CCC through the system/ application that has been prepared. furthermore, the CCC routinely monitors complaints that exist in the system/application and then coordinates with the relevant work units to find a solution.

Policies and Mechanisms in order to Improve Services to Customers

To maintain reputation, the Bank always makes efforts to improve service to customers. If the customer feels that all of his interests are met, they are expected to make a positive contribution to the Bank's reputation. Increasing competence to employees who are directly in touch with customers is one of the effective ways to improve services. This is done by the Bank by providing training routinely to Teller, Customer Service and marketing personnel, especially regarding ways to serve customers, as well as increasing their understanding of Bank products.

In addition, the Bank always applies the Information Transparency Principle to customers. In this connection the Bank always provides information to customers on the benefits, risks and costs of each product and service provided by the Bank. So that customers get balanced information on products or services that are utilized.

Managing Reputation Risk at the Time of Crisis

The crisis condition is the least expected condition by all types of companies, including the Bank, because this condition can be a destructive factor for the reputation that has been built by the Bank. for this reason, appropriate steps are needed in managing crisis conditions, including how to communicate them to customers to avoid negative perceptions of the Bank. The role of the Bank's reputation risk management during the crisis period is handled by the Corporate Affair work unit by getting direct directions from the President Director. Some strategies that can be done by the Bank are to maintain good relations with the mass media in a professional manner, provide adequate understanding and education to the public/ customers regarding the crisis conditions so that customers can obtain the right information. This is to avoid customer panic.

STRATEGIC RISK

Table 44 : General qualitative disclosure

Strategic Risk is the risk of inaccuracy in making and/ or implementing a strategic decision and failure to anticipate changes in the business environment. Thus, the accuracy of the strategy prepared by a bank is the main key in achieving the stated goals. given the importance of the existence of this strategy, the Bank always monitors its implementation and evaluates weaknesses/ irregularities that occur to be corrected immediately.

In general, the Bank's strategy has been formulated and written into a Business Plan Document that must be reported to the financial Services Authority at the end of each year. In this document the Bank's targets and objectives are set both on the side of assets, liabilities and new products and activities to be issued. Deviations that occur at the implementation stage are risks that must be managed so as not to cause losses to the Bank.

Strategic Risk Management Organization

All business units and support units are responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in preparing strategic plans, and implementing strategies effectively. The Bank has a financial Control Work unit whose task is to monitor the achievement of the Bank's business targets. In addition, the management of the Bank's Strategic Risk is focused on achieving targets that have been set as a form of monitoring of the suitability of the strategies implemented by the Bank.

Efforts to Identify and Respond to Changes in the Business Environment

One of the things that must be considered in managing Strategic Risk is how quickly the Bank can respond positively whenever there is a change in the business environment both on a national scale and the international environmental changes. In this regard, the Bank always adjusts each business strategy

that will be formulated with the development of the environment in question. one form is that since 2012 the Bank has focused more on business development by integrating with group business, of course by always complying with internal and external laws and regulations. Service to the main customers (priority banking) at the moment is seen as still having a great opportunity to be developed. The promotion strategy by synergizing credit products and deposits products which are then offered primarily to prime customers continues to be carried out to maintain customer loyalty and to acquire new customers.

COMPLIANCE RISK

Table 45 : General qualitative disclosure

Compliance Risk is a risk due to the Bank not complying with and/or not implementing the applicable laws and regulations. Compliance Risk can be sourced from, among other things, legal behavior, namely behavior/activity of the Bank that deviates or violates the provisions or applicable laws and organizational behavior, namely behavior/activities of the Bank that are deviant or contrary to generally accepted standards. Compliance Risk specific disclosure of Bank risk management has a very significant impact if it is not managed adequately because the impact can be in the form of fines or severe sanctions. In this regard, the Bank always considers that Compliance Risk is a risk that needs to be managed seriously.

Compliance Risk Management Organization

Based on this view, the Bank established a Work unit specifically dealing with compliance, namely the Compliance & good Corporate governance (CGCG) Work unit at the Head office. Whereas the compliance function in Regional offices is coordinated by Regional Compliance. In order to manage compliance risk, through this Work unit, the Bank always ensures that it does not violate the applicable regulations in the form of internal regulations or external regulations. Monitoring the implementation of all reporting obligations that must be carried out by the Bank to the regulator. CGCG Work unit is responsible to the Compliance Director (Compliance & Human Capital Director).

Mechanism for Measuring Progress Achieved from a Defined Business Plan

Strategic Risk Control is always carried out by all work units, especially by business units at the branch level, business areas to the head office. every week the branch office evaluates its business achievements. Likewise, for the business area and head office is carried out every week. The scope of the evaluation in addition to achieving the targets that have been set, also includes finding solutions to the constraints faced in the field. All of these steps are carried out to keep the Bank's strategy implemented according to what has been determined, or in other words minimizing Strategic Risk.

Strategy and effectiveness of Application of Compliance Risk Management

The existence of the CGCG Work unit has been independent of business work units and support so that it is more effective in carrying out its duties and functions. Related to this, in order to compile and review internal policies in the form of operational policies as well as the Standard operating Procedure (SOP), the Bank always ensures that no external regulations are violated. Technically, each policy issued must be reviewed by the Compliance unit. on the other hand, in the implementation of transactions, services to customers, the officer carrying out the transaction must ensure the completeness of documents and the correctness of documentation. This is done as an anticipatory step so that the Bank is not exposed to Compliance Risk.

Compliance Risk Monitoring and Control Mechanism

In the context of implementing compliance risk monitoring, the Internal Audit Work Unit and Operational Control Work Unit as well as the Credit Control Work Unit have a very important role. The three work units, according to their roles and duties, work hand in hand in monitoring Compliance Risk for all work units, both business and support. On the other hand, to optimize internal control aspects, the Bank routinely conducts training for employees related to compliance aspects, especially for new employees and employees who have been working for a long time. At the branch office level, at least once a week, a morning briefing is held, namely a discussion forum, especially to discuss policies issued by the head office and external regulations.

MEGARENCANA

MAU TIKET, GADGET ATAU LOGAM MULIA?

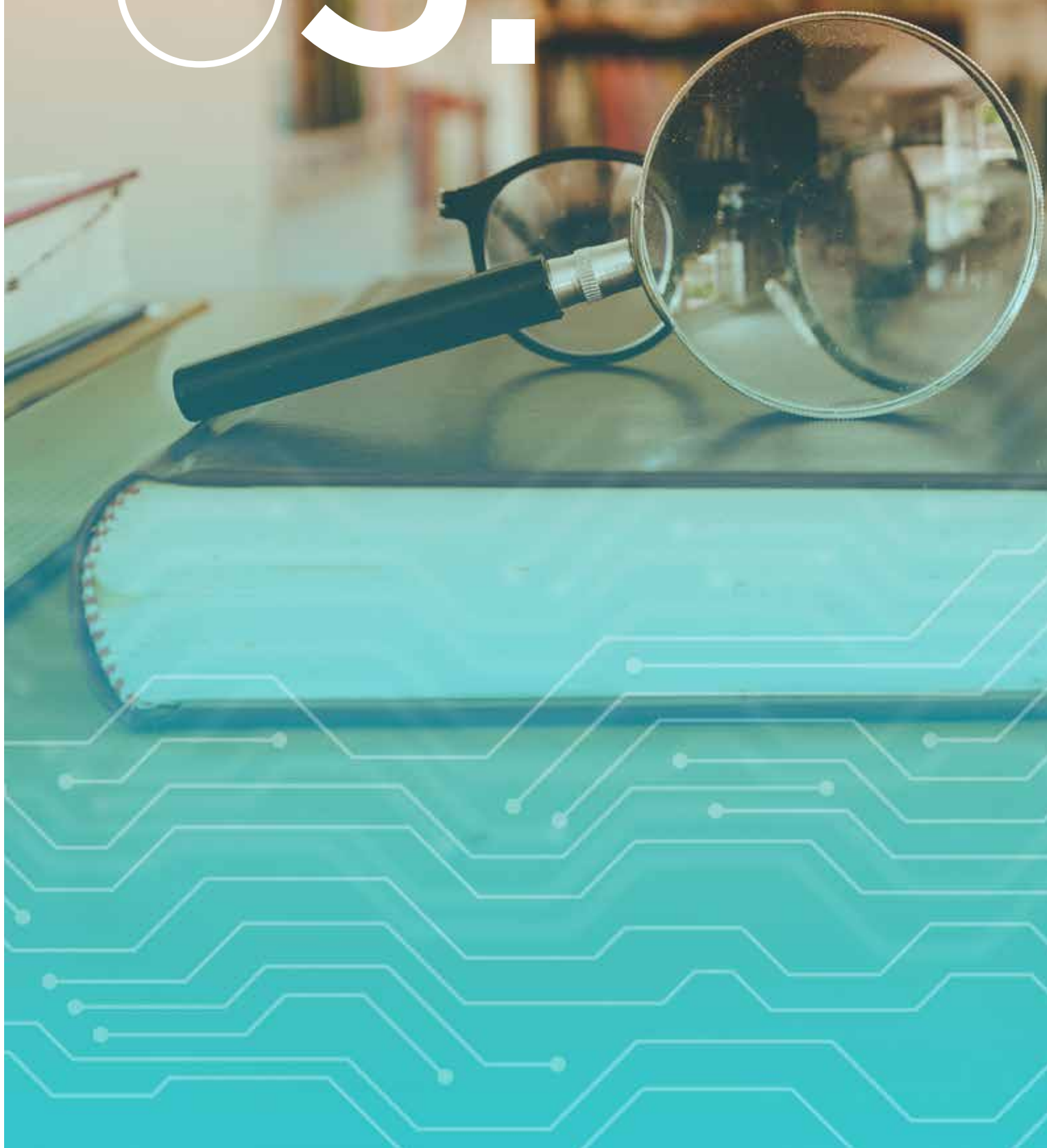
BUKA TABUNGAN MEGA RENCANA
DAN DAPATKAN HADIAHNYA

BIKIN *Jadi* SMILE
DENGAN MENABUNG



BIKIN *Jadi* SMILE
DENGAN MENABUNG

05.





CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE**

IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Amid global and domestic economic condition that were volatile, full of challenges and uncertainties for the last three years, a good implementation of corporate governance were increasingly crucial to ensure the continuity of sustainable business activities. Bank Mega is resolutely committed to implement good corporate governance in each and every business aspects and all structures of the Bank's organization.

Good corporate governance practice at Bank Mega is implemented at the levels of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, to the lowest organizational units, and is ensured to comply with the prevailing rules and regulations. Furthermore, to ensure that the governance process is implemented properly, the Bank periodically reviews and adjusts its governance policies as a form of commitment to improving the quality of governance implementation in all lines of the Bank's organization.

LEGAL BASIS OF GCG IMPLEMENTATION

Bank Mega's GCG implementation refers to several regulations, including:

Law:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 1998 regarding Amendment of Law No. 7 of 1992 regarding Banking
2. Law No. 40 of 2017 regarding Limited Liability Companies

OJK Regulation:

3. POJK No.17/POJK.03/2014 regarding Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomerates
4. POJK No.18/POJK.03/2014 regarding Implementation of Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomerates
5. POJK No. 33/POJK.04/2014 regarding Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies
6. POJK No. 34/POJK.04/2014 regarding Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies
7. POJK No. 35/POJK.04/2014 regarding Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies
8. POJK No. 8/POJK.04/2015 regarding Website of Issuers or Public Companies;
9. POJK No. 21/POJK.04/2015 regarding Implementation of Public Company Governance Guidelines
10. POJK No. 31/POJK.04/2015 regarding Disclosure of Information or Material Facts by Issuers or Public Companies
11. POJK No. 55/POJK.04/2015 regarding Establishment & Guidelines for the Work Implementation of the Audit Committee
12. POJK No. 56/POJK.04/2015 regarding Establishment & Guidelines for the Internal Audit Unit Charter
13. POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 regarding Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks
14. POJK No. 55/POJK.03/2016 regarding Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks
15. POJK No. 29/POJK.04/2016 regarding Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies
16. POJK No. 10/POJK.04/2017 regarding Amendment to POJK 32/ POJK.04/2014 on Plan and Implementation of the GMS of Public Companies
17. POJK No.46/POJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Compliance Function for Commercial Banks
18. POJK No. 1/POJK.03/2019 concerning Implementation of Audit Function for Commercial Banks
19. POJK No.39/POJK.03/2019 concerning Implementation of Anti Fraud Strategy for Commercial Banks

OJK Circular Letter:

20. SEOJK No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 regarding Guidelines for Public Company Governance
21. SEOJK No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks
22. SEOJK No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 regarding Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks

Others:

23. Bank's Articles of Association

GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

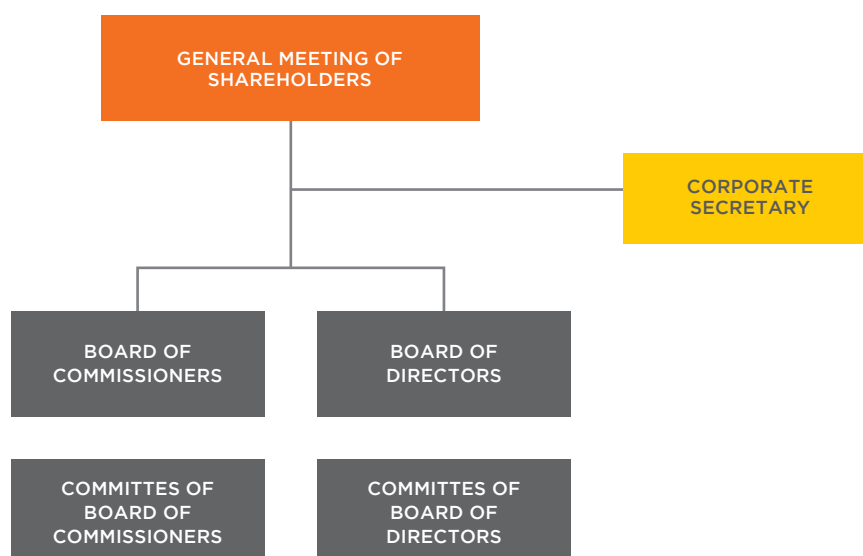
Referring to the prevailing laws and regulations, the GCG principles implemented by Bank Mega are described as follows:

GCG PRINCIPLES	IMPLEMENTATION AT BANK MEGA
Transparency	Bank discloses transparency in in material presentation and relevant nformation as well as the decision-making process.
Accountability	Bank implements clarity of functions and responsibilities for the Bank's organs so that the Bank's management runs effectively.
Responsibility	Bank always ensures the conformity of Bank's management with the laws and regulations and the principles of sound Bank management.
Independency	Bank ensures that Bank's management is carried out in a professional manner without any influence or pressure from any party.
Equality and Fairness	Bank always provides fairness and equality in fulfilling the rights of Stakeholders that arise based on agreements and laws and regulations.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, Bank Mega's GCG structure consists of the General Meeting of Shareholders ("GMS"), the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, based on the Bank's Articles of Association and

applicable regulations and laws. In addition, Bank Mega also has a committee that assists the functions and implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors in managing the Bank.



In improving and maximizing the functions of the main organs in the Bank's Governance structure, in its implementation, these organs are assisted by supporting organs consisting of:

1. Supporting organs of the Board of Commissioners

- a. Audit Committee
- b. Risk Monitoring Committee
- c. Remuneration and Nomination Committee

2. Supporting organs of the Board of Directors

- a. Committees under the Board of Directors
Untuk membantu pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab, Direksi membentuk beberapa Komite Eksekutif sebagai berikut :
 - Risk Management Committee
 - Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)
 - Credit Policy Committee
 - Information Technology Committee
 - Human Capital Committee
 - Product Committee
 - Crisis Management Committee
 - Credit Committee

To carry out the Directors' duties and responsibility of Bank Mega as the Main Entity of Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate, the following committees has been established:

- Integrated Risk Management Committee
- Integrated Governance Committee

b. Work Units under the Board of Directors

- Internal Audit Unit
- Compliance Unit
- Risk Management Unit
- Anti Money Laundering Unit (AMLA)
- Anti Fraud Strategy Implementation Unit

The structure and organs of Bank Mega's GCG have also been adjusted to the provisions stipulated in POJK No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks.

In order for the GCG organs to carry out their duties and responsibilities and achieve the expected goals, the Bank has also developed a number of policies and procedures that are adjusted to the regulations of the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia as well as the prevailing laws and regulations. These policies and procedures are socialized to all employees directly and shared in media that are easily accessible to all employees.

**BEBAS BIAYA
TRANSFER
ANTARBANK
SESUKA HATI**

DENGAN FITUR BI FAST DI M-SMILE

	BIAYA TRANSFER RP 0,-		PROSES TRANSFER REAL TIME
	TERSEDIA 24 JAM		3 METODE TRANSFER: • Nomor Rekening • Nomor Handphone • Alamat E-mail

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is the highest organ that has rights and authorities that are not owned by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners within the limits specified in the provisions of laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

TYPES OF GMS

In the Amendment to the Bank's Articles of Association, it is explained that there are 2 (two) types of GMS:

1. Annual GMS

This GMS is held no later than 6 (six) months after the end of the fiscal year. The main agenda of the Annual GMS consists of submitting Financial Statements and Annual Reports from the Board of Directors for approval by the Shareholders,

Selain itu RUPS juga merupakan media komunikasi antara Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dengan para pemegang saham melalui kesempatan tanya jawab yang diberikan kepada seluruh pemegang saham yang hadir pada setiap mata acara RUPS.

appointing a Public Accounting Firm for next year, deciding on the use of profits, appointing members of the Board of Directors or members of the Board of Commissioners and deciding other necessary matters.

2. Extraordinary GMS

The Extraordinary GMS can be held at any time according to the needs of the Company by the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners, at the request of the Shareholders.

GMS AUTHORITIES

The GMS has authorities that are not given to the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners, within the limits specified in Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies and/or the Bank's Articles of Association.

The authorities of the GMS include:

1. Evaluating the performance of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors;
2. Giving approval to amendments to the Articles of Association;
3. Giving approval to the Board of Directors' Report, the Board of Commissioners' Supervisory Duty Report and the Company's Financial Statements;
4. Determining the allocation of the use of profits;
5. Appointing and determining the cost of public accountant services;
6. Determining the amount and type of compensation and management facilities;
7. Giving approval to the Annual Report including the Company's Financial Statements and the Report on the Supervisory Duties of the Company's Board of Commissioners as well as granting discharge of responsibilities (acquit et discharge) to members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for their respective management and supervisory actions;
8. Granting power and authority to the Board of Directors to determine and distribute the final dividend;
9. Making decisions regarding the organizational structure, such as amendments to the Articles of Association, merger, consolidation, separation, dissolution and liquidation of the Company, as well as appointing and/or changing the composition of the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners;
10. Making decisions on remuneration, namely: determination of salary, other allowances and honorarium for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners of the Company;
11. Giving approval to transactions that contain conflicts of interest;
12. Granting power and authority to the Board of Commissioners to appoint a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) by taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

RULES FOR ORGANIZING THE 2022 ANNUAL GMS

1. Complying with health protocols such as wearing masks; having a body temperature below 37°C and following the direction of the meeting committee in implementing physical distancing policies at the meeting place including before the meeting begins, at the time of the meeting, or after the meeting is over.
2. During the Meeting, participants are expected not to leave the Meeting Room and not to engage in conversations with other participants that may interfere with the Meeting. If a shareholder leaves the meeting room at the time of voting, he/she is deemed to have agreed to the meeting's decision.
3. The Chairperson of the Meeting has the right to request that those present prove their authority to attend the Meeting.
4. The Chairperson of the Meeting or the party appointed by the Chairperson of the Meeting will provide an explanation according to the agenda of the Meeting.
5. In accordance with Article 87 paragraph (1) of Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies ("UUPT") and Article 16 paragraph 8 of the Company's Articles of Association, all decisions are made based on deliberation for consensus.
6. In accordance with the provisions of article 16 paragraph 4 of the Company's Articles of Association, each share gives the holder the right to cast votes at the Meeting. If a shareholder owns more than one share, he or she is required to vote only once and the vote represents the total number of shares owned.
7. In the event that deliberation to reach consensus is not reached, the Meeting may adopt a valid decision based on voting with an affirmative vote of more than 1/2 (one half) of the number of votes legally cast in the Meeting for the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth agenda.
8. For Shareholders who provide their proxies through e-Proxy, the voting process from the Shareholders has been carried out in accordance with the provisions and procedures applicable to the KSEI Electronic General Meeting System (eASY.KSEI) facility, so that at the time of decision making in the Meeting, there is no need to vote again.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BANK MEGA'S 2022 ANNUAL GMS

On February 25, 2022, Bank Mega has held a General Meeting of Shareholders at Menara Bank Mega Auditorium, Floor 3, Jalan Captain Tendean Kav. 12 - 14A, Jakarta 12790. The meeting was attended

by members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors both physically and via the Zoom application as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	
Vice President Commissioner	: YUNGKY SETIAWAN
Independent Commissioner	: LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS
Independent Commissioner	: AVILIANI
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
President Director	: KOSTAMAN THAYIB
Director	: MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI
Director	: INDIVARA ERNI
Director	: MARTIN MULWANTO
Director	: LAY DIZA LARENTIE
Director	: C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO
Independent Director	: YUNI LASTIANTO

In addition, the Meeting was also attended by Shareholders and/or their proxies/representatives of Shareholders, both physically and via e-Proxy (eASY. KSEI system) representing 6,622,347,413 shares or

95.10% of the votes of the total shares with valid votes issued by the Company up to the day of the Meeting, which amounted to 6,963,775,206 shares.

2022 ANNUAL GMS RESOLUTION

FIRST AGENDA	Approval of the Board of Directors Report and Supervisory Report of the Board of Commissioners and Ratification of the Company's Annual Report for the Financial Year ending 31 December 2021.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nil		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To receive and approve the Board of Directors' Report regarding the management of the Company during the 2021 financial year and the Board of Commissioners' Supervisory Report for the financial year ending on 31 December 2021; 2. Receiving and ratifying the 2021 Financial Year Financial Report which includes the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss calculation which has been audited by the Office Public Accountants Kosasih, Nurdjaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Partners with their Report number 00017/2.1051/AU.1/07/1671-1/1/2022 dated January 18, 2022; 3. Providing full settlement and release of responsibilities to members of the Board of Directors and The Board of Commissioners for the management and supervision that has been carried out during the 2021 financial year as long as these actions are reflected in the Financial Statements. 		
Follow-Up/Realization	Approve and ratify the Annual Report for December 31, 2021.		
SECOND AGENDA	The Determination For The Distribution Of the Company's Net Profit For The Financial Year Ended On December 31st, 2021.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nil		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine the Company's entire net profit for the financial year 2021 amounting to Rp4,008,051,552,365 (four trillion eight billion fifty one million five hundred fifty two thousand three hundred sixty five Rupiah) to be used as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An amount of Rp51,552,365 (fifty one million five hundred fifty two thousand three hundred sixty five Rupiah) would be set aside as a reserve fund to comply with the provisions of Article 70 of the Limited Liability Company Law; (b) An amount of Rp2,800,000,000,000 (two trillion eight hundred billion Rupiah) would be distributed to the shareholders as cash dividends; (c) The remaining amount of Rp 1,208,000,000,000 (one trillion two hundred eight billion Rupiah) would be recorded as retained earnings. 2. To approve the distribution of cash dividends, provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Procedures and schedule for the distribution of cash dividends would be defined later. (b) Payment of cash dividends would be subject to tax withholding in accordance with the applicable tax regulations. 3. To approve the granting of power and authority to the Board of Director to regulate the procedures and schedule of payment of such cash dividends and to announce the same in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. 		
Follow-Up/Realization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determined that the entire net profit of the Company for the fiscal year 2021 of Rp4,008,051,552,365 (four trillion eight billion fifty one million five hundred fifty two thousand three hundred sixty five Rupiah). 2. Approved the distribution of cash dividend and has been distributed on March 23, 2022. 3. Approved to grant power and authority to Board of Directors to regulate the procedures and schedule for the payment of the cash dividend and announced it in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. 		

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

THIRD AGENDA	Board of Director's Report on the Company's Business Plan Year 2022 and Sustainable Finance Action Plan Report.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nill		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	For the agenda of the Third Meeting, no Meeting decision is made because it was only to be communicated to shareholders regarding the Company's Sustainable Finance Action Plan for 2022.		
Follow-Up/Realization	Has been communicated to shareholders.		
FOURTH AGENDA	Appointment of the Public Accountant Office to audit the Company's Financial Report for the 2022 Financial Year 2022.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nill		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	To give authority and power to the Board of Commissioners and with regard to the recommendations of the Audit Committee, to appoint a Public Accountant Firm registered with the Financial Services Authority, to conduct an audit of the Company's finances for the financial year 2022, to obtain an auditor with the best quality and price.		
Follow-Up/Realization	Based on the Company's AGMS on February 25, 2022, Board of Commissioners has appointed a Public Accounting Firm Kosasih, Nurdyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Partnes to audit the Company's Financial Statements for the 2022 financial year.		
FIFTH AGENDA	Reappointment of Some Member of the Company's Board of Commissioners.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nill		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	99.99%	0%	0.15%
Meeting Resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To approve the reappointment of members of the Company's Board of Commissioners with the following composition: President Commissioner : Chairul Tanjung Vice President Commissioner : Yungky Setiawan Commissioner (Independent) : Achjadi Ranuwisastira Commissioner (Independent) : Lambock V. Nahattands To approve the granting of power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to declare the resolutions of this Meeting in a notarial deed and to report changes in the composition of the members of the Company's Board of Commissioners to the competent authority. 		
Follow-Up/Realization	The reappointment is effective as of the closing of this Meeting until the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2027 (two thousand and twenty seven), without prejudice to the right of the General Meeting of Shareholders to dismiss him at any time.		
SIXTH AGENDA	Determination of honorarium and other allowances for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors for Year 2022.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nill		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To determine a budget for net honorarium of all members of the Board of Commissioners amounting to Rp1,330,000,000 (one billion three hundred thirty million Rupiah) per month with taxes being borne by the Company, and to empower and authorize the Company's Board of Commissioners to determine the distribution thereof and other benefits for each member of the Board of Commissioners, to be applicable until resolved otherwise at the following Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. To approve the granting authority and power to the Board of Commissioners for and on behalf of the Meeting to determine the salary and other benefits for each member of the Company's Board of Directors. 		
Follow-Up/Realization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determined the budget of net honorarium for all Board of Commissioners of Rp1,330,000,000 (one billion three hundred thirty million Rupiah) per month, and the taxes were borne by the Company. Granted power and authority to Board of Commissioners for and on behalf of the Meeting to determine the salary and other benefits for each member of the Company's Board of Directors . 		

SEVENTH AGENDA	Approval of capitalization of retained earnings and capitalization of Additional Paid-in Capital (Agio Shares) as of December 31st, 2021 which will be distributed as Bonus Shares to the Shareholders of the Company.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nil		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To approve the retained earnings as of December 31st, 2021, amounting to Rp10,473,225,801,996 (ten trillion four hundred seventy three billion two hundred twenty five million eight hundred one thousand nine hundred ninety six Rupiah), set to be capitalized at Rp6,687,313,326,500 (six trillion six hundred eighty seven billion three hundred thirteen million three hundred twenty-six thousand five hundred Rupiah) by issuing Bonus Shares of 689.413.745 (six hundred eighty-nine million four hundred thirteen thousand seven hundred forty five) shares with a nominal value of Rp500 (five hundred Rupiah) per share with an issuance price of Rp9,700 (nine thousand seven hundred Rupiah), which will be distributed to Shareholders who are registered in the Company's Shareholders Register and/or sub securities account at KSEI at the close of trading on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on March 11th, 2022, where each holder of 1,000 (one thousand) shares of the Company will own earned 99 (ninety nine) Bonus Shares derived from Capitalization of Retained Earnings. 2. To approve the additional paid-in capital (share premium) as of December 31st, 2021, amounting to Rp2,045,188,787,850 (two trillion forty five billion one hundred eighty eight million seven hundred eighty seven thousand eight hundred fifty Rupiah) set to be capitalized in the amount of Rp2,043,868,022.500 (two trillion forty three billion eight hundred sixty eight million twenty two thousand five hundred Rupiah) with a nominal value of Rp500 (five hundred Rupiah) per share with the issuance price of Bonus Shares equal to nominal value of shares, which is Rp500 (five hundred Rupiah) per share, with a total of 4,087,736,045 (four billion eighty-seven million seven hundred thirty-six thousand forty-five) shares to be distributed to Shareholders who registered in the Register of Shareholders of the Company and/or Sub Securities Accounts at KSEI at the close of trading on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on March 11th, 2022 where each holder of 1,000 (one thousand) shares of the Company will receive 587 (five hundred eighty-seven) Bonus Shares derived from the capitalization of Agio Shares. 3. To approve to grant of authority to the Company's Board of Directors to determine the schedule and procedure for the distribution of Bonus Shares by taking into account the applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to completing tax obligations from Shareholders on the receipt of Bonus Shares received by Shareholders from Cash Dividends to be received by Shareholders Shares for the financial year 2021 which have been decided on the agenda of the Second Meeting. 		
EIGHT AGENDA	Amendments of the Company's Article of Association.		
Number of Inquiring Shareholders	Nil		
Decision Making	BY VOTING		
	AGREE	ABSTAIN	DISAGREE
	100%	0%	0%
Meeting Resolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To approve the amendments of Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association in order to conform to the Standard Classification of Business Fields in 2020 and with due regard to the business activities of Commercial Banks in accordance with the Banking Law and related implementing regulations. 2. To approve the amendments of Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Company's Articles of Association in relation to the increase in the issued and paid-up capital of the Company from the distribution of Bonus Shares derived from the capitalization of the Retained Earnings and the capitalization of the Additional Paid-in Capital (Agio Shares). 3. To approve the granting of power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to make changes to the provisions of Article 3 and Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Articles of Association in accordance with the resolutions of the Meeting, stating the resolutions of this meeting in a notarial deed including to rearrange all provisions of the articles of association in a notarial deed if necessary and to administer the approval and reporting of the amendments to the articles of association to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and to take any necessary actions for the implementation of changes to the provisions of the articles of association of the Company. 		
Follow-Up/Realization	A Deed of Amendment to the Articles of Association of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk. according to the decision of the 2022 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.		

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

2021 AGMS RESOLUTION

The 2021 Annual GMS of Bank Mega was held on February 19, 2021 at the Menara Bank Mega Auditorium, Floor 3, Jalan Kapten Tendean Kav. 12 – 14A, Jakarta 12790.

AGENDA	RESOLUTION	REALIZATION
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Accepted and approved the Annual Report of the Board of Directors regarding the Management of the Company during the fiscal year 2020, as well as the Supervisory Report of the Board of Commissioners for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020. Approved and ratified the Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year 2020 which include the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss calculation which had been audited by the Public Accounting Firm of Kosasih, Nurdyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan as stated in their report No. 00018/2.1051/AU.1/07/0269-2/1/1/2021 dated January 20, 2021. Provided full release and discharge of responsibilities to members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the management and supervision that had been carried out during the fiscal year 2020 as long as these actions were reflected in the Financial Statements. 	Has been realized
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determined that the entire net profit of the Company for the fiscal year 2020 of Rp3,008,311,307,204 (three trillion eight billion three hundred and eleven million three hundred and seven thousand two hundred and four Rupiah) would be used as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rp11,307,204 (eleven million three hundred and seven thousand two hundred and four Rupiah) being set aside as a reserve fund to comply with the provisions of Article 70 of the Company Law. Rp2,100,000,000,000,000 (two trillion one hundred billion Rupiah) being distributed to shareholders as cash dividends. The remaining Rp908,300,000,000 (nine hundred and eight billion three hundred million Rupiah) being recorded as retained earnings. Approved the distribution of cash dividends with the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The procedure and schedule for the distribution of cash dividends would be determined later. The payment of the cash dividend would be tax deducted in accordance with the applicable tax regulations. Approved to grant power and authority to the Board of Directors to regulate the procedures and schedule for the payment of the cash dividend and announced it in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. 	Has been realized
3.	For the agenda of the Third Meeting, no Meeting resolution was taken because it was only to be communicated to shareholders regarding the Company's Sustainable Finance Action Plan for 2021.	Has been realized
4.	Granted power and authority to the Board of Commissioners, by taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee, to appoint a Public Accounting Firm registered with the Financial Services Authority, which would audit the Company's finances for the fiscal year 2021, to obtain an auditor with the best quality and price.	Has been realized
5.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decided that a net honorarium budget for all members of the Board of Commissioners was Rp1,370,000,000 (one billion three hundred and seventy million Rupiah) per month, and that the taxes were borne by the Company, as well as gave power and authority to the Board of Commissioners of the Company to determine the distribution and other allowances for each member of the Board of Commissioners, which has been valid until it is decided otherwise in the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Granted power and authority to the Board of Commissioners for and on behalf of the Meeting to determine the salary and other benefits for each member of the Board of Directors of the Company. 	Has been realized
6.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approved the update of the Company's Recovery Plan which had been prepared in the 2020 Recovery Plan Document and submitted to OJK in order to comply with the provisions of POJK No. 14/POJK.03/2017. Approved to grant power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to carry out one or several options in updating the Recovery Plan of the Company by first obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners, including in the event of urgent situations and conditions, where the Board of Directors of the Company must carry out one of the following: one or more options in updating the Company's Recovery Plan that requires approval from the General Meeting of Shareholders, provided that the provisions of the laws and regulations in the Capital Market sector are taken into account, considering that the Company is a Public Company. Declared that the grant of power and authority would be effective as of the proposal submitted in this event being accepted and approved by this Meeting. 	Has been realized
7.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approved the amendments to Article 11, Article 12, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, Article 26, Article 27 and Article 28 of the Company's Articles of Association for adjustment to the provisions of POJK No. 15/POJK.04/2020 and POJK No. 16/POJK.04/2020. Granted power and authority to the Board of Directors of the Company to make changes to Article 11, Article 12, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, Article 26, Article 27 and Article 28 of the Articles of Association in accordance with the decision of the Meeting, stating the decision of the meeting This includes in the notarial deed, including to rearrange all provisions of the articles of association in one notarial deed, if necessary and to manage the reporting of the amendments to the articles of association to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and take any necessary actions for the implementation of changes to the provisions of the articles of association of the Company. 	Has been realized

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

As one of the main organs in Bank Mega's GCG structure, the Board of Commissioners has the function of authority in carrying out supervision over the management of the Bank carried out by

the Board of Directors. The supervision is carried out by providing advice to the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and the Articles of Association.

LEGAL BASIS

1. Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Companies.
2. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 regarding Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
3. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 regarding Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks.

BOARD MANUAL FOR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Company has Board Manual for Board of Commissioners as a guideline for Board Commissioners in carrying out its supervisory duties in the Company (Ref. No. SK:038/DIRBM/20 dated March 23, 2020 concerning Board Manual). The Board Manual is prepared under OJK Regulation, the

Company's Articles of Association, and applicable regulations and laws, which is regulate: duties, authorities, obligations, responsibilities, ethics, Board of Commissioner's meetings, committees under Board of Commissioners, resignations, and concurrent positions.

NUMBER, COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Number, Composition, Integrity, and Competency of Board of Commissioners members in accordance with Bank's Business Activities, and has complied with OJK Regulations, among others:

1. The number of members of the Board of Commissioners does not exceed the number of the Board of Directors.
2. The number of members of the Independent Commissioner is more than 50% of the total number of the Board of Commissioners.
3. All members of the Board of Commissioners are domiciled in Indonesia.
4. The replacement and/or appointment of Commissioners has taken into account the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and obtained approval from the GMS.
5. All members of the Board of Commissioners have adequate competence in supporting their duties and responsibilities.
6. All members of the Board of Commissioners have passed the Fit & Proper Test and have obtained a Letter of Approval from the Financial Services Authority.
7. Except for the President Commissioner who is the ultimate shareholder, other members of the Board of Commissioners, either individually or jointly, do not own shares that reach 5% (five percent) or more in Bank Mega or in other banks and companies domiciled in or outside the country.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

As of December 31, 2022, the composition of the members of the Board of Commissioners of Bank Mega is as follows:

NAME	POSITION	AGMS/ EGMS	EFFECTIVE DATE
CHAIRUL TANJUNG	President Commissioner	February 25, 2022	February 25, 2022
YUNGKY SETIAWAN	Vice President Commissioner	February 25, 2022	February 25, 2022
ACHJADI RANUWISATRA	Independent Commissioner	February 25, 2022	February 25, 2022
LAMBOCK V. NAHATTANDS	Independent Commissioner	February 25, 2022	February 25, 2022

BOARD OF COMMISSIONER'S REQUIREMENTS

Integrity Requirements that must be met, at a minimum:

1. Has a good character and morals, at least shown by an attitude of complying with applicable regulations, including never having been convicted of a criminal act within a certain period of time before being nominated.
2. Capable of carrying out legal actions.
3. Has a commitment to comply with the laws and regulations and support the policies of the applicable regulators.
4. Has a commitment to the development of sound Bank operations.
5. Not in the legal process and/or fit and proper test at a Bank.
6. Not included as a party that is prohibited from becoming the Board of Commissioners.
7. Has a commitment not to commit and/or repeat certain actions (for candidates who have previously failed in the fit and proper test and have served a period of sanction).

Competent requirements that must be met, at a minimum:

1. Has adequate knowledge in banking and/or finance relevant to their position.
2. Has experience and expertise in banking and/or finance.
3. Has knowledge of the main entity's duties and responsibilities as well as an understanding of the main business activities and main risks of Financial Services Institutions in financial conglomerates.
4. Has a Risk Management Certificate at least Level 1 (one).

Financial and Non-Financial Reputation Requirements that must be met include:

1. Has no non-performing loan; and
2. Has never been declared bankrupt and has never served as Board of Commissioners that has been declared as guilty of causing a company to be declared bankrupt within at least the past 5 (five) years prior to the fit and proper test.
3. Has never served as Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors that while in his tenure that:
 - a. Does not hold the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS).
 - b. Accountability as a member of the Board of Commissioners is not accepted by the GMS or have never given accountability as a member of the Board of Commissioners to the GMS.
 - c. Have caused a company which has a license, approval, or registration from FSA to not fulfill the requirement to submit annual reports and/or financial statements to FSA.

All members of Board of Commissioners of Bank Mega have met the above criteria and requirements, pursuant to regulation of POJK No.33/POJK.04/2014 concerning Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuer or Public Company, POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 on Implementation of Governance for Commercial Bank, and POJK No.27/POJK.03/2016 concerning Fit and Proper Test for Main Entity of Financial Service Institution.

RESIGNATION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The term of office of members of the Board of Commissioners ends automatically if the Board of Commissioners:

1. Resign with written notification.
2. No longer fulfilling requirement of the applicable regulations.
3. Passed away.
4. Are determined based on the resolution of the GMS.
5. Are declared bankrupt based on a court decision.
6. Are involved in a financial crime.

In 2022 there was no resignation of member of Board of Commissioners of Bank Mega.

Note: Ms. Aviliani did not resign (Tenure period of Ms. Aviliani has ended and she was not reappointed at the 2022 GMS).

CONCURRENT POSITIONS

Commissioners are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, and Executive Officers at:

1. Financial institution or financial company, whether Bank or non-Bank;
2. More than 1 (one) non-financial institution or nonfinancial company, both domiciled in and outside the country.

Commissioners can only hold concurrent positions as members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, and Executive Officers at:

1. Non-financial institution/company, or
2. Non-Bank subsidiary company controlled by the Bank.

Throughout 2022, the concurrent positions of members of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Mega, Tbk are as follows:

NAME	POSITION	BANK/COMPANY	
		NAME	POSITION
CHAIRUL TANJUNG	President Commissioner	PT CT Corp	President Commissioner
		PT Para Rekan Investama	President Commissioner
		PT Mega Corpora	President Commissioner
		PT Trans Corpora	President Commissioner
		PT Trans Airways	President Commissioner
		PT Private Investment Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT Rekan Investama Indonesia	President Commissioner
YUNGKY SETIAWAN	Vice President Commissioner	PT. Trans Fashion Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Retail Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Retail	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Mart	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Grosir Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Distributor	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Importir	President Commissioner
		PT. Alfa Retailindo	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Indo Treding	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Indo Importir	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Living Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT. Transindo Digital Ritel	President Commissioner
		PT. Metro Outlet Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Food Oriental	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Rasa Nippon	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Rasa Oriental	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Pizza Resto	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Rasa Bali	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Impor Indonesia	President Commissioner
		PT. Trans Indo Distributor	President Commissioner
		PT. Metropolitan Retailmart	Commissioner
		PT. Sistem Pembayaran Digital	Commissioner
		PT. Trans Ice	Commissioner
		PT. Trans F & B	Commissioner

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

NAME	POSITION	BANK/COMPANY	
		NAME	POSITION
LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS	Independent Commissioner	Coordinating Minister for Law and Legislation at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia	Special Staff
		PT. Bank Mega, Tbk	Chairman of Audit Committee
ACHJADI RANUWISATRA	Independent Commissioner	PT. Bank Mega, Tbk	Chairman of : • Risk Monitoring Committee • Remuneration & Nomination Committee • Integrated Governance Committee

The concurrent positions as Independent Commissioner on behalf of Chairul Tanjung and Yunky Setiawan are carried out in order to carry out the supervisory function of companies in the business group as stated in the letter of assignment from the Controlling Shareholders (Ultimate Shareholders), pursuant to regulation on concurrent positions as mentioned in clause 28 in POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 concerning Implementation of Governance of Commercial Banks.

The concurrent positions as Independent Commissioner on behalf of Lambock V. Nahattands is in line with regulation on concurrent position as mentioned in clause 28 in POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 concerning Implementation of Governance of Commercial Banks.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners as stated in Board Manual among others:

1. Directing, monitoring and evaluating the Bank's strategic policies to be in line with the Bank's objectives by taking into account the provisions and regulations that apply to the banking industry.
2. Ensuring that the Board of Directors has implemented the precautionary principle in the Bank's business activities.
3. Ensuring the implementation of Good Governance Principles in every business activity of the Bank at all levels of the organization.
4. Ensuring that the implementation of risk management is adequate in accordance with the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy.
5. Ensuring that the Board of Directors has followed up on audit findings and recommendations from the Internal Audit Unit, external auditors, the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and/or the results of the supervision of other authorities.
6. Evaluating the implementation of the Bank's compliance function at least 2 (two) times a year by providing suggestions in order to improve the quality of the implementation of the Bank's compliance function to the President Director with a copy to the Director in charge of the compliance function.
7. Fostering compliance culture and anti-fraud culture at all levels of the organization.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Main Entity's Board of Commissioners in implementing the Financial Conglomerate, are as follows:

1. The Board of Commissioners is required to supervise the implementation of Integrated Governance and Integrated Risk Management.
2. Duties and responsibilities of the Main Entity's Board of Commissioners in order to supervise the implementation of Integrated Governance at least include:
 - Supervising the implementation of Integrated Governance in each Financial Services Service.
 - Supervising the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Main Entity's Board of Directors, as well as providing direction or advice to the Main Entity's Board of Directors on the implementation of Integrated Governance and Integrated Risk Management guidelines.
 - Evaluating the Integrated Governance Guidelines and directing it for improvement.

Duties and responsibilities of the Main Entity's Board of Commissioners in order to supervise the implementation of Integrated Risk Management at least include:

1. Ensuring the implementation of Integrated Risk Management in accordance with the characteristics and complexity of the business of the Financial Conglomerate.
2. Ensuring the implementation of Risk Management in each LJK in the Financial Conglomerate.

Authorities of The Board of Commissioners:

1. Checking all books, letters, and other evidence.
2. Checking and matching the state of cash, securities, and others.
3. Knowing all actions that have been carried out by the Board of Directors.
4. Entering buildings and yards or other places used or controlled by the Bank.
5. Requesting the Board of Directors and/or other officials to provide explanations on all matters related to the management of the Bank.
6. Requesting the Board of Directors and/or other officials under the Board of Directors notified by the Board of Directors to attend the Board of Commissioners meeting.
7. Attending the Board of Directors meetings and providing views on the matters discussed.
8. Notifying Bank Indonesia/Financial Services Authority of violations of laws and regulations in the financial and banking sector, and conditions or estimates of conditions that may endanger the continuity of the Bank's business, as long as it has not been reported by the Director in charge of the compliance function.
9. Setting limits on the value of the legal actions of the Board of Directors that require the written approval of the Board of Commissioners.
10. Giving a decision on the proposed legal action of the Board of Directors which requires the approval of the Board of Commissioners.
11. Providing written responses to provide opinions and suggestions to the GMS on the proposed legal action to be carried out by the Board of Directors which will be submitted to the GMS for approval.
12. The Board of Commissioners through a meeting of the Board of Commissioners based on a majority vote has the right to temporarily dismiss one or more members of the Board of Directors from their position if the member of the Board of Directors acts contrary to the Articles of Association and/or the prevailing laws and regulations. The dismissal must be notified to the person concerned along with the reasons.
13. Appointing one Director to carry out the work of the vacant Director by taking into account the applicable provisions.
14. Holding a GMS no later than 90 (ninety) days after the temporary dismissal which will decide whether the relevant Board of Directors will be permanently dismissed or returned to their original position. Directors who are temporarily dismissed are given the opportunity to be present to defend themselves.
15. If the GMS is unable to make a decision or is not convened within a period of no later than 90 (ninety) days after the temporary dismissal, then the temporary dismissal is null and void and the person concerned is entitled to return to his or her original position.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN 2022

Board of Commissioners has carried out his duties and responsibilities according to his authorities as stipulated in the Bank's Articles of Association and has responsible in supervising the Company's management which is carried out by the Directors.

Board of Commissioners has a Board Manual as the guidelines and code of conducts that regulates among others: duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners, work ethics and working schedule, and meetings of the Board of Commissioners. The Board Manual was established based on regulation of OJK, Company's Article of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.

The implementation of Board of Commissioner's duties and responsibilities in 2022 among other are:

1. To carry out oversight for Director's policies in carrying out the Bank's business and to ensure that the Directors has implemented prudential principles in the Bank's business activities and to ensure the application of governance principles in every Bank's business activities, in all level of the organization.
2. Approve and evaluate the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) and Corporate Plans.
3. To approve Risk Management policy and ensure the implementation of risk management is adequate in accordance with the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

4. To decide on the Director's proposal related to business transactions or activities exceeding the Director's authorities.
5. To ensure that the Directors has followed up the audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Unit, External Auditors, Bank Indonesia oversight results and Financial Services Authority (OJK) as well as oversight results from other authorities.
6. To evaluate the implementation of Bank's Compliance Function, at every semester by providing advices to improve the Bank's Compliance Function to the President Director with the enclosure to the Director in charge of Compliance Function.
7. To raise risk awareness, compliance and anti fraud culture in all organization elements.
8. To give recommendation for the assignment of Public Accountant Office for the period of 2022 Fiscal Year.
9. On the Integrated Governance implementation, the Commissioners has also conducted oversight on the Directors' duties and responsibilities in the implementation of Integrated Governance. In carrying out these duties, the Board of Commissioners has established an Integrated Governance Committee.
10. To monitor the implementation of Integrated Risk Management as stipulated in the Policies on Integrated Risk Management.

During 2022, the Board of Commissioners has submitted recommendations to the Board of Directors through the Official Memo as follows:

NO	DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	MATTER
1.	MD. 001/KOMISARIS/22	January 21, 2022	Performance Evaluation of the Audit Committee Semester II of 2021
2.	MD. 002/KOMISARIS/22	January 21, 2022	Evaluation of the Performance of the Risk Monitoring Committee Semester II/2021
3.	MD. 003/KOMISARIS/22	January 21, 2022	Performance Evaluation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Semester II/2021
4.	MD. 004/KOMISARIS/22	January 26, 2022	Evaluation of the Board of Directors' Follow-Up Implementation on Internal and External Audit Findings Semester II 2021
5.	MD. 005/KOMISARIS/22	February 04, 2022	Risk Profile Evaluation Quarter IV / 2021
6.	MD. 006/KOMISARIS/22	February 11, 2022	Evaluation of the Implementation of Risk Management in 2021
7.	MD. 007/KOMISARIS/22	February 23, 2022	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Compliance Function in the Second Semester of 2021
8.	MD. 008/KOMISARIS/22	February 25, 2022	Appointment of Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee
9.	MD. 009/KOMISARIS/22	February 25, 2022	Implementation of Integrated Governance of Mega Corpora Business Group
10.	MD. 010/KOMISARIS/22	April 20, 2022	Follow-up on the Results of the Internal Audit Examination Quarter I/2022
11.	MD. 011/KOMISARIS/22	May 18, 2022	Risk Profile Evaluation Quarter I / 2022
12.	MD. 012/KOMISARIS/22	July 01, 2022	Performance Evaluation of the Audit Committee for Semester I/2022
13.	MD. 013/KOMISARIS/22	July 01, 2022	Performance Evaluation of the Risk Monitoring Committee for Semester I / 2022
14.	MD. 014/KOMISARIS/22	July 01, 2022	Performance Evaluation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee for Semester I/2022
15.	MD. 015/KOMISARIS/22	July 22, 2022	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Board of Directors' Follow-up on Internal and External Audit Findings in the First Semester of 2022
16.	MD. 016/KOMISARIS/22	August 15, 2022	Appointment of a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) for the 2022 Financial Year Period
17.	MD. 017/KOMISARIS/22	August 15, 2022	Implementation of Integrated Governance of Mega Corpora Business Group

NO	DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	MATTER
18.	MD. 018/KOMISARIS/22	August 18, 2022	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Compliance Function in the First Semester of 2022
19.	MD. 019/KOMISARIS/22	August 19, 2022	Risk Profile Evaluation Quarter II / 2022
20.	MD. 020/KOMISARIS/22	October 14, 2022	Follow-up on the Results of the Internal Audit Examination Quarter III / 2022
21.	MD. 021/KOMISARIS/22	October 28, 2022	Risk Profile Evaluation Quarter III / 2022

In addition, the Board of Commissioners has also issued 3 Decrees during 2022 as follows:

NO	DECREE NO.	DATE	SUBJECT
1	001/DEKOM/I/22	January 21, 2022	Appointment of Head of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2022
2	002/DEKOM/III/22	March 04, 2022	Changes in Regulation on Limitation of Authority of Credit Disbursement
3	003/DEKOM/XII/22	December 14, 2022	Position and Stop Loss Limit for the Director of Treasury and International Banking

The Board of Commissioners has submitted the Supervisory Report of the Company's Board of Commissioners at the AGMS for the financial year ended December 31, 2021 (Minutes of AGMS No. 9 dated February 25, 2022).

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Performance assessment of the Board of Commissioners is carried out once in 1 (one) year with reference to the provisions stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 014/DEKOM/XII/2016 dated December 23, 2016 concerning Self Assessment of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, and Succession in the Nomination Process of the Board of Directors; and/or Board

of Commissioners Decree No. 005/DEKOM/III/2020 dated March 18, 2020 regarding Work Guidelines and Rules of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The assessment of the Board of Commissioners is carried out in accordance with predetermined criteria which include duties and responsibilities in accordance with related regulations.

COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

To support the Board of Commissioners in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, to support Board of Commissioners in carrying out its duties

and responsibilities, in 2022 members of Board of Commissioners of Bank has been participated in training and competency development program is as follows:

NO.	NO NAME OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONER'S MEMBER	NAME OF TRAINING
1.	YUNGKY SETIAWAN	SMR Refreshment: Emerging Nightmares in Society 5.0 and The Key Solutions (Integrating Operational & Compliance Risks) and How to Build Bank's Future Talents
2.	ACHJADI RANUWISATRA	Webinar of Customer Protection in the Era of Digitalisation, the Implementation of Market Conduct Surveillance and Its Impact for Banking Industry 100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
3.	LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS	100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER

Based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/ POJK.03/2016 the minimum number of Independent Commissioners is 50% of the total Commissioners. The number of Independent Commissioners of Bank Mega as of December 31, 2022 is 2 (two) out of a total of 4 (four) members of the Board of Commissioners.

Furthermore, all of Independent Commissioners have complied with regulations of OJK, among others:

1. Did not formerly hold position as members of Directors or Executive Officers of other bank or parties that have relationship with the Bank which eventually can effect their capabilities to act independently.

2. All Independent Commissioners do not have share ownership relations, management relationship, financial relationship and family relationship with other members of Board of Commissioners, Directors and Ultimate Shareholder.

Independency of Independent Commissioners has been recorded in the form of Letter of Statement concerning independency and share ownership.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER CRITERIA

The criteria for the Independent Commissioner as emphasized in the board manual are as follows:

1. The appointment of a Commissioner as an Independent Commissioner shall be approved by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).
2. Not a person who works or has the authority and responsibility to plan, lead, control, or supervise the activities of the Bank within the last 6 (six) months, except for reappointment as Independent Commissioner in the following period.
3. Does not own shares either directly or indirectly in the Bank.
4. Has no affiliation with the Bank, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, or the Bank's Major Shareholders.
5. Does not have any business relations related to the Bank's activities.
6. Has no family relationship with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.
7. Independent Commissioners who have served for 2 (two) terms of office may be reappointed for the next period as long as:
 - The meeting of the members of the Board of Commissioners considers that the Independent Commissioner can still act independently, and
 - The Independent Commissioner declares that he remains independent in the GMS.
8. Prepares a Statement of Independency of the Independent Commissioner and discloses it in the Governance Implementation Report.
9. In the event that the Independent Commissioner serves on the Audit Committee, the relevant Independent Commissioner can only be reappointed to the Audit Committee for the next 1 (one) term of office of the Audit Committee.
10. Non-Independent Commissioners can become Independent Commissioners after fulfilling the requirements as Independent Commissioners. Non-Independent Commissioners who become Independent Commissioners are required to undergo a cooling off period of at least 6 (six) months. The transition from a Non-Independent Commissioner to an Independent Commissioner must obtain the approval of the Financial Services Authority.
11. Formerly Board of Directors members or Executive Officers of the Bank or parties who have a relationship with the Bank, which may affect the person concerned's ability to act independently are required to undergo a cooling off period of at least 1 (one) year before becoming an Independent Commissioner at the relevant Bank.
12. Has Risk Management Certification at least level 2 (two).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the Company's organ which is authorized and collectively responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the Company and represents the Company both inside and outside the court in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors of the Company has the responsibility for making decisions for the implementation of the Company's operations and daily business activities of the Company, while other members of the Board of Directors have the right to make decisions based on the duties and responsibilities of each Board of Directors in accordance with assignment, but the implementation of duties by each member remains a shared responsibility.

LEGAL BASIS

1. Law no. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies.
2. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 Regarding the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or public companies.
3. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks.

BOARD MANUAL FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company has Board Manual for Board of Directors as a guideline for Board Directors in carrying out its management duties in the Company (Ref. No. SK:038/DIRBM/20 dated March 23, 2020 concerning Board Manual). The Board Manual is prepared under OJK Regulation, the Company's

Articles of Association, and applicable regulations and laws, which is regulate: duties, authorities, obligations, responsibilities, ethics, Board of Commissioner's meetings, committees under Board of Commissioners, resignations, and concurrent positions.

NUMBER, COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with the Bank's business activities, the number, composition, integrity, and competence of the members of the Board of Directors of Bank Mega have complied with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority, including:

1. The number of members of the Board of Directors is more than 3 (three) people.
2. All members of the Board of Directors are domiciled in Indonesia.
3. The replacement and/or appointment of the Board of Directors has taken into account the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and has obtained approval from the GMS.
4. All members of the Board of Directors have more than 5 (five) years of experience in banking operations as bank executive officers.
5. Has passed the Fit & Proper Test and has obtained a Letter of Approval from the Financial Services Authority.
6. No member of the Board of Directors, either individually or jointly, owns shares that reach 5% (five percent) or more in Bank Mega or in other banks and companies domiciled both in Indonesia and abroad.
7. No member of the Board of Directors, either individually or jointly, owns shares of more than 25% (twenty five percent) of the paid-up capital in another company.
8. The Board of Directors does not give general power of attorney to other parties which results in the transfer of duties and functions of the Board of Directors.
9. The Board of Directors also does not use individual advisors and/or professional services as consultants.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the end of 2022, the structure and composition of the membership of the Board of Directors of Bank Mega are as follows:

NAME	POSITION	AGMS/ EGMS	EFFECTIVE DATE
KOSTAMAN THAYIB	President Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019
MARTIN MULWANTO	Treasury & International Banking Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019
YUNI LASTIANTO	Compliance & HC Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019
INDIVARA ERNI	Risk Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019
MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	Credit Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019
LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Consumer Banking Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019
C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Operations & IT Director	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2019

APPOINTMENT CRITERIA

Integrity requirements that must be met include:

1. Have good character and morals, at least shown by compliance attitude toward regulations, including never having been convicted of a criminal act within a certain period of time before being nominated.
2. Able to carry out legal actions.
3. Have a commitment to comply with the laws and regulations and support the policies of the regulators.
4. Have a commitment to a healthy development of Bank operations.
5. Not in the legal process and/or fit and proper test at a Bank.
6. Not included as a party that is prohibited from becoming a Director.
7. Have a commitment not to commit and/or repeat certain actions, for candidates for the Board of Directors who have previously had the title of not passing the fit and proper test and have served a period of sanction.

Competency requirements that must be met include:

1. Have adequate knowledge in banking and/or finance relevant to the position.
2. Have experience and expertise in banking and/or finance.
3. Having the ability to carry out strategic management in the context of developing a healthy Bank.
4. The majority of members of the Board of Directors must have experience of at least 5 (five) years in Bank operational field and at the very least as an Executive Officer of a Bank.

5. Have knowledge of the main entity's duties and responsibilities as well as an understanding of the main business activities and main risks of FSIs in financial conglomerates.
6. Have Risk Management Certification up to level 5, for the President Director and Director of the Bank in charge of the Core Risk Taking Unit, Risk Management Unit, Internal Audit Unit, and Compliance Unit.

Financial and Non-Financial Reputation Requirements that must be met include:

1. Has no non-performing loan.
2. Never been declared bankrupt or became The Board of Directors found guilty causing a company to be declared bankrupt, within the last 5 (five) years before being nominated.
3. Has never served as Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors that while in his tenure that:
 - a. Never being convicted of criminal offenses resulting in state financial loss and/or related to the financial sector
 - b. Failed to conduct an annual GMS
 - c. Accountability as a member of the Board of Commissioners is not accepted by the GMS or have never given accountability as a member of the Board of Commissioners to the GMS
 - d. Have caused a company which has a license, approval, or registration from FSA to not fulfill the requirement to submit annual reports and/or financial statements to FSA

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Based on the Board of Directors Work Guidelines, the term of office of members of the Board of Directors of Bank Mega will end automatically if members of the Board of Directors:

1. Resign with written notification.
2. No longer meet the requirements of law and regulation.
3. Passed away.

4. Dismissed based on the decision of the GMS.
5. Declared bankrupt or placed under pardon based on a court order.
6. Proven involvement in financial crimes.

In 2022, there was no resignation of member of Board of Directors.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Directors acts as an organ of the Bank that has collegiate duties and responsibilities in implementing the management of the Bank in accordance with the authorities as stipulated in the Articles of Association, laws and regulations to achieve the Bank's objectives, including:

1. Each member of the Board of Directors is required to carry out their duties and responsibilities with good intention, full of responsibility and caution.
2. In carrying out its duties and responsibilities for management, the Board of Directors is required to hold an annual GMS and other GMS as stipulated in the laws and regulations and the Articles of Association.
3. The Board of Directors is obliged to account for the implementation of its duties to shareholders through the GMS.
4. Make strategic policies related to company management in accordance with the given authority.
5. Arrange and prepare an annual work plan that includes the Bank's annual budget and submits it to the Board of Commissioners for approval.
6. Implement the principles of Good Governance in every business activity at all levels or organization elements.
7. Ensuring the implementation of an adequate risk management in accordance with the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy that has been determined.
8. Encourage an anti-fraud culture and a culture of compliance at all levels of the organization.
9. Follow up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Unit, external auditors, results of supervision by the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia and/or results of supervision by other authorities.
10. Arranging remuneration policies and disclose to employees strategic Bank policies in the field of personnel.
11. Provide Financial Statements and the company's business activities to the authorized parties as regulated in banking regulations and laws and regulations.
12. To support the effectiveness of the implementation of duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors may form a committee. In terms of forming a committee, the Board of Directors is required to evaluate the performance of the committee at the end of each financial year.
13. Each member of the Board of Directors is together responsible for the Bank's losses caused by the mistakes or negligence of members of the Board of Directors in carrying out their duties.
14. Members of the Board of Directors cannot be held responsible for the losses to the Bank if they can prove:
 - The loss is not due to his fault or negligence.
 - Has carried out management with good intent, full of responsibility, and caution for the benefit of all and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Bank.
 - Has no conflict of interest, either directly or indirectly, over management actions that resulted in losses.
 - Have taken action to prevent the occurrence or continuation of the loss.
15. Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors as the Main Entity in implementing the Integrated Governance of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerations, at least include:
 - The Main Entity Board of Directors is required to ensure the implementation of Integrated Governance in financial conglomerates.
 - Arrange Integrated Governance guidelines.
 - Directing, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of Integrated Governance guidelines.

- Follow up with the direction or advice of the Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity in order to refine the Integrated Governance guidelines.
 - Must ensure that audit findings and recommendations from the Integrated Audit Unit, external auditors, the results of the supervision of the Financial Services Authority and/or the results of the supervision of other authorities have been followed up by the Financial Services Institutions in the Financial Conglomerations.
16. Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors as the Main Entity in implementing the Integrated Risk Management of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerations, at least include:
- Arrange a written and comprehensive Integrated Risk Management policy in accordance with the provisions of FSA regulations.
 - Implement the established Integrated Risk Management policy.
 - Encourage a risk culture as part of the implementation of Integrated Risk Management in Financial Conglomerations.
 - Ensuring the effectiveness of human resource management which includes competence, qualification and adequacy of human resources at the Bank to carry out the Integrated Risk Management function.
 - Ensure that the implementation of Integrated Risk Management has been carried out independently.
 - To evaluate the review of the Integrated Risk Management Work Unit on the Integrated Risk Management process periodically.
 - Evaluate and adjust the strategy and risk framework as part of the Integrated Risk Management policy at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year or at any time in the event that there are changes in factors that significantly affect the business activities of the Financial Conglomerations.
 - Have an adequate understanding of risks which inherent in all business activities within the Financial Conglomerate and be able to take the necessary actions in accordance with the Risk Profile of the Financial Conglomerations.

SEGREGATION OF BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S DUTIES

Segregation of Board of Director's duties are as follows:

1. The distribution of duties of the Board of Directors is decided in the GMS. In the event that the GMS does not determine, the distribution of duties and authorities of the members of the Board of Directors is determined based on the decision of the Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Commissioners.
2. In carrying out their duties, each Board of Directors can make decisions in accordance with the distribution of tasks and authorities.
3. The position of each member of the Board of Directors is equivalent to that of the President Director, which is to coordinate the work activities of the Board of Directors.
4. In the event that one of the Directors is temporarily absent, the President Director may determine a temporary replacement with the approval from the Board of Commissioners. The temporary replacement of the Director in charge of the compliance function must comply with the regulations of Bank Indonesia/Financial Services Authority concerning the Implementation of the Compliance Function for Commercial Banks.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Board of Directors has discharged its duties and responsibilities in line with the authorization stipulate in the Bank's Article of Association and were fully responsible for the implementation of Bank's management. Furthermore, Board of Directors has a Board Manual (Board Manual of Members of the Board of Directors) as the guidelines and code of conducts that regulates among others: duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, work ethics and working schedule, and meetings of the Board of Directors. The Board Manual was established based on regulation of OJK, Company's Article of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.

Implementation of the Board of Director's duties and responsibilities in 2022, among others:

1. To determine the Bank's objective and strategy for long-term, medium-term, and annual whis was stipulated in Corporate Plan and Bank's Business Plan (RBB).
2. To develop strategic policy related to the Company's management according to the given authority and evaluate the policy in regular.
3. To develop remuneration policy and disclose to employee regarding the Bank's strategic policies on employment.
4. To implement the GCG principles in every Bank's business activities at all levels and organization.
5. To raise risk awareness, compliance and anti fraud culture in all organization elements.

6. To enhance knowledge, skills and capabilities of all employees of the Bank, in all levels or stages of the Bank's organization.
7. To evaluate the performance of committee at the end of financial year.
8. To follow up the findings of Internal Audit, External Auditors, Bank Indonesia oversight results and Financial Services Authority (OJK) as well as oversight results from other authorities.
9. To evaluate and monitor the Bank's prudential and compliance principles.
10. To make transparent the financial and nonfinancial conditions to Stakeholders as stipulated in the applicable banking regulations and legislations.
11. To organize the Annual GMS as stipulated in the Banking laws and regulations and the Articles of Association and to account for the implementation of their duties to the Board of Commissioners and shareholders through the GMS.

The Board of Directors has carried out publication of the Policies and Internal Procedures to all organization levels through Intranet Megaweb COAF, in the form of Circular Letter and Decision Letter of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has held AGMS on 25 February 2022 and has submitted the Report of the Management of the Company and Financial Report of the Company at the AGMS for the year that ended on 31 December 2021 (Deeds of Minutes of AGMS No. 9 dated 25 February 2022).



BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S CONCURRENT POSITIONS AND INDEPENDENCIES

Board of Directors are prohibited to have concurrent positions as a member of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, or Executive Officer at banks, companies and/or other institutions. Member of the Board of Directors who is responsible for supervising investment in the Bank's subsidiaries and has functional duties as a member of the Board of Commissioners in a non-Bank subsidiary controlled by the Bank, this does not considered as concurrent

position, as long as said Directors does not neglect the implementation of duties and responsibilities as a member of the Bank's Board of Directors.

In 2022, all members of the Board of Directors do not have concurrent positions as Commissioners, Directors or Executive Officers at Banks, companies and or other institutions as described in the following table:

NAME	POSITION	CONCURRENT POSITIONS IN	
		OTHER BANK	OTHER COMPANY/ INSTITUTION
KOSTAMAN THAYIB	President Director	None	None
MARTIN MULWANTO	Treasury & International Banking Director	None	None
YUNI LASTIANTO	Compliance & HC Director	None	None
INDIVARA ERNI	Risk Director	None	None
MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	Credit Director	None	None
LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Consumer Banking Director	None	None
C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Operations & IT Director	None	None

All members of Directors do not have ownership relationships, management relationships, financial relationships, and family relationships with the fellow members of Directors, Commissioners and

Controlling Shareholders. Each member of the Board of Directors has signed a Statement Letter regarding independence and share ownership.

COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

To support the Board of Directors in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the Bank provides opportunities for members of the Board of Directors to participate in competency development training and programs, either organized by the Bank internally or by external parties.

During 2022, members of Bank's Directors has been participated in the following training and competency development programs:

NO.	NAME OF BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEMBER	NAME OF TRAINING
1.	KOSTAMAN THAYIB	2022 Annual Meeting of Financial Services Industry: Strengthening the Financial Services Sector to Accelerate National Economic Recovery and to Support the Growth of New Economy
		Webinar Banking in Metaverse: A Hype or Real?
		Webinar: Digital Banking Transformation and Its Challenges in Supporting the Growth of Indonesia's Economy
		G20 Side Event - Panel Discussion Sustainable Finance: Scaling Up the Utilization of Sustainable Financial Instruments
		National Webinar: Handling of the Pandemic and Transformation of the Indonesian Health Industry for Indonesia's Recovery
		Networking Event : Webinar on Banking in Metaverse, Metabanking as New World Ecosystem
		100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
		Webinar The Rise of Digital Bank in Indonesia
		Harvard Business School - Global Management Academy 2022 (Boston Session)
2.	YUNI LASTIANTO	Refreshment SMR: Improving Corporate Risk Management and Governance in Banking Through Digital Transformation
		PPATK Talkshow: Tracing the Trail of Illegal Binary Option and Robot Trading, Capturing Fraud Actors
		Webinar: Strengthening the Implementation of Risk Based AML & CFT Program at Bank to Support Indonesia's MER Assessment
		Webinar: Digital Leadership to Strengthening Digital Transformation
		Webinar: How to Measure Successful Digital Financial Services/Return on Digital Investment
		Webinar: Trends and Challenges in Anti Money Laundering in Digital Era
		Webinar: Consumer Protection in Digitalization Era, Implementation of Surveillance of Market Conduct and Its Impact to Banking
		100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop - Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
		B20 Indonesia Integrity and Compliance Task Force Conference: Fostering Agility to Combat Money Laundering and Economic
		Kick-Off Analisis Strategis Green Financial Crimes (GFC) Tahun 2022
		Workshop: Conservation of Bamboo - The Benefits of Bamboo in Protecting Land Ecosystem
		Webinar: Consumer Protection in Digital Era
		B20 Side Event - Integrity and Compliance Task Force Seminar : Collective Action in Alleviating Integrity Risks
		Webinar: Role of OJK in Supporting the Ecosystem of Battery Based Electric Motor Vehicle (KBLBB)
		OJK Virtual Innovation Day (OVID) : Building Trust in Digital Financial Ecosystem
		Webinar FKDKP: Digital Transformation Strategy to Provide Solution and Enhancement of Customer Data Safety and Bank Operational
		End-of-year Dialog between Members of Board of Commissioner of OJK and Financial Services Industry

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NO.	NAME OF BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEMBER	NAME OF TRAINING
3.	MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	2022 RGE Bankers Forum: Leading the Bioeconomy from its Core
		Refreshment SMR: Integrating GRC and Strategic Planning
		Second Half Economic Forecasting 2022 : Recession Signal Alert and Bad Debtor
		Macprudential Discussion Forum: Banking Intermediacy Path in 2023 Amid Challenges of Global Dynamics
		100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop – Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
		ICT Solution Day 2022 - Modernizing and Securing Digital Platform to Prepare for Indonesia Industry 4.0
4.	MARTIN MULWANTO	Discussion on Development of Domestic Money Market
		Refreshment SMR: Extension of Restructuring as Efforts to Support Economic Growth and Improving Corporate Risk Management and Governance Through Digital Transformation
		Invest Asean 2022, Asean Framing a Future
		100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop – Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
5.	C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Visa Indonesia Client Forum 2022 – Accelerating Recovery: Synergies in Payment and Money Movement
		Seminar on Protection of Consumer of Financial Services Sector: Implication of Law on Personal Data Protection over the Aspect of Protection of Consumer of Financial Services Sector
6.	INDIVARA ERNI	BARa CRO Roundtable : Business Prospect & Risk in 2023
		100 Indonesia's Economists Workshop – Policies of Normalization Towards Indonesia's Economic Recovery
7.	LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Bank Mega & Visa - Corporate Card Workshop
		Prospect Sharing & Challenges for Financial Industry Amid Threat of Recession and Cyber Attack

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Board of Directors Performance Assessment is conducted 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year with reference to the provisions stipulated in the Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 014/DEKOM/XII/16 dated December 23, 2016 concerning Self-Assessment of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, and Succession in the Nomination Process of the Board of Directors; and/or Board of Commissioners Decree No. 005/DEKOM/III/20 dated March 18, 2020 regarding Work Guidelines and Rules of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The assessment of the Board of Directors is carried

out in accordance with predetermined criteria which include duties and responsibilities in accordance with related regulations.

Self Assessment followed by the implementation of succession in the nomination process of the Members of the Board of Directors. This is part of developing leadership process by obtaining potential candidates to sit in the position of the Board of Directors. In the end, the selected potential candidate will be nominated as a member of the Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMITTEES UNDER THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bank has 8 (eight) Committees under the Directors with their respective duties and responsibilities as described in the separate section of this Annual Report.

The Board of Directors considers that the performance of each Committee in 2022 has been effective in accordance with the Bank's goals. This assessment is based on recommendations and reports submitted to the relevant Directors in relation to the execution of the duties of each committee.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND DIRECTORS NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATIONS

Shareholders have authority to appoint Board of Commissioners and Directors members and determine the amount of remuneration for Board of Commissioners and Directors members through GMS mechanism.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND DIRECTORS NOMINATIONS

The Nomination Process for Board of Commissioners and Directors has been regulated in Board of Commissioners Decree No.SK.004/DEKOM/IX/19 dated September 25, 2019 concerning Nomination Policy for Board of Commissioners and Directors members.

The Nomination Mechanism for Board of Commissioners and Directors members is regulated as follows:

1. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee conducts discussion meetings as outlined in the minutes of Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings which include reasons and/or considerations for the proposal as well as qualifications including track records of candidates for Board of Commissioners and/or Directors members.
2. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will make a written notice to Board of

Commissioners regarding the candidates for Board of Commissioners and/or Directors members.

3. The Board of Commissioners Decisions considering the Remuneration and Nomination Committee recommendations, then submitted to the shareholders for discussion at the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS).
4. The GMS resolutions regarding the Board of Commissioners and/or Directors compositions is ratified and stated in the Deed of Minutes or Minutes of the GMS, to be reported to OJK no later than 10 (ten) days after the date of GMS. The GMS resolutions is then reported to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through a notary no later than 30 (thirty) days after the date of deed.
5. The Board of Commissioners and/or Directors Members who get the GMS approval will participate in the Fit and Proper Test conducted by OJK.

IMPLEMENTATION OF REMUNERATION GOVERNANCE

The implementation of PT Bank Mega, Tbk Remuneration Governance has been regulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors SK. 081/IRBMHCRO/18 on the First Revision of the Remuneration Governance Policy of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. The policy was enacted from January 1, 2017 (in accordance with POJK No. 45/POJK.03/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks and SEOJK No. 40/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 26, 2016

concerning Implementation of Governance in the Provision of Remuneration for Commercial Banks). This provision is applicable for the calculation of 2017 remuneration to be paid in 2018.

In order to implement the Remuneration Policies, Bank has established the Remuneration & Nomination Committee in accordance with OJK Regulation. Discussion regarding the Remuneration & Nomination Committee has been submitted in the separate chapter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMISSIONERS' REMUNERATIONS

Remuneration Packages and Facilities for Board of Directors and Commissioners

NO.	TYPES OF INCOME/ FACILITIES	BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
		PERSON	MILLION (Rp) (gross)	PERSON	MILLION (Rp) (gross)
1.	Remunerations (Salary, bonus, regular allowance, tantiem, and other facilities in non nature)	4	28,960	7	58,083
2.	Other Facilities in nature (housing, health insurance, and others): • Can be owned • Cannot be owned	4	117	7	140
TOTAL			29,076		58,223

Remuneration Package grouped in income level recived by Board of Directors and Commissioners Members in 1 (one) year

TOTAL REMUNERATION PER PERSON IN 1 (ONE) YEAR *)	TOTAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	TOTAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Above Rp2 billion	7	4
Above Rp1 billion - Rp2 billion	-	-
Above Rp500 million - Rp1 billion	-	-
Rp500 million and below	-	-

*) received in cash

Variable Remuneration

Total Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and employees receiving variable remuneration in 1 (one) year and total nominal:

VARIABLE REMUNERATION	TOTAL RECEIVED 1 (ONE) YEAR					
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS		BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		EMPLOYEES	
	PERSON	MILLION (Rp) (gross)	PERSON	MILLION (Rp) (gross)	PERSON	MILLION (Rp) (gross)
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	2,972	39,296

REMUNERATION FOR MATERIAL RISK TAKER (MRT)

Positions and number of people as MRT

MRT POSITIONS	MRT TOTAL
Board of Commissioners	4
Board of Directors	7
Group Head	7
Regional Head	8
Selective Division Head *)	22

*) Selective Division Head categorized as MRT can be adjusted annually based on the Management Decisions.

Total MRT Remuneration is given in 1 (one) year

A. FIXED REMUNERATION *)		
1. Cash		159,163
2. Shares/Share-based instruments issued by the Bank		-
B. VARIABLE REMUNERATION*)		
	TIDAK DITANGGUHKAN	DITANGGUHKAN
1. Cash	6,591	877
2. Shares/Share-based instruments issued by the Bank	-	-

*) MRT only and disclosed in millions Rupiah

Variable Remuneration for Material Risk Takers is given in cash (100%) with the suspension period carried out in stages within a period of 3 (three) years

which is given on a prorated basis with the scheme according to the table below.

MATERIAL RISK TAKERS (MRT)	DIRECT PAYMENTS	1 ST YEAR PAYMENT	2 ND YEAR PAYMENT	3 RD YEAR PAYMENT
Board of Commissioners	80%	6.66%	6.66%	6.66%
Board of Directors				
Group Head				
Regional Head	85%	5%	5%	5%
Selective Division Head				

Bonus payment suspended in the 1st year are paid in the following year after direct payment and so on up to the 3rd year.

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

TYPES OF VARIABLE REMUNERATION *)	DEFERRED REMUNERATION	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD		
		DUE TO EXPLICIT ADJUSTMENTS (A)	DUE TO IMPLICIT ADJUSTMENTS (B)	TOTAL (A)+(B)
1. Cash (in million Rupiah)	Rp10,575			
2. Shares/Share-based instruments issued by the Bank (in shares and million Rupiah nominal which are conversion from the shares)	-	-	-	-
	Rp10,575	-	-	-

Information: *) MRT only

SALARY RATIO

Highest and Lowest Salary Ration in Bank Mega Rasio Gaji in 2022 is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	RATIO
Rasio gaji Pegawai yang Tertinggi dan Terendah	46.4 : 1
Rasio gaji Direksi yang Tertinggi dan Terendah	2.98 : 1
Rasio gaji Komisaris yang Tertinggi dan Terendah	4.04 : 1
Rasio gaji Direksi yang Tertinggi dan Pegawai Tertinggi	3.5 : 1

SEVERANCE

Total employees affected by employment termination and total severance nominal paid:

TOTAL SEVERANCE NOMINAL PAID PER PERSON IN 1 (ONE) YEAR	TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Above Rp1 billion	-
Above Rp500 million to Rp1 billion	1
Rp500 million and below	76

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors hold meetings to discuss matters related to the implementation of their duties and responsibilities,

either in the form of Board of Commissioners meeting, Board of Directors meeting or Board of Commissioners meeting inviting the Board of Directors or joint meeting.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING

Board of Commissioners Meeting Policy is required to hold regular meetings at least 1 (one) time in 2 (two) months. The Board of Commissioners Meetings may also be held at any time outside the scheduled meeting at the request of 1 (one) or more members of the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners meeting schedule is determined at the beginning of the year by the Corporate Secretary.

In accordance with the Articles of Association of Bank Mega, the policies for the procurement of the Board of Commissioners Meeting include:

1. Meeting materials must be given to the Board of Commissioners no later than 5 (five) working days prior to the meeting.
2. Meetings are declared valid if attended or represented by more than 1/2 (one half) of the total members of the Board of Commissioners.
3. Meetings of the Board of Commissioners are chaired by the President Commissioner or a member of the Board of Commissioners who is present and elected at the meeting.
4. Minutes of meeting are prepared by a member appointed by the Board of Commissioners and signed by all members of the Board of Commissioners present at the meeting.

Frequency and Attendance of Board of Commissioners Meetings

Throughout 2022, Board of Commissioners held 8 (eight) meetings with the attendance frequency as follows:

PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	ATTENDANCE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETINGS	
		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
CHAIRUL TANJUNG	President Commissioner	8	100%
YUNGKY SETIAWAN	Vice President Commissioner	8	100%
ACHJADI RANUWISATRA	Independent Commissioner	8	100%
LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS	Independent Commissioner	8	100%
TOTAL MEETINGS A YEAR		8 meetings	

JOINT MEETING

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors hold a joint meeting if deemed necessary or based on need or at the request of the Board of

Commissioners by sending an invitation to a joint meeting along with the meeting materials at least 3 (three) days before the meeting.

Frequency and Attendance in Joint Meetings

Throughout 2022, Board of Commissioners and Directors held 35 (thirty five) meetings with the attendance frequency as follows:

PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	ATTENDANCE OF JOINT MEETINGS	
		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
CHAIRUL TANJUNG	President Commissioner	35	100%
YUNGKY SETIAWAN	Vice President Commissioner	34	97%
ACHJADI RANUWISATRA	Independent Commissioner	34	97%
LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS	Independent Commissioner	32	91%
KOSTAMAN THAYIB	President Director	32	91%
YUNI LASTIANTO	Compliance & HC Director	32	91%
MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	Credit Director	35	100%
INDIVARA ERNI	Risk Director	33	94%
MARTIN MULWANTO	Treasury & International Banking Director	35	100%
LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Consumer Banking Director	33	94%
C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Operations & IT Director	33	94%
TOTAL MEETINGS A YEAR		35	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Board of Directors is required to hold regular meetings at least 1 (one) time a month and can be held at any time outside the scheduled meeting at the request of 1 (one) or more members of the Board

of Directors. The meeting is chaired by the President Director and all decisions are considered valid and binding if attended and/or represented by half of the total members of the Board of Directors who are currently serving.

Frequency and Attendance in Board of Directors Meetings

Throughout 2022, Board of Directors held 49 (forty nine) meetings with the attendance frequency as follows:

PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	ATTENDANCE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS	
		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
KOSTAMAN THAYIB	President Director	46	94%
YUNI LASTIANTO	Compliance & HC Director	44	90%
MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	Credit Director	49	100%
INDIVARA ERNI	Risk Director	47	96%
MARTIN MULWANTO	Treasury & International Banking Director	48	98%
LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Consumer Banking Director	46	94%
C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Operations & IT Director	43	88%
TOTAL MEETINGS A YEAR		49	

AFFILIATED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,** **THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND THE MAIN** **AND/OR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS**

NAME	POSITION	FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH						FAMILY RELATIONSHIP WITH					
		BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		BOARD OF DIRECTORS		SHAREHOLDERS		BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		BOARD OF DIRECTORS		SHAREHOLDERS	
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
CHAIRUL TANJUNG	President Commissioner	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X
YUNGKY SETIAWAN	Vice President Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ACHJADI RANUWISATRA	Independent Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS	Independent Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KOSTAMAN THAYIB	President Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MARTIN MULWANTO	Compliance & HC Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
YUNI LASTIANTO	Credit Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
INDIVARA ERNI	Risk Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	Treasury & International Banking Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Consumer Banking Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Operations & IT Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The President Commissioner, Mr. Chairul Tanjung is the Ultimate Shareholder of PT Bank Mega, Tbk.

All members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Bank Mega have no affiliation between the members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Main and/or Controlling Shareholders, except Mr. Chairul Tanjung who serves as President Commissioner as well as the Last Controlling Shareholder of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Yungki Setiawan holds management affiliation with Controlling Shareholder.

COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee was established to report to the Board of Commissioners and to assist the duties of the Board of Commissioners relating to audit implementation. The implementation of Audit Committee's duty is through independent opinions to matters that require attention of the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance and prevailing laws and regulation.

Legal Basis of Establishments

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 07, 2016 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning Establishment and Work Guideliness for Audit Committee.
- Decree No. SK. 087/DIRBM/17 dated July 03, 2017 concerning Audit Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk.
- Board of Commissioners Decree No. 006/DEKOM/III/20 dated March 18, 2020 concerning Audit Committee Charter.

Number and Composition of Members Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of 3 (three) people, with a composition at the end of 2022 consisting of 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman and concurrently a member and 2 (two) members of the Audit Committee from independent parties, with the composition as follows:

NAME	POSITION	APPOINTMENT	EXPERTISE	CONCURRENT POSITION
LAMBOCK V. NAHATTANDS	Chairman	March 01, 2022	Law & Banking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. 2. Special Staff - Coordinating Minister for Law and Legislation at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
PURWO JUNIANTO	Member	March 01, 2022	Financial & Banking	-
IVAN PURNAMA SANOESI	Member	March 01, 2022	Accounting & Banking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member of Risk Monitoring Commite, PT Bank Mayora 2. Member of Audit Committee, PT Bank BTPN, Tbk. 3. Member of Risk Monitoring Commite, PT Bank Ina, Tbk.

Independence of the Audit Committee

In carrying out its duties, the Audit Committee is required to be independent. Each member of the Audit Committee of Bank Mega has met the following independent criteria:

- a. Not a person who works or has the authority and responsibility to plan, lead, control, supervise the activities of the Bank within the last 6 (six) months, except for an independent commissioner.
- b. Does not own shares directly or indirectly in the Bank.
- c. Has no affiliation with the Bank, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, or the Bank's Major Shareholders.
- d. Has no business relationship, either directly or indirectly, related to the Bank's business activities.

All members of the Audit Committee of Bank Mega have signed an independent statement which is documented by the Corporate Secretary.

Duties and Responsibilities of Audit Committee

The implementation of duties and responsibilities of Bank Mega's Audit Committee is recorded in the Decision Letter of the Board of Commissioners No.006/DEKOM/III/20 dated 18 March 2020 concerning Audit Committee Charter. The Charter is composed according to prevailing OJK regulation.

The Audit Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities in providing independent professional opinions on reports and other information submitted by the Directors and identifying matters that require the attention of the Board of Commissioners including:

- a. Monitor and evaluate the audit planning and implementation as well as monitoring the follow-up of audit results in order to assess the adequacy of internal control including the financial reporting process.
- b. The monitoring and evaluation above shall at least be applied on:
 - The implementation of the Internal Audit Work Units duties.
 - The conformity of the audit process by the Public Accounting Firm with applicable audit standards.
 - Follow up by the Board of Directors on the findings of the Internal Audit Work Unit, public accounting, and the results of supervision by Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority to provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners.
- c. Recommend the appointment of a Public Accountant and Public Accountant Office to the Board of Commissioners.

Audit Committee Work Programs and Realizations

During 2022, Audit Committee discussed and submitted suggestions that included various important activities carried out by the Bank.

Audit Committee Work Programs and Realizations in 2022

NO	WORK PROGRAMS	WORK REALIZATIONS
1.	IADT Annual Audit Work Plan (RKAT) Evaluation 2022.	The evaluation has been done on the IADT Annual Audit Work Plan (RKAT) 2022.
2.	Evaluating the financial statements suitability of PT Bank Mega, Tbk with accounting standards.	The evaluation has been implemented on the appropriateness of PT Bank Mega, Tbk financial statements with accounting standard.
3.	Evaluating the results of PT Bank Mega, Tbk audit by the Public Accountant Office.	The evaluation has been done for the audit results of PT Bank Mega, Tbk fiscal year 2021. For the 2022 fiscal year audit, an evaluation of the audit results of PT Bank Mega, Tbk fiscal year 2022, by the Crowe Public Accountant Office since the fourth quarter of 2022 and the evaluation will still continue until the finalization of assignment of Public Accountant Office in January 2023.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

NO	WORK PROGRAMS	WORK REALIZATIONS
4.	Making recommendations for the appointment of Public Accounting Firm for the 2022 financial year.	The recommendation has been made on the Public Accountant Firm appointment for fiscal year 2022.
5.	Evaluating the results of the implementation of the internal control audit and the adequacy of the 2022 audit report.	An evaluation of the internal control audit results and the adequacy of audit reporting has been carried out by evaluating the monthly audit report and writing it in the Minutes of the quarterly Review Meeting report, which is then submitted quarterly to the Board of Commissioners.
6.	Evaluating the implementation of follow-up actions by the Board of Directors on internal and external audit findings.	The Board of Directors has evaluated the follows-up for the improvement on internal and external audit findings.

Meetings of Audit Committee

Throughout 2022, the Audit Committee held 10 (ten) meetings, attended by all members of the committee (100% attendance rate).

Meeting resolutions of the Audit Committee were recorded in a minutes of meeting and were well documented.

Audit Committee Meetings Agenda in 2022

DATE	AGENDA
January 20, 2022	Closing Meeting with External Audit (Crowe), Presentation of Audit Implementation in the 2021 Financial Year
January 26, 2022	1. Evaluate to Duties Implementation of IADT PT Bank Mega, Tbk for Period Semester II Year 2021 2. Evaluate of Board of Directors follow up on the Internal and External Audit Findings in Semester II Year 2021
January 28, 2022	Evaluation on Budgeting and Work Plans of IADT PT Bank Mega, Tbk Year 2022
April 20, 2022	Evaluation on Audit Report in Quarter I Year 2022
May 18, 2022	Evaluation the Conformity of Financial Statements of PT Bank Mega, Tbk with Accounting Standards for the Positions of December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022
May 25, 2022	Evaluation on the results of Consolidated Audit of PT Bank Mega, Tbk and Subsidiaries by Public Accounting Firm (KAP) for the 2021 Financial Year
July 22, 2022	1. Evaluate to Duties Implementation of IADT PT Bank Mega, Tbk for Period Semester I Year 2022 2. Evaluate of Directors follow up on the Internal and External Audit Findings in Semester I Year 2022
August 12, 2022	Proposal for Appointment of Public Accounting Firm (KAP) for the 2022 Financial Year
September 28, 2022	Kick Off Meeting with External Audit (CROWE) for Audit Implementation in the 2021 Financial Year
October 14, 2022	Evaluation of Audit Reporting in Quarter III Year 2022

RISK MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Risk Monitoring Committee was established and reports to the Board of Commissioners, to assist the duties of the Board of Commissioners relating to oversight function and recommendations to the Board of Directors to ensure that the implementation of the Bank's risk management to meet the risk management procedures and methodologies, so that the Bank's risk can be controlled at predetermined limits.

Legal Basis of Establishments

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 07, 2016 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 concerning

Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

- Decree No. SK. 025/DIRBM/22 dated February 25, 2022 concerning Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk.
- Board of Commissioners Decree No. 007/DEKOM/III/20 dated March 18, 2020 concerning Risk Monitoring Committee Charter.

Number and Composition of Risk Monitoring Committee Members

The Risk Monitoring Committee consists of 3 (three) members, with its membership at the end of 2021 consisting of 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman and concurrently a member and 2 (two) members from independent parties, with the following composition:

NAME	POSITION	APPOINTMENT	EXPERTISE	CONCURRENT POSITION
ACHJADI RANUWISASTRA	Chairman	March 01, 2022	Banking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Chairman Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remuneration & Nomination Committee Integrated Governance Committee
IRAMADY IRDJA	Member	March 01, 2022	Financial	-
ADRIAL SALAM	Member	March 01, 2022	Risk Management	-

Independence of the Risk Monitoring Committee

All members of the Risk Monitoring Committee come from independent parties who have no financial, management, ownership share, and/or family relationship with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or shareholder or relationship with the Bank, which may affect the ability to act independently. There are no members of the Committee from independent parties who are former members of the board of directors or executive officers from the same bank.

All members of the Risk Monitoring Committee have signed an independent statement which was documented by the Corporate Secretary.

Risk Monitoring Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Risk Monitoring Committee of Bank Mega is stated in the Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 007/DEKOM/III/20 dated March 18, 2020, concerning the Risk Monitoring Committee Charter. The guidelines are prepared based on the applicable OJK provisions.

The Risk Monitoring Committee has assisted in the implementation of supervisory and coaching functions by the Board of Commissioners towards the Board of Directors and its executives in the implementation of risk management by providing opinions and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on Risk Management Policy and its implementation, which were:

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

- a. Evaluate the suitability of the risk management policy and the implementation of the policy.
- b. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Risk Management Committee's and the Risk Management Work Unit's duties to provide the recommendations to Board of Commissioners.

Risk Monitoring Committee Work Programs and Realizations

During 2021, Risk Monitoring Committee discussed and submitted suggestions regarding various risk-management activities carried out by the Bank.

Risk Monitoring Committee Work Programs and Realizations in 2022

NO.	WORK PROGRAMS	WORK REALIZATIONS
1.	Evaluation of Bank Mega Risk Profile.	Bank Mega Risk Profile has been evaluated for quarter IV/2021, quarter I/2022, quarter II/2022 dan quarter III/2022. Risk Profile has been developed in accordance with the provisions from Regulator. During 2021, Bank Risk Profile is relative stable, namely low to moderate level.
2.	Assessment on the effectiveness of Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Unit.	Active Participation on RMC meetings every month. The RMC and RMU has properly implemented its functions, hence risk management is well implemented according to the regulations. Risk parameters that exceeded Risk Tolerance have been discussed and are followed up for improvement.
3.	Assessment on the effectiveness of Integrated Risk Management Committee.	Active Participation on IRMC quarterly meetings. The IRMC in Mega Corpora Financial Conglomeration has been well implemented according to the regulations. During 2022, Conglomeration Risk Profile can be maintained at a low to moderate level.
4.	Risk Limit monitoring on credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, strategic risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk and reputational risk.	Evaluate the Credit Risk Limit report every month and attend the ALCO Meeting every month. In general, Risk Limit can be maintained within the range of Bank risk appetite and risk tolerance amidst the economic conditions affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
5.	Provide Information and suggestion to Board of Commissioners.	During 2022, Information and suggestion has been submitted through Office Memo to Board of Commissioners.
6.	Evaluation on Recovery Plan Implementation in 2022.	Evaluation Results has been submitted through Office Memo to Board of Commissioners.
7.	Evaluation of compliance function implementation for each semester in 2021 and 2022.	Evaluation of compliance function implementation for each semester in 2021 and 2022.

Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings

Risk Monitoring Committee meetings are held at least 4 times a year or as needed led by the Chairman of the Committee. Throughout 2022, the Risk Monitoring Committee has held 6 (six) meetings

and was attended by all Committee members (100% attendance). Meetings resolutions were recorded in minutes of meetings and were well documented. Details of meetings and meetings agenda are as follows:

Agenda Risk Monitoring Committee Meeting Agenda in 2022

DATE	AGENDA
February 4, 2022	Evaluation on Risk Profile in Quarter IV/2021
February 11, 2022	Evaluation on Risk Management Implementation in 2021
May 18, 2022	Evaluation on Risk Profile in Quarter I / 2022
May 25, 2022	Evaluation on Recovery Plan Implementation in 2022
August 19, 2022	Evaluation on Risk Profile in Quarter II / 2022
October 28, 2022	Evaluation on Risk Profile in Quarter III / 2022

REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE

To support the succession program of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to ensure the diversity within the membership composition of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors with individuals who have the highest standards of integrity. In addition, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is also tasked with providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding remuneration packages for members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Legal Basis of Establishments

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated December 08, 2014 regarding Implementation of Remuneration and Nomination Committee for Issuers or Public Companies.
- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 07, 2016 regarding Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks.

- Decree No. SK. 029/DIRBM/22 dated February 25, 2022 concerning Remuneration and Nomination Committee, PT Bank Mega, Tbk.
- Board of Commissioners Decree No. 005/DEKOM/III/20 dated March 18, 2020 concerning Remuneration and Nomination Committee Guideliness and Manual.

Number and Composition of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Members

Remuneration and Nomination Committee has 3 (three) members, with membership composition in 2022 is 1 (one) person of Independent Commissioner as a Chairman concurrently member and 2 (two) person of Remuneration and Nomination Committee from Commissioners and HR Executive Officers.

There was no special remuneration for all members of Remuneration and Nomination Committee other than the regular payment of remuneration as Commissioner or Executive Officer.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The composition of members of Remuneration and Nomination Committee is as follows:

NAME	POSITION	APPOINTMENT	EXPERTISE	CONCURRENT POSITION
ACHJADI RANUWISASTRA	Chairman	March 01, 2022	Banking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk 2. Chairman Committee of PT Bank Mega, Tbk.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remuneration and Nomination Committee • Integrated Governance Committee
YUNGKY SETIAWAN	Member	March 01, 2022	Banking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vice President Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. 2. President Commissioner on CT Corp group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PT Trans Fashion Indonesia • PT Trans Retail Indonesia • PT Trans Retail • PT Trans Mart • PT Trans Grosir Indonesia • PT Trans Distributor • PT Trans Importir • PT Alfa Retailindo • PT Trans Indo Treding • PT Trans Indo Importir • PT Trans Living Indonesia • PT Transindo Digital Ritel • PT Metro Outlet Indonesia • PT Trans Food Oriental • PT Trans Rasa Nippon • PT Trans Rasa Oriental • PT Trans Pizza Resto • PT Trans Rasa Bali • PT Trans Impor Indonesia • PT Trans Indo Distributor 3. Commissioner on CT Corp group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PT Metropolitan Retailmart • PT Sistem Pembayaran Digital • PT Trans Ice • PT Trans F & B
Anwar V. Purba	Member	March 01, 2022	HR	-

All members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has signed letter of independency statement that were documented by the Corporate Secretary.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of Bank Mega is stated in the Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 005/DEKOM/III/20 dated March 18, 2020, concerning the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter. The guidelines are prepared based on the applicable OJK provisions.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has assisted in the implementation of supervisory and coaching functions by the Board of Commissioners towards the Board of Directors and its executives in the implementation of Remuneration and Nomination Policy by providing opinions and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, including:

1. Evaluating and recommending on overall employee remuneration policies to the Board of Commissioners.
2. Evaluating and recommending on overall Board of Commissioners and Directors remuneration policies to the Board of Commissioners.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee

Work Programs and Realizations

During 2022, Remuneration and Nomination Committee discussed and submitted suggestions regarding various important activities carried out by the Bank.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Work Programs and Realizations in 2022

NO.	WORK PROGRAMS	WORK REALIZATIONS
1.	Recommendations for the Reappointment of the Board of Commissioners at the 2022 AGMS.	Proposed to the Board of Commissioners, to be determined in the General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. in 2022.
2.	Proposal of remuneration for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors members in 2022.	Remuneration has been proposed to Board of Commissioners, to be determined in General Meeting of Shareholder of PT Bank Mega, Tbk year 2022.
3.	Evaluation on Remuneration Policy for 1 st Semester year 2022.	Evaluation Results has been submitted to Board of Commissioners.
4.	Evaluation on Remuneration Policy for 2 nd Semester year 2022.	Evaluation Results has been submitted to Board of Commissioners.iii

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings

During 2022, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has held 4 (four) meetings and was attended by all members of the Remuneration and

Nomination Committee (100% attendance rate of Committee members). The results of the decision of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting are set forth in a minutes of the meeting and are well documented.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings Agenda in 2022

DATE	AGENDA
January 21, 2022	Recommendations for the Reappointment of the Board of Commissioners at the 2022 AGMS.
March 04, 2022	Proposal of remuneration for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors members in 2022.
August 02, 2022	Evaluation on Remuneration Policy for 1 st Semester year 2022.
December 14, 2022	Evaluation on Remuneration Policy for 2 nd Semester year 2022.

COMMITTEES OF **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

To assist the implementation of duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors has established the following Executive Committees:

NO.	COMMITTEE	DECREE NUMBER	DATE OF DECREE
1.	Risk Management Committee	SK.No.081/DIRBM/22	September 5, 2022
2.	Assets dan Liabilities Committee (ALCO)	SK.No.055/DIRBM/21	September 15, 2021
3.	Credit Policy Committee Perkreditan	SK.No.053/DIRBM/14	June 5, 2014
4.	Information Technology Committee	SK.NO.089/DIRBM/20	November 12, 2020
5.	Human Resources Committee	SK.No.136/DIRBM/16	May 23, 2016
6.	Product Committee	SK.No.086/DIRBM/18	October 26, 2018
7.	Crisis Management Committee	SK.No.082/DIRBM/22	September 5, 2022
8.	Credit Committee	SK.NO.052/DIRBM/22	April 26, 2022

In the framework of Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate, Bank as the Main Entity has established the following committees to assist in its duties and responsibilities:

NO.	COMMITTEE	DECREE NUMBER	DATE OF DECREE
1.	Integrated Risk Management Committee	SK Direksi No. SK.057/DIRBM/21	September 20, 2021
2.	Integrated Governance Committee	SK Dekom No.SK. 002/DEKOM/VIII/2021	August 18, 2021

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee

The authority and responsibility of the Risk Management Committee is to evaluate and provide recommendations to the President Director regarding Risk Management that include:

1. Develop the Risk Management Policy and its amendment, including risk management strategy, risk level and risk tolerance, risk management framework and contingency plan to anticipate abnormal condition.
2. Improve the Risk Management process periodically or incidentally as a result of a change in the Bank's external and internal conditions affecting the adequacy of capital, the Bank's risk profile, and the effectiveness of risk management implementation based on the results of the evaluation.
3. Establish business policies and/or decisions that deviate from normal procedures, such as a significant excess of business expansion compared to a predetermined business plan, or risk taking or exposure that exceeds a predetermined limit.

4. Establish a Risk Limit (Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance) of each risk area (Risk Taking Unit).
5. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Risk Limit that is adjusted to the applicable Risk Limit provisions.
6. Evaluate the Risk Profile reports and the PTKB Report prior to submitting to OJK as a regular report.
7. Monitor significant issues through reports as submitted by the Risk Management Committee secretariat.

Activities of Risk Management Committee in 2022

Risk Management Committee has convened a meeting of the Committee to discuss the implementation of risk management as follows:

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	Assessment of Bank Soundness Level Second Semester Period – 2021
2.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position December 31, 2021
3.	Review of Credit Risk Limit
4.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position December 31, 2021
6.	The Results of Power of Attorney Analysis and Presign Document Analysis
7.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position Januari 31, 2022
8.	Review of Risk Profile Parameter
9.	Bank Mega's obligation to prepare and report the Resolution Plan document to LPS
10.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position Januari 31, 2022
11.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position February 2022
12.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position Februari 28, 2022
13.	Branch Office Control Weakness Analysis
14.	Risk Profile for the First Quarter – 2022
15.	Risk Limit Monitoring Posisi 31 Maret 2022
16.	Progress Monitoring Analisa Surat Kuasa & Dokumen Presign
17.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position April 30, 2022
18.	Delivery of ILAAP Implementation – Quantitative Impact Study
19.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position April 30, 2022
20.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position May 31, 2022
21.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position May 31, 2022
22.	Review Bank Score Card
23.	Quantitative Impact Study ILAAP – May 31, 2022
24.	Governance Analysis of Internal Provisions
25.	Assessment of Bank Soundness Level First Semester Period – 2022
26.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position June 30, 2022
27.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position July 31, 2022
28.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position July 31, 2022
29.	Monitoring Power of Attorney Analysis, Pre-Sign Documents & Policy Procedure
30.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position Agustus 31, 2022
31.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position Agustus 31, 2022
32.	Gap Assessment of POJK No. 11 2022 concerning IT Implementation by Commercial Banks
33.	Gap Assessment concerning IT infrastructure
34.	Analysis of AML CFT Implementation in Branch Offices
35.	Risk Profile Report for the Third Quarter - 2022
36.	Monitoring Risk Limit Position September 2022
37.	Review BWMK & Score Card BWMK CCPL

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
38.	Monitoring Operational Risk Analysis
39.	ITCR Dashboard
40.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position October 2022
41.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position October 2022
42.	Score Card non Bank for Due Dilligence ATMR Basel III Reforms
43.	Monitoring Operational Risk Analysis
44.	Risk Limit Monitoring Position November 2022
45.	Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position November 2022
46.	Foreign Bank Counterparty Rating for Due Dilligence ATMR
47.	ITCR Dashboard and PEX Update
48.	Monitoring Operational Risk Analysis

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES COMMITTEE (ALCO)

Duties and Responsibilities of ALCO Committee

1. Establish short-term and long-term financial targets.
2. Ensure the Bank's financial goals approved by Bank's Commissioner.
3. Establish the ALMA (Asset and Liabilities Management) strategy and ensure during the implementation Bank still maintaining the Wide

Risk Level Bank at a level that matches the risk appetite.

4. Determination of interest rates and/or pricing for all Bank products and services.

Activities of ALCO in 2022

In 2022, Assets and Liabilities Committee held meetings with the following subjects:

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	Economic Indicator: Impact of Omicron variant of Covid-19, macro conditions, both global and domestic
2.	Risk Management: Discussion on risk limit and risk tolerance from several financial indicators, LDR, LCR, NSFR, Capital Ratio and other financial indicators
3.	Financial Prediction: Position of credit achievement, TPF and PBT
4.	Scenarios related to the management of Third Party Funds

CREDIT POLICY COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of Credit Policy Committee

1. Submitting periodic written reports to the Board of Directors with a copy to the Board of Commissioners, regarding: Submitting periodic written reports to the Board of Directors with a copy to the Board of Commissioners, regarding:
 - Results of supervision over the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy.
 - Results of the implementation monitoring and evaluation of credit provisions.

2. Providing advice on steps that should be taken to mitigate risks that may arise from the implementation of a policy to the Board of Directors with a copy to the Board of Commissioners in a written report that is made periodically.
3. Conducting regular meetings at least once every 2 (two) months. The results of these regular meetings are stated in the minutes of the Credit Policy Committee Meetings.

Credit Policy Committee Activities in 2022

The Credit Policy Committee has held a meeting with the discussion of the following matters:

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updating the provisions for providing consumer loans specifically for Bank Mega EmployeesAuthority of officials in the field of creditCredit Card Playbook Update
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Authority of officials in the field of creditCredit Card Playbook UpdateUpdating L/C Import and SKBDN Transactions
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy impacting the Spread of Covid 19Updating L/C Import and SKBDN TransactionsCredit Card Playbook UpdateGradual settlement of credit cards and/or personal loansBank Mega Credit Committee
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updating L/C Import and SKBDN TransactionsBank Mega Credit Committee
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use of Interbank Facility ScorecardInterbank Facilities
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use of Interbank Facility ScorecardInterbank FacilitiesCredit Restructuring Committee related to Covid 19
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Back To Back Credit FacilityStandard Operating Procedures for SME CreditStandard Operating Procedures for Consumer CreditStandard Operating Procedures for Commercial CreditStandard Operating Procedures for Corporate CreditStandard Operating Procedures for Lending/Financing Cooperation in the Indirect Channel Credit SegmentTrading Line and Credit Line Facilities for Non-Bank Business EntitiesFirst Amendment to the Bank Credit Policy Book (SK: 088/DIRBM/20)
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First Change of Indirect Channel Credit Handbook (SK: 064/DIRBM/21)
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updating the provisions of the Credit Facility Report (LFK)Updating National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy impacting the Spread of Covid 19

During the Covid-19 Pandemic, the approval process for several credit policies (new/updated) was carried out in circulation.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of Information Technology Committee

Provide direction and decisions within the following scope:

1. Information Technology Strategic Plan that is in line with the Bank's strategic plan and business activities.
2. Establish major Information Technology policies, standards and procedures.
3. Conformity between the approved Information Technology project and the Information Technology Strategic Plan.
4. Conformity between the implementation of the Information Technology project and the agreed project plan.
5. Conformity between Information Technology with the needs of information management system and the needs of the Bank's business activities.
6. The effectiveness of measures in minimizing the risk of the Bank's investment in the Information Technology sector so that the Bank's investment in the Information Technology sector contributes to the achievement of the Bank's business objectives.
7. Monitor the Information Technology performance and efforts to improve Information Technology performance.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
COMMITTEES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

8. Efforts to resolve various problems related to Information Technology that cannot be resolved by the work unit of users and organizers of Information Technology in an effective, efficient, and timely manner.
9. Adequacy and allocation of resources owned by the Bank.
10. Evaluating and approving the implementation of Information Technology projects that require an investment of more than Rp1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah).
11. Review the effectiveness of the project after going live with the forecast/plan that has been set.

Activities of Information Technology Committee in 2022

In 2022, Information Technology Committee held meetings to discuss the following subjects:

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	Project-Request for Approval : Procurement of Security Infrastructure
2.	Project-Request for Approval : Capacity Planning Virtual Server
3.	Update Progress : M-Smile Project
4.	Discussion on new Product and Activity on BPP 2023-2024
5.	Virtual Card

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

**Duties and Responsibilities of
Human Resources Committee**

1. Study and discuss problems in the field of Human Resources and establish directions and policies in the field of Human Resources.
2. Discuss and establish the organizational structure of PT Bank Mega, Tbk, including the determination of positions in the organization.
3. Decide and discuss remuneration policies given to employees.

4. Determine the award/sanction and the form or the amount of the award/sanction for employees.

**Duties Implementation/ Report of Activities of
Human Resources Committee in 2022**

In general, in 2022 Human Resources Committee held meetings according to regulation and all subjects of discussion were related to personnel of Bank Mega. The followings are meeting subjects of Human Resource Committee, among others:

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	Discussion of cases at Branch Offices
2.	Recommendations of sanction for audit finding at Branch Office
3.	Review of employee remuneration in 2022
4.	Bonus for employee in 2022

PRODUCT COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of Product Committee

1. Ensure that new products or activities to be developed are in accordance with the Bank's plans and strategies as well as the risks faced.
2. Provide approval and recommendation for the proposed New Product or Activity.
3. Ensure the completeness of documents in the process of principle of product approval proposals and registration of each new product or activity submission.
4. Monitoring the fulfillment of provisions regarding the issuance of new products or activities.
5. Submit every report on plan and realization of the issuance of new Bank products or activities made by the initiator to the FSA in accordance with the provisions.
6. Evaluate the Bank's products and activities.
7. Monitor the implementation of product evaluation carried out by the initiator/product owner.

Activities of Product Committee in 2022

Throughout 2022, Product Committee held meetings to discuss the following subjects:

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	Digital transformation meeting
2.	Syariah Card project meeting
3.	Corporate Card project meeting
4.	Online Onboarding feature for funding product
5.	Point feature of M-Smile Apps
6.	Explore feature of M-Smile Apps
7.	Membership feature of M-Smile Apps
8.	Marketing of Bancassurance product to customer of Bank Mega saving
9.	Reksa Dana Schroder Dana Andalan II
10.	QRIS transaction of fund transfer, cash withdrawal and deposit of Mega Smart Mobile (M-Smile)
11.	QR cross border transaction of Mega Smart Mobile (M-Smile)
12.	Approval and report of Bond Linked Investment (BLI) product realization
13.	Policy and report of Bond Option product realization
14.	Product Committee Memorandum of Bond Forward product
15..	Bancassurance product plan

CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of Crisis Management Committee

1. To ensure that the preparation of Recovery Plan document has been carried out realistically and comprehensively and also complying to rules of regulator/Financial Service Authority (OJK).
2. To conduct socialization of the Recovery Plan to all level of Bank's organization.
3. To implement the Recovery Plan effectively and timely.
4. To evaluate and test the Recovery Plan regularly and to ensure that indicators of the Recovery Plan are above the minimum requirement.
5. Members of the Committee are required to submit recommendation to Head of Committee concerning Recovery Plan, including preparation of Recovery Plan guidelines as well as its revision and contingency plan to anticipate the eventual non-normal conditions together with options of action to be taken by the Bank in order to response to financial stress that the Bank endures in the process of preventing, recovering and improving its financial condition.

Activities of Crisis Management Committee in 2022.

NO.	DISCUSSION MATERIAL
1.	Monitoring of Recovery Plan document
2.	Review of limit/trigger level of Recovery Plan NSFR
3.	Monitoring of trigger level of Recovery Plan, June 2022 position
4.	Recovery Plan 2022
5.	Submission of Resolution option in the Report of Resolution Plan 2022
6.	Monitoring of trigger level of Recovery Plan 2022
7.	Preparation of Action Plan NSFR

CREDIT COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of Credit Committee

1. To deliver decision on credit application according to its authority.
2. To carry out coordination with the Committee responsible for the management of Assets and Liabilities.
3. To discharge its duties responsibly, especially in relation to delivery of credit approval that is objective, honest and meticulous.
4. To refuse request and/or influence from parties with related interest to credit applicator to deliver credit approval in formality nature.
5. To comply and follow all existing rules, both rules from Regulator and internal rules from the Bank.

Activities of Credit Committee in 2022

CREDIT SEGMENT	NUMBER OF CREDIT PROPOSALS THAT HAVE BEEN TERMINATED DURING 2022			
	NON-RESTRUCTURED LOANS	CREDIT RESTRUCTURING		TOTAL
		NON COVID-19	COVID-19	
Corporate Credit	70	2	3	75
Commercial Credit	32	7	17	56
Indirect Channel Credits	16	3	-	19
SME Credit - KUM	391	5	14	410
SME Credit - KUK	-	-	10	10
Consumer Credit	85	2	1	88
Treasury Credit & International Banking	143	-	-	143
TOTAL	737	19	45	801

FREQUENCY MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NO.	COMMITTEE	TOTAL MEETINGS IN A YEAR	MEETING MINUTES
1.	Risk Management	12	Complete
2.	ALCO	15	Complete
3.	Credit	Circulation	Complete
4.	IT	5	Complete
5.	HR	7	Complete
6.	Product :		
	• SBDV	3	Complete
	• RPMG	7	Complete
	• CPMA	13	Complete
	• TIBS	Circulation	Complete
7.	Crisis Management	6	Complete
8.	Credit Committee	Circulation	Complete

CORPORATE SECRETARY

The Corporate Secretary is an organ of the Board of Directors that plays an important role in maintaining the relationship between the Bank and stakeholders through publication of the Bank's activities, as well as maintaining fairness, consistency, and transparency regarding matters related to corporate governance and corporate actions. In addition, the Corporate Secretary plays a role in monitoring the Bank's compliance with the rules and regulations applicable to the Bank, particularly regulations in the capital market sector.

Legal Basis

1. Regulation of the Financial Service Authority No. 35/POJK.04/2014 regarding Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies.
2. Regulation of the Indonesia Stock Exchange No. I-A regarding Establishment of Corporate Secretary.

Corporate Secretary of Bank Mega was appointed based on a report to the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Financial Services Authority with Letter No.: 262/DIRBM-COAF/15 dated November 2, 2015 and also acted as Corporate Affairs Head.

Corporate Secretary Profile

Corporate Secretary of Bank Mega is Christiana M. Damanik, and her profile is presented in the section of Profile of Corporate Secretary in the Chapter of Company Profile in this Annual Report.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Following the development of the Capital Market, especially the regulations in force in the Capital Market sector.
2. Providing services for any information needed by shareholders and the public regarding the condition of the Bank, such as requests for Annual Reports and Annual General Meetings of Shareholders.
3. Providing input for the Board of Directors to comply with Capital Market regulations and their implementation regulations.
4. As a liaison (contact person) between Bank Mega and the Financial Services Authority, Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), other regulators and the public.

5. Preparing a Special List of Shares.
6. Responsible for the availability of Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting and Joint Meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.
7. Preparing the necessary materials related to reports/routine activities of the Board of Directors to be submitted to external parties.
8. Responsible for the implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Competency Development

To support the implementation of her duties and responsibilities, as well as to broaden her knowledge and relations, the Corporate Secretary participates in competency development programs held by the Bank or third parties. Competency development program which was attended by Corporate Secretary in 2022 can be seen in the Corporate Secretary sections

Duty Implementation of the Corporate Secretary

During 2022, Corporate Secretary has conducted its duties, including:

1. Providing services for any information needed by shareholders and the public related to the condition of Bank Mega, such as requests for Annual Reports and the implementation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
2. Submit periodic reports and incidental reports to the Financial Services Authority, Bank Indonesia, the Deposit Insurance Agency ("LPS") and the Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX").
3. Conveying information disclosure to the public through PT BEI (IDX).
4. Follow the development of the capital market including any new regulations and provide the latest information and input to the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and work units related to the existence of new capital market regulations.

Information Disclosure

Throughout 2022, the Bank submitted reports as a form of information disclosure carried out by the Corporate Secretary. The submission of such information includes:

Outgoing Mail List Table 2022

NO	DATE	SUBJECT	PURPOSE
1	January 07, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 December 2021	OJK ; BEI
2	January 07, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per December 2021	OJK ; BEI
3	January 12, 2022	Information of PT Bank Mega Tbk. AGMS	OJK ; BEI
4	January 19, 2022	Announcement of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Submission of Information Disclosure on Plan of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Bonus Share Distribution	OJK ; BEI
5	January 31, 2022	Report on Business Group Structure	OJK ; BEI
6	February 03, 2022	Submission of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Annual Report and Sustainability Report 2021	OJK ; BEI
7	February 03, 2022	Invitation of AGMS 2022	OJK ; BEI
8	February 03, 2022	Financial Report per 31 December 2021	OJK ; BEI
9	February 03, 2022	Request of Preliminary Approval for Plan of Additional Share Listing in relation to Capitalization of Retained Earnings and Capitalization of Additional Paid-in Capital (Agio Share) per 31 December 2021, will be distributed as Bonus Shares to Shareholders of the Company	OJK ; BEI
10	February 10, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per January 2022	OJK ; BEI
11	February 10, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 January 2022	OJK ; BEI
12	February 11, 2022	Information of Public Expose	OJK ; BEI
13	February 22, 2022	Submission of Public Expose Material	OJK ; BEI
14	February 25, 2022	Advertisement of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Financial Report per 31 December 2021	OJK ; BEI
15	March 02, 2022	Request of Listing of Additional Shares related to Capitalization of Retained Earnings and Capitalization of Additional Paid-in Capital (Agio Share) per 31 December 2021, will be distributed as Bonus Shares to Shareholders of the Company	OJK ; BEI
16	March 02, 2022	Submission of Summary of Deeds of Meeting and Resolutions of PT Bank Mega Tbk. AGMS	OJK ; BEI
17	March 04, 2022	Report of Result of Public Expose 2022	OJK ; BEI
18	March 09, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per February 2022	OJK ; BEI
19	March 10, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 28 February 2022	OJK ; BEI
20	March 15, 2022	Submission of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Articles of Association	OJK ; BEI
21	March 15, 2022	Report of Affiliated Transaction between PT Bank Mega Tbk. and PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	OJK ; BEI
22	March 16, 2022	Instruction for the Distribution of Bonus Share on shares of PT Bank Mega Tbk. (MEGA)	KSEI
23	March 16, 2022	Instruction for the Distribution of Cash Dividend and Stock Dividend on shares of PT Bank Mega Tbk. (MEGA)	KSEI
24	March 17, 2022	Submission of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Articles of Association	OJK ; BEI
25	March 17, 2022	Submission of Report of Affiliated Transaction	OJK ; BEI
26	March 24, 2022	Submission of Revision on PT Bank Mega Tbk. Annual Report and Sustainability Report 2021	OJK ; BEI
27	March 31, 2022	Explanation of News regarding Bank Mega	BEI
28	31 Maret 2022	Advertisement of Information Disclosure on Financial Report of PT Mega Corpora and Subsidiaries	OJK ; BEI
29	April 06, 2022	Report of Securities Listing	BEI
30	April 06, 2022	Report of Changes in the Composition of Ownership	OJK
31	April 06, 2022	Submission of Report of the Distribution of Bonus Share	OJK ; BEI

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
CORPORATE SECRETARY

NO	DATE	SUBJECT	PURPOSE
32	April 07, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per March 2022	OJK ; BEI
33	April 08, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 March 2022	OJK ; BEI
34	April 28, 2022	Submission of Interim Financial Report March 2022	OJK ; BEI
35	April 28, 2022	Advertisement of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Financial Report per 31 March 2022	OJK ; BEI
36	May 09, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per April 2022	OJK ; BEI
37	May 09, 2022	Submission of PT Mega Corpora (Holding Company of PT Bank Mega Tbk.) Annual Report 2021	OJK ; BEI
38	May 10, 2022	Report of Foreign Debt, period of 30 April 2022	OJK ; BEI
39	June 08, 2022	Submission of Affiliate Transaction	OJK ; BEI
40	June 08, 2022	Submission of Proof of Advertisement of Affiliated Transaction of Assets & Liabilities Transfer	OJK ; BEI
41	June 09, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 May 2022	OJK ; BEI
42	July 08, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per June 2022	OJK ; BEI
43	July 11, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 30 June 2022	OJK ; BEI
44	July 12, 2022	Report of Structure of Organization of PT Bank Mega Tbk.	OJK
45	July 15, 2022	Explanation related to Stock Exchange	BEI
46	July 29, 2022	Publication of Financial Report of PT Bank Mega Tbk. per 30 June 2022	OJK ; BEI
47	July 29, 2022	Submission of Interim Financial Report June 2022	OJK ; BEI
48	August 08, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per July 2022	OJK ; BEI
49	August 08, 2022	Response to review of Financial Report	OJK ; BEI
50	August 10, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 July 2022	OJK ; BEI
51	August 15, 2022	Publication of Financial Report of PT Mega Corpora and Subsidiaries per 31 July 2022	OJK ; BEI
52	August 15, 2022	Submission of Proof of Advertisement of Financial Report Publication of PT Mega Corpora and Subsidiaries	OJK ; BEI
53	September 05, 2022	Submission of Affiliated Transaction	OJK ; BEI
54	September 08, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 August 2022	OJK ; BEI
55	September 08, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per August 2022	OJK ; BEI
56	October 01, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per September 2022	OJK ; BEI
57	October 01, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 30 September 2022	OJK ; BEI
58	October 31, 2022	Publication of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Financial Report per 30 September 2022	OJK ; BEI
59	October 31, 2022	Submission of Interim Financial Report September 2022	OJK ; BEI
60	November 09, 2022	Submission of Report of Affiliated Transaction	OJK ; BEI
61	November 10, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per October 2022	OJK ; BEI
62	November 10, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 31 October 2022	OJK ; BEI
63	November 30, 2022	Report of Plan and Implementation of Education Activities 2023	BI
64	December 07, 2022	Report on Foreign Debt, period of 30 November 2022	OJK ; BEI
65	December 07, 2022	Report on Activity of Share Registration per November 2022	OJK ; BEI
66	December 20, 2022	Submission of Report of Affiliated Transaction	OJK ; BEI
67	December 20, 2022	Report of Data Updates of Beneficial Owner of PT Bank Mega Tbk.	OJK
68	December 29, 2022	Submission of Report of Affiliated Transaction	OJK ; BEI

Press Release 2022

NO	HEADING	DATE
1	Great Results in the Year of Economic Recovery – Public Expose	25-Feb
2	AGMS – Bank Mega Distributed Cash Dividend of Rp2.8 trillion and Bonus Share on Capitalization of Retained Earnings and Capitalization of Additional Paid-in Capital (Agiro Share)	25-Feb
3	Mega Travel Fair Reopens with Various Attractive Offers	25-Mar
4	Bank Mega and BIN Organize Covid-19 Booster Vaccination	19-Apr
5	Mega Peduli: Bank Mega Distributes Food Packages	22-Apr
6	Bank Mega Performance for the Period of March 2022	28-Apr
7	“Meriah Bareng Mega” Comes Back with More Valuable Prizes	6-Jul
8	Bank Mega Inaugurates Relocation of Surabaya Regional Office and Surabaya – Trans Icon Branch Office	5-Aug
9	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Jakarta	14-Aug
10	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Surabaya	11-Sep
11	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Samarinda	18-Sep
12	Experience the Unforgettable Journey at Mega Travel Fair	22-Sep
13	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Bandung	25-Sep
14	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Makassar	25-Sep
15	Experience the Unforgettable Journey at Mega Travel Fair – Bandung	30-Sep
16	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Semarang	2-Oct
17	Mega Travel Fair: Experience the Unforgettable Journey –Makassar	7-Oct
18	Bank Mega Achieves ISO 27001:2013 Certification	11-Oct
19	Prize Drawing of “Menonton FIFA World Cup 2022 di Qatar” for Holders of Mega Visa Credit Card	12-Oct
20	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Medan	16-Oct
21	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Denpasar	30-Oct
22	Get Various Prizes with “Meriah Bareng Mega” Program – Pontianak	30-Oct
23	Visa and Bank Mega Send Mega Visa Credit Card Holders to Qatar to Watch FIFA World Cup 2022 Game Live	18-Nov

AntaVaya the SMART way to travel

MEGA Travel Fair

KEMBALI HADIR

Food Society B - Kota Kasablanka
24 - 27 Maret 2022

Happy Hour
Pukul 10.00 - 12.00
Diskon hingga 50%
Tiket Pesawat Ke Seluruh Dunia

Tiket Pesawat
Potongan Harga hingga Rp3juta + Diskon 5%

Paket Tour
Diskon 5% + 10%

Cruise
Diskon 5% + 10%

BANK MEGA

INTERNAL AUDIT (IADT)

One of the important parts of internal control of Bank Mega is the Internal Audit. This unit carries out important role in protecting and improving operational activities of Bank Mega business.

Legal Basis

Internal Audit carries out its function and duties based on Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 1/POJK.03/2019 regarding Implementation of the Internal Audit Function in Commercial Banks.

Internal Audit Charter

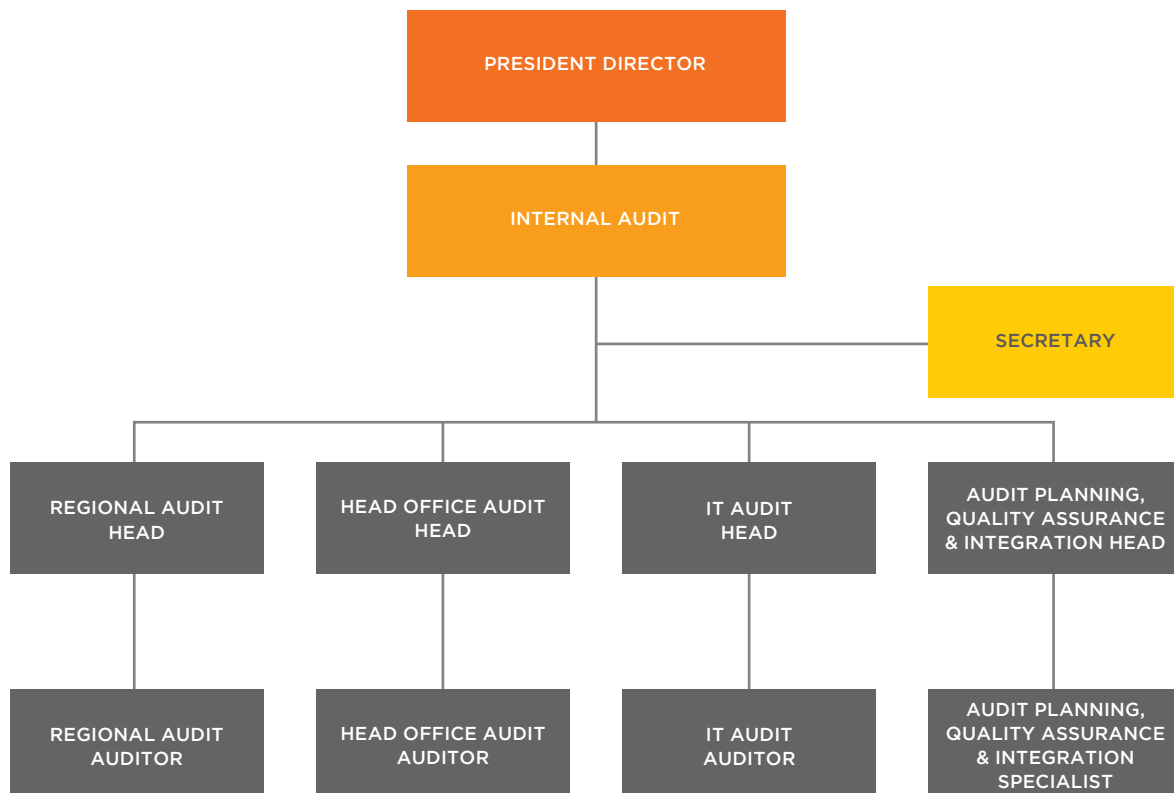
In addition to the OJK Regulation, Internal Audit Bank Mega has an Internal Audit Charter which was updated on 18 April 2022 and contains of Mission/ Objectives, Scope of Internal Audit Activities, Authorities, Positions, Duties and Responsibilities of Internal Audit Unit.

Appointing and Dismissing of the Head of Internal Audit

Based on POJK Number: 1/POJK.03/2019 concerning Implementation of the Internal Audit Function in Commercial Banks, the Head of SKAI is appointed and dismissed by the President Director after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee.

Position and Structure of Internal Audit

By structure Internal Audit (IADT) is positioned under the President Director and is independent from operational units.



The Internal Audit Head reports directly to the President Director, and in carrying out its duties, IADT submits a report to the President Director or the Board of Commissioners and a copy is submitted to the Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee and the Compliance Director. The Internal Audit Head is appointed and dismissed by the President Director after obtaining approval from the Board of Commissioners and taking into account the recommendations of the Audit Committee, and is reported to the Financial Services Authority. Internal Auditor is responsible by structure level through Head of Audit Unit to Head of Internal Audit.

Profile of Head of Internal Audit

Head of Internal Audit Bank Mega is Aloysius Ary Satrio, appointed as of 1 October 2020. His profile is presented in the section of Executive Officers Profile, in the Chapter of Company Profile in this Annual Report.

Independency and Objectivity of Internal Audit

In maintaining independence and supporting the smooth running of the audit, the Internal Audit Head can communicate directly with the President Director, as well as with Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee to inform various matters related to audit activity.

Throughout 2022, Internal Audit Head communicated intensively and directly with the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee to inform various matters related to audit activity. In addition, Internal Audit Head submitted Monthly Report of Audit Findings Recapitulation to President Director, Board of Commissioners and Audit Committee.

In discharging its duties, every member of Internal Audit is required to make statement that they do not have family/financial/other interest relation with audit object and/or party that will be audited which will potentially influencing the objectivity of audit.

Throughout 2022, Internal Audit has conducted its function and audit activities independently. There was no conflict of interest, or limitation of scope and access to data, personnel or property that might impair the objectivity of audit activity.

Code of Ethics

Specifically on the subject of Code of Ethics for Auditors, Audit Charter stipulates the followings:

1. Integrity

- a. Always carries out one's duties with utmost honesty, earnesty and responsibility.
- b. Always comply with the prevailing regulation/ law and professional standard.
- c. Never to take part in illegal activity or to participate in dishonorable activity.

2. Objectivity

- a. To show high professional objectivity in procuring, evaluating and communicating information related to activity or audit process.
- b. To conduct balanced judgement based on facts, not assumption, and considers all relevant facts and not be influenced by personal interest or that of certain parties.
- c. Have the obligation to disclose all material facts known/found from assignment, while failing to disclose such facts might result in different conclusion and meaning of audit finding report.
- d. Must rely on evidence or testimony that are authentic, competent and sufficient that are gathered during investigation and must reevaluate those facts prior preparation of audit report.

3. Independency

- a. Freedom to determine the method, scope, manner, technique and approach of audit that will be used and the result reporting.
- b. Ability to express one's view and opinion without influence or pressure from any parties.
- c. Free from conflict of interest related to object or activity of audit and in the case of Internal Audit having a conflict of interest, then the auditor must declare its case of conflict of interest and so will be release of the audit activity of certain object or activity.
- d. Does not engage in activity of operational nature outside of internal audit activity.

4. Confidentiality

Internal Auditor must respect and guard protect the value and ownership of information/data received during audit activity and must not disclose said information/data in any way whatsoever without proper authorization, unless there is a legal or professional obligation to do so.

5. Competency

Internal Auditor should applies knowledge, skills, capability and experience that he/she has in implementing audit activity and to continue to develop oneself sustainably.

Duties and Responsibilities of Internal Audit

Duties and responsibilities of Head of Internal Audit is recorded in the Audit Charter that is in line with Regulation of Financial Service Authority (POJK) No.1/POJK.03/2019 concerning Implementation of Internal Audit Function at Commercial Bank, as follows:

1. To prepare and implement Yearly Audit Work Plan (RKAT) and to allocate budget for audit function works. RKAT and budget allocation are approved by President Director and the Board of Commissioners upon recommendation from Audit Committee.
2. To assists the duties of the President Director and the Board of Commissioners in supervision duties by describing the operational, including the planning, implementation and monitoring of audit results.
3. To analyze, rate, evaluate and to test the sufficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of governance, risk management and internal control in finance, accountancy, operational, human resource, information technology, marketing and other activities of the Bank through audit process.

4. To identify all possibilities to improve and enhance the efficiency of resource and funds utilization.
5. To give objective advice of improvement in activities under inspection to all levels of management.
6. To monitor, analyze and report the implementation of follow-up of improvement that has been agreed by the management of the audited work unit.
7. To conduct special investigation, if needed, as long as independency of Internal Audit is not compromised.
8. In the implementation of its function as Integrated Internal Audit Work Unit, and with reference to the Guideline of Integrated Governance of Financial Conglomerate of PT Mega Corpora:
 - a. To monitor the implementation of internal audit at each related Financial Service Institution in the Financial Conglomerate;
 - b. To submit report of implementation monitoring of integrated audit to the Director who is appointed to conduct supervision of Financial Service Institution in the Financial Conglomerates and to the Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity and the Director who heads the compliance function in Main Entity.

Number of Auditors

As per the end of December 2022, Internal Audit was supported by human resources that is mostly certified in risk management, as follows:

NO.	RISK MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	REMARK
1.	Level 1	32 persons	Auditor/Specialist
2.	Level 2	1 person	Auditor
3.	Level 3	6 persons	Team Leader/Audit Head
4.	Level 4	2 persons	IADT Head/Team Leader
5.	Not yet	1 person	IADT Secretary
TOTAL IADT EMPLOYEES		42 persons	

Competency Development

Internal Audit improves the quality of human resource skills periodically and sustainably through seminar and training programs, including:

NAME OF TRAINING/ CONVERENCE/WORKSHOP	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Socialization of Performance 2022	2
Readiness of Financial Services Industry in Supporting Digital Literacy for Consumer of Financial Services	8
Preventing and Combating Financial Crime in Financial Services Industry	2
Digital Governance: Prerequisite in Supporting Digital Information	2
Training Wholesale Credit - Key Risks & Audit Focus	2
From Hybrid Bank To Digital Bank	4
Challenges and Cyber Crime Mitigation and Enhancement of Cyber Security in Financial Services Industry	2
Training New Employee Induction Program (NEIP) March 2022 Period	1
Virtual Socialization: Introduction to Implementation of Information Safety System Based on ISO 27001:2013	6
Cross Border Digital Payment System and Development of Central Bank for Digital Currency	3
Development Training and Certification Exam on Risk Management Level 1 Batch 3	1
Leadership Post Program, Graduates of MMDP Batch 11 and 12	1
Training: New Employee Induction Program (NEIP) June 2022 Period	2
IT Audit: Audit of Management of Information Technology Based on Risk Management	1
Effective Quality Assessment: Ensuring Internal Audit's Quality and Value	1
Digital Governance Webinar: Prerequisite in Supporting Digital Information	3
Workshop on Internal Audit Standard & Professional Code of Ethics	1
Training: New Employee Induction Program (NEIP) September 2022 Period	2
Fundamental Data Analytics Batch 2 Post Program MMDP September 2022	1
Certification of Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) - Advanced Level	1
Workshop: Audit Guideline for Examination of Data SCV Quality and System Reliability	2
Webinar on Consumer Protection in Digital Era	3
How to Write Report of Result of Effective Investigation for Operations Control Team and Internal Audit Work Unit	5
Workshop: COSO Based Internal Control	1
Smart Financial Planning Virtual Training (Webinar)	17
Certification of Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) - Managerial Level	1

Implementation of Audit Duties in 2022

Throughout 2022 IADT has carried out its duties and responsibility in accordance with the mandate from the Management, OJK and Bank Indonesia.

During this period there were a number of important achievements which strongly support the creation of a work environment that is prudent and in harmony with the spirit of corporate governance and risk management in a business organization structure that continues to grow. Some of these achievements are as follows:

1. Conducted operational and business audits of 75 Branch Offices/Sub-branch Offices/Cash Offices.
2. Conducted Audits of 30 Divisions, Thematic Audit and Mandatory Audit according to Regulator at Non Operational Headquarters (KPNO).
3. Conducted an Audit of Mega Oto Joint Financing (MOJF) in 5 Partner Offices.
4. Conducted APU PPT Audit, Risk Management, Anti Fraud, and Consumer Service and Consumer Protection against 3 Branch Offices/Sub-Branch Office.
5. Conducted an Information System Technology (TSI) Audit of 7 Regulator Mandatory, 2 Thematic Information Technology Service Provider (PJTl), 5 Applications, and 12 Sub-branch Offices.
6. Monitoring the internal audit findings at all auditees.
7. Monitoring the implementation of internal audit at 10 Financial Services Institutions (LJK) in the Mega Corpora group.
8. Acting as a Bank Indonesia/Financial Services Authority Counterpart

Audit results were submitted in Report of Audit Result (LHA) containing all findings and response from audited parties (auditee), and auditee commitment to complete the audit findings in the time period that was determined. As a follow up to the audit result/investigation, Internal Audit requested evidence of improvement together with supporting document.

Those follow ups will be continuously carried out until all problems are solved by auditees.

Audit Plan for 2023

In 2023 Internal Audit will conduct audit on 116 audit objects, as follows:

- a. Inspection of Regulator Mandatory category of 19 objects.
- b. Regular inspection category at Head Office and business partners of 30 objects.
- c. Thematic inspection category of 7 objects.
- d. Inspection of Regional Offices category of 3 offices.
- e. Inspection of Branch Offices category of 2 offices.
- f. Inspection of Sub-branch Offices category of 55 offices.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The Compliance function plays an important role in strengthening the Bank's structure against risk exposures that may occur in advances in information technology, globalization and financial market integration. The compliance function also ensures the fulfillment of various laws and regulations as well as the fulfillment of commitments with the competent authorities.

Legal Basis

Implementation of the Compliance Function at Bank Mega refers to the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 46/POJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of the Compliance Function for Commercial Banks.

Compliance Structure

Bank Mega has appointed a Director as head of compliance function that is Director of Compliance and Human Capital and Compliance & GCG Work Unit that is independent from operational work units. Organization structure of Compliance and Human Capital Directorate refers to Decision Letter No.025/DIRBM/21 dated 29 Maret 2021 and effective as of 1 April 2021.

In implementing compliance function, Director of Compliance and Human Capital together with Compliance Work Unit have submitted Compliance Report as follows:

1. Report to OJK :

- a. Compliance Report Semester I – 2022 with Letter No.041/DIR-CHC/2022 dated 28 July 2022. Against the report, OJK has responded through letter No. S-188/PB.312/2022 dated 7 September 2022 concerning Result of Evaluation on Compliance Report and Anti-Fraud Strategy Report for Semester I year 2022 of PT Bank Mega Tbk.
- b. Compliance Report Semester II – 2022 with Letter No.004/DIR-CHC/2023 dated 24 January 2023.

2. Report to President Director (with copy of letter to the Board of Commissioners):

- a. Compliance Report Quarter I year 2022 through Office Memorandum No.MD.029/DIR-CHC/22 dated 26 April 2022.
- b. Compliance Report Quarter III year 2022 through Office Memorandum No.MD.065/DIR-CHC/22 dated 25 October 2022.

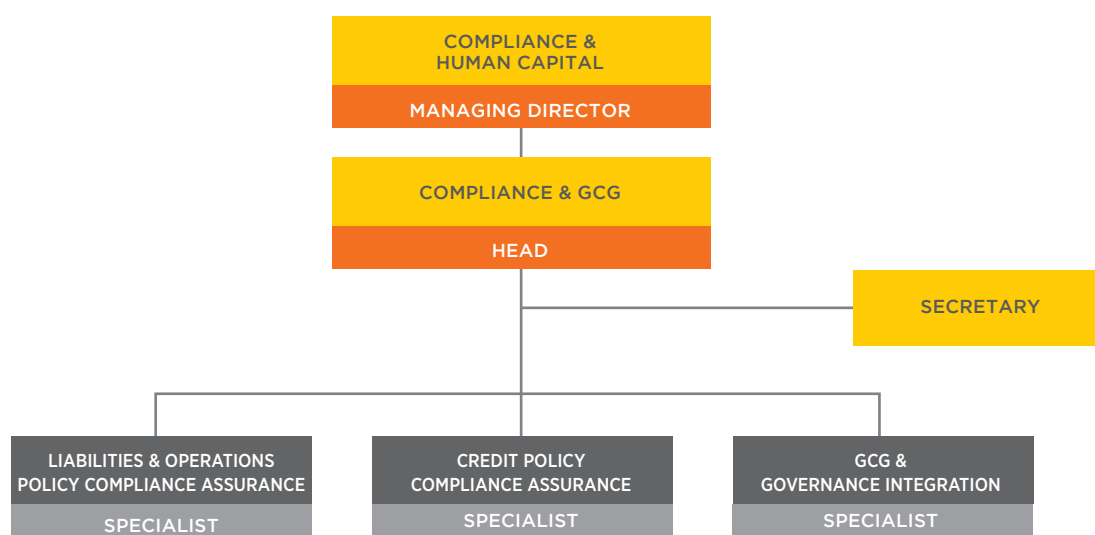
Compliance Framework

1. Create measurements in order to support the compliance culture awareness to all Bank's business activities in all level of organizations.
2. Identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling the compliance risk by referring to the applicable Financial Services Authority Regulations (POJK) (in coordination with SKMR).
3. Carried out some efforts to ensure that the policies and procedures, and Bank's business activities has accordance with the regulations of Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia (BI), and the prevailing laws and regulations.
4. Conducted review and/or recommend to update and improve the existing policies and procedures and/or will be issued by Bank in order to comply with the regulations of Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia (BI), and the prevailing laws and regulations.
5. Ensured the Bank compliance to Bank's commitment to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia (BI), and other regulators.
6. Socialization on the relevant matters with the Compliance Functions and the applicable policies and procedures.
7. Act as contact person to solve the issues of Bank's compliance either internal and external parties.
8. Make a compliance check list of plans for the issuance of new products, synergy cooperation in one Bank Business Group (KUB) and the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate.
9. Coordinating in the report creation related to the compliance functions in accordance with the applicable regulations of Financial Services Authority (OJK), such as:
 - a. Compliance Report as stipulated in the applicable regulation of Financial Services Authority (OJK)..
 - b. The compliance work plan as stated in the Bank's Business Plan.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

- c. Special Report (if there is a significant deviation from the regulations of Financial Services Authority (OJK)/Bank Indonesia and/ or the applicable laws and regulations which is intended to the Financial Services Authority (OJK).
10. Conduct self-assessment to implement Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and create the report of GCG Implementation in accordance with the Financial Services Authority regulation.
11. Act as an Integrated Governance Work Unit (Integrated Governance in Financial Conglomerate of Mega Corpora), and conduct self-assessment of Integrated Governance implementation (TKT) as well as reporting the TKT implementation to OJK.

Organizational Structure of the Compliance Task Force



Implementation of Compliance Function

For the implementation of the Compliance function, the Compliance & Good Corporate Governance (CGCG) unit, has done the following measures:

1. **Review of Draft Policy**
 - a. Reviewing the draft product & operational policy, including new Bank product policies.
 - b. Reviewing the draft credit policy, including the new Bank product policy.
 - c. Reviewing the draft policies related to the implementation of the compliance and governance functions.
2. **Monitoring of Credit Provision**
 - a. Reviewing loan application proposals with certain ceilings and cooperation proposals in the context of lending (co-financing and others).
 - b. Monitoring credit quality.
 - c. Monitoring the achievement of SME loans and loans to productive businesses.
3. **Implementation of Provision Socialization**

As an effort to increase employee awareness of compliance risk and to grow and realize the implementation of a compliance culture at all levels of the Bank's organization and business activities, the CGCG unit, has carried out the following steps:

a. Direct Socialization activities :

1. Becoming a facilitator in training programs such as training for new employees, employees who take part in career development programs, namely: *Mega Management Development Program* (MMDP), *Operation Supervisor Development Program* (OSDP), dan *IT Development Program* (ITDP).
2. Organizing socialization / training on Improving the Implementation of a Culture of Compliance and Governance for Regional and Branch Office Officials with discussion materials:
 - Compliance and Governance Function
 - Anti Fraud Strategy
 - APU PPT Implementation

b. Indirect Socialization activities :

1. Bank Mega's internal website media which can be accessed by all employees.
2. Making Service Memo to all work units and Branch / Sub-Branch Offices about internal and external provisions issued monthly. During 2022, 12 Service Memos were made.
3. Creating a Reminder Memo for the work unit related to the implementation of a provision requiring a review of internal provisions and/or preparation of an action plan for its implementation. During 2022, 40 Reminder Memos were made.

4. Monitoring the Prudential Principle

Monitoring of compliance with OJK and BI regulations as well as the implementation of the Bank's prudential principles in compliance with capital, liquidity, Lending Maximum Limits, asset/credit quality, Statutory Reserves and foreign exchange management.

5. Development of Bank Operational Activities

Based on the analysis of the Internal Audit Findings Report in the field of operations, funding and credit for 2022, 36 Guidance Service Memos were made which were addressed to work unit leaders at Head Office, Regional and Branch Offices to improve the function of supervision and development.

Guidance through Service Memos is one of the efforts to reduce repetitive and high-risk audit findings (or similar findings in several branch offices) which is expected to improve compliance culture, where all work unit leaders at Head Office, Regional and Branch Offices are expected to:

- a. Ensure that every operational/funding/credit activity is in accordance with applicable policies and procedures as well as the limits of the granted authority.
- b. Ensure the dual control (check & balance) in various operational/funding/credit activities and based on the prudential principles of the Bank.
- c. Ensure that each employee has carried out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with their respective job descriptions.
- d. Increase employee knowledge by discussing policies and procedures on an ongoing basis as well as fostering a culture of compliance and risk awareness.
- e. Provide suggestions/improvements on policies and procedures that are no longer appropriate/relevant to the conditions of operational/funding/credit activities, while still taking into account risks and prioritizing the prudential principles of the Bank..

6. Assessment of the completeness of the Synergy Cooperation Agreement document carried out by Bank Mega with Banks in the Bank Business Group.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Internal Control System is an important component in the Bank's management and is the basis for sound and safe Bank operations. An effective Internal Control System can help management maintain bank assets, ensure the availability of reliable financial and managerial reporting, improve compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and reduce the risk of losses, irregularities and violations of prudential aspects.

The implementation of the internal control system at Bank Mega refers to the OJK Circular Letter No. 35/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning Guidelines for Internal Control Standards for Commercial Banks. The implementation of risk management and internal control systems is the joint responsibility of all management and employees of the Bank. Risk awareness continues to be instilled at every level of the organization.

Periodically, Bank Mega conducts a review of the adequacy of the separation of duties, dual control/dual custody, policies and procedures for the implementation of the internal control system in order to provide adequate assurance.

Implementation of the Internal Control System

Compliance with COSO (Internal Control Framework)

Bank Mega implements an internal control system consisting of two important aspects, namely operational control and financial control. Internal control over the Bank's operations and Financial Reporting is carried out based on the international COSO - Internal Control Integrated Framework which includes 5 (five) control components, namely:

1. Control Environment
2. Risk Assessment
3. Control Activities
4. Information and Communication
5. Monitoring Activities

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Internal Control System

Bank Mega implements an internal control system in accordance with the Internal Control Integrated Framework that has been issued by COSO in conducting the evaluation. Control activities are planned and implemented in advance to control risks that may affect performance or result in bank losses. Issues related to the adequacy of internal control have been reported to the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and the Audit Committee and they have taken follow-up measures to minimize risk.

LEGAL CASES

Legal Issues that occur until December 31, 2022 and their settlement status

LEGAL CASES	TOTAL
Telah berkekuatan hukum tetap	920 cases
Dalam proses penyelesaian	151 cases
TOTAL	1,071 cases

All of these legal cases are civil cases with a brief description as follows:

1. Total civil cases that have been completed by litigation that has permanent legal force (*inkracht van gewijsde*) at the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court levels handled by Bank Mega up to December 2022 are 960 cases. Meanwhile, 151 cases are still in the process of completion at the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court levels
2. Most of the civil cases handled by Bank Mega are legal matters based on the following matters:
 - a. Disputes with debtors and third parties (*derden verzet*)
 - b. Disputes caused by unfulfilled requirements of legal subjects
 - c. Disputes over collateral ownership related to PKPU/Bankruptcy
 - d. Industrial Relations Disputes.
 - e. State Administrative Disputes.

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTION

During 2022, the Bank received administrative sanctions in the form of fines from regulators (OJK and BI) with a frequency of 18 (eighteen) times and a

nominal fine of Rp453,800,000,-. This condition has decreased quite significantly nominally compared to 2021, although the frequency has increased slightly.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct applicable to Bank Mega is included in the Integrity Commitment.

The Integrity commitment include:

1. Integrity Commitment Charter
2. Management and Employee Commitment
3. Integrity Commitment Benefits
4. GCG Principles
5. Work Ethics and Culture
6. Code of Conduct
7. Obligations for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Employees
8. Prohibition for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Employees, Conflict of Interest
9. Anti-fraud Declaration
10. Sanctions

Code of Conduct Socialization

The Code of Conduct is disseminated through the “e-Komitmen Integritas” system with the implementation process as outlined in the Circular Letter of the Board of Directors No. SE 148/DIRBMPMOC/20 dated August 24, 2020.

Code of Conduct Commitment Statement

The Integrity Commitment applies to all Bank Mega employees regardless of their position in Bank Mega.

All Board of Commissioners and Directors of Bank Mega has signed the charter of Statement for Commitment, Integrity, to comply with each item in Code of Conduct.

Ethics Related to Stakeholders

All Bank Mega Personnel should act objectively, professionally, independently, and commit to ethic and moral values, fair, transparent, consistent, and uphold honest and commitment to the Company's interests and stakeholders.

Violations and Sanctions

Violations of the Integrity Commitment will be firmly enforced based on company regulations and the policies of the Board of Directors and applicable laws and regulations.

Corporate Culture

The corporate culture is established from the core values of Bank Mega which are the basis for implementing the activities of the Bank's management and all the work units. In its implementation, Corporate Culture is also expected to be a guide for all Bank employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in their efforts to achieve the goals set by the Bank.

The Bank's core values that are expected to become a culture are:

1. Dynamic
2. Entrepreneurship
3. Trust
4. Ethics
5. Commitment
6. Synergy

IMPLEMENTATION OF **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTER-TERRORISM FINANCING/FINANCING OF PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (APU PPT/PPSPM)**

The implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML & CFT) program is an obligation for all parties, particularly for Bank as providers of financial services. Bank is required or under obligation to have a risk mitigation mechanism against the possibility of Bank to be utilized by actors of money laundering and terrorism financing and or financing for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is crucial to have commitment of all parties to support the movement of eradication of money laundering, terrorism financing and financing for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

As one of private national banks that possess a vast network all over Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI), Bank Mega has high potential to be misused as medium or channels for money laundering activities or terrorism financing and or financing for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, Bank Mega strives to carry out prevention and risk mitigation effort through the implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML & CFT) program with Risk Based Approach (RBA).

Policy and Procedure of AML & CFT Program Implementation

Based on regulation of OJK (POJK) No.12/POJK.01/2017 as amended with POJK No.23/POJK.01/2019 concerning the Implementation of AML & CFT Program in Financial Service Sector, Bank has in place Policy and Procedure of AML & CFT Program Implementation that is in line with the regulation of OJK, covering among others:

1. Implementation of program pillars of AML & CFT.
2. Procedure of Customer Due Diligence (CDD) and/or Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) against potential customer/customer/Beneficial Owner (BO)/Walk in Customer (WIC).
3. Procedure of obligatory screening implementation.
4. Procedure of customer profile monitoring, and transaction monitoring of customer and walk in customer (WIC).
5. Procedure of customer data updating.
6. Procedure of refusal of account opening, transaction and account closing.

7. Procedure of the implementation of AML & CFT risk assessment.
8. Procedure of funds transfer.
9. Procedure of cross border correspondence banking (CBCB).
10. Procedure of implementation of LTKT, LTKL, LTKM/LTKMP reporting.
11. Procedure of implementation of AML & CFT program reporting to the Management.

AML & CFT Program in 2022

In order to support the implementation of regulations on AML & CFT Program, Bank Mega has conducted risk based AML & CFT work program as follows:

1. Conducted assessment of TPPU and TPPT/PPSM risk at the branch office operational network through risk based approach, with the implementation of evaluation of Inherent Risk and control effectiveness.
2. Preparation and/or conducting adjustment on the internal rules concerning the implementation of AML & CFT Program to be in line with prevailing external rules.
3. Delivery of opinion, assistance and discussion with business units concerning implementation of AML & CFT.
4. Regular assistance to all branch offices through the distribution of list of data containing data that need to be followed-up and/or up-dated.
5. Conducted Data Up-dating Program regularly in line with prevailing rules and made arrangement for the Bank to submit Target and Realization of Customer Data Up-dating yearly to OJK.
6. To fulfill customer screening obligation, Bank Mega has 6 (six) types of source of data as follows:
 - a. List of Suspected Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations and Register of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
 - b. List of Politically Exposed Person (PEP) and affiliates of PEP.
 - c. List of Organizer of On-line Gambling.
 - d. List of Illegal On-line Financing (Illegal Pinjol).
 - e. List of Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).
 - f. United Nations List.

Customer screening obligation is carried out for new customer and also regularly according to the schedule for customer data up-dating.

7. Conducted training of AML & CFT Program for new employee through activity of on-boarding training, and also through monitoring of level of attendance in e-learning version 2022 for employees that are included in the list of said e-learning training obligation.
8. Formed AML Forum for branch offices with varied discussion topics and presented in the form of question and answer (Q&A) for easier understanding of the subject of AML & CFT Program implementation.
9. Conducted enhancement of competency and awareness of all employees of Bank Mega, especially employees in the AMLA Division that is related to the implementation of AML & CFT Program, through certification, refreshment, socialization and training.
10. Conducted quality improvement in the submission of the Suspicious Financial Transaction Report (LTKM), Cash Financial Transaction Report (LTKT), Foreign Financial Transaction Report (LTKL) and Integrated Service User System (SIPESAT) according to rules of Regulator.
11. Conducted improvement of supporting apps in the implementation of AML & CFT Program, among others the development of internal apps that will be used for obligatory reporting stipulated in the AML PPATK.
12. Continued to build and foster good relationship as well as to cooperate with Regulator personnel and law enforcement personnel, especially in the fulfillment of customer data and/or information request.
13. Actively participated in work programs or activities organized by Regulator, related to:
 - a. Preparation of National Risk Assessment (NRA):
 - Method used in the implementation of NRA is through data gathering of requested information of reportee, to LPP (Lembaga Pengatur dan Pemeriksa) and APGAKUM (Law Enforcement Personnel) with the aim for:
 - Analyzing level of susceptibility based on area, reportee, related product/service and transaction pattern.
 - Identifying weakness and lack of regulation system and susceptibility of law enforcement in the handling of TPPU TPPT/PPSPM.
 - b. Implementation of FIR (Financial Integrated Rating/Report) of PPATK.
 - Financial integrated rating or reporting is an assessment through questioner with enclosure of supporting data and followed-up with in depth interview. Assessment is done based on qualitative and quantitative data related to evaluation of reportee integrity in supporting the effectiveness of AML & CFT Program implementation.
 - c. Commemoration of 2 Decades of National AML & CFT Movement
 - In the occasion of commemoration of 2 Decades of National AML & CFT Movement in Indonesia, PPATK (Center of Reporting and Analysis of Financial Transaction) has organized several activities with the theme of "20 Years of AML & CFT Movement in Indonesia: Progressing Without Money Laundering and Financing to Terrorism to Create Strong, Integrated and Sustainable Financial System".

Bank Mega's contribution to the commemoration events among others are:

1. Support of socialization in the form of standing banner with mention of "20 Years of AML & CFT Movement in Indonesia" placed in all regional offices.
2. Support of socialization in the form of flyer of "20 Years of AML & CFT Movement in Indonesia" presented in Bank Mega's website.
3. Technical support in the form of tree planting in relation to "20 Years of AML & CFT Movement". Tree planting activity was done together with nine other banks under the coordination of FKDKP (Communication Forum of Banking Compliance Directors), at Desa Ngargoretno, Magelang Regency, Central Java.

Bank Mega contributes 100 bamboo trees every year for the following 5 years.

ANTI FRAUD POLICY AND WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

In the implementation of the principle of Good Corporate Governance, Bank Mega has committed to apply Whistleblowing System. The implementation of this system is geared towards establishment of a clean business environment, safe and transparent, and is also expected to increase awareness in employees and other stakeholders to safely disclose any eventual deviation without fear.

This is regulated in Decision Letter No.084/DIRBM/2022 concerning the Implementation of Anti Fraud Strategy in order to provide easy reporting mechanism in the case of fraud, and to increase awareness among employees and officers of the Bank to report fraud case. Work unit that is responsible for the implementation of whistleblowing system is Crime and Fraud Investigation Work Unit.

Whistleblowing System Mechanism

Based on the provisions written in the Decree No. 084/DIRBM/2022 regarding the Implementation of Anti-Fraud Strategy, whistleblowers can submit complaints/information through the Whistleblowing System which can be accessed through the media as follows:

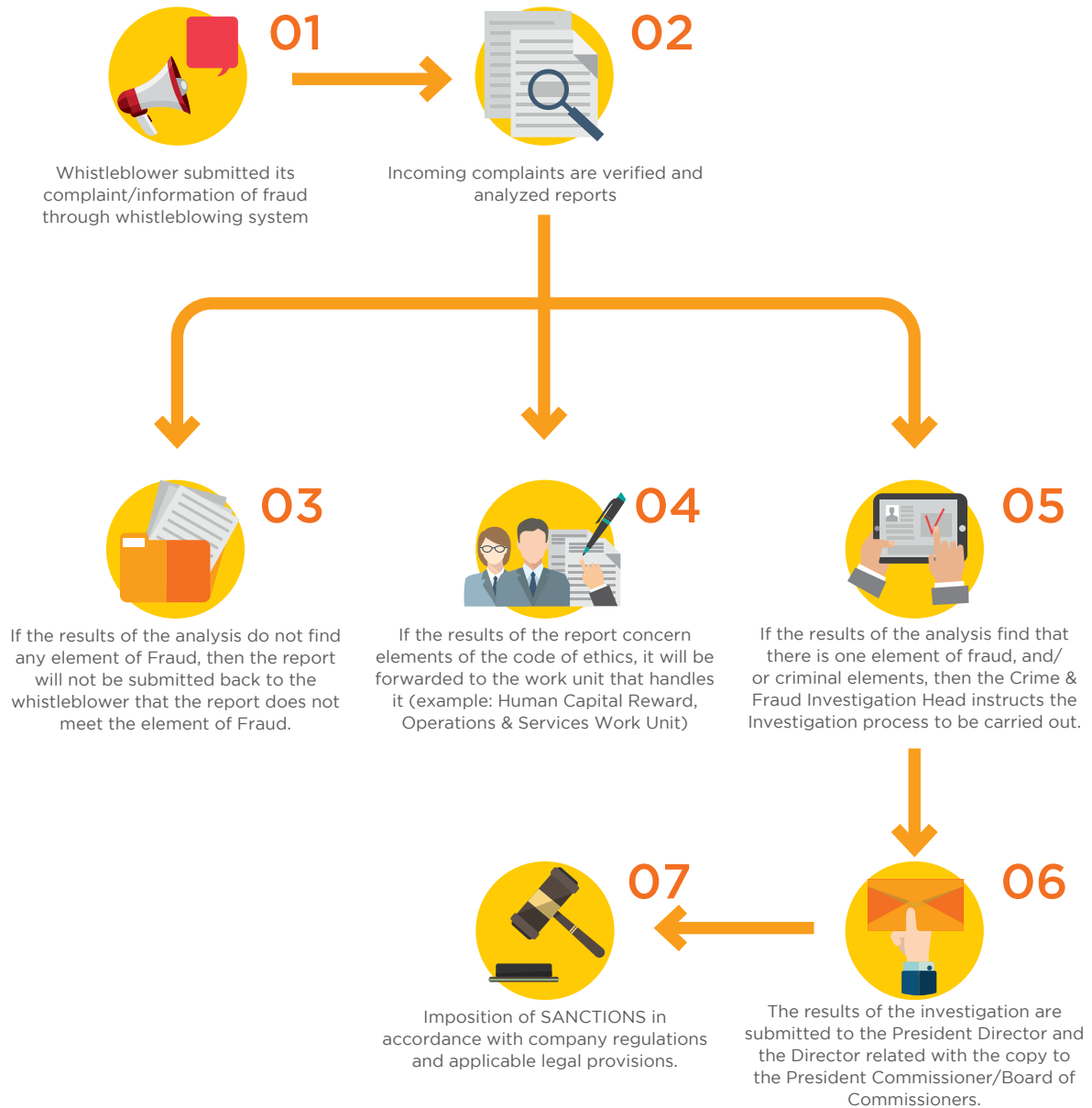
- **Whistleblowing System Application** which can be accessed through Bank Mega's internal website (Megaweb).
- **E-Mail**, can be sent to e-mail address: fbi@bankmega.com or e-mail address of all Banking Fraud employees.
- **Telephone**, can be contacted via line number: +6221-791500 via ex. 15.505 and 15.525.
- **Verbal**, can be delivered/directed to the following address: Crime & Fraud Investigation (CFIN) Unit, Menara Bank Mega 15 floor, Jl. Kapten Tendean No. 12-14A, Jakarta 12790.

Whistleblowing Report received in 2022

There are 35 (thirty five) cases of Fraud committed by external actors and complained through Bank Mega Whistleblowing media, namely:

- a) The customer's identity is used by other parties to apply for Bank Mega credit cards (14 cases).
- b) The perpetrator opens an account to collect funds for crimes (12 cases).
- c) Perpetrators use other people's credit card data to make transactions so that transaction objections are made to a number of accounts (6 cases).
- d) Customer Debit card information (Magnetic Stripe) data and PIN stolen through Other Bank ATM machines by skimming syndicate actors and used for transactions (1 case).
- e) The perpetrator defrauded the Bank by claiming office operating money (1 case).
- f) Perpetrators steal Customer's cellphone and abuse customer's m-Banking (1 case).

WHISTLEBLOWING REPORT SUBMISSION MECHANISM



Whistleblowing System application, accessible through Bank Mega's internal website (Megaweb)

E-mail : fbi@bankmega.com
Telephone (Fixed Line) : +6221-7915000 via ext. 15.112, 15.115, 15212 dan 15215.
Telephone/ SMS/Whatsapp : 0822-0822-0500 and 0822-0822-1999
Address : Crime & Fraud Investigation (CFIN) Work Unit, Menara Bank Mega 15 Floor
 Jl. Kapten Tendean No. 12-14 A Jakarta 12790

PROVISION OF FUNDS TO RELATED PARTY **AND** PROVISION OF LARGE EXPOSURE

Bank Mega has written and clear policies, systems and procedures for the provision of funds to related parties and provision of large exposure. In implementing the provision of funds to related parties and provision of large exposure, the Bank is guided by the provisions of Bank Indonesia/

Financial Services Authority concerning the Legal Lending Limit of the Bank (BMPK) and has taken into account prudential principles and applicable laws and regulations. During 2022, no violations of BMPK have occurred

NO.	FUND PROVISIONS	TOTAL	
		DEBITOR	NOMINAL (MILLION of RUPIAH)
1.	To Related Parties	195	977,634
2.	To Core Debtors : • Individual • Group	34	31,245,904

Provision of Funds to Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

NAME	POSITION	LENDING
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS		
CHAIRUL TANJUNG	President Commissioner	Credit Card
YUNGKI SETIAWAN	Vice President Commissioner	Credit Card
ACHJADI RANUWISASTRA	Commissioner	Credit Card
LAMBOCK V NAHATTANDS	Commissioner	-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS		
KOSTAMAN THAYIB	President Director	Credit Card
MADI DARMADI LAZUARDI	Director	Credit Card
INDIVARA ERNI	Director	-
MARTIN MULWANTO	Director	Loan & Credit Card
YUNI LASTIANTO	Director	Credit Card
LAY DIZA LARENTIE	Director	Credit Card
C.GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO	Director	Credit Card

ADEQUACY OF TRANSPARENCY FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL

The Bank has made financial and non-financial conditions transparent to the Stakeholders and reported to the Financial Services Authority in accordance with the provisions.

The Bank makes Bank product information transparent in accordance with the provisions governing the transparency of Bank product information and the use of customer personal data. Product transparency is presented in the form of brochures, leaflets and other promotional media as well as on Bank Mega's website. Likewise with customer complaints, the Bank has transparent procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution and already has

a Customer Complaint system that can be used by Customers, namely through Bank Mega's website, Call Center, or submitted through Bank officers.

In terms of transparency in the implementation of governance, Bank Mega has prepared a report on the implementation of Governance with a scope in accordance with applicable regulations. The report is accompanied by the results of the Bank's assessment of the implementation of Governance in accordance with the indicators set by the Financial Services Authority. The report is submitted to the Financial Services Authority and published on the Bank Mega website which is part of the Bank's Annual Report.

BANK STRATEGIC PLAN

Bank Mega has prepared a Corporate Plan and a Bank Business Plan by referring to the regulations of the Financial Services Authority. The Corporate Plan and Business Plan are in accordance with Bank Mega's Vision and Mission and are prepared realistically, comprehensively, and measurably with due observance of prudential principles. The preparation of the Corporate Plan and Business Plan by the Board

of Directors is carried out after going through a series of discussions involving the Board of Commissioners and other levels of Management, then submitted for approval by the Board of Commissioners.

The Corporate Plan and Bank's Business Plan has been submitted to OJK to get approval and then are communicated to various levels of Bank Mega's organization.

HANDLING OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Bank Mega possess policy on the management of conflict of interest and affiliated transaction. This policy in general regulates approval, administration and disclosure of conflict interest and affiliated transaction.

In 2022, there was no activity or transaction with conflict of interest, while there was activity or transaction with affiliated companies within business

group of Bank Mega. Other than transaction with affiliated parties that constitute business activity of the Bank, Bank Mega also conducted other type of transactions in the form of office space and archive box renting. Those transactions has been processed according to regulation and supported by Agreement of Cooperation and well administered by the Bank. The business cooperation were in accordance with arm's length principle.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
HANDLING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Affiliate transaction data during 2022 (other than transactions that are Bank Mega's business activities) are as follows:

RENT A BUILDING

1. Bank Mega with Bank Mega Syariah

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)	Renting Ground Floor	14-Dec-2021	1-Feb-2022	Rp143,692,500
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Yuwono Waluyo (President Director) & Slamet Riyadi (Director)	Renting 2nd Floor	2-Feb-2022	24-Mar-2026	Rp1,604,250,000
2	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Advadi Nugroho (FM Head)	Renting 8th Floor Gedung Bank Mega KC Bogor	27-Dec-2017	26-Dec-2022	Rp3,200,100,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Emmy Haryanti (President Director) & Yuwono Waluyo (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (FM Head)		27-Dec-2022	26-Dec-2027	Rp4,224,132,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Dila Karnela Peter (Sales & Distribution Division Head) & Nugraha Permana (GS Dept. Head)				
3	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 2nd Floor Gedung KC Bank Mega Pekanbaru	3-Dec-2020	2-Dec-2025	Rp2,445,120,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Yuwono Waluyo (President Director) & Slamet Riyadi (Director)				
4	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Advadi Nugroho (Facility & Maintenance Head)	Renting Ground and 2nd Floor Menara Bank Mega Bandung,	20-Jun-2018	19-Jun-2023	Rp3,074,400,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Emmy Haryanti (President Director) & Yuwono Waluyo (Director)				
5	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 1st Floor Menara Bank Mega Semarang	1-Jan-2021	31-Dec-2025	Rp4,238,208,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Yuwono Waluyo (President Director) & Slamet Riyadi (Director)				

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
6	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head)	Renting 1st & 2nd Floor Gedung Bank Mega, KC Surabaya Darmo	2-May-2017	1-May-2022	Rp2,941,632,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Emmy Haryanti (President Director) & Yuwono Waluyo (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		2-May-2022	1-May-2027	Rp3,922,176,000
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Yuwono Waluyo (President Director) & Slamet Riyadi (Director)				
7	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting Ground Floor Menara Bank Mega Makassar	3-Dec-2020	2-Dec-2024	Rp3,669,969,600
	PT Bank Mega Syariah	Yuwono Waluyo (President Director) & Slamet Riyadi (Director)				

2. Bank Mega with PT Para Bandung Propertindo

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 3A Floor	25-Mar-2021	24-Aug-2024	Rp3,385,370,000
	PT Para Bandung Propertindo	Yaya Sukaryadi (Director)				

3. Bank Mega with PT Asuransi Umum Mega

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)	Renting 18th Floor	25-Mar-2021	24-Mar-2022	Rp3,310,620,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		25-Mar-2022	24-Mar-2023	Rp3,310,620,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
HANDLING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Gedung Bank Mega KC Lampung	1-Jun-2017	31-May-2022	Rp89,262,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Lukman Siregar (Director) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		1-Jun-2022	31-May-2027	Rp128,934,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 5th Floor Gedung KC Bank Mega Pekanbaru	15-Mar-2021	14-Mar-2026	Rp255,960,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
4.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Gedung KC Bank Mega Jambi Wiltop	10-Jun-2020	9-Jun-2025	Rp136,620,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	H. Lukman Siregar, SH.MM.MH (Director)				
5.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (Facility & Maintenance Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Menara Bank Mega Bandung,	20-Jun-2018	19-Jun-2023	Rp1,080,000,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Lukman Siregar (Director) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Director)				
6.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 7th Floor Menara Bank Mega Semarang	1-Apr-2021	31-Mar-2024	Rp437,702,400
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
7.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Gedung Bank Mega, KCP Malang Dinoyo	17-Dec-2017	16-Dec-2022	Rp73,440,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Lukman Siregar (Director) & Fang Verawati Tandyo, (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		17-Dec-2022	16-Dec-2027	Rp73,440,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Vice President Director)				
8.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 1st Floor Menara Bank Mega Makassar	3-Mar-2021	2-Dec-2025	Rp432,630,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
9.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 2nd Floor KC S Parman Banjarmasin	1-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2024	Rp434,809,200
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
10.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 2nd Floor KC Palu	4-Nov-2021	3-Nov-2026	Rp236,628,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
11.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting Ground Floor Gedung KCP Bank Mega Sorong	25-Oct-2021	24-Oct-2026	Rp91,800,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
12.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Gedung KCP Bank Mega Manado Calaca	9-May-2021	8-May-2026	Rp287,280,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
13.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head)	Renting Building Gedung KCP Bank Mega Samarinda Ahmad Yani	1-Apr-2017	31-Mar-2022	Rp60,000,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Lukman Siregar (President Director) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2027	Rp60,000,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
14.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head)	Renting Building Gedung KCP Bank Mega Palembang A. Rivai	1-Jul-2017	30-Jun-2022	Rp92,925,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	H. Lukman Siregar, S.H, M.H, M.M (President Director) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		1-Jul-2022	30-Jun-2027	Rp92,925,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
15.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Sewa menyewa Gedung KCP Bank Mega Pontianak Siantan	1-Apr-2021	31-May-2022	Rp47,754,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Mgt Head)		1-Jun-2022	31-May-2027	Rp204,660,000
	PT Asuransi Umum Mega	Hardianto Wirawan (Director)				

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
HANDLING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

4. Bank Mega with PT Mega Capital Sekuritas

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Management Head)	Renting 2nd Floor	25-Mar-2021	24-Mar-2022	Rp2,671,680,000
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Management Head)		25-Mar-2022	24-Mar-2023	Rp2,671,680,000
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Menara Bank Mega Bandung	25-Aug-2021	24-Aug-2023	Rp212,724,000
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 7th Floor Menara Bank Mega Semarang	1-Apr-2019	6-Nov-2022	Rp470,579,040
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				
4.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (PRFS Head)	Renting Ground Floor Menara Bank Mega Semarang,	7-Nov-2022	6-Nov-2027	Rp505,764,000
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				
5.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 3rd Floor Gedung Bank Mega, KCP Yogyakarta Gejayan	25-Aug-2021	24-Jun-2022	Rp70,481,600
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) Nany Susilowati (Director)				
6.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting Ground Floor KC S Parman Banjarmasin	1-Aug-2020	31-Jul-2022	Rp87,931,200
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				

5. Bank Mega with PT Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 10th Floor	25-Aug-2019	24-Aug-2024	Rp14,721,600,000
	PT Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh	Ch. Suswati Handayani (Director)				
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 20th Floor	25-Aug-2019	24-Aug-2024	Rp15,711,600,000
	PT Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh	Ch. Suswati Handayani (Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 22nd Floor	25-Aug-2019	24-Aug-2024	Rp16,371,600,000
	PT Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh	Ch. Suswati Handayani (Director)				

6. Bank Mega with PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 5th Floor	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2026	Rp15,937,620,000
	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Arief Tendeas (Director) & Ari Yanuanto Asah (Director)				
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 6th Floor	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2026	Rp13,924,200,000
	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Arief Tendeas (Director) & Ari Yanuanto Asah (Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting Mezzanine Floor	3-Jan-2022	2-Jan-2027	Rp2,918,700,000
	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Arief Tendeas (Director) & Ari Yanuanto Asah (Director)				
4.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting Ground Floor	15-Mar-2022	14-Mar-2025	Rp3,167,100,000
	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Arief Tendeas (Director) & Ari Yanuanto Asah (Director)				

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
HANDLING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
5.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting Advertising Land	15-Mar-2022	14-Mar-2025	Rp493,491,600
	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Arief Tendeas (Director) & Ari Yanuanto Asah (Director)				

7. Bank Mega with Other Affiliated Parties

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 2nd Floor	1-Oct-2021	30-Sep-2026	Rp3,533,490,000
	PT Mega Asset Management	Martono (President Director) & Suryani Salim (Director)				
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 7th Floor	25-Nov-2021	24-Feb-2022	Rp274,109,400
	PT PFI Mega Life Insurance	Samdarshi Smith (President Director)				
	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 5th Floor Gedung Bank Mega KC Bogor	25-Nov-2021	24-Feb-2022	Rp30,360,000
	PT PFI Mega Life Insurance	Samdarshi Smith (President Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting LG Floor (Food Court)	15-May-2021	14-May-2026	Percentage of profit sharing of 15%
	(PT Trans Ice) Baskin Robbins	Kuncoro Hadi (Director)				
4.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Paulus Tangkilisan (PRFM Head) & Herman Irawan (FM Head)	Renting LG Floor (Food Court)	9-Jan-2015	8-Jan-2035	Percentage of profit sharing of 3%
	(PT Trans Retail Indonesia) Trans Mini	Shafie Bin Shamsuddin (President Director)				
5.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head)	Renting LG Floor (Food Court)	14-Jul-2020	13-Jul-2025	Percentage of profit sharing of 15%
	(PT Trans Burger) Wendys	Bouzeneth Benaouda (President Director)				

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
6.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting 3rd & 4th Floor Gedung KC Bank Mega Surabaya Yos Sudarso	1-Jul-2020	30-Jun-2025	Rp1,741,320,000
	PT Detik Tivi Dua	Titin Rosmasari, (President Director)				
7.	PT. Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head)	Renting 9th Floor Menara Bank Mega Makassar	10-Oct-2021	9-Oct-2026	Rp346,500,000
	PT Trans Kalla Makassar	Max Kembuan, SE, MM, AK (President Director)				
8.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Yungky Setiawan (Director) & Suwartini (Director)	Renting Land KC Palembang	1-Aug-2003	31-Jul-2023	Rp956,245,476
	PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia	Dudi Hendrakusuma (Director)				

RENTING RACK SERVER

Referring to the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2022 dated July 6, 2022, concerning the Implementation of Information Technology by Commercial Banks, especially article 48, the Bank can only provide IT services to other financial service institutions supervised by the OJK. Before the regulation was enacted, the Bank had conducted a rental transaction to rent a rack server with several affiliated parties of non-financial service institutions as shown in the table below. For this transaction, the settlement will be carried out by regulatory regulations with a target time in the second semester of 2023.

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Management Head)	Provision of Information Technology Data Center Services and or Data Recovery Center (Setu)	3-Sep-2021	2-Sep-2024	Rp944,100,000
	PT Trans Retail Indonesia	Bouzeneth Benaouda (Director)				
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Dedy Curyani (ITSO Head)	Provision of Information Technology Data Center Services and or Data Recovery Center (Setu)	25-Sep-2021	24-Sep-2024	Rp113,400,000
	PT Alfa Retailindo (Trans Park)	Ali Gunawan (Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Management Head)	Provision of Information Technology Data Center Services and or Data Recovery Center (Setu)	23-Mar-2020	22-Mar-2023	Rp1,463,400,000
	PT Indonusa Telemedia	Agung DM, Sahidi (Director) & Hauji Suryadi (Director)				

RENTING ARCHIVE BOX

NO	AFFILIATED NAME	NAME AND POSITION OF DECISION MAKER	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	LEASE TERM		AMOUNT
				BEGINNING	END	
1.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting Rack Archive Box Setu	Rp4,200,-/box/month	1-Apr-2020	31-Mar-2025
	PT Trans Coffee	Bouzeneth Benaouda (President Director)				
2.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting Rack Archive Box Setu	Rp4,200,-/box/month	1-Apr-2020	31-Mar-2025
	PT Trans Fashion Indonesia	Ali Gunawan (Director)				
3.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head)	Renting Rack Archive Box Setu	Rp4,200,-/box/month	1-Apr-2020	31-Mar-2025
	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	Yimmy Lesmana (President Director) & Nany Susilowati (Director)				
4.	PT Bank Mega, Tbk	Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Yudi Trihastanto (Facility Mgt Head)	Renting Rack Archive Box Setu	Rp4,200,-/box/month	1-Sep-2022	31-Mar-2025
	PT Allo Bank Indonesia, Tbk	Arief Tendeas (Director) & Ari Yanuanto Asah (Director)				

Bagaimana cara mendapatkan MPC Points?

<< Swipe

Kartu Kredit

Setiap transaksi kartu kredit kelipatan Rp10.000,- berikut MPC Points yang didapatkan:

JENIS KARTU KREDIT	JUMLAH MPC POINTS
MegaFirst Infinite Card	120
Mega Travel Card	75
Mega Metro Card	50
Mega Platinum Card	30
Kartu Kredit Bank Mega lainnya kecuali Kartu Kredit bertipe Silver & Corporate	15

Tabungan

Nasabah tabungan Mega Dana dan Mega Maxi bisa mendapatkan MPC Points seperti di bawah ini:

Saldo Rata-rata per bulan	JUMLAH MPC POINTS
25 juta - <50 juta	5.000
50 juta - <100 juta	10.000
100 juta - <250 juta	20.000
250 juta - <500 juta	30.000
500 juta - <1 M	100.000
> 1 M*	150.000

*Rata-rata saldo di atas 1 Miliar, setiap kelipatan 250 juta akan mendapatkan poin.

GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION **IN 2022**

In order to evaluate the implementation of governance (GCG) in 2022 and for In accordance with OJK Regulation Number 55/POJK.03/2016 and OJK Circular Letter Number 13/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks, Bank Mega has conducted

a self-assessment of the implementation of Bank Governance (GCG) for the first and second semester of 2022. The results of the Bank's self-assessment are an integral part of the governance implementation report.

RESULT OF SELF-ASSESSMENT ON GCG IMPLEMENTATION PT BANK MEGA,TBK IN 2022

GCG IMPLEMENTATION SELF ASSESSMENT SEMESTER I - 2022		
BANK MEGA ASSESSMENT		DEFINITION
Individual	2	It shows that the Bank's Management has implemented generally good Governance. This is reflected in the adequate compliance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance. In the event that there are weaknesses in the implementation of the principles of Governance, in general, these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved by the Bank's management.

GCG IMPLEMENTATION SELF ASSESSMENT SEMESTER II - 2022		
BANK MEGA ASSESSMENT		DEFINITION
Individual	2	It shows that the Bank's Management has implemented generally good Governance. This is reflected in the adequate compliance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance. In the event that there are weaknesses in the implementation of the principles of Governance, in general, these weaknesses are less significant and can be resolved by the Bank's management.

Based on the Prudential Meeting with OJK held on February 13, 2023, OJK has provided an assessment

of the Bank's governance for the first and second semesters of 2022 with a value of 2 (Good).

IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC COMPANY GOVERNANCE

As a Public Company, Bank Mega is also required to comply with the Public Company Governance Guidelines regulated in the Regulation of Financial Service Authority No. 21/POJK.04/2015 dated November 16, 2015 concerning Implementation of the Public Company Governance Guidelines, and the Circular Letter of Financial Services Authority No. 32 /SEOJK.04/2015 dated November 17, 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Governance of Public Companies.

The Public Company Governance Guidelines contain good corporate governance practices in accordance with international practices covering 5 (five) aspects, and 8 (eight) principles of good corporate governance, as well as 25 (twenty five) recommendations for the implementation of aspects and principles of good corporate governance. The implementation at Bank Mega is as follows:

ASPECTS, PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
A. Public Company's Relationship with Shareholders in Guaranteeing Shareholders' Rights	
Principle 1 Increasing the Value of the GMS.	
Recommendation:	
1) Bank has a technical method or procedure for voting openly and privately that prioritizes independence and the interests of shareholders.	Comply
2) All members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Bank's are present at the Annual GMS	Comply
3) A summary of the minutes of the GMS is available on the Bank's Website for at least 1 (one) year.	Comply
Principle 2 Improving the Communication Quality of the Bank with Shareholders or Investors.	
Recommendation:	
4) Bank has a communication policy with shareholders or investors.	Comply
5) Bank discloses the communication policy with shareholders or investors on the Website.	Comply
B. Functions and Roles of the Board of Commissioners	
Principle 3 Strengthening the Membership and Composition of the Board of Commissioners.	
Recommendation:	
6) Determination of the number of members of the Board of Commissioners takes into account the conditions of the Bank.	Comply
7) Determination of the composition of the members of the Board of Commissioners takes into account the diversity of expertise, knowledge, and experience required.	Comply
Principle 4 Improving the Implementation Quality of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners.	
Recommendation:	
8) The Board of Commissioners has a self-assessment policy to assess the performance of the Board of Commissioners.	Comply
9) The self-assessment policy to assess the performance of the Board of Commissioners is disclosed on the Bank's Annual Report.	Comply
10) The Board of Commissioners has a policy regarding the resignation of members of the Board of Commissioners if they are involved in financial crimes	Comply
11) Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall formulate a succession policy in the nomination process for members of the Board of Directors	Comply

ASPECTS, PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	IMPLEMENTATION
C. Functions and Roles of the Board of Directors	
Principle 5 Strengthening the Membership and Composition of the Board of Directors.	
Recommendation: 12) Determination of the number of members of the Board of Directors takes into account the condition of the Public Company and the effectiveness in making decisions.	Comply
13) Determination of the composition of the members of the Board of Directors takes into account the diversity of expertise, knowledge, and experience required.	Comply
14) Members of the Board of Directors in charge of accounting or finance have expertise and/or knowledge in accounting.	Comply
Principle 6 Improving the Implementation Quality of of Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors.	
Recommendation: 15) The Board of Directors has a self-assessment policy to assess the performance of the Board of Directors.	Comply
16) The self-assessment policy to assess the performance of the Board of Directors is disclosed on the Public Company's annual report.	Comply
17) The Board of Directors has a policy regarding the resignation of members of the Board of Directors if they are involved in financial crimes.	Comply
D. Stakeholder Participation	
Principle 7 Improving Corporate Governance Aspects with Stakeholder Participation.	
Recommendation: 18) A Public Company has a policy to prevent insider trading.	Comply
19) A Public Company has an anti-corruption and anti-fraud policy.	Comply
20) A Public Company has a policy regarding the selection and capacity building of suppliers or vendors.	Comply
21) A Public Company has a policy regarding the fulfillment of creditors' rights.	The fulfillment of creditor's rights was regulated in detail in the Credit Agreement made between the Bank and Creditor
22) A Public Company has a whistleblowing system policy.	Comply
23) A Public Company has a policy of providing long-term incentives to the Board of Directors and employees.	Comply
E. Disclosure of Information	
Principle 8 Improving the Implementation of Information Disclosure.	
Recommendation: 24) A Public Company utilizes the use of information technology more broadly than the Website as a medium for information disclosure.	Currently only use websites and social media.
25) Public Company's Annual Report discloses the final beneficiary shareholding of at least 5% (five percent), other than the disclosure of the final beneficial owner in the Public Company's share ownership through the major and controlling shareholders.	Comply

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE

In the context of the Implementation of Integrated Governance, Bank Mega as the Main Entity has monitored the implementation of governance at the related LJK (Financial Services Institutions) in the financial conglomerate Mega Corpora. The following are efforts made to improve the implementation of Integrated Governance:

1. Conduct a coordination meeting with members of Integrated Governance Support Group in Financial Conglomerate of PT Mega Corpora 2 (two) times for 2022.
2. Carried out Integrated Governance Meetings, During 2022, Bank held 2 (two) meetings.
3. Monitoring the fulfilment of meeting results/ recommendations of Integrated Governance Committee.
4. Carried out sharing knowledge for 2 (two) times in 2022 :
 - Consumer Protection Thematic Audit
 - Affiliated Transactions and Banking Synergies
5. Conducted the Integrated Governance supervision by the Board of Commissioners of the Ultimate Entity, in assisting by Integrated Governance Committee. During 2022, Board of Commissioners of the Ultimate Entity held 8 (eight) meetings, 2 (two) of meetings have topic in the implementation of Integrated Governance.

INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Bank Mega as the Main Entity has submitted a Report related to the Implementation of Integrated Governance to OJK through the SIPENA application:

1. 2021 Integrated Governance Implementation Report (Letter No.033/DIR-CHC/21 dated May 23, 2022 regarding the 2021 Financial Conglomerate Integrated Governance Report of PT Mega Corpora). The report has been received and administered by OJK (Letter No.S-107/PB.31/2022 dated September 10, 2021).
2. Self-Assessment Report on Integrated Governance for Semester II of 2021 (Letter No. 008/DIR-CHC/22 dated February 11, 2022 regarding Self-Assessment Report on Integrated Governance for the Financial Conglomerate of PT Mega Corpora Semester II of 2021 & Monitoring Report on the Synergy of Bank Mega Syariah and Bank Mega).
3. Self-Assessment Report on Integrated Governance of the Financial Conglomerate of PT Mega Corpora Semester I of 2022 (Letter No.046/DIR-CHC/21 dated August 9, 2022 concerning Self-Assessment Report on Integrated Governance of the Financial Conglomerate of PT Mega Corpora Semester I of 2022 & Monitoring Report on the Synergy of Bank Mega Syariah and Bank Mega). The self-assessment report for semester II of 2022 will be submitted to the Financial Services Authority in accordance with applicable regulations.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND DATA

BBank Mega provides convenience for all stakeholders to access all material information and data of Bank Mega including corporate actions, Annual Reports, Financial Statements and releases to journalists and investors, which can be accessed

through the Company's website at [https://www/bankmega.com](https://www.bankmega.com).

In addition, the Bank also provides information disclosure which can be accessed on:

Corporate Secretary	:	corsec@bankmega.com
Address	:	Menara Bank Mega Jl. Kapten Tendean No. 12-14A, Jakarta 12790
Mega Call	:	08041500010/(+62) 29601600 (dari luar negeri)
Telephone	:	(+6221) 7917 5000
Facsimile	:	(+6221) 7918 7100
Call Center	:	08041500010 (+62) 29601600 (from overseas)
Email	:	corsec@bankmega.com

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Company Website	:	www.bankmega.com
Capital Market Website	:	www.idx.co.id
Custodian Website	:	www.ksei.co.id
OJK Website	:	www.ojk.go.id

SOCIAL MEDIA

Instagram	:	@bankmegaid
Facebook	:	BankMegaID
Twitter	:	@BankMegaID
YouTube	:	Bank Mega Indonesia
TikTok	:	@bankmega

RISK MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DISCLOSURE OF BANK RISK MANAGEMENT

Organization

The implementation of Risk Management is stipulated in the Regulation of Financial Services Authority Number: 18/POJK.03/2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

Risk management at PT Bank Mega, Tbk is under the coordination of Risk Directorate which is in charge of 12 (twelve) Work Units, namely Operational Risk Management, Credit Risk Management, Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management, IT & Cyber Risk Management, National Credit Review, Restructure & Control, National Credit Appraisal, Credit Collection & Remedial, Credit Asset Recovery, Collection Strategy & Support, CCPL Collection, CCPL Remedial dan CCPL Recovery.

Credit Risk Management, Operational Risk Management, Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management, IT & Cyber Risk Management, National Credit Appraisal, National Credit Review, Restructure & Control work units, jointly with Good Corporate Governance, Banking Fraud, Anti Money Laundering, Corporate Legal, Customer Care Center, Process Management & Operation Control Unit, and other related work units have the duties to identify, review and supervise all of the Bank's main risks in accordance with established risk management policies and procedures. The Internal Audit work unit (IADT) is in charge of carrying out the risk control function.

On the scope of bank-wide, PT Bank Mega, Tbk has a Risk Management Committee (KMR) which assists the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors in carrying out active supervision related

to risk management. The following committees are established under the Board of Commissioners: Risk Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and Audit Committee. While the Board of Directors has established an Executive Committee consisting of: Risk Management Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Product Committee, Information Technology Committee, Human Resources Committee, Assets & Liabilities Committee, and Crisis Management Committee.

Within the group-wide scope, PT Bank Mega, Tbk is a Principal Entity in the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management at the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate and the Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management work unit as the Integrated Risk Management Unit (SKMRT). In addition, there is an Integrated Risk Management Committee (KMRT) which is quarterly.

Risk Indicator

In its implementation, the Bank has divided the risks inherent in the Bank's activities into 9 (nine) types of risk in accordance with the regulations of OJK, namely 8 (eight) main bank risks based on OJK Circular Letter No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016 and 1 (one) additional risk outside the 8 (eight) main risks of the Bank related to the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management in accordance with SEOJK No. 14/SEOJK.03/2015. Each risk is assessed from 2 (two) aspects, namely Inherent Risk and Quality of Risk Management Implementation Quality.

The parameters for Inherent Risk assessment in accordance with the Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning Assessment of Soundness Level of Commercial Banks are as follows:

TYPES OF RISK	RISK INDICATORS
Credit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asset Portfolio Composition and Concentration Level 2. Quality of Provision of Funds and Reserves Adequacy 3. Fund Provision Strategies and Sources of Funds Provision 4. External Factors
Market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portfolio Volume and Composition 2. Potential Loss Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book 3. Business Strategy and Policy
Likuidity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composition of Assets, Obligations, and Administrative Account Transactions (TRA) 2. Concentration of Assets and Liabilities 3. Vulnerability to Funding Needs 4. Access to Funding Sources
Operational	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristics and Business Complexity 2. Human Resources (People) 3. Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure (System) 4. Fraud 5. External Events frequency
Compliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types and Significance of Violations or Non-compliance Carried Out by the Bank 2. Frekuensi Pelanggaran yang Dilakukan atau <i>Track Record</i> Ketidakpatuhan Bank 3. Violation of Terms or Business Standards to Certain Financial Transactions
Strategic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitability of the Strategy with the Conditions of the Business Environment 2. Bank Strategy 3. Bank's Business Position 4. Achievement of the Bank's Business Plan
Legal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Litigation Factor 2. Engagement Weakness Factors 3. Factors Absence/Amandment to Legislation
Reputatuin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reputation Effect of Bank Owners and Related Companies 2. Business Ethics Violation 3. Product Complexity and Bank Business Cooperation 4. Frequency, Materiality, and Exposure to Negative Bank News 5. Frequency and Materiality of Customer Complaint
Intra-Grup Transaction*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composition of Intra-Group Transactions in Financial Conglomerates 2. Documentation and Fairness of Transactions 3. Other Information

* Assessment parameters on the Inherent Risk of Intra-Group Transactions are in accordance with SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2015 concerning Implementation of Integrated Risk Management

Risk Profile

Based on the conditions and measures taken in risk management during 2022, the results of the self-assessment of PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Risk Profile for

the positions of June 2022 and December 2022 which have been adjusted to the results of the OJK prudential meeting are as follows:

RISK PROFILE	PERIODE OF JUNE 2022			PERIODE OF DECEMBER 2022		
	INHERENT RISK RATING	QUALITY OF RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	RISK LEVEL RATING	INHERENT RISK RATING	QUALITY OF RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	RISK LEVEL RATING
Credit Risk	Moderate	Fair	3	Moderate	Fair	3
Market Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2
Liquidity Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2
Opertational Risk	Moderate	Fair	3	Moderate	Fair	3

RISK PROFILE	PERIODE OF JUNE 2022			PERIODE OF DECEMBER 2022		
	INHERENT RISK RATING	QUALITY OF RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	RISK LEVEL RATING	INHERENT RISK RATING	QUALITY OF RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	RISK LEVEL RATING
Strategic Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2
Legal Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	2
Compliance Risk	Moderate	Satisfactory	2	Moderate	Fair	3
Reputation Risk	Moderate	Satisfactory	2	Moderate	Satisfactory	2
COMPOSIT RATING			2			2

Risk Management Implementation Process

The implementation of Risk Management is an obligation for every Bank as stipulated in the Regulation of Financial Services Authority No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016 concerning Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. Based on these provisions and the Bank's internal needs, PT Bank Mega, Tbk has implemented Risk Management in accordance with the scope of its activities.

The achievement of Bank Mega's strategic goals and business objectives must be balanced with the implementation of risk management according to national banking best practices (riskreturn management). For this reason, the Bank determines the Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance parameters which are reviewed periodically. The definition of Risk Level and its measurement based on a combination of aspects of Inherent Risk and Quality of Risk Management Implementation (KPMR) refers to the Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017.

Four pillars of risk management implementation have become a reference in the implementation of risk management in all work units of the Bank. The implementation of the four pillars of risk management at PT Bank Mega, Tbk are as follows:

a. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners is carried out through approval and evaluation of risk management policies prepared by the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners periodically evaluates the implementation of risk management policies, either through the Board of

Directors and Board of Commissioners' Meeting forums, as well as in Risk Monitoring Committee (KPR) meetings. In addition, the Board of Commissioners evaluates the Board of Directors' requests related to transactions/policies and approves these requests.

Active supervision of the Board of Directors is carried out, among others by the preparation, approval, and implementation as well as evaluation of risk management policies and procedures as well as risk limits, through Risk Management Committee Meetings (KMR), Asset & Liability Committee Meetings (ALCO), and Credit Policy Committee Meetings. The Board of Directors also prepares and establishes an approval mechanism for transactions that exceed the limit/authority as well as irregularities, and approves transactions that exceed the limit/authority or deviation.

b. Policy Adequacy and Limit Stipulation

In order to support the implementation of risk management, Bank Mega establishes several policies related to Risk Management and Risk Limit Determination. In its implementation, these policies have been documented in writing in the form of Decree (SK) and Circular (SE) and reviewed periodically with approval up to the level of the Board of Directors through committee meetings or through circulation to the Board of Directors according to the level of authority.

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

Risk Management process at PT Bank Mega, Tbk which includes identification, measurement, monitoring and risk control on 8 (eight) types of risk supported by the Risk Management Information System, as follows:

- i. Governance & Policy
Stipulate risk management policy governance, including the establishment of risk appetite and risk tolerance
 - ii. Risk Identification & Measurement
Prevent the Bank from unexpected losses through risk measurement which includes:
 - Identifying risks in existing banking processes and activities and new banking activities.
 - Measuring potential risks.
 - Measuring actual losses.
 - iii. Risk Monitoring
Monitor risk events to detect and prevent losses.
 - iv. Risk Control
Implement risk control effectively.
 - v. Risk Disclosure
Submit a risk report which includes a Risk Management Report, to the Board of Directors and a Risk Management Information Report to the public.
- d. Internal Control System**
The internal control system at PT Bank Mega, Tbk is developed and implemented using the Three Lines of Defense model which consists of:

RISK TAKING UNIT 1 ST LINE OF DEFENSE	RISK CONTROL UNIT 2 ND LINE OF DEFENSE	RISK ASSURANCE UNIT 3 RD LINE OF DEFENSE
Risk Owner , responsible for the risks taken, their executions and results (day-to-day risk management & control)	Risk Control , responsible for the preparation of the Bank's risk development framework, policies, principles, and methodologies	Risk Assurance , responsible for independent assessment on the effectiveness of the implementation of risk management and internal control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the management and control of risks inherent in the daily activities (day-to-day) of the business or its functions. Identifying, measuring, mitigating, monitoring and reporting risks inherent in business activities/ functions in accordance with the risk strategies/policies/ parameters set by the 2nd line of defense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing proposals for risk management strategies and policies, including risk appetite & limits. Developing risk management frameworks, policies, principles, tools, methodologies and standards. Giving recommendations to the 1st line of defense in implementing risk policies according to the authority. Escalating important issues to Senior Management/Board of Directors/Risk Management Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting independent and periodic internal audits on the implementation of risk management and internal control.. Developing recommendations/ corrective action and monitoring the implementation.

In order to improve Risk Management implementation, PT Bank Mega, Tbk always develops the tools used, evaluates, and corrects any weaknesses in the process as well as on the development of human resources as the key to the implementation. This is very important considering the risk factors that have a dynamic nature following the development of the banking business practice itself.

The Risk Assurance function is carried out by the Internal Audit Unit (IADT) which carries out regular supervision/audit, ex-post supervision is also carried out by the National Credit Review, Restructure & Control (NCRC) and Process Management & Operations Control (Branch Operations Control sub-unit and Head Office & Jakarta Operations Control

sub-unit). Lending supervision and monitoring is carried out by the National Credit Review, Restructure & Control (NCRC) Work Unit.

Inspection and monitoring of operational activities is carried out by the Process Management & Operations Control Unit (Branch Operations Control sub-unit and Head Office & Jakarta Operations Control sub-unit) by conducting onsite and offsite inspections.

Based on the results of these inspections, it can be concluded that improvements in operational activities are still needed. The corrective action plan includes:

- Socialization regarding presign documents, and branch officials routinely conducts surprise checks.

- Marketing Socialization on steps to increase target achievement in accordance with the Company's code of conduct.
- Training to increase control of branch officials.
- Imposing sanctions.

Improvement of the Risk Management Process

Efforts to improve risk management are focused on 5 (five) main things, namely:

I. Identification

1. Risk awareness as the main key in managing risk is always improved both at the executive level and at the leadership level. One of the methods used is to add Risk Management material to the employee education programs. Risk awareness is also carried out through internal media such as Credit and Operational Risk Bulletin and CrediBlast (media containing information related to credit risk) which is distributed to all employees of the Bank, where in 2022 the Bank has conducted CrediBlast containing updates of Bank Mega credit, market and industry update, update on new policies, and materials on sustainability finance and machine learning. In 2022, Bank has organized thematic risk awareness enhancement i.e. the implementation of AML & at Branch Office.

Furthermore, Bank conducted socialization of specific Operational Risk issue to all employees through the publication of bulletin and risk campaign with Operational Risk content. Operational Risk campaigns during the year 2022 are information on Earthquake Alert and Flood Alert due to Extreme Weather, and article about Operational Risk in OPRISK Bulletin which was published in the months of March and September 2022.

2. Bank also conducted thematic analysis in identification of operational risk, i.e. analysis of Governance of Internal Rules, Implementation of AML & CPT Program, and also conducted monitoring of previous analysis activities concerning the Use of Power of Attorney and Straighten up of Presigned Document.
3. Understanding of policies, existing products and the authority they have will be a priority to be carried out by the relevant work units to the implementing employees in the field. To identify the risks inherent in the development

of new products and activities, the Bank implements an approval mechanism through the Product Committee. In addition to analyzing the risks of products and activities that are being developed, a review of existing products is also carried out which is intended to improve the weaknesses of these products. In addition, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management in this area, the Bank has established specific risk management guidelines for certain products deemed to have significant risks. Concerning product risk, Bank has issued rules on assessment of the Bank Product Risk in Circular Letter No.126/DIRBM-PMOC/22 on the Provision of Bank Product, with reference to regulation of OJK No.13/POJK.03/2021 on the Provision of Commercial Bank Product.

With the growth of the Bank's credit portfolio, the risk identification process is very important given the magnitude of the potential risk, both in terms of the potential for credit quality decline and credit concentration based on financing limits per economic sector. The Bank has conducted and will continue to conduct training and debriefing programs for all officials and officers related to credit activities. One form of supervision on the credit portfolio is carried out by the National Credit Review, Restructure & Control work unit through the Credit Control work team, starting with disbursement of loans to determine whether the disbursed loans are in accordance with the Bank's procedures and policies.

4. The Credit Risk Identification process is carried out by looking at the overall credit portfolio, based on segmentation, credit quality, economic sector, credit concentration for individual debtors and business groups, as well as the adequacy of credit reserves by the Credit Risk Management work unit. In addition to monitoring the credit portfolio, monitoring is also carried out individually in the form of a watchlist as a form of early warning system in preventing credit quality deterioration. In addition, during 2021, a watchlist was also carried out as an early warning of the COVID-19 restructuring credit system against the potential deterioration of the Bank's credit quality taking into account

the historical and projected debtor's ability to pay, the percentage of remaining interest, the debtor's business performance as seen from the debtor's financial performance, support from shareholders, as well as external factors such as industrial growth. To identify the Bank's credit risk to economic sectors, an industrial analysis was carried out on several key industries.

5. For Market Risk, the identification process is carried out based on portfolio category, product details and types of transactions such as transactions related to exchange rates, interest rates and various derivatives. To simplify the identification process, the systems used are Spectrum and Bloomberg.
6. The identification process on Liquidity Risk is carried out on Bank products and activities that affect the collection and distribution of funds in assets, liabilities and off balance sheet as well as other risks that have the potential to increase Liquidity Risk. In addition, the Bank also has a tool to monitor the Early Warning System for External Indicators related to the market / market risk and liquidity risk/ This tool identifies the condition of market and liquidity indicators outside the Bank (external) in normal or tight conditions which is estimated to affect the Bank's business conditions. This can help the Bank's Business Units in making business decisions by prioritizing the level of prudence and vigilance.
7. Throughout 2022, the Operational Risk identification strategy focused on identification through data. Several tools that generate the required data are the Risk Event Database (RED), Key Risk Indicator (KRI) and Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA), Operational Risk Online Test (OPRIST), and E-Learning. Throughout 2022 the Bank intensively implemented the Operational Risk Management System (ORMS) which was developed in 2016 including RCSA, RED and KRI. and the use of system application of Operational Risk Web Links (OWL) in the implementation of the Operational Risk Online Test (OPRIST), an online test for Bank Mega employees to assess their understanding of policies and procedures, product and other rules related to each work activity, and also to enhance employee risk awareness.
8. In 2022, the Bank will optimize the role of the Internal Control Forum (Internal Audit, Audit Unit, Risk Management and Fraud Investigator) to collaborate in controlling Operational Risks. Based on this collaboration, the Bank publishes an analysis of Power of Attorney and Pre-Signed Documents and conducts follow-up monitoring every quarter.
9. Since 2020, the Bank has measured Operational Risk in branches through the assessment of the Branch Operational Risk Profile issued quarterly as well as the issuance of Graphic Information (Resume) of the Branch Operational Risk Profile issued monthly.
10. To complete the Operational Risk identification process, throughout 2021 the Bank routinely monitored the bookkeeping of losses due to Operational Risk based on 7 GL of Operational Losses. The report on the results of monitoring GL Operational Loss is made in the form of Operational Risk Loss Monthly Monitoring which is published every month.
11. Conducted updates of Recovery Plan Document regularly and stress test on Recovery Option in the Recovery Plan Document, as an implementation of POJK No.14/POJK.03/2017 on Recovery Plan of Systemic Bank.
12. Bank also conducted employees awareness enhancement related to Information Technology and Cyber Risk Management, containing Technology and Information Safety Risk including Cyber Risk through numerous communication media, among others: E-Learning Security Awareness, Email Blast Cyber Risk Awareness and PC/laptop wallpaper.
13. Bank also conducted testing of cyber security based on analysis of susceptibility to find weak spot of the Bank system, through implementation of vulnerability assessment followed up by penetration testing.
14. Bank also conducted cyber security testing based on scenario in order to validate the process of potential cyber attack handling and recovery process against potential cyber incident, through the implementation of Social Engineering Exercise in the form of email phishing simulation to all employees of the Bank.
15. In its efforts to manage safety and information risk accurately and effectively, Bank has implemented and received international

standard certification ISO 27001:2013 on Management System of Information Safety (SMKI). According to ISO 27001, Bank is required to always build, implement, maintain and continuously enhancing its management system of information safety according to its scope.

II. Measurement

1. Risk measurement is carried out by the Risk Management Work Unit (SKMR) through an assessment of the Bank's Risk Profile every quarter and an Assessment of the Bank's Soundness Level (PTKB) every semester. Within the scope of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate, PT Bank Mega, Tbk is appointed as the Main Entity which is obliged to submit the Integrated Risk Profile report and the Integrated KPMM report every semester.
2. In relation to the CAR provisions, the Bank has implemented the Basel II standard approach for measuring Credit Risk and Market Risk.
3. In measuring Credit Risk, the Bank uses the standard method in accordance with OJK Circular Letter No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Guidelines for Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using Standard Methods. The Bank also has a stress test measuring instrument for credit. The Bank will also continue to develop and implement ratings and scoring for the Corporate, Commercial, SME credit segments, and the provision of interbank facilities. Furthermore, the Bank will continue to improve the scoring for the Credit Card segment, where there will be development of internal and external scoring, both traditional and non-traditional, to speed up the Credit Card application process, with the desired level of risk. In addition, the Bank conducts industrial analysis of several key industries in measuring the level of risk and the Bank's exposure to these industries.
4. In line with the issuance of SEOJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2021 concerning Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk Using a Standard Approach For Commercial Banks adopting the calculation according to Basel 3 Reforms which came into effect as of January 1, 2023, the Bank measured credit risk in line with potential transfers types of risk in the concept of calculating the new RWA Credit.
5. Credit Risk measurement also includes the Bottom Up Scenario Test (BUST) stress testing and COVID-19 restructuring stress testing to see the resilience of the Bank's capital and liquidity and their impact on profitability.
6. Market Risk Measurement includes the process of valuing financial instruments, calculating the market risk capital charge, stress testing, and sensitivity analysis. For the valuation process, the Bank may use the marked to market and/ or marked to model method. Meanwhile, for the calculation of capital charge market risk, the Bank uses the standard calculation method that has been reported to the regulators (BI and OJK). In addition, the Bank has also measured interest rate Market Risk in the banking book using the IRRBB (Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book) calculation in accordance with SEOJK No. 12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement Standard Approach for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks.
7. In its efforts to improve the implementation of Basel II Pillar 2 and Basel III, Bank has performed a try-out of Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) implementation in 2022 through application of the Bank liquidity adequacy assessment onto several market conditions and period of pressure that the Bank should be able to manage without resorting to liquidity aid from the Central Bank.

Several new features in the assessment and management of liquidity risk in ILAAP implementation, among others are: Available HQLA which only takes into account HQLA that could be fast liquidated without any hindrance or penalty (excluded GWM and PLM); Survival Period Monitoring which takes into account not only a time period of 30 days ahead in a stress condition, but could be adjusted in line with the Bank's risk limit; information on due date of funds and new funds received including roll over funding, daily for a period of 1 (one) months; improvement of intra-day liquidity information through capturing of time-specific intra-day liquidity risk and susceptibility on the part of correspondent bank; monitoring of adequacy of significant foreign currency liquidity (total liability of the currency is >5% of total liabilities of the Bank).

8. In the process of liquidity risk assessment, Bank performs assessment covering liquidity exposure due to assets, liabilities and administrative accounts. Tools used in the assessment of liquidity risk are Minimum Statutory Deposit (GWM), Macroprudential Intermediacy Ratio (RIM), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Maturity Profile, Daily Cashflow Projection, Liquid Asset to Non Core Deposit, Liquid Asset to Third Party Funds, risk limit of liquidity risk, and stress test. The Bank has also implemented the calculation of the liquidity ratio of Basel III, namely the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). In addition, the Bank has taken measurements on the indicators of the Contingency Funding Plan.
9. The Bank also has tools to measure Operational Risk, namely RCSA which is one of the risk management tools to conduct a self-assessment of the quality of the implementation of controls to anticipate Operational Risk in the future. Currently, RCSA has been implemented in branch offices and several work units at the head office, especially those with transactional activities. In 2022, RCSA was implemented in the months of July and December.
10. In order to measure capital adequacy, the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach in calculating Operational Risk RWA. In accordance with the provisions of the new regulation, Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number 6/SEOJK.03/2020 concerning Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks, the Bank is currently preparing tools to implement the intended Standard calculation. In the month of January 2022, Bank performed simulation of ATMR calculation with Standard Approach for Commercial Bank, and will be implemented in the month of January 2023
11. In determining the maturity level of cyber security and also the level of Bank's digital maturity, Bank Mega is preparing the evaluation of maturity level of cyber security and evaluation of Bank's digital maturity level according to prevailing rules.

III. Monitoring

1. The Risk Management Committee (KMR), the Credit Policy Committee (KKP) and the Product Committee also function as monitoring instruments for the risk management process in various functional areas where the policies proposed by the business unit will first be evaluated from various risk aspects before being implemented.
2. The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is conducted periodically (monthly) to monitor the performance of achieving business targets, implementation of interest rate policies, macroeconomic projections, as well as to discuss strategic issues related to the management of Market Risk and Bank Liquidity Risk.
3. The Bank routinely conducts Credit Quality Monitoring of all credit segments that have the potential to become problematic or start to have problems through periodic credit monitoring meetings or monthly periodic reporting through the Monthly Credit Report of all credit segments. The Bank also routinely performs Quality Assurance on credit card approvals by sampling to ensure that the process has been carried out in accordance with applicable policies.
4. Risk monitoring has been carried out inherently by each unit carried out by respective supervisors and officials above it and this is in line with the Three Lines of Defense concept. In addition, the Internal Audit Unit (IADT) and Process Management & Operations Control (Branch Operations Control sub-unit and Head Office & Jakarta Operations Control sub-unit) have a role in the effective implementation of the monitoring process.
5. The Bank has monitoring limits based on the economic sector and a mechanism for monitoring the economic sector through trigger and action tools. In addition, the Bank also has a monitoring risk limit - credit. The Credit Risk Management unit has monitored credit achievement compared to the economic sector limit. Monitoring results are reported periodically (once in a month) to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners as well as several related divisions.

6. Credit monitoring is also carried out through periodic reports, both monthly and quarterly for all credit and credit card segments, related to concentration levels, credit risk limits, credit quality, credit mutations, credit reserves, credit restructuring, and comparisons with commercial banks and peer-groups.
7. Periodic monitoring is also carried out on the use of the Credit Termination Authority Limit (BWMK) for credit severing officials. Periodic monitoring is carried out to review credit performance and the limit of authority of BWMK holders. The policy on the granting of Limits on Credit Termination Authority (BWMK) is also reviewed periodically.
8. The bank also monitors the COVID-19 restructuring credit portfolio based on portfolio development, quality, restructuring scheme, monitoring maturity and the realization of payment due. Monitoring is carried out periodically (once in a month) which is then reported to the Credit Director, Risk Director, and several related divisions.
9. The Market Risk monitoring process for trading and counterparty activities is monitored by Treasury International Banking Business Support (TIBS) and Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG). The Bank also monitors and makes daily reports on exposure, risk, and use of treasury limits and global markets which are reported to the relevant work units and Bank Management..
10. The Bank monitors the fairness of market prices (off-market), as an effort to maintain the fairness of market prices against the exchange rate/rate of Forex transactions, both for customers and counterparties. In interest rate exposure, the Bank also monitors the securities portfolio using the duration & PV01 method to anticipate changes in interest rates.
11. The process of Liquidity Risk monitoring was done based on result of measurement of Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM), Macroprudential Intermediacy Ratio (RIM), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Maturity Profile, Daily Cashflow Projection, Liquid Asset to Non Core Deposit, Liquid Asset to Third Party Funds, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), and liquidity stress test. The implementation of the fulfillment of daily liquidity needs is carried out by the Treasury work unit.. Monitoring results are submitted to the regulators and Bank management

periodically. In addition, the Bank monitors the indicators of the Contingency Funding Plan & Recovery Plan which are reported periodically to the management.

12. The Bank also strengthens the monitoring system, especially for Operational Risk with mechanisms and tools such as: setting transaction limits for each branch operating officer and staff, monitoring mechanism for D and D + 1 days through the Internal Control web and self-assessment through ORMS.
13. The monitoring process for the follow-up to the implementation of the self-assessment of work units and branch offices has also been carried out in Operational Risk Governance Meetings at every level of the organization up to the Bank level.
14. Monitoring the trigger level on the Recovery Plan Program in the form of Capital, Liquidity, Profitability, and Asset Quality periodically according to the provisions, as well as escalating and compiling an action plan in the event of a trigger level exceeding. Conducted monitoring of IT Risk Event Data (RED) against Bank's critical applications/system, including its follow-up in the form of analysis and further discussion with IT work unit to better understand the event and planned recovery action based on event escalation which is recorded in the Operational Risk Management System (ORMS) database.

IV. Control

1. The Bank has made internal policies related to the Bank's 8 (eight) main risks, namely Credit Risk, Market Risk, Strategic Risk, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, Reputation Risk, Compliance Risk, Legal Risk and 1 (one) additional risk within the scope of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate, namely Intra-Group Transaction Risk. Regarding Technology and Cyber Risk, currently Bank is in the process of developing Information Technology (TI) and Cyber Risk Management Policy.
2. In an effort to improve the Quality of Risk Management Implementation, particularly in terms of the suitability of the risk management strategy with the Bank's overall strategic objectives and business strategy, the Bank has included a risk limit as part of the Bank's Business Plan. The risk limit will be monitored periodically for compliance with the risk tolerance set by the Bank.

3. Determination of parameters, percentages or numbers of risk appetite and risk tolerance is carried out based on historical data analysis, statistical approach, business/expert judgment and the condition of commercial bank data as well as strategic decisions made by the management.
4. Bank has policy on Mechanism of Tools Trigger & Action for Credit Risk Limit, to ensure that Bank conducts review or prepares action plan against credit risk limit parameter that rise beyond risk appetite and risk tolerance of the Bank.
5. Reviews of risk appetite and risk tolerance will be carried out periodically by taking into account changes in the Bank's internal business conditions and strategies as well as the national banking macro economy.
6. Risk limit parameters (risk appetite and risk tolerance) which are currently the reference based on the Decree. 100/DIRBM/22 concerning Bank Risk Limit Policy, are as follows:

NO	PARAMETER	RISK APPETITE	RISK TOLERANCE
1.	Strategic Risk		
a	Bank Mega's Assets compared to the Bank's Business Plan Target	≥ 80%	≥ 60%
b	Bank Mega's Third Party Funds compared to the Bank's Business Plan Target	≥ 80%	≥ 60%
c	Bank Mega Credit compared to the Bank's Business Plan Target	≥ 80%	≥ 60%
d	CAR Position	≥ 17%	≥ 15%
e	BOPO Position	≤ 80%	≤ 90%
f	Market Share to peer group		
	- Assets	≥ 17%	≥ 15%
	- Third Party Funds	≥ 17%	≥ 15%
	- Credit	≥ 15%	≥ 10%
	- Capital	≥ 17%	≥ 15%
g	CAR after stress test	> 14%	above the applicable Bank Minimum Capital
2.	Risiko Operasional		
a	Internal Fraud Frequency (1 [one] month)	0	< 3 kali
b	External Fraud Frequency (1 [one] month)	0	< 100 kali
c	Internal and External Fraud Frequency (1 [one] month)	0	< 3 kali
d	Significant Fraud Amount	NILL	≤ Rp250 million
e	Ratio of the Number of Resigned Permanent Employees to Total Permanent Employees 1 (one) month	≤ 1,15%	≤ 1,30%
f	Ratio of the Number of Employees Who Have Not Been Trained (12 [twelve] months) to Total Employees	≤ 5%	≤ 20%
g	OPRIST Score	≥ 85	≥ 75
h	Total Core System Downtime (1 [one] month)		
	- Downtime Silverlake	< 60 minute	< 120 minute
	- Downtime Asccend	< 60 minute	< 120 minute
	- Downtime MOJF	< 60 minute	< 120 minute

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
RISK MANAGEMENT

NO	PARAMETER	RISK APPETITE	RISK TOLERANCE
	- Downtime Spectrum	< 60 minute	< 120 minute
	- Downtime PCE	< 60 minute	< 120 minute
i	Total Core System Downtime Frequency (1 [one] month)		
	- Silverlake Downtime Frequency	NILL	≤ 1 time
	- Ascend Downtime Frequency	NILL	≤ 1 time
	- MOJF Downtime Frequency	NILL	≤ 1 time
	- Spectrum Downtime Frequency	NILL	≤ 1 time
	- PCE Downtime Frequency	NILL	≤ 1 time
3.	Credit Risk		
a	Low Quality Loan to Total Loans	≤ 7,50%	≤ 22,50%
	- Corporate Low Quality Loan to Total Corporate Loans	≤ 7,50%	≤ 20,00%
	- Commercial Low Quality Loan to Total Commercial Loans	≤ 5,00%	≤ 15,00%
	- SME Low Quality Loan to Total SME Loans	≤ 10,00%	≤ 25,00%
	- Consumer Low Quality Loan to Total Consumer Loans	≤ 7,50%	≤ 15,00%
	- Indirect Channel Low Quality Loan to Total Indirect Channel Loans	≤ 10,00%	≤ 25,00%
	- Credit Card & Personal Loan (CCPL) Low Quality to Total CCPL loans	≤ 5,00%	≤ 15,00%
b	Non-performing Loan to Total Loans	≤ 2,00%	≤ 4,00%
	- Corporate Non-performing Loan to Total Corporate Loans	≤ 1,00%	≤ 3,00%
	- Commercial Non-performing Loan to Total Commercial Loans	≤ 2,00%	≤ 4,00%
	- SME Non-performing Loan to Total Corporate Loans	≤ 2,00%	≤ 4,00%
	- Consumer Non-performing Loan to Total Consumer Loans	≤ 2,00%	≤ 4,00%
	- Indirect Channel Non-performing Loan to Total Indirect Channel Loans	≤ 2,00%	≤ 4,00%
	- Credit Card & Personal Loan (CCPL) Non-performing Loan to Total CCPL loans	≤ 3,00%	≤ 4,50%
c	Net NPL Ratio to Total Loans	≤ 1,50%	≤ 3,50%
d	Credit to Core Debtors to Total Loans	≤ 65,00%	≤ 75,00%
e	Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) to Total Loans	< 1,25%	< 2,25%
f	Foreclosed Assets (AYDA) to Total Assets	< 1,00%	< 2,00%
4.	Market Risk		
a	PDN (include DNDF) to Capital KPMM	< 5%	< 10%
b	Unrealized Loss Bonds to KPMM Capital	> -3%	> -5%
c	Maximum ΔEconomic Value of Equity (ΔEVE) Loss to Capital	≤ 13%	≤ 15%

NO	PARAMETER	RISK APPETITE	RISK TOLERANCE
5.	Liquidity Risk		
a	Risk Limit for Liquid Asset Portfolio		
a.1	Total LJK Funding to Total Liabilities	< 15%	< 18%
a.2	Total HQLA to Total Assets	> 20%	> 13%
a.3	Term Deposit + Deposit Facility BI (≤ 1 month) to DPK	< 10%	< 30%
b	Risk Limit for Securities		
b.1	Government Securities	> 50%	> 45%
b.2	LJK Corporation Securities	< 40%	< 50%
b.3	Non LJK Corporation Securities	< 10%	< 15%
b.4	Securities – Mutual Funds	< 3%	< 5%
c	Risk Limit for Vulnerability on Funding Needs		
c.1	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	$120\% \leq x < 300\%$	$100\% \leq x < 320\%$
c.2	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	$\geq 110\%$	$\geq 100\%$
c.3	LDR Valas	< 90%	< 100%
c.4	RIM	$80\% \leq x \leq 85\%$	Min. 70% dan Maks. 95%
d	Risk Limit Profil Maturitas (Behavioral)		
d.1	Maturity Gap Time Bucket ≤ 1 (one) month (Rupiah)	$\geq -\text{Rp}6 \text{ trillion}$	$\geq -\text{Rp}10 \text{ trillion}$
d.2	Maturity Gap Time Bucket ≤ 1 (one) month (Foreign Currency)	$\geq -\text{USD}350 \text{ million}$	$\geq -\text{USD}500 \text{ million}$
6.	Legal Risk		
a	Percentage of Addition to the Number of Claims Experienced by Banks	$\leq 4\%$	$\leq 6\%$
7.	Compliance Risk		
a	Frequency of Fines Imposed by Regulators (OJK and/or BI)	$\leq 2 \text{ times}$	$\leq 4 \text{ times}$
b	Nominal Penalty for Non-compliance	$\leq \text{Rp}20 \text{ million}$	$\leq \text{Rp}40 \text{ million}$
8.	Reputation Risk		
a	Number of Negative Reports	NILL	$1 \leq x \leq 3 \text{ kali}$
9.	Intra-Group Transaction Risk		
a	Total Loans Disbursed to Mega Corpora Group to Total Bank Loans	$\leq 2\%$	$\leq 3,50\%$
b	Total Third Party Funds From Mega Corpora Group to Total Bank Deposits	$\leq 5\%$	$\leq 10\%$
c	Total Revenue From Mega Corpora Group to Total Bank Revenue	$\leq 5\%$	$\leq 10\%$
d	Total Costs/Expenses From Mega Corpora Group to Total Bank Costs/Expenses	$\leq 5\%$	$\leq 10\%$

7. The risk limit will be monitored periodically according to the strategic objectives and business strategy of Bank Mega as well as the risk tolerance that has been set by Bank Mega.
8. The process of granting credit is carried out by implementing the four eyes principle, the decision to provide credit involves both the business and the risk parties, and is decided in the credit committee according to the level.
9. Credit Risk Control is carried out by Internal Audit periodically. Meanwhile, the Credit Risk control process at branches is routinely carried out by the National Credit Review, Restructuring & Control (NCRC) unit through the Credit Control work team. Several aspects of Credit Control examination include aspects of compliance and potential risks arising in the credit process, economic market conditions and documents, and financial monitoring. The economic sector limit policy on the acquisition of credit portfolios is a milestone for management in determining the direction of credit portfolio development in the economic sector with the desired level of risk.
10. Risk control in addition to being built-in in the transaction and operational executing unit, Internal Control also conducts periodic credit and operational checks at branches. The handling of non-performing loans is carried out by separate work units independently, namely the National Credit Review, Restructuring & Control (NCRC) and Credit Collection & Remedial (CCRD) which are tasked with restructuring loans that are starting to have problems but still have the potential to pay. Credit Asset Recovery (CARC) & Credit Collection & Remedial (CCRD) play a role in managing and liquidating assets submitted by troubled debtors which are no longer possible for restructuring.
11. The collection function for late installments is in the Collection Strategy & Support work unit.
12. Market Risk and Liquidity Risk control is carried out through a limit system and discussion in the meetings of ALCO Committee and Risk Management Committee (KMR).
13. Liquidity Risk control is carried out through funding strategies, daily liquidity position and Liquidity Risk management, intragroup liquidity position and Liquidity Risk management, high quality liquid asset management and emergency funding plans.
14. To ensure the continuity of business processes in the midst of the crisis conditions faced. The Bank continues to improve Business Continuity Management (BCM) which covers business and operational aspects.
15. The Bank continuously strengthens risk control mechanisms, particularly for Operational Risk by taking steps such as fulfilling and improving human resources through training programs, improving coordination of control work units, improving policies and procedures, strengthening controls in the first line of defense, etc.
16. In the case of Covid-19 pandemic spread, Bank has issued provision of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Covid-19 Task Force (SE: 182/DIRBM-PMOC/20), provision of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Card Center Kuningan Office Covid-19 Task Force (SE: 125/DIRBM-PMOC/21), and provision of Guideline for Covid- 19 Prevention and Handling at PT Bank Mega Tbk. in the implementation of Business Continuity Management to ensure that operational of the Bank continues and spread of pandemic around Bank premises can be contained. On 30 December 2022, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has revoked the regulation of Social and People Limitation (PPKM) as Indonesia is considered among countries that succeeded in the handling of Covid-19 pandemic.
17. Through periodic monitoring of Risk Limits, management is able to find out the direction of movement of the Bank's main risks (Credit, Market, Liquidity, Strategic and Operational) as an early warning.
18. Management of IT and Cyber Risk is carried out in line with the concept of Three Lines of Defense, where IT work unit or risk taking unit performs Control Self Assessment, improvement of policies and procedures, and also running consultation and communication function related to the management of IT and Cyber risk.

V. Reporting

1. The Bank conducts periodic and routine reporting regarding business developments to regulators. The technical and types of reports sent are in accordance with the provisions and formats set by the regulators. Through this reporting system, Bank Mega performs the function of periodically outlining its internal risk conditions to the regulators.
2. The Risk Management Unit (SKMR) has also published several reports related to the conditions of risks associated with commercial banks to several work units and management. These reports are published in order to support the performance of the related units through the provision of informative data and dual-control in risk control.

NO	REPORT	REMARKS
1.	Risk Limit Report	Report on realization versus risk appetite and risk tolerance. The risk limit parameters are submitted to the Board of Directors every month and to the regulator at every quarter as part of the realization of the Bank Business Plan report. The preparation of the report and calculation of the risk limit has been stipulated in Decree No. 100/DIRBM/22 concerning Bank Mega's Risk Limit Policy.
2.	Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Bank Mega & Integrated KPMM	KPMM Report to the Regulator (OJK) related to the calculation of Capital, Risk-Weighted Assets (ATMR) of Markets, Credit, and Operations as well as the Integrated KPMM Report.
3.	Exceed Limit Dealer & Counterparty	Report on the results of supervision on exceeding the Treasury limit.
4.	Assessment of Bank Soundness and Integrated Risk Profile Assessment	Independent measurement and assessment of several risk management factors in accordance with the financial Services Authority Circular No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 dated March 17, 2017 concerning Assessment of the Soundness of Commercial Banks and SEOJK No. 14/SEOJK.03/2015 concerning Application of Integrated Risk Management.
5.	Risk Event Database (RED)	Application/System/Database used for reporting data online for any loss events and near-miss that occur in the work unit.
6.	Daily Cash Flow	Cash flow projection.
7.	Operational Risk Online Test (OPRIST)	Reports on the results of the implementation of online tests, especially to the ranks of branch offices and certain work units to see the level of understanding of policies, procedures, product knowledge, and aspects of operational risk control.
8.	Branch Risk Profile Report	The Operational Risk profile assessment report of branch offices stating the measurement of inherent risks and Risk Management Practices Quality. (KPMR). Branch Profile Assessment has been set up within the SE. 116/DIRBM-PMOC/22 on Branch Risk Profile.
9.	Risk Assessment Report	Risk Assessment Report is issued for each risk assessment process, specifically addressed to the relevant Director and Risk Director including the relevant units.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
RISK MANAGEMENT

NO	REPORT	REMARKS
10.	Report on Risk Exposure Quantitative Information	Publication every 6 (six) months regarding quantitative information on bank risk exposures under POJK No. 32/POJK.03/2016 dated August 12, 2016 regarding Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and SEOJK No. 43/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Transparency and Publication Report of Conventional Commercial Banks.
11.	GWM Monitoring	Monitoring on Minimum Mandatory Statutory Fulfilment
12.	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit – Standardized Approach	The preparation and calculation of RWA for the Standardized Approach Credit has been regulated in Circular Letter No.127/DIRBM-CPPD/17 dated July 18, 2017. RWA for credit Calculation is conducted every month and shall be rereported to OJK by APOLO Systems.
13.	Economic Sector Limit Report and Trigger & Economic Sector Monitoring Mechanisms	Report on the movement of bank credit portfolios in 20 economic sector lines set by the regulator, as well as early warnings and action tools in sectors that have exceeded the expansion limit.
14.	Portfolio Credit Report	A credit portfolio report that is carried out on a monthly basis that includes the development of all credit segments including total portfolio, credit transfers, credit quality, credit restructuring, write off and collect off and the adequacy of credit reserves.
15.	Calculation of Interest Rate Risk - Banking Book (IRRBB)	The preparation and calculation of the interest rate - banking book risk has been stipulated in Circular Letter No.104/DIRBM-PRMg/19 concerning the Assessment and Reporting guidelines of the Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book.
16.	Market Weighted Assets (RWA) - Standard Method	Market ATMR is a form of calculation of bank assets related to market risk based on OJK Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 concerning Minimum Capital Requirements for Commercial Banks and OJK SE No. 38/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning guidelines for using Standard Methods in Calculation Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks by Taking into account Market Risk. RWA Market Risk is calculated for general interest rate risk, specific interest rate risk, and exchange rate risk. Market RWA calculation is carried out every month and reported on-line and off-line to the Regulator.
17.	Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) of Bank Mega Financial Assets	Activities related to Allowance for Impairment Losses collectively and individually on the Bank's financial assets according to PSAK 71 have been regulated in the Guidelines for Bank Mega Decreasing Financial Assets.
18.	Valuation of Securities Marked to Market & Marked to Model	The revaluation process of the fair value (marked to market) of securities to determine the Bank's position on a daily basis to the value of market closure on that day. Securities that do not have a quoted price in the market (non-liquid securities), are marked to model valuations by using a Credit Risk Spread approach. These non-liquid securities will refer to the movement of government bond yields with the addition of risk factors.

NO	REPORT	REMARKS
19.	Fairness of Market Price(off-market)	Measurement and monitoring of the fair value of the market price (off-market) of forex transactions
20.	Backtesting volatilitas <i>foreign exchange</i>	Validate the exchange rate volatility calculation model that has been used compared to the real exchange rate.
21.	Early Warning System Monitoring of External Indicators	In order to manage risk of market and liquidity by considering the bank prudence principles, in accordance to OJK Circular Letter No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks, a tools or systems is required to monitor early warning system of external indicators for market and liquidity.
22.	Calculation of Liquidity Stress Test	In implementing liquidity Risk management, stress testing is a test of the ability of the Bank to meet liquidity needs in crisis conditions
23.	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	Report on Calculation of Compliance with liquidity Adequacy Ratios as regulated in OJK Regulation No.42/POJK.03/2015.
24.	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	Net Stable Funding Ratio Calculation Report regulated in OJK Regulation No. 50/POJK.03/2017.
25.	Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM)	Calculation of RIM (Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio) is regulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 20/4/PBI/2018 and the Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors No. 22/11/PADG/2020.
26.	Profil Maturity Behavioral	The Bank identifies the existence of a liquidity gap between asset posts, assets, and administrative accounts on a certain time scale based on customer behavior / product characteristics.
27.	E-Learning Operational Risk	The implementation of online training to all Bank employees to increase the operational risk management understanding level.
28.	Credit Stress Test Report	In the application of Credit Risk management, stress testing is carried out against Covid 19 and non-Covid 19 restructuring credit portfolio by considering the deterioration in credit quality and its impact to the profitability and the adequacy of Bank Capital.
29.	Tools Action & Trigger Risk Limit Kredit	The risk limit monitoring action report is based on exceeding the percentage value of the risk appetite and risk tolerance parameters in the credit sector carried out and delivered monthly in accordance with the Mechanism of Trigger & Action Tools for Credit Risk Limit policy.
30.	Trigger Level Monitoring Report Action Plan Program (Recovery Plan)	To monitor the trigger level of the Action Plan Program (Recovery Plan), a Trigger Level Action Plan Program Monitoring Report is prepared in the form of Capital, Liquidity, Profitability, and Asset Quality.
31.	Contingency Funding Plan Indicators Monitoring Report	In order to monitor the indicators of the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which are reported periodically.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
RISK MANAGEMENT

NO	REPORT	REMARKS
32.	Industry Analysis	Analysis of the latest industry conditions used as a reference for business units and reviewer units in lending distribution to debtors in the industry.
33.	Credit Risk Bulletin & CrediBlast	Socialization of internal and external regulation updates related to credit, economic developments, portfolio developments, and other topics related to credit risk which are submitted to all employees in the form of bulletins or other reports.
34.	Reconciliation of Intra-group Transaction	As a main entity in the Mega Corpora financial conglomerate, Bank Mega is required to reconcile intra-group to anticipate the dependence of an entity on one financial conglomerate.
35.	Operational Risk Bulletin & Risk Campaign	Socialization of internal and external regulation updates related to Operational, and other topics related to operational risks which are submitted to all employees in the form of bulletins, campaign posters, etc.
36.	Monitoring Report & GL Report on Operational Risk Loss	To monitor and analyze the GL bookkeeping of operational risk losses in a work unit to ensure that the operational risk loss bookkeeping is in accordance with its designation.
37.	Calculation of Weight Assets According to Operational Risk by using the Basic Indicator Approach	Referring to SEOJK Number 6/SEOJK.03/2020 concerning the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using a Standard Approach for Commercial Banks, the Bank has simulated the calculation of ATMR with a Standard Approach for Commercial Banks in 2021 and 2022, and the simulation results are sent to the OJK, while the calculation of ATMR with a Standard Approach for Commercial Banks has been implemented in January 2023.
38.	Bottom Up Stress Test (BUST) Report	<i>Stress tests conducted by banks appointed by the Authority (OJK and BI) using data and internal bank satellite models based on scenarios and assumptions from the Authority.</i>
39.	Recovery Plan Document	Plan to overcome financial problems that may occur in the bank, by preparing several alternatives/scenarios of Recovery Options set by the Bank to respond to financial stress experienced by the Bank in preventing, restoring, or improving the Bank's financial condition and business continuity (viability).
40.	Resolution Plan Document	Documents containing information about the Bank and resolution strategies are one of the considerations for the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) in handling or settling a Bank designated as a failed Bank.

NO	REPORT	REMARKS
41.	Monitoring the Limit of Authority to Cut Off Credit (BWMK) Credit Cards and Personal Loans	Monitoring is carried out to ensure that there are no violations in credit termination and ensure that the provision of BWMK authority limits is appropriate. The results of the report have been submitted to the Risk Management Committee.
42	Credit Card & Personal Loan Weekly Dashboard	Weekly publications related to the acquisition and quality of credit card and personal loan portfolio segments.

To measure the level of resilience of Bank Mega in facing a scenario of extreme external events, Bank Mega conducts stress testing as a basis for decisionmaking as well as meeting regulatory requirements. Stress testing aims to estimate the amount of loss, estimate the resilience of Bank capital in absorbing losses, adequacy of liquidity to meet the obligations of the Bank, and identify steps that must be taken to mitigate risks and maintain capital resilience. The implementation of stress testing covers the main types of risks, including Credit Risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Implementation of stress testing in 2021 based on the Bottom Up Stress Test (BUST) scenario. Bank also conducts stress testing for COVID-19 restructuring credit which aims to estimate the deterioration of the Bank's credit quality and estimate its impact on CKPN, profitability, and the Bank's liquidity and capital adequacy, then an action plan can be taken by the Bank. In general, the results of stress testing show that Bank Mega is still able to maintain the resilience of capital and the adequacy of liquidity in conditions of economic weakness, despite pressure on profits.

Referring to POJK No.14/POJK.03/2017 concerning Recovery Plans for Systemic Banks, Bank Mega prepares Recovery options Action Plans and options to prevent, restore and improve financial conditions and business continuity of the Bank in the event of financial stress, as stipulated in oJK Regulation no.14/POJK.03/2017 concerning Action Plan for Systemic Banks. The Action Plan prepared includes an analysis of the conditions of all Bank business lines including an analysis scenario of stress testing that occurs to the Bank in an idiosyncratic and market-wide shock manner which could endanger the sustainability of the Bank's business. The Bank prepares Recovery options to overcome the conditions of capital, liquidity, profitability, and asset quality that are in accordance with the trigger level set for the purpose of prevention, recovery and improvement of the financial condition of the Bank. Bank Mega has also carried out an analysis of the feasibility and effectiveness to ensure that each prepared Recovery option can be carried out properly.

Furthermore, in the implementation of Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) regulation No. 1 year 2021 on Resolution Plan for Commercial Bank and letter of LPS No. S-304/DKRB/2021 dated 20 December 2021 on Information of the Obligation of Preparation and Submission of Resolution Plan Year 2022, Bank Mega was required to conduct preparation of document of Resolution Plan in anticipation of eventual financial problem. The Resolution Plan document contains at a minimum an Executive Summary and Strategy of Resolution.

Risk Management Strategy

Risk management policies are adjusted to the direction of the Bank's business strategy. The focus of the business strategy in 2022 is directed at the Corporate and Joint finance segments. Responding to the direction of business development, risk management strategies have taken steps in several key ways. Starting with:

1. Measurement, supervision, and control of the Bank's health level to remain in the risk appetite corridor or at least at risk tolerance.
2. Supervision of each risk limit parameter in Bank activities. This activity will be applied to every business line as part of management supervision so that the Bank's Risk level remains within the corridor of risk tolerance.
3. Internalization of risk statements and risk culture to all levels of the Bank's organization.
4. Maintaining the strength of the independence of the operational unit and risk management unit at each directorate.
5. Development of human resources, especially in risk management capabilities. This development program will be implemented in the form of training & refreshment of risk management certification to enterprise risk management based training.
6. Implementation of regulatory provisions or recommendations in an orderly and sustainable manner

SPECIFIC DISCLOSURE OF BANK RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is a risk due to the failure of the debtor and/ or other parties to fulfill obligations to the Bank. Credit Risk Management is an integral responsibility of management and personnel at every level that must be reflected in daily activities through a risk awareness culture. Every party involved in planning, making decisions, implementing the credit approval process must conduct analysis and mitigation of Credit Risk in accordance with their respective functions and responsibilities.

Implementation of Risk Management for Credit Risk

Duties and Responsibilities of (a) Commissioners and Directors, (b) Risk Management Work units, (c) Supporting units, (d) Credit Committees, (e) Risk Management Committees, (f) Risk Monitoring Committees, and (g) Credit Policy Committees all arranged in Bank Mega Credit Risk Management Policy.

An independent work unit has been formed to evaluate, monitor and report on various risks independently. The work unit is designed to function independently of the business unit.

The principle applied by the Bank in carrying out Credit Risk management activities is based on internal Credit Risk policies as outlined in the Bank Mega Credit Risk Management Policy. The policy is a Credit Risk management strategy guideline for activities that have a significant Credit Risk exposure, management of credit concentration risk, and the mechanism of measuring and controlling Credit Risk.

The management of credit concentration risk is carried out through diversification of credit portfolios in various geographical regions, industries and credit products, and individual debtors as well as business groups in an effort to minimize Credit Risk. The bank has a financing limit based on the economic sector in all segments.

The Credit Risk measurement and control mechanism is carried out by using various analysis tools, including rating and scoring systems as one of the tools to decide credit, a system of credit breaker authority,

other Credit Risk analysis based on quantitative calculations, and a threshold level of Credit Risk in calculating risk profiles based on Valuation Bank Soundness level (PTKB).

PTKB is reported periodically to the financial Services Authority and is measured using a risk approach (Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR) which consists of 2 (two) parts, namely Inherent Risk and Quality Implementation of Credit Risk Management. The inherent indicators are grouped into four broad categories namely Asset Portfolio Composition and Concentration level, fund Provision Quality and Adequacy of Reserves, Strategies for Provision of Funds and Sources of Provision of Funds, and External Factors.

Throughout 2022, where the COVID-19 pandemic is still occurring, the Bank's credit moves expansively accompanied by comprehensive risk management. In general, the Bank is still selective in disbursing new loans. The Bank prioritizes lending to debtors who are considered to have a strong backbone. The Bank also issued an internal policy regarding economic stimulus due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as a guideline in saving loans for debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Economic sector constitute one of Bank's considerations in loan disbursement. Bank focuses on disbursing loan to economic sectors that have high credit potential and low level of risk. As at December 2022, majority of credit from Bank Mega was in economic sector of information and communication (22.68%), followed by construction (13.84%) and transportation and warehouse (12.74%). Volume of credit to the sectors are in line with Bank's credit focus, that is in corporation segment, specially disbursement of credit to big group of companies with lower level of risk, and Indirect Channel credit.

Related to credit disbursement to the sectors, Bank also considers the digital business that continues to grow and economic condition in each sector. In the 3rd quarter of 2022, GDP growth in the information and communication sector is 6.88%, and in transportation and warehouse is 25.81%, well above national growth of GDP that is 5.44%. Growth of GDP

in construction sector is 0.63%, below the average growth of national GDP, but majority of credit to the sector is to one debtor, PT Hutama Karya, with credit outstanding of Rp7.69 trillion (79.05% of total portfolio of the construction sector) and this portfolio is supported by guarantee from the Government and so carries no credit risk.

Every month, the Bank also identifies debtors who have the potential to restructure the COVID-19 loans as a form of early warning system. In addition, the Bank monitors the quality of loans that have been restructured to avoid potential defaults.

Disclosure of Quantitative Credit Risk Standards

The Bank applies the Standardized Approach in the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, which are internally contained in the Credit RWA Report Work guidelines – Standardized Approach. This work guideline includes information on the policy of using ratings in the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk, portfolio categories that use ratings, rating agencies used, and disclosure of counterparty credit risk, including types of risk mitigation instruments loans commonly received/ submitted by the Bank, as well as the types of Credit Risk mitigation instruments used in the calculation of RWA for Bank Mega Credit Risk.

Qualitative Standard Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank already has a policy for the main types of collateral received, procedure policies and processes for assessing and managing collateral, the main guarantee/guarantee parties and the creditworthiness of these parties, as well as the level of concentration information generated from the use of techniques Credit Risk mitigation is included in the Collateral Assessment Policy.

All policies/guidelines above are reviewed regularly to be in line with the latest developments in regulations, business environment and changes that occur due to the Bank's business growth and global economic conditions.

Disclosure of Qualitative Asset Securitization

The Bank does not have exposure to asset securitization.

Market Risk

Market Risk is risk in balance sheet and administrative account positions including derivative transactions, due to overall changes in market conditions, including changes in option prices. Market risk includes, among others, interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, equity risk, and commodity risk. Interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and commodity risk can come from both the trading book position and the banking book position.

Application of Market Risk Management

Determination of organizational structure, equipment and completeness of units/ functions related to the implementation of risk management for Market Risk must be adjusted to the characteristics and complexity of the Bank's business activities.

In the framework of implementing effective risk management, the Bank prepares duties and responsibilities that are tailored to business objectives and policies, the size and complexity and capabilities of the Bank. The person in charge of market risk management is generally located in each work unit that has activities exposed to Market Risk, and specifically located in the Treasury and global Markets work units as managers of the Bank's Market Risk as a whole. In implementing this management, the Treasury and global Markets work units are assisted by the Market, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG) work unit, which independently provides objective input and analysis in the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing Market Risk.

Distribution of authority and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, Market work units, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG), Risk Management Committee (KMR) and Asset and liability Management Committee (ALCO), Supporting units consisting of Internal Audit, Business units and operational Work units are regulated in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Management of the Trading Book and Banking Book Portfolio

The management of the trading book and banking book portfolio, as well as the valuation method used is also regulated in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Management and control of Market Risk through the determination and review of Market Risk limits carried out periodically. These limits include Market Risk Limit and risk level threshold for Bank Soundness Rating (PTKB) on Market Risk Profiles (carried out with the approach of historical data, statistics, and expertise judgment and business perspective).

The Bank also periodically measures and reports to the financial Services Authority in managing Market Risk based on Market Risk parameters in Bank Soundness Rating (PTKB) using a risk approach (Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR) which consists of 2 parts, namely Inherent Risk and Quality of Risk Management Implementation. These inherent indicators are grouped into 3 (three) major categories, namely the volume and composition of the portfolio, the potential loss of interest rate risk in the banking book, and the Bank's business strategy and Bank policies.

Market Risk Measurement Mechanism

Market Risk Measurement on the trading book for exchange rates and interest rates is calculated by calculating the Minimum Capital Provision obligation (KPMM) using the Standard Method on a monthly basis as regulated in the regulatory provisions. The Bank has also implemented regulatory provisions regarding the calculation of specific interest rate risks which are weighted based on securities portfolio and rating categories. Furthermore, the measurement of Market Risk of exchange value uses calculation of daily Position of Net Foreign Exchange (PDN) according to rules of Regulator.

Market Risk Measurement in terms of interest rates on the banking book uses the IRRBB (Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book) measurement on a monthly basis. Interest rate risk is seen from the perspective of the maximum loss from Δ Economic Value of Equity (EVE) against Capital and Δ Earning Perspective (NII) on Profit Target.

Portfolio Coverage in KPMM

The portfolio coverage (trading and banking book) that is calculated in KPMM using the Standard Method, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations. Calculation in KPMM consists of interest rate risk (specific risk & general risk) and exchange rate risk. Specific interest rate risk is applied based on the OJK Regulation regarding guidelines for using Standard Methods in Commercial Capital Adequacy Ratio Calculation by Taking into account Market Risk.

Specific interest rate risk is calculated by using securities (trading book) data based on portfolio categories and securities ratings from Bank Mega Monthly Bank (IBu) Reports. Risk weight is determined based on a combination of portfolio categories and ratings. In general, weighting is divided into 3 (three) groups, namely, government Categories, Investment grade and Non-Qualification Categories, with variations in weights ranging from 0% to 12%.

The general interest rate risk (trading book) uses the maturity method, where grouping is based on the remaining tenor buckets from ≤ 1 month to buckets > 20 years. Risk weight varies from 0% to 12.5%.

Meanwhile, exchange rate risk is calculated from the net open Position (NOP) multiplied by the capital charge of 8%. Calculation of NOP is based on regulatory provisions.

Steps and Plans in Anticipating Market Risk

Analysis and monitoring of market risk limit as well as Market Risk profiles that include parameters of the trading strategy and banking book, as well as the complexity of derivative products owned by the Bank, are periodically submitted to management through the Risk Management Committee, in order to formulate anticipatory steps and plans.

Qualitative Disclosure of Market Risk Calculations using Internal Models

The Bank does not calculate Market Risk by using an internal model.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is a risk due to the inability of banks to meet maturing obligations from cash flow funding sources and/or from high-quality liquid assets that can be pledged without disrupting the activities and financial condition of the bank. The inability to obtain funding sources for cash flows which can cause liquidity Risk can be caused by, among others:

- Inability to generate cash flows originating from productive assets or from the sale of assets, including liquid assets.
- Inability to generate cash flows from fund raising, interbank transactions, and loans received.

Application of Liquidity Risk Management

The determination of organizational structure, equipment and completeness of units/ functions related to the implementation of risk management for liquidity Risk must be adjusted to the characteristics and complexity of the Bank's business activities.

In the framework of implementing effective risk management, the Bank prepares duties and responsibilities that are tailored to business objectives and policies, the size and complexity and capabilities of the Bank. The person in charge of managing liquidity Risk is generally located in each work unit that has activities that are exposed to liquidity Risk. Market, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG) independently provide input and objective analysis in the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing Liquidity Risk.

The distribution of authority and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, Market Work units, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG), Asset and liability Management Committee (ALCO), Supporting units consisting of Internal Audit, Business units and operational Work units are regulated in the Policy Liquidity Risk Management.

Mechanism for Measurement and Control of Liquidity

Risk Identification is carried out on all sources of liquidity Risk as stipulated in the liquidity Risk Management Policy which includes:

- a. Banking products and activities that can affect the source and use of funds both in the position of assets and liabilities and administrative accounts.
- b. Other risks that can increase liquidity Risk, such as Credit Risk, Market Risk, and operational Risk.

Tools that are used to measure and manage Liquidity Risk refer to rules of Regulator including Minimum Statutory Deposit (GWM), Macroprudential Intermediacy Ratio (RIM), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), Maturity Profile, Daily Cashflow Projection, Liquid Asset to Non Core Deposit, Liquid Asset to Third Party Funds, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), liquidity stress test and parameter of Liquidity Risk on Assessment of Commercial Bank Soundness Rate (PTKB) with risk based approach (Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR) which consists of two parts, i.e. Inherent Risk and Quality of Implementation of Risk Management. The inherent indicator is grouped into three big categories, that are Composition of Assets, Liabilities, and Transaction of Administrative Account, Concentration of Asset and Liabilities, and Susceptibility to Funds Needs. In addition, Bank also has monitoring tool of Early Warning System of External Indicator related to market/external for market risk and liquidity risk.

Steps and Plans in Anticipating Liquidity Risk

Analysis and monitoring of the risk limit for liquidity risk and the profile of Liquidity Risk which includes the parameters of the composition of assets and liabilities, concentration of assets and liabilities, vulnerability to funding needs, and access to funding sources that are submitted periodically to management through the Risk Management Committee, in order to formulate steps and plans that are anticipatory.

Control is carried out on activities that have increased risk. Control is carried out through funding strategies, management of daily liquidity and liquidity Risk positions, management of intragroup liquidity and liquidity Risk positions, management of high-quality liquid assets, and emergency funding plans.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is a risk caused by insufficient and/or nonfunctioning internal processes, human errors, system failures, or external problems that affect the Bank's operations. With the issuance of the oJK Regulation on the Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, Bank Mega has since seriously implemented operational Risk management by constantly improving its implementation in all Bank activities, both those that are embedded in transactional activities at branch offices and support activities that are located at the head office.

Operational Risk Management Organization

To increase the effectiveness of the implementation of Operational Risk Management, the Bank has established an Operational Risk Management organization with clearly defined tasks and responsibilities, starting at the branch, regional and head office levels. The functions and tasks of the organization are always reviewed to be harmonized with increasing the effectiveness of coordination and increasing the sharpness of the implementation of risk identification.

At the head office level, the Bank has established an Operational Risk Management Work unit under the coordination of the Risk Management Work unit. This Work unit has the task of assisting the Directors in managing operational risk, monitoring the process of implementing operational risk management as a whole, ensuring operational risk management policies run at all levels of the organization.

The several tasks include the following:

- Assist the Directors in drafting the operational Risk Management Policy.
- Design and implement tools to assess Operational Risk and reporting and coordinate Operational Risk Management activities across all work units.
- Prepare a report on the Operational Risk profile.
- Providing assistance to business units on issues of operational Risk management, and Operational Risk Management training.

In its implementation, the Operational Risk Management Work unit coordinates with the Internal Audit Work unit, operational Control Work unit, Compliance unit and other related Work units by conducting regular meetings to discuss material operational Risk issues so that these risks can be controlled early.

On the other hand, the Bank has also established a Risk Management Committee (KMR) Support group for the field of operational Risk whose job is to assist the KMR in identifying operational risks specifically related to the risk management process carried out by the risk owner. The Support group also functions as a filter for risk issues that will be brought to the KMR meeting, so that only crucial and material issues are found solutions in the KMR meeting forum.

Operational Risk Identification and Measurement Mechanism

The Bank uses the operational Risk online Test (OPRIST) tool to measure the level of mastery of the branch office staff towards policies and procedures, authority and products. Risk identification by looking at the level of employee mastery of policies and procedures is seen as an effective way to see the potential risks of errors in the implementation of operational processes. Since 2022, Operational Risk Online Test (OPRIST) has used Operational Risk Web Links (OWL) system applications, an online test for Bank Mega employees at Head Office and Branch Offices to assess their understanding of policies and procedures, product and other rules related to each work activity, and also to enhance employee risk awareness.

In addition, operational Risk Management e-learning has been carried out for all employees to measure employee understanding regarding operational Risk management. Through the implementation of e-learning you can see the level of awareness of operational Risk while providing refreshment to employees.

On a bank wide basis, risk identification and measurement are carried out on several key indicators which are considered to represent the Bank's operational risk. These indicators are grouped into 5 (five) major categories namely Business Characteristics and Complexity, Human Resources, Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure, fraud and external events. The final results of identification and measurement are in the form of Bank operational Risk profiles that are reported to the financial Services Authority every quarter.

On the other hand, the measurement of risks associated with the calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (ATMR) for Operational Risk is currently the Bank using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) approach and preparing a Standard Approach (SA) approach which will be implemented in accordance with regulatory provisions.

The Bank has simulated the calculation of ATMR with a Standard Approach for Commercial Banks in 2021 and 2022 and the simulation results are sent to the OJK, while the calculation of ATMR with a Standard Approach for Commercial Banks has been implemented in January 2023.

Operational Risk Mitigation Mechanism

In order to mitigate or control the operational Risk inherent in operational activities, the Bank periodically reviews the operating Procedure Policies and Standards (SOPs) to ensure the adequacy of the Policies and SOPs as work guidelines given that the bank's business activities are growing. In addition, the Bank also delegates authority, especially in branch transactions in the form of transaction limits, thus facilitating the customer service process without ignoring the risk aspects.

Separation of functions and tasks or segregation of duty is always carried out on all operational activities both for transactional and nontransactional activities including the reporting process. It includes the application of dual controls to ensure transaction validation. other operational Risk control methods such as security systems, enhancements and capabilities of Human Resources are also always carried out to minimize operational Risk so that the Bank is avoided from losses.

Legal Risk

Legal Risk arises because of lawsuits and/or the existence of juridical weaknesses. legal risks can cause significant losses if not managed adequately. early legal risk identification is very helpful in managing legal risk so that it does not cause losses beyond the Bank's tolerance.

Legal Risk Management Organization

The Bank views legal Risk as a type of risk that must be managed seriously considering its impact can be significantly detrimental. Based on this view, the Bank has established a legal risk management organization at the head office and regional offices. At the head office, the Bank has a Corporate legal Work unit that functions as a legal watch whose duties include dealing with legal issues faced by the Bank, providing legal opinions on the Cooperation Agreement to be conducted by the Bank, providing legal analysis regarding the launch of new products and activities. The Corporate legal unit is responsible to the President Director.

In Regional offices legal functions are handled by legal Managers who are under the coordination of the Regional operational Manager. The existence of this work unit is seen as very helpful in dealing with legal issues in the work area of the regional office concerned so that if legal problems occur, they can be dealt with immediately. At the branch office, legal functions are handled by the legal officer.

Legal Risk Control Mechanism

Legal Risk Control has been carried out since the first time the Bank entered into business cooperation with customers in the form of liability, credit and other service activities. Completeness of administrative documents is an important requirement in opening accounts and in banking transactions, so that if the customer cannot provide the said documents, the Bank cannot carry out the transaction.

All Bank service activities to customers if not done well can cause customer complaints which in turn can cause legal problems. So to avoid these things, the Bank has completed every service activity for customers with adequate policies and procedures, so that each Bank employee can serve customer transactions more prudently.

On the other hand, in order to control legal risk, especially in the issuance of new products and activities, the Corporate legal Work unit always reviews Cooperation Agreements, one of which is to ensure the Bank's legal position is in the right

position. In addition, the Corporate legal Work unit routinely conducts training related to legal Risk management to employees, especially those related to customer transactions both in liability and credit. This is intended to improve employee competency in managing legal Risk.

Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is the risk of inaccuracy in making and/or implementing a strategic decision and failure to anticipate changes in the business environment. Thus, the accuracy of the strategy prepared by a bank is the main key in achieving the stated goals. Given the importance of the existence of this strategy, the Bank always monitors its implementation and evaluates weaknesses/ irregularities that occur to be corrected immediately.

In general, the Bank's strategy has been formulated and written into a Business Plan Document that must be reported to the financial Services Authority at the end of each year. In this document the Bank's targets and objectives are set both on the side of assets, liabilities and new products and activities to be issued. Deviations that occur at the implementation stage are risks that must be managed so as not to cause losses to the Bank.

Strategic Risk Management Organization

All business units and support units are responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in preparing strategic plans, and implementing strategies effectively. The Bank has a financial Control Work unit whose task is to monitor the achievement of the Bank's business targets. In addition, the management of the Bank's Strategic Risk is focused on achieving targets that have been set as a form of monitoring of the suitability of the strategies implemented by the Bank.

Efforts to Identify and Respond to Changes in the Business Environment

One of the things that must be considered in managing Strategic Risk is how quickly the Bank can respond positively whenever there is a change in the business environment both on a national scale and the international environmental changes. In this regard, the Bank always adjusts each business strategy that will be formulated with the development of the environment in question. one form is that since 2012 the Bank has focused more on business development by integrating with group business, of course by always complying with internal and external laws and regulations. Service to the main customers (priority banking) at the moment is seen as still having a

great opportunity to be developed. The promotion strategy by synergizing credit products and deposits products which are then offered primarily to prime customers continues to be carried out to maintain customer loyalty and to acquire new customers.

Mechanism for Measuring Progress Achieved from a Defined Business Plan

Strategic Risk Control is always carried out by all work units, especially by business units at the branch level, business areas to the head office. Every week the branch office evaluates its business achievements. Likewise, for the business area and head office is carried out every week. The scope of the evaluation in addition to achieving the targets that have been set, also includes finding solutions to the constraints faced in the field. All of these steps are carried out to keep the Bank's strategy implemented according to what has been determined, or in other words minimizing Strategic Risk.

Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk is a risk due to the Bank not complying with and/or not implementing the applicable laws and regulations. Compliance Risk can be sourced from, among other things, legal behavior, namely behavior/activity of the Bank that deviates or violates the provisions or applicable laws and organizational behavior, namely behavior/ activities of the Bank that are deviant or contrary to generally accepted standards. Compliance Risk specific disclosure of Bank risk management has a very significant impact if it is not managed adequately because the impact can be in the form of fines or severe sanctions. In this regard, the Bank always considers that Compliance Risk is a risk that needs to be managed seriously.

Compliance Risk Management Organization

Based on this view, the Bank established a Work unit specifically dealing with compliance, namely the Compliance & good Corporate governance (CGCG) Work unit at the Head office. Whereas the compliance function in Regional offices is coordinated by Regional Compliance. In order to manage compliance risk, through this Work unit, the Bank always ensures that it does not violate the applicable regulations in the form of internal regulations or external regulations. Monitoring the implementation of all reporting obligations that must be carried out by the Bank to the regulator. CGCG Work unit is responsible to the Compliance Director (Compliance & Human Capital Director).

Strategy and effectiveness of Application of Compliance Risk Management

The existence of the CGCG Work unit has been independent of business work units and support so that it is more effective in carrying out its duties and functions. Related to this, in order to compile and review internal policies in the form of operational policies as well as the Standard operating Procedure (SOP), the Bank always ensures that no external regulations are violated. Technically, each policy issued must be reviewed by the Compliance unit. on the other hand, in the implementation of transactions, services to customers, the officer carrying out the transaction must ensure the completeness of documents and the correctness of documentation. This is done as an anticipatory step so that the Bank is not exposed to Compliance Risk.

Compliance Risk Monitoring and Control Mechanism

In order to carry out risk monitoring compliance of the Internal Audit unit and the operational Control Work unit and Credit Control Work unit have a very important role. The three work units are in accordance with their roles and duties, collaborating hand in hand in monitoring Compliance Risk for all work units both business and support. on the other hand, to optimize aspects of internal control, the Bank routinely conducts training for employees related to aspects of compliance, especially for new employees as well as employees who have long worked. At the branch office level routinely at least once a week a morning briefing is held, namely a discussion forum specifically to discuss policies issued by the head office and external rules.

Reputation Risk

Reputation Risk is a risk due to a decrease in the level of trust of stakeholders (stakeholders) originating from negative perceptions of the Bank. Reputation risk can be sourced from various Bank business activities such as negative reporting in the mass media, violations of business ethics, and customer complaints; or weaknesses in governance, corporate culture, and bank business practices. Given that Reputation Risk is highly related to customers, then if it is not managed properly, reputation risk has a very significant impact, including the occurrence of a rush that ultimately leaves the Bank abandoned by its customers.

Reputation Risk Management Organization

Reputation Risk Management Organization As a business institution whose business activities are based on public trust, good reputation or good reputation has a very important role for the Bank. Reputation in the form of public trust needs to be built over a long period of time so that it needs good management. By referring to this, the Bank has a work unit tasked with managing reputation risk namely Corporate Affairs where technically the implementation is carried out by the Corporate Communication team. This work unit is tasked with monitoring negative news in the mass media and handling customer complaints in the mass media, as well as carrying out public relations functions and responding to negative news or other events that affect the Bank's reputation and can cause losses to the Bank. In addition, this Work unit is also tasked with communicating information needed by investors, customers, creditors, associations and the public.

In addition, the Bank already has a Customer Care department that has the task of handling customer complaints/complaints received by branch offices. Technically, every customer complaint submitted to the branch office will be reported by the relevant branch to Customer Care through the system/application that has been prepared. Furthermore, Customer Care routinely monitors complaints in the system/application and then coordinates with related work units to find solutions to solve them.

Policies and Mechanisms in order to Improve Services to Customers

To maintain reputation, the Bank always makes efforts to improve service to customers. If the customer feels that all of his interests are met, they are expected to make a positive contribution to the Bank's reputation. Increasing competence to employees who are directly in touch with customers is one of the effective ways to improve services. This is done by the Bank by providing training routinely to Teller, Customer Service and marketing personnel, especially regarding ways to serve customers, as well as increasing their understanding of Bank products.

In addition, the Bank always applies the Information Transparency Principle to customers. In this connection the Bank always provides information to customers on the benefits, risks and costs of each product and service provided by the Bank. So that customers get balanced information on products or services that are utilized.

Managing Reputation Risk at the Time of Crisis

The crisis condition is the least expected condition by all types of companies, including the Bank, because this condition can be a destructive factor for the reputation that has been built by the Bank. For this reason, appropriate steps are needed in managing crisis conditions, including how to communicate them to customers to avoid negative perceptions of the Bank. The role of the Bank's reputation risk management during the crisis period is handled by the Corporate Affairs work unit by getting direct directions from the President Director. Some strategies that can be done by the Bank are to maintain good relations with the mass media in a professional manner, provide adequate understanding and education to the public/customers regarding the crisis conditions so that customers can obtain the right information. This is to avoid customer panic.

06.





CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



Bank Mega implemented CSR program, not merely to fulfill requirement from Regulator, but more of an appreciation for the general public support to the Bank's development.

The Social and Environmental Responsibility Programs that are consistently carried out by Bank Mega is an embodiment of the Bank's commitment to provide benefits and added values for all stakeholders.

Bank Mega is committed to carrying out business development not only to pursue financial gain, but the Bank also has to be able to provide benefits for all stakeholders. In line with that, Bank Mega is committed to actively participating in environmental conservation efforts in accordance with its capacity.

Based on this commitment, Bank Mega has consistently implemented social and environmental responsibility programs. The Bank provides a special budget to carry out various programs according to a predetermined plan.

Discussions related to Bank Mega's social and environmental responsibility activities and the implementation of Bank Mega's sustainable finance principles are presented in the Sustainability Report which is made in a separate book but is an integral part of this Annual Report.

CROSS-REFERENCE BASED ON OJK CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 REGARDING **FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ISSUERS OR PUBLIC COMPANIES**

NO.	ANNUAL REPORT FORMAT	PAGE
1.	Annual Report is presented in the form of printed documents and electronic copies of documents.	√
2.	The printed version of the Annual Report shall be printed on light-colored paper of good quality, in A4 size, bound, and can be copied with good quality.	√
3.	Annual Report may present information in the form of pictures, graphs, tables, and/or diagrams by including clear titles and/or descriptions, so that they are easy to read and understand.	√
4.	The Annual Report presented in an electronic document is the Annual Report converted in a portable document format (PDF).	√

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
I. GENERAL PROVISION	
ANNUAL REPORT SHALL AT LEAST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of key financial data; 2. Stock information (if any); 3. Report of the Board of Directors; 4. Report of the Board of Commissioners; 5. Profile of the Issuer or Public Company; 6. Management discussion and analysis; 7. Governance of the Issuer or Public Company; 8. Social and environmental responsibility of the Issuer or Public Company; 9. Audited annual financial statements; and 10. Statement that the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners are fully responsible for the Annual Report. 	√
II. DESCRIPTION OF ANNUAL REPORT CONTENT	
A. OVERVIEW OF KEY FINANCIAL DATA The summary of key financial data contains financial information presented in the form of a comparison of 3 (three) fiscal years or since starting its business if the Issuer or Public Company has been running its business activities for less than 3 (three) years, which shall at least contain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue/sales; 2. Gross profit; 3. Profit (loss); 4. The amount of profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent entity and non-controlling interests; 5. Total comprehensive profit (loss); 6. Total comprehensive profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent entity and non-controlling interests; 7. Earnings (loss) per share; 8. Total assets; 9. Total liabilities; 10. Total equity; 11. Ratio of profit (loss) to total assets; 12. Ratio of profit (loss) to equity; 13. Ratio of profit (loss) to revenue/sales; 14. Current ratio; 15. Ratio of liabilities to equity; 16. Ratio of liabilities to total assets; and 17. Other information and financial ratios relevant to the Issuer or Public Company and the type of industry; 	14-16

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
<p>B. STOCK INFORMATION Stock information of Public Company shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shares issued for each three-month period (if any) are presented in the form of a comparison for the last 2 (two) fiscal years, which at least covers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of shares outstanding; Market capitalization based on the price on the Stock Exchange where the shares are listed on; Highest, lowest, and closing share prices based on the price on the Stock Exchange where the shares are listed on; and Trading volume on the Stock Exchange where the shares are listed on; Information in point b), point c), and point d) is only disclosed if the Issuer is a Public Company and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange; In the event of a corporate action, such as a stock split, reverse stock, stock dividend, bonus share, and a change in the nominal value of shares, the share information as referred to in number 1) shall be added with an explanation of at least: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Date of implementation of the corporate action; Ratio of stock splits, reverse stock, stock dividends, bonus shares, and changes in the nominal value of shares; Number of outstanding shares before and after the corporate action; and Share price before and after the corporate action; In the event of a temporary share trading suspension and/or shares delisting in the fiscal year, the Issuer or Public Company shall explain the reasons for the temporary share trading suspension and/or share delisting; and In the event that the temporary share trading suspension and/or share delisting as referred to in number 3) continues until the end of the Annual Report period, the Issuer or Public Company shall explain the actions taken to resolve the temporary share trading suspension and/or share delisting; 	17-18
<p>C. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR The report of the Board of Directors shall at least contain a brief description of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Performance of the Issuer or Public Company, covering: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies and strategic policies of the Issuer or Public Company; Role of the Board of Directors in formulating strategies and strategic policies of the Issuer or Public Company; Process carried out by the Board of Directors to ensure the implementation of the Issuer's or Public Company's strategy; Comparison between the results achieved and those targeted by the Issuer or Public Company; and Challenges faced by the Issuer or Public Company; Description of the business prospects of the Issuer or Public Company; and Governance implementation of the Issuer or Public Company. 	44-51
<p>D. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS The report of the Board of Commissioners shall at least contain a brief description of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors regarding the management of the Issuer or Public Company, including the supervision of the Board of Commissioners in the formulation and implementation of strategies for the Issuer or Public Company carried out by the Board of Directors; Views on the business prospects of the Issuer or Public Company prepared by the Board of Directors; and Views on the implementation of the governance of the Issuer or Public Company. 	36-39
<p>E. PROFILE OF THE ISSUER OR PUBLIC COMPANY The profile of the Issuer or Public Company shall contain at least the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name of the Issuer or Public Company, including if there is a change in name, reason for the change, and the effective date of the name change in the fiscal year; Access to the Issuer or Public Company including branch offices or representative offices that enable the public to obtain information about the Issuer or Public Company, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Address; Telephone number; E-mail address; and Website address; 	58
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brief history of the Issuer or Public Company; 	59

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
4. Vision and mission of the Issuer or Public Company as well as corporate culture or corporate values;	6-7
5. Business activities according to the latest articles of association, business activities carried out in the fiscal year, and types of goods and/or services produced;	61-64
6. Operational area of the Issuer or Public Company; operational area is the area for the implementation of operational activities or the range of the company's operational activities with the name and position;	65
7. Organizational structure of the Issuer or Public Company in the form of a chart, at least up to the structure of 1 (one) level below the Board of Directors including committees under the Board of Directors (if any) and committees under the Board of Commissioners, along with the names and positions;	66
8. List of industry association memberships both on a national and international scale related to the implementation of sustainable finance;	65
9. Profile of the Board of Directors, shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name and position in accordance with the duties and responsibilities; b. Recent photograph; c. Age; d. Nationality; e. Education and/or certification; f. Position history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal basis for appointment as a member of the Board of Directors of the Issuer or Public Company; • Concurrent positions, either as a member of the Board of Directors, member of the Board of Commissioners, and/or committee member as well as other positions both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company. In the event that a member of the Board of Directors does not have concurrent positions, then this matter shall be disclosed; and • Work experience and the period inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; g. Affiliation with other members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, major and controlling shareholders, either directly or indirectly as well as individual owners, including names of affiliated parties. In the event that a member of the Board of Directors has no affiliation, the Issuer or Public Company shall disclose this matter; and h. Changes in the composition of the members of the Board of Directors and the reasons for the changes. In the event that there is no change in the composition of the members of the Board of Directors, this matter shall be disclosed; 	72-78
10. Profile of the Board of Commissioners, shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name and position; b. Recent photograph; c. Age; d. Nationality; e. Education and/or certification; f. Position history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal basis for appointment as member of the Board of Commissioners; • Legal basis for the first appointment as a member of the Board of Commissioners who is an independent commissioner of the Issuer or Public Company concerned; • Concurrent positions, either as a member of the Board of Commissioners, member of the Board of Directors, and/or committee member as well as other positions both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company. In the event that a member of the Board of Commissioners does not have concurrent positions, then this matter shall be disclosed; and • Work experience and the period both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; g. Affiliation with other members of the Board of Commissioners, major and controlling shareholders either directly or indirectly as well as individual owners, including names of affiliated parties; In the event that a member of the Board of Commissioners does not have any affiliation, the Issuer or Public Company shall disclose this matter; h. Statement of independence of the independent commissioner in the event that the independent commissioner has served more than 2 (two) terms; and i. Changes in the composition of the members of the Board of Commissioners and the reasons for the changes. In the event that there is no change in the composition of the members of the Board of Commissioners, this matter shall be disclosed; 	68-71

**CROSS-REFERENCE BASED ON OJK CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 REGARDING
FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ISSUERS OR PUBLIC COMPANIES**

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
11. In the event that there is a change in the composition of the members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners that occurs after the fiscal year ends up to the deadline for submitting the Annual Report, the composition included in the Annual Report is the composition of the previous members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners;	N/A
12. Number of employees by gender, position, age level, education level, and employment status (permanent/contracted) in the fiscal year; Disclosure of information can be presented in tables;	155-156
13. Name of shareholder and percentage of ownership at the beginning and end of the fiscal year, consisting of information regarding: a) shareholders owning 5% (five percent) or more of the shares of the Issuer or Public Company; b) members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners owning shares of the Issuer or Public Company. In the event that all members of the Board of Directors and/or all members of the Board of Commissioners do not own shares, then this matter shall be disclosed; and c) a group of public shareholders, namely a group of shareholders owning less than 5% (five percent) of the shares of the Issuer or Public Company; The above information may be presented in tables;	90-92
14. Percentage of indirect ownership of the shares of the Issuer or Public Company by members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners at the beginning and end of the fiscal year, including information on shareholders registered in the shareholder register for the benefit of indirect ownership of members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners; In the event that all members of the Board of Directors and/or all members of the Board of Commissioners do not have indirect ownership of the shares of the Issuer or Public Company, this matter shall be disclosed;	92
15. Number of shareholders and percentage of ownership at the end of the fiscal year based on the classification: a) ownership of local institutions; b) ownership of foreign institutions; c) ownership of local individuals; and d) ownership foreign individuals;	92
16. Information regarding the major and controlling shareholders of the Issuer or Public Company, either directly or indirectly, as well as the individual owners shall be presented in the form of a scheme or chart;	90
17. Name of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures where the Issuer or Public Company has joint control of the entity (if any), along with the percentage of share ownership, line of business, total assets, and operating status of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures; For a subsidiary, information about the address of the subsidiary shall be added;	98
18. Chronology of share listing, number of shares, nominal value, and bid price from the beginning of listing to the end of the fiscal year as well as the name of the stock exchange where the shares of the Issuer or Public Company are listed on, including stock splits, reverse stock, dividends shares, bonus shares, and changes in the nominal value of shares, implementation of conversion effects, implementation of capital additions and subtractions (if any);	93
19. Other securities listing information other than the securities as referred to in number 18), which have not yet matured in the fiscal year, shall at least contain the name of the securities, year of issuance, interest rate/yield, maturity date, offering value, and securities rating (if any);	93
20. Information on the use of the services of a public accountant (AP) and a public accounting firm (KAP) and their networks/associations/allies include: a) name and address; b) assignment period; c) information on audit and/or non-audit services provided; d) audit and/or non-audit fees for each assignment given during the fiscal year; and e) in the event that AP and KAP and their network/association/alliance, which are appointed do not provide non-audit services, the information shall be disclosed; and Disclosure of information on the use of AP and KAP services and their networks/associations/allies may be presented in tables;	98
21. Name and address of capital market supporting institutions and/or professions other than AP and KAP;	98

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
F. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS Management analysis and discussion shall contain analysis and discussion of financial statements and other important information with an emphasis on material changes that occurred in the fiscal year, which shall at least contain:	
1. Operational review per operating segment according to the type of industry of the Issuer or Public Company, at least covering: a. Production, which includes the process, capacity, and development; b. Revenue/sales; and c. Profitability;	114-136
2. Comprehensive financial performance which includes a comparison of financial performance in the last 2 (two) fiscal years, an explanation of the causes of the changes and the impact of these changes, at least covering: a. Current assets, non-current assets, and total assets; b. Current liabilities, non-current liabilities, and total liabilities; c. Equity; d. Revenue/sales, expenses, profit (loss), other comprehensive income, and total comprehensive profit (loss); and e. Cash flow;	137-143
3. Ability to pay debts by presenting relevant ratio calculations;	143
4. Collectibility level of the Issuer's or Public Company's receivables by presenting relevant ratio calculations;	143
5. Capital structure and management policies on the capital structure along with the basis for determining the policy;	143-144
6. Discussion of material commitments for investment in capital goods with at least the following explanations: a. Purpose of the bond; b. Expected source of funds to fulfill the commitment; c. Currency in which it is denominated; and d. Actions planned by the Issuer or Public Company to protect the risk from the related foreign currency position;	145
7. Discussion of investment in capital goods realized in the last fiscal year, shall at least contain: a. Type of investment in capital goods; b. Purpose of investment in capital goods; and c. Investment value of the issued capital goods;	145
8. Material information and facts occurring after the date of the accountant's report (if any);	146
9. Business prospects of the Issuer or Public Company related to the conditions of the industry, the general economy and the international market along with quantitative supporting data from reliable data sources;	149
10. Comparison between the target/projection at the beginning of the fiscal year with the results achieved (realization), regarding: a. Revenue/sales; b. Profit (loss); c. Capital structure or d. Other matters deemed important to the Issuer or Public Company;	145
11. Targets/projections to be achieved by the Issuer or Public Company for the next 1 (one) year, regarding: a. Revenue/sales; b. Profit (loss); c. Capital structure d. Dividend policy; or e. Other matters deemed important to the Issuer or Public Company;	145

**CROSS-REFERENCE BASED ON OJK CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 REGARDING
FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ISSUERS OR PUBLIC COMPANIES**

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
12. Marketing aspects of the goods and/or services of the Issuer or Public Company, at least regarding the marketing strategy and market share;	147
13. Description of dividends for the last 2 (two) fiscal years, shall at least contain: a. Dividend policy, which includes information on the percentage of total dividends distributed to net income; b. Date of payment of cash dividends and/or date of distribution of non-cash dividends; c. The amount of dividends per share (cash and/or non-cash); and d. The amount of dividends paid annually; Disclosure of information may be presented in tables. In the event that the Issuer or Public Company has not had distributed dividends in the last 2 (two) years, then this matter shall be disclosed.	146
14. Realization of the use of proceeds from the Public Offering, provided that: a. In the event that during the fiscal year, the Issuer has an obligation to submit a report on the realization of the use of funds, the cumulative realization of the use of proceeds from the Public Offering shall be disclosed up to the end of the fiscal year; and b. In the event that there is a change in the use of funds as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning the Report on the Realization of the Use of Proceeds from the Public Offering, the Issuer shall explain the change;	146
15. Material information (if any) regarding expansions, divestments, business mergers/consolidations, acquisitions, debt/capital restructuring, affiliated transactions, and transactions containing conflicts of interest occurring during the fiscal year, shall at least contain: a. Date, value, and object of the transaction; b. Name of the party conducting the transaction; c. Nature of the Affiliate's relationship (if any); d. Explanation of the fairness of the transaction; and e. Compliance with related provisions; f. In the event that there is an affiliation, apart from disclosing the information as referred to in point a) to point e), the Issuer or Public Company shall also disclose information regarding: • Statement from the Board of Directors that the affiliated transaction has gone through adequate procedures to ensure that the affiliated transaction is carried out in accordance with generally accepted business practices, among others, by complying with the arm's length principle; and • Role of the Board of Commissioners and the audit committee in carrying out adequate procedures to ensure that affiliated transactions are carried out in accordance with generally accepted business practices, among others, by complying with the arm's length principle; g. For affiliated transactions or material transactions which are business activities carried out in order to generate business income and are carried out regularly, repeatedly, and/or continuously, an explanation shall be added that the affiliated transactions or material transactions are business activities carried out in order to generate operating income and run regularly, repeatedly, and/or continuously; In the event that the affiliated transactions or material transactions referred to have been disclosed in the annual financial statements, additional information regarding the disclosure reference in the annual financial statements shall be added;	150-153
h. For disclosure of affiliated transactions and/or transactions with conflict of interest resulting from the implementation of affiliated transactions and/or transactions with conflict of interest that have been approved by independent shareholders, additional information regarding the date of the GMS which approved the affiliated transactions and/or transactions with conflict of interest shall be added; i. In the event that there is no affiliated transaction and/or transaction with conflict of interest, then this matter shall be disclosed;	150-153
16. Changes in the provisions of laws and regulations that have a significant effect on the Issuer or Public Company and their impact on financial statements (if any); and	146
17. Changes in accounting policies, reasons and impact on financial statements (if any);	146

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
G. GOVERNANCE OF THE ISSUER OR PUBLIC COMPANY The governance of the Issuer or Public Company shall at least contain a brief description of:	
1. GMS, shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information regarding the resolutions of the GMS in the fiscal year and 1 (one) year prior to the fiscal year including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolutions of the GMS in the fiscal year and 1 (one) year before the fiscal year realized in the fiscal year; and • Resolutions of the GMS for the fiscal year and 1 (one) year before the fiscal year that have not been realized and the reasons for not realizing them; b. In the event that the Issuer or Public Company uses an independent party in the implementation of the GMS to calculate the votes, then this matter shall be disclosed; 	243-248
2. The Board of Directors, shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duties and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors; Information regarding the duties and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors is described and may be presented in tables. b. Statement that the Board of Directors has guidelines or charter for the Board of Directors; c. Policy and implementation of the frequency of meetings of the Board of Directors, meetings of the Board of Directors with the Board of Commissioners, and the attendance rate of members of the Board of Directors in the meeting including attendance at the GMS; Information on the attendance rate of members of the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors, the meeting of the Board of Directors with the Board of Commissioners, or the GMS may be presented in tabular form; d. Training and/or competency development of members of the Board of Directors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on training and/or competence development of members of the Board of Directors, including an orientation program for newly appointed members of the Board of Directors (if any); and • Training and/or competency development attended by members of the Board of Directors in the fiscal year (if any); e. Evaluation of the Board of Directors on the performance of the committees that support the implementation of the duties of the Board of Directors in the fiscal year shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance appraisal procedures; and • Criteria used, such as performance achievements during the fiscal year, competence and attendance at meetings; and f. In the event that the Issuer or Public Company does not have a committee that supports the implementation of the duties of the Board of Directors, this matter shall be disclosed; 	257-264
3. The Board of Commissioners, shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners; b. Statement that the Board of Commissioners has guidelines or charter for the Board of Commissioners; c. Policy and implementation of the frequency of meetings of the Board of Commissioners, meetings of the Board of Commissioners with the Board of Directors and the attendance rate of members of the Board of Commissioners in such meetings including attendance at the GMS; Information on the attendance rate of members of the Board of Commissioners at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, the meeting of the Board of Commissioners with the Board of Directors, or the GMS may be presented in tables. d. Training and/or competency development of members of the Board of Commissioners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on training and/or competence development of members of the Board of Commissioners, including orientation programs for newly appointed members of the Board of Commissioners (if any); and • Training and/or competency development attended by members of the Board of Commissioners in the fiscal year (if any); e. Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners as well as each member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, shall at least contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance appraisal procedures; • Criteria used, such as performance achievements during the fiscal year, competence and attendance at meetings; and • The party conducting the assessment; and f. The Board of Commissioners' assessment on the performance of the Committees that support the implementation of the duties of the Board of Commissioners in the fiscal year, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance appraisal procedures; and • Criteria used, such as performance achievements during the fiscal year, competence and attendance at meetings; 	249-255

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
<p>4. The nomination and remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination procedure, including a brief description of the nomination policies and processes for members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners; and Procedures and implementation of remuneration for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for determining remuneration for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners; Remuneration structure of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners such as salary, allowances, tantien/bonus and others; and The amount of remuneration for each member of the Board of Directors and member of the Board of Commissioners; Information disclosure may be presented in tables; 	264-268
<p>5. The sharia supervisory board, for the Issuer or Public Company that carries out business activities based on sharia principles as stated in the articles of association, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name; Legal basis for the appointment of the sharia supervisory board; Period of assignment of the sharia supervisory board; Duties and responsibilities of the sharia supervisory board; and Frequency and method of providing advice and suggestions as well as supervising the fulfillment of sharia principles in the capital market to the Issuer or Public Company; 	N/A
<p>6. The Audit Committee, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name and position in committee membership; Age; Nationality; Education; Position history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal basis for appointment as committee member; Concurrent positions, either as a member of the Board of Commissioners, member of the Board of Directors, and/or committee member as well as other positions (if any); and Work experience and the period both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; Period and term of office of the members of the Audit Committee; Statement of independence of the Audit Committee; Policy and implementation regarding the frequency of Audit Committee meetings and the attendance rate of members of the Audit Committee in those meetings; Education and/or training attended in the fiscal year (if any); and Implementation of the activities of the Audit Committee in the fiscal year in accordance with those stated in the guidelines or charter of the Audit Committee; 	272-274
<p>7. The nomination and remuneration committee of the Issuer or Public Company, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name and position in committee membership; Age; Nationality; Education; Position history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal basis for appointment as committee member; Concurrent positions, either as a member of the Board of Commissioners, member of the Board of Directors, and/or committee member and other positions (if any); and Work experience and the period oboth inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; Period and term of office of the committee members; Statement of committee independence; Training and/or competency development attended in the fiscal year (if any); Description of duties and responsibilities; Statement that it has a guideline or charter; Policy and implementation of the frequency of meetings and the attendance rate of members at the meeting; Brief description of the implementation of activities in the fiscal year; and In the event that no nomination and remuneration committee is formed, the Issuer or Public Company shall discose the information as referred to in point i) to point l) and disclose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for not forming the committee; and The party carrying out the nomination and remuneration function; 	277-279

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
<p>8. Other committees owned by the Issuer or Public Company in order to support the functions and duties of the Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners, such as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name and position in committee membership; Age; Nationality; Education; Position history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal basis for appointment as committee member; Concurrent positions, either as a member of the Board of Commissioners, member of the Board of Directors, and/or committee member and other positions (if any); and Work experience and the period both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; Period and term of office of the committee members; Description of duties and responsibilities; Statement that the committee has guidelines or charter; Statement of committee independence; Policy and implementation regarding the frequency of committee meetings and the attendance rate of committee members in those meetings; Education and/or training attended in the fiscal year (if any); and Brief description of the committee's activities for the fiscal year; 	272-287
<p>9. Corporate Secretary, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name; Domicile; Position history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal basis for appointment as Corporate Secretary; and Work experience and the period both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; Education; Education and/or training attended in the fiscal year; and Brief description of the implementation of the duties of the Corporate Secretary for the fiscal year; 	288-291
<p>10. Internal Audit Unit, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name of the head of the Internal Audit Unit; Employment history, including information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal basis for appointment as head of the Internal Audit Unit; and Work experience and the period both inside and outside the Issuer or Public Company; Qualification or certification as an internal audit profession (if any); Education and/or training attended in the fiscal year; Structure and position of the Internal Audit Unit; Description of duties and responsibilities; Statement that the Internal Audit Unit has guidelines or charter; and Brief description of the implementation of the internal audit unit's duties for the fiscal year including the policy and implementation of the frequency of meetings with the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and/or audit committee; 	292-296
<p>11. Description of the internal control system implemented by the Issuer or Public Company, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and operational control, as well as compliance with other laws and regulations; and Review of the effectiveness of the internal control system; and Statement of the Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners on the adequacy of the internal control system; 	300
<p>12. Risk management system implemented by the Issuer or Public Company, shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> General description of the risk management system of the Issuer or Public Company; Types of risks and how to manage them; Review of the effectiveness of the Issuer's or Public Company's risk management system; and Statement of the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners or the audit committee on the adequacy of the risk management system; 	322-347
<p>13. Legal cases faced by the Issuer or Public Company, subsidiary, members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners (if any), shall at least contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Subject matters/claims; Status of settlement of cases/claims; and Effect on the condition of the Issuer or Public Company; 	300-301

**CROSS-REFERENCE BASED ON OJK CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 REGARDING
FORMAT AND CONTENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ISSUERS OR PUBLIC COMPANIES**

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
14. Information on administrative sanctions imposed on the Issuer or Public Company, members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, by the Capital Market authorities and other authorities for the fiscal year (if any);	301
15. Information regarding the code of conduct of the Issuer or Public Company shall contain: a. Principles of the code of conduct; b. Socialization on the code of conduct and its enforcement efforts; and c. Statement that the code of conduct applies to members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners, and employees of the Issuer or Public Company;	301
16. Brief description of the policy of providing long-term performance-based compensation to management and/or employees owned by the Issuer or Public Company (if any), including the management stock ownership program (MSOP) and/or program employee stock ownership (ESOP); In terms of providing compensation in the form of a management stock ownership program (MSOP) and/or an employee stock ownership program (ESOP), the information disclosed shall at least contain: a. Number of shares and/or options; b. Implementation period; c. Requirements for eligible employees and/or management; and d. Exercise price or determination of exercise price;	146
17. Brief description of the information disclosure policy shall contain: a. Share ownership of members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners no later than 3 (three) working days after the occurrence of ownership or any change in ownership of shares of a Public Company; and b. Implementation of the policy;	92
18. Description of whistleblowing system at the Issuer or Public Company (if any), including but not limited to: a. Method of submitting a violation report; b. Protection for whistleblowers; c. Complaint handling; d. The party managing the complaint; and e. Results of the handling of complaints, at least include: • Number of complaints received and processed in the fiscal year; and • Follow up on complaints; In the event that the Issuer or Public Company does not have a whistleblowing system, then this matter shall be disclosed.	304-305
19. Description of the anti-corruption policy of the Issuer or Public Company, shall at least contain: a. Programs and procedures implemented in overcoming corruption, kickbacks, fraud, bribery and/or gratuities in the Issuer or Public Company; and b. Anti-corruption training/socialization to employees of the Issuer or Public Company; In the event that the Issuer or Public Company does not have an anti-corruption policy, the reasons for not having the policy shall be disclosed;	304
20. Implementation of the Public Company governance guidelines for Issuers that issue equity securities shall contain: a. Statement regarding the recommendations that have been implemented; and/or b. Explanation of recommendations that have not been implemented, along with reasons and alternative implementations (if any). Information disclosure may be presented in tables.	318-319

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS	PAGE
H. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ISSUER OR PUBLIC COMPANY	
<p>1. The information disclosed in the social and environmental responsibility section is a Sustainability Report as referred to in the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies, shall at least contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explanation of the sustainability strategy; b. Overview of sustainability aspects (economic, social, and environmental); c. Brief profile of the Issuer or Public Company; d. Explanation of the Board of Directors; e. Sustainability governance; f. Sustainability performance; g. Written verification from an independent party, if any; h. Feedback sheet for readers, if any; and i. Response of the Issuer or Public Company to the previous year's report feedback; 	√
<p>2. The Sustainability Report as referred to in number 1) must be prepared in accordance with the Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of a Sustainability Report for Issuers and Public Companies as contained in Appendix II which is an integral part of this Financial Services Authority Circular Letter;</p>	√
<p>3. Information on the Sustainability Report in number 1) may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be disclosed in other relevant sections outside the social and environmental responsibility section, such as the Board of Directors' explanation regarding the Sustainability Report disclosed in the section related to the Board of Directors' Report; and/or b. Refer to other sections outside the social and environmental responsibility section by still referring to the Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of Sustainability Report for Issuers and Public Companies as listed in Appendix II which is an integral part of this Financial Services Authority Circular Letter, such as the profile of the Issuer or Public Company; 	√
<p>4. The Sustainability Report as referred to in number 1) is an inseparable part of the Annual Report but can be presented separately from the Annual Report;</p>	√
<p>5. In the event that the Sustainability Report is presented separately from the Annual Report, the information disclosed in the Sustainability Report shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contain all the information as referred to in number 1); and b. Be prepared in accordance with the Technical Guidelines for the Preparation of a Sustainability Report for Issuers and Public Companies as listed in Appendix II which is an integral part of this Financial Services Authority Circular Letter; 	√
<p>6. In the event that the Sustainability Report is presented separately from the Annual Report, then the social and environmental responsibility section shall contain information that social and environmental responsibility has been disclosed in the Sustainability Report which is presented separately from the Annual Report; and</p>	√
<p>7. Submission of the Sustainability Report which is presented separately from the Annual Report must be submitted together with the submission of the Annual Report.</p>	√
<p>I. AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS The annual financial statements included in the Annual Report are prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards and have been audited by an Accountant. The financial statements shall contain a statement regarding the accountability for financial statements as regulated in the laws and regulations in the Capital Market sector which regulates the responsibilities of the Board of Directors on financial statements or the laws and regulations in the Capital Market sector which regulates the periodic reports of Securities Companies in the event that the Issuer is a Securities Company; and</p>	√
<p>J. STATEMENT THAT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT Statement that members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners are responsible for the Annual Report are prepared in accordance with the format of Statement that Members of the Board of Directors and Members of the Board of Commissioners are responsible for the Annual Report as contained in the Appendix which is an integral part of this Financial Services Authority Circular Letter.</p>	54-55





FINANCIAL REPORT



PT BANK MEGA TBK

**LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2022
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA
TANGGAL TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN/**

***FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND
FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT***

(MATA UANG RUPIAH/RUPIAH CURRENCY)

MENARA BANK MEGA

JL. Kapt. Tendean Kav. 12 -14A
Jakarta 12790

*The original financial statements included herein
are in the Indonesian language.*

**PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2022 DAN
TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL
TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

**PT BANK MEGA TBK
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND
FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Daftar Isi	Halaman/ Page	Table of Contents
Surat Pernyataan Direksi		<i>Directors' Statement</i>
Laporan Auditor Independen		<i>Independent Auditors' Report</i>
Laporan Posisi Keuangan.....	1-3 <i>Statement of Financial Position</i>
Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain.....	4-5 <i>Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas.....	6 <i>Statement of Changes in Equity</i>
Laporan Arus Kas.....	7-8 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>
Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan.....	9-191 <i>Notes to the Financial Statements</i>

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG
TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL
31 DESEMBER 2022 DAN UNTUK
TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT
PT. BANK MEGA Tbk.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND FOR
THE YEAR THEN ENDED
PT. BANK MEGA Tbk.**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

We, The undersigned :

1. Nama : Kostaman Thayib
Alamat Kantor : Menara Bank Mega
Jl. Kapten Tendean kav.12-14A
Jakarta Selatan
Alamat Rumah : Jl. Tomang Rawa Kupa IX/71
Jakarta Barat
Nomor Telepon : 79175000
Jabatan : Direktur Utama
2. Nama : Martin Mulwanto
Alamat Kantor : Menara Bank Mega
Jl. Kapten Tendean kav.12-14A
Jakarta Selatan
Alamat Rumah : Jl. Panglima Polim XIII No.109
Kebayoran Baru. Jakarta Selatan
Nomor Telepon : 79175000
Jabatan : Direktur

1. Name : Kostaman Thayib
Office Address : Menara Bank Mega
Jl. Kapt. Tendean
kav.12-14A Jakarta 12790
Residential Address : Jl. Tomang Rawa Kupa IX/71
West Jakarta
Telephone : 79175000
Title : President Director
2. Name : Martin Mulwanto
Office Address : Menara Bank Mega
Jl. Kapt. Tendean kav.12-14A
Jakarta 12790
Residential Address : Jl. Panglima Polim XIII No.109
Kebayoran Baru. Jakarta Selatan
Telephone : 79175000
Title : Director

Menyatakan bahwa :

Declare that :

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk.;
2. Laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk. telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk. telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar;
b. Laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk. tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal dalam PT. Bank Mega Tbk.

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statement of PT. Bank Mega Tbk.;
2. The financial statements of PT. Bank Mega Tbk. have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All information has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner in PT. Bank Mega Tbk. financial statements;
b. The financial of PT. Bank Mega Tbk. do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit material information or material facts;
4. We are responsible for PT. Bank Mega Tbk. Internal control system.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, 27 Januari 2023 / January 27, 2023
Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Kostaman Thayib
Direktur Utama/
President Director

Martin Mulwanto
Direktur/
Managing Director

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen**Independent Auditors' Report**

Laporan No. 00023/2.1051/AU.1/07/1671-2/1/I/2023

Report No. 00023/2.1051/AU.1/07/1671-2/1/I/2023

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
PT BANK MEGA TBK

*The Shareholders, Boards of Commissioners
and Directors
PT BANK MEGA TBK*

Opini

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank Mega Tbk ("Bank") terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2022, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, serta catatan atas laporan keuangan, termasuk suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan.

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan Bank tanggal 31 Desember 2022, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Basis Opini

Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Tanggung jawab kami menurut standar tersebut diuraikan lebih lanjut dalam paragraf Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan pada laporan kami. Kami independen terhadap Bank berdasarkan ketentuan etika yang relevan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan di Indonesia, dan kami telah memenuhi tanggung jawab etika lainnya berdasarkan ketentuan tersebut. Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Hal Audit Utama

Hal audit utama adalah hal-hal yang, menurut pertimbangan profesional kami, merupakan hal yang paling signifikan dalam audit kami atas laporan keuangan periode ini. Hal-hal tersebut disampaikan dalam konteks audit kami atas laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, dan dalam merumuskan opini kami atas laporan keuangan terkait, kami tidak menyatakan suatu opini terpisah atas hal audit utama tersebut.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PT Bank Mega Tbk (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Halaman 2

Hal audit utama yang teridentifikasi dalam audit kami diuraikan sebagai berikut:

Penilaian atas Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai untuk Kredit yang Diberikan

Seperti yang telah disebutkan di Catatan 2 dari catatan atas laporan keuangan, Bank mengklasifikasikan kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan menjadi 3 tahap/stage sesuai dengan peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awalnya. Salah satu input yang relevan dalam penentuan stage adalah kualitas kredit yang ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan faktor kualitatif dan kuantitatif sesuai dengan peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") tentang penilaian kualitas aset dan dengan mempertimbangkan juga kebijakan stimulus Covid-19.

Untuk kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan diklasifikasikan sebagai Stage 1, Stage 2 dan Stage 3 yang tidak dianggap signifikan secara individual, manajemen menghitung Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian ("KKE") menggunakan pendekatan kolektif dengan model parameter risiko yang menggunakan beberapa parameter utama, antara lain *Probability of Default* ("PD"), *Loss Given Default* ("LGD"), *Exposure at Default* ("EAD"), dan tingkat diskonto setelah memperhitungkan informasi perkiraan masa depan, termasuk faktor makroekonomi.

Untuk kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan diklasifikasikan sebagai Stage 3 yang dianggap signifikan secara individual, manajemen menghitung KKE dengan mengestimasi arus kas ekspektasian dari kredit yang diberikan.

Seperti yang telah disebutkan di Catatan 11 dari catatan atas laporan keuangan, Bank mengakui cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai menggunakan metode KKE untuk Kredit yang Diberikan sebesar Rp572.030 juta pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk kredit yang diberikan dianggap penting karena memerlukan penerapan pertimbangan kritis manajemen dan penggunaan estimasi subjektif dalam menentukan jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang harus diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Pertimbangan dan estimasi ini diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2 pada laporan keuangan.

Untuk merespon hal audit utama ini, kami melakukan prosedur-prosedur berikut:

- Kami menguji desain dan efektivitas pengoperasian pengendalian utama di seluruh proses siklus pinjaman, dibantu oleh spesialis teknologi informasi kami, dan menilai metodologi pengukuran penurunan nilai, validasi model penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai, input, dasar dan asumsi yang digunakan oleh Bank dalam menghitung penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Page 2

The key audit matter identified in our audit is outlined as follows:

Assessment of the Allowances for Impairment Losses for Loans

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Bank classified the loans measured at amortized cost into 3 stages in accordance with its significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition. One of the relevant inputs for determining the stages is the credit rating which is defined by considering qualitative and quantitative factors based on Financial Services Authority ("FSA") regulation on determining asset quality which is also considering Covid-19 stimulus policy.

For loans measured at amortized cost and classified as Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 which are not considered individually significant, management calculates Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") using collective approach with the risk parameter modelling that incorporates a number of key parameters, including the Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD"), and discount rate after taking into consideration forward-looking information, including macroeconomic factors.

For loans measured at amortized cost and classified as Stage 3 which are considered individually significant, management assesses ECL by estimating the expected future cash flow from the loans.

As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements, the Bank recognized an allowance for impairment losses using ECL impairment model for loans amounting to Rp572,030 million as at December 31, 2022.

The allowance for impairment losses for loans is considered to be a matter of significance as it requires the application of critical management judgment and use of subjective estimates in determining how much allowance for impairment loss is required to be recognized in the financial statements. These judgments and estimates are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

To address this key audit matter, we performed the following procedures:

- *We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls across the loan cycle processes, as assisted by our information technology specialist, and assessed the impairment measurement methodologies, validation of allowance for impairment losses models, inputs, basis and assumptions used by the Bank in calculating the allowance for impairment losses.*

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Halaman 3

- Kami menilai estimasi arus kas masa depan pada sampel pinjaman yang dinilai secara individual dengan membandingkan asumsi yang dibuat dengan informasi yang diperoleh dari sumber internal dan eksternal dan menilai keandalan informasi yang digunakan dalam estimasi, berdasarkan informasi pasar yang tersedia atau penilaian yang disiapkan oleh penilai independen.
- Kami melibatkan profesional di bidang risiko kredit dan teknologi informasi dengan keterampilan khusus, pengetahuan industri, dan pengalaman relevan yang membantu dalam mengevaluasi metodologi dan penilaian utama yang digunakan dalam menentukan parameter PD dan LGD, mengevaluasi bagaimana faktor-faktor *forward-looking* digabungkan dalam model ECL kolektif dan menghitung ulang penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif berdasarkan sampel.
- Kami melakukan prosedur loan review, berdasarkan sampel minimal 70% dari total pinjaman dan menyertakan setidaknya 25 debitur terbesar dalam portofolio, untuk mengevaluasi apakah kualitas kredit telah dinilai dengan baik oleh Bank.

Informasi Lain

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas informasi lain. Informasi lain terdiri dari informasi yang tercantum dalam laporan tahunan, tetapi tidak termasuk laporan keuangan dan laporan auditor kami. Laporan tahunan diharapkan akan tersedia bagi kami setelah tanggal laporan auditor ini.

Opini kami atas laporan keuangan tidak mencakup informasi lain, dan oleh karena itu, kami tidak menyatakan bentuk keyakinan apapun atas informasi lain tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan audit kami atas laporan keuangan, tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk membaca informasi lain yang teridentifikasi diatas, jika tersedia dan, dalam melaksanakannya, mempertimbangkan apakah informasi lain mengandung ketidakkonsistensian material dengan laporan keuangan atau pemahaman yang kami peroleh selama audit, atau mengandung kesalahan penyajian material.

Ketika kami membaca laporan tahunan, jika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu kesalahan penyajian material di dalamnya, kami diharuskan untuk mengomunikasikan hal tersebut kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola dan mengambil tindakan tepat berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia.

Page 3

- *We assessed the estimates of future cash flows on a sample of individually assessed loans by comparing assumptions made with information obtained from internal and external sources and assessing the reliability of informations used in the estimates, based on available market information or valuation prepared by independent valuer.*
- *We involved credit risk and information technology professionals with specialized skills, industry knowledge and relevant experience who assist in evaluating the methodology and key judgements used in determining the PD and LGD parameters, evaluating how forward-looking factors was incorporated in the collective ECL model and recalculating the collective impairment assessment on a sample basis.*
- *We perform a loan review procedures, on a sample basis of minimum 70% of the total loans and include at least the top 25 of the biggest debtors in the portfolio, to evaluate whether the credit rating has been properly assessed by the Bank.*

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Halaman 4

Tanggung Jawab Manajemen dan Pihak yang Bertanggung Jawab atas Tata Kelola terhadap Laporan Keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan, manajemen bertanggung jawab untuk menilai kemampuan Bank dalam mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya, mengungkapkan, sesuai dengan kondisinya, hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan kelangsungan usaha, dan menggunakan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha, kecuali manajemen memiliki intensi untuk melikuidasi Bank atau menghentikan operasi, atau tidak memiliki alternatif yang realistis selain melaksanakannya.

Pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata Kelola bertanggung jawab untuk mengawasi proses pelaporan keuangan Bank.

Tanggung Jawab Auditor terhadap Audit atas Laporan Keuangan

Tujuan kami adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, dan untuk menerbitkan laporan auditor yang mencakup opini kami. Keyakinan memadai merupakan suatu tingkat keyakinan tinggi, namun bukan merupakan suatu jaminan bahwa audit yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan Standar Audit akan selalu mendeteksi kesalahan penyajian material ketika hal tersebut ada. Kesalahan penyajian dapat disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan dan dianggap material jika, baik secara individual maupun secara agregat, dapat diekspektasikan secara wajar akan memengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang diambil oleh pengguna berdasarkan laporan keuangan tersebut.

Sebagai bagian dari suatu audit berdasarkan Standar Audit, kami menerapkan pertimbangan profesional dan mempertahankan skeptisisme profesional selama audit. Kami juga:

Page 4

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Halaman 5

- Mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan, mendesain dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko tersebut, serta memperoleh bukti audit yang cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan basis bagi opini kami. Risiko tidak terdeteksinya kesalahan penyajian material yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan lebih tinggi dari yang disebabkan oleh kesalahan, karena kecurangan dapat melibatkan kolusi, pemalsuan, penghilangan secara sengaja, pernyataan salah, atau pengabaian pengendalian internal.
- Memperoleh suatu pemahaman tentang pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan audit untuk mendesain prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal Bank.
- Mengevaluasi ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan serta kewajaran estimasi akuntansi dan pengungkapan terkait yang dibuat oleh manajemen.
- Menyimpulkan ketepatan penggunaan basis akuntansi kelangsungan usaha oleh manajemen dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperoleh, apakah terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material yang terkait dengan peristiwa atau kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Ketika kami menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat suatu ketidakpastian material, kami diharuskan untuk menarik perhatian dalam laporan auditor kami ke pengungkapan terkait dalam laporan keuangan atau, jika pengungkapan tersebut tidak memadai, harus menentukan apakah perlu untuk memodifikasi opini kami. Kesimpulan kami didasarkan pada bukti audit yang diperoleh hingga tanggal laporan auditor kami. Namun, peristiwa atau kondisi masa depan dapat menyebabkan Bank tidak dapat mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha.
- Mengevaluasi penyajian, struktur, dan isi laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan, termasuk pengungkapannya, dan apakah laporan keuangan mencerminkan transaksi dan peristiwa yang mendasarinya dengan suatu cara yang mencapai penyajian wajar.

Kami mengomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola mengenai, antara lain, ruang lingkup dan saat yang direncanakan atas audit, serta temuan audit signifikan, termasuk setiap defisiensi signifikan dalam pengendalian internal yang teridentifikasi oleh kami selama audit.

Page 5

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

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

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Halaman 6

Kami juga memberikan suatu pernyataan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata kelola bahwa kami telah mematuhi ketentuan etika yang relevan mengenai independensi, dan mengomunikasikan seluruh hubungan, serta hal-hal lain yang dianggap secara wajar berpengaruh terhadap independensi kami, dan, jika relevan, pengamanan terkait.

Dari hal-hal yang dikomunikasikan kepada pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas tata Kelola, kami menentukan hal-hal tersebut yang paling signifikan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan periode kini dan oleh karenanya menjadi hal audit utama. Kami menguraikan hal audit utama dalam laporan auditor kami, kecuali peraturan perundang-undangan melarang pengungkapan publik tentang hal tersebut atau ketika, dalam kondisi yang sangat jarang terjadi, kami menentukan bahwa suatu hal tidak boleh dikomunikasikan dalam laporan kami karena konsekuensi merugikan dari mengomunikasikan hal tersebut akan diekspektasikan secara wajar melebihi manfaat kepentingan publik atas komunikasi tersebut.

Page 6

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

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

KOSASIH, NURDIYAMAN, MULYADI, TJAHJO & REKAN**Denny Susanto**

Izin Akuntan Publik No./Public Accountant License No. AP. 1671

27 Januari 2023/January 27, 2023



00023

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	
ASET				ASSETS
Kas	2,4	901.616	900.919	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2,5	8.691.986	6.126.614	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2,6			Current accounts with other banks
Pihak berelasi	2,39	101	104	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		758.672	753.987	Third parties
Total		758.773	754.091	Total
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(1.153)	(2.198)	Allowance for impairment losses
Giro pada bank lain - neto		757.620	751.893	Current account with other banks - net
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2,7			Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Pihak ketiga		9.164.176	9.810.711	Third parties
Efek-efek	2,8			Securities
Pihak berelasi	2,39	192.200	207.922	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		38.985.741	25.480.314	Third parties
Total		39.177.941	25.688.236	Total
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(915)	(969)	Allowance for impairment losses
Efek-efek - neto		39.177.026	25.687.267	Securities - net
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2,9			Securities purchased under agreement to resell
Pihak berelasi	2,39	-	630.099	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		3.254.705	19.156.221	Third parties
Tagihan derivatif	2,10			Derivative receivables
Pihak ketiga		10.119	50.532	Third parties
Kredit yang diberikan	2,11			Loans
Pihak berelasi	2,39	880.897	205.644	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		69.430.406	60.535.250	Third parties
		70.311.303	60.740.894	
Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan		(21.946)	(63.479)	Unearned interest income
Total		70.289.357	60.677.415	Total
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(572.030)	(507.139)	Allowance for impairment losses
Kredit yang diberikan - neto		69.717.327	60.170.276	Loans - net

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As at December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	
ASET (lanjutan)				ASSETS (continued)
Tagihan akseptasi Pihak ketiga	2,12	53.031	525.823	Acceptance receivable Third parties
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(66)	(431)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Tagihan akseptasi - neto		52.965	525.392	Acceptance receivable - net
Aset tetap	2,13,39	7.999.048	7.594.102	Fixed assets
Dikurangi: Akumulasi penyusutan		(1.632.305)	(1.938.277)	Less: Accumulated depreciation
Aset tetap - neto		6.366.743	5.655.825	Fixed assets - net
Aset lain-lain	2,14			Other assets
Pihak berelasi	2,39	13.848	190.193	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		3.642.318	3.223.448	Third parties
TOTAL ASET		141.750.449	132.879.390	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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As at December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	2,15	245.593	169.559	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah				Deposits from customers
Giro	2,16			Current accounts
Pihak berelasi	2,39	470.942	473.042	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		12.347.900	15.886.768	Third parties
Tabungan	2,17			Saving deposits
Pihak berelasi	2,39	145.624	101.320	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		14.585.937	14.350.105	Third parties
Deposito berjangka	2,18			Time deposits
Pihak berelasi	2,39	1.827.590	2.717.539	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		73.571.674	65.378.237	Third parties
Simpanan dari bank lain	2,19			Deposits from other banks
Pihak berelasi	2,39	568.738	56.992	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		977.958	2.206.690	Third parties
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	2,20	13.263.387	10.158.035	Securities sold under repurchased agreements
Liabilitas derivatif	2,10	66.818	27.895	Derivatives payable
Utang pajak penghasilan	2,21	143.076	110.754	Income tax payable
Pinjaman yang diterima	2,22	1.856.213	285.050	Fund borrowings
Utang akseptasi	2,12	53.031	525.823	Acceptance payable
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto	2,21	48.996	37.090	Deferred tax liabilities - net
Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja	2,36	241.747	225.277	Post-employment benefits liability
Obligasi subordinasi	2, 23			Subordinated bonds
Pihak berelasi	2, 39	38.000	50.000	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		12.000	-	Third parties
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2,24			Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Pihak berelasi	2,39	5.547	6.564	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		645.998	968.186	Third parties
TOTAL LIABILITAS		121.116.769	113.734.926	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal				Share capital - par value Rp500
Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham				(full amount) per share
Modal dasar - 27.000.000.000				Authorized capital - 27,000,000,000
saham				shares
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor				Issued and fully paid-up capital
penuh 11.740.923.365 saham				11,740,923,365 shares
pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022				in December 31, 2022 and
dan 6.963.775.206 saham pada				6,963,775,206 shares
tanggal 31 Desember 2021	1,25	5.870.462	3.481.888	in December 31, 2021
Tambahan modal disetor - neto	2,26	6.347.491	2.048.761	Additional paid-in capital - net
Penghasilan komprehensif lain	2,8,13,21,36	3.141.926	3.139.002	Other comprehensive income
Cadangan umum	27	1.639	1.587	General reserve
Saldo laba		5.272.162	10.473.226	Retained earnings
TOTAL EKUITAS		20.633.680	19.144.464	TOTAL EQUITY
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		141.750.449	132.879.390	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE
Pendapatan bunga	2,28,39	9.069.057	8.110.291	Interest income
Beban bunga	2,29,39	(3.199.931)	(3.269.215)	Interest expense
PENDAPATAN BUNGA - NETO		5.869.126	4.841.076	NET INTEREST INCOME
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				OTHER OPERATING INCOME
Provisi dan komisi	2,30	1.925.229	2.120.386	Fees and commissions
Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek - neto	2	430.738	946.302	Gain on sale of securities - net
Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing - neto	2	128.506	68.044	Gain on foreign exchange transactions - net
Keuntungan (kerugian) perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan - neto	2	1.466	(4.029)	Gain (loss) from the changes in fair value of financial instruments - net
Lain-lain		11.339	9.072	Others
Total pendapatan operasional lainnya		2.497.278	3.139.775	Total other operating income
BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA				OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
Provisi dan komisi	2,30	(11.749)	(10.731)	Fees and commissions
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan aset non-keuangan - neto	2,31	(147.840)	(104.083)	Provision for impairment losses on financial assets and non-financial assets - net
Beban umum dan administrasi	32,39	(1.846.500)	(1.600.044)	General and administrative expenses
Beban gaji dan tunjangan lainnya	2,33,39,40	(1.358.753)	(1.322.686)	Salary expenses and other allowances
Total beban operasional lainnya		(3.364.842)	(3.037.544)	Total other operating expenses
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - NETO		5.001.562	4.943.307	OPERATING INCOME - NET
PENDAPATAN NON - OPERASIONAL - NETO	34,39	26.508	9.309	NON - OPERATING INCOME - NET
LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK		5.028.070	4.952.616	INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE
BEBAN PAJAK - NETO	2,21	(975.392)	(944.565)	TAX EXPENSE - NET
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN		4.052.678	4.008.051	INCOME FOR THE YEAR
Penghasilan komprehensif lain :				Other comprehensive income:
Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:
Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja - neto	2,36	(39.105)	(39.730)	Remeasurement of post-employment benefits liability - net
Surplus revaluasi aset	2,13	589.592	-	Asset revaluation surplus

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 Indonesian language.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:
kerugian dari perubahan nilai atas instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain - neto	2,8g	(313.949)	(932.007)	loss on changes in fair value of debt instruments through other comprehensive income - net
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN		4.289.216	3.036.314	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR/ DILUSIAN				BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS
(nilai penuh)	2,37	345	341	PER SHARE (full amount)

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Other Comprehensive Income										
Catatan/ Notes	Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid-up Capital	Tambahan Modal - Neto Disetor/ Additional Paid-in- Capital - Net	Cadangan Umum/ General Reserve	Saldo Laba/ Retained Earnings	Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap-Neto/ Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets-Net	Pengukuran Kembali atas Liabilitas Imbalan Pasca-kerja - Neto/ Remeasurement of Post- employment Benefits Liability - net	Keuntungan/ (Kerugian) yang Belum Direalisasi atas Perubahan Nilai Wajar Efek-efek yang Diukur pada Nilai Wajar Melalui Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain - Neto/ Unrealized Gain/ (Loss) on Changes in Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Net	Total Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Total Other Comprehensive Income	Total Ekuitas/ Total Equity	
Saldo 1 Januari 2021	3.481.888	2.048.761	1.576	8.331.574	3.462.511	(9.413)	891.253	4.344.351	18.208.150	<i>Balance as at January 1, 2021</i>
Laba tahun berjalan 2021	-	-	-	4.008.051	-	-	-	-	4.008.051	<i>Income for the year 2021</i>
Pemindahan surplus aset tetap ke saldo laba	2	-	-	233.612	(233.612)	-	-	(233.612)	-	<i>Transfer of revaluation surplus of fixed assets to retained earnings</i>
Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas imbalan pascakerja - neto setelah pajak	2,36	-	-	-	-	(39.730)	-	(39.730)	(39.730)	<i>Remeasurement of post-employment benefit liability - net of tax</i>
Kerugian dari perubahan nilai atas instrument utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	2,8h	-	-	-	-	-	(932.007)	(932.007)	(932.007)	<i>Unrealized loss on changes in fair value of debt instruments through other comprehensive income</i>
Dividen tunai	27	-	-	(2.100.000)	-	-	-	-	(2.100.000)	<i>Cash dividend</i>
Pembentukan cadangan umum	27	-	11	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Allocation for general reserve</i>
Saldo 31 Desember 2021	3.481.888	2.048.761	1.587	10.473.226	3.228.899	(49.143)	(40.754)	3.139.002	19.144.464	<i>Balance as at December 31, 2021</i>
Laba tahun berjalan 2022	-	-	-	4.052.678	-	-	-	-	4.052.678	<i>Income for the year 2022</i>
Pemindahan surplus aset tetap ke saldo laba	2	-	-	233.614	(233.614)	-	-	(233.614)	-	<i>Transfer of revaluation surplus of fixed assets to retained earnings</i>
Surplus revaluasi aset tetap - neto	2	-	-	-	589.592	-	-	589.592	589.592	<i>Revaluation surplus of fixed assets - net</i>
Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas imbalan pascakerja - neto setelah pajak	2,36	-	-	-	-	(39.105)	-	(39.105)	(39.105)	<i>Remeasurement of post-employment benefit liability - net of tax</i>
Kerugian dari perubahan nilai atas instrument utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	2,8g	-	-	-	-	-	(313.949)	(313.949)	(313.949)	<i>Unrealized loss on changes in fair value of debt instruments through other comprehensive income</i>
Dividen tunai	27	-	-	(2.800.000)	-	-	-	-	(2.800.000)	<i>Cash dividend</i>
Dividen saham	27	344.706	6.342.598	-	(6.687.304)	-	-	-	-	<i>Stock dividend</i>
Saham bonus	27	2.043.868	(2.043.868)	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Bonus shares</i>
Pembentukan cadangan umum	27	-	52	(52)	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Allocation for general reserve</i>
Saldo 31 Desember 2022	5.870.462	6.347.491	1.639	5.272.162	3.584.877	(88.248)	(354.703)	3.141.926	20.633.680	<i>Balance as at December 31, 2022</i>

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 statement taken as a whole.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN ARUS KAS
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan bunga		8.713.756	8.056.660	Interest received
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi - neto		1.913.480	2.109.655	Fees and commissions income - net
Penerimaan dari kredit yang telah dihapus buku		329.861	305.522	Recovery from written off loans
Penerimaan dari penjualan agunan yang diambil alih		116.695	226.447	Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets
Pendapatan operasional lainnya		11.339	9.072	Other operating income
Pembayaran bunga dan pembiayaan lainnya		(3.133.722)	(3.340.077)	Payments of interest and other financing charges
Beban operasional lainnya		(2.876.879)	(2.591.135)	Other operating expenses
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan		(925.476)	(845.084)	Payment of income tax
Pendapatan non-operasional - neto		29.521	14.884	Non-operating income - net
<u>Kenaikan/penurunan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi:</u>				<u>Increase/decrease in operating assets and liabilities:</u>
Efek-efek		(112.465)	663.478	Securities
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali		16.531.615	(965.776)	Securities purchased under agreement to resell
Kredit yang diberikan		(10.238.791)	(12.547.894)	Loans
Aset lain-lain		91.232	(187.043)	Other assets
Liabilitas segera		76.033	(134.538)	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah:				Deposits from customers:
Giro		(3.540.968)	7.846.318	Current accounts
Tabungan		275.381	694.662	Saving deposits
Deposito berjangka		7.303.488	11.172.721	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain		(716.987)	311.479	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali		3.105.352	(505.188)	Securities sold under repurchased agreement
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain		(391.239)	638.546	Accrued expenses and other liabilities
Kas neto yang diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi		16.561.226	10.932.709	Net cash provided by operating activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari penjualan aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		22.745.355	34.190.810	Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Penerimaan dari penjualan aset tetap	13	394	516	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Pembayaran atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		(35.870.192)	(33.076.461)	Payments for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Pembelian aset tetap	13	(283.730)	(50.446)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Kas neto yang diperoleh dari (digunakan untuk) aktivitas investasi		(13.408.173)	1.064.419	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan.

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

PT BANK MEGA TBK
LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2022
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2022
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
		2022	2021	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan pinjaman yang diterima	22, 48	1.856.213	285.050	Proceeds from fund borrowings
Pembayaran pinjaman yang diterima	22, 48	(285.050)	(281.000)	Payments of fund borrowings
Pembayaran dividen tunai	27	(2.800.000)	(2.100.000)	Payments of cash dividends
Kas netto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan		(1.228.837)	(2.095.950)	Net cash used in financing activities
KENAIKAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS		1.924.216	9.901.178	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS, AWAL TAHUN		17.592.335	7.691.157	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR
KAS DAN SETARA KAS, AKHIR TAHUN		19.516.551	17.592.335	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AT THE END OF THE YEAR
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				Cash
Kas	4	901.616	900.919	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	8.691.986	6.126.614	Current accounts with other banks
Giro pada bank lain	6	758.773	754.091	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - maturing within 3 months since acquisition date
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - jangka waktu jatuh tempo 3 bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	7	9.164.176	9.810.711	
Total kas dan setara kas		19.516.551	17.592.335	Total cash and cash equivalents

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum

PT Bank Mega Tbk didirikan di negara Republik Indonesia dengan nama PT Bank Karman berdasarkan akta pendirian No. 32 tanggal 15 April 1969 yang kemudian diubah dengan akta tanggal 26 November 1969 No. 47, kedua akta tersebut dibuat di hadapan Mr. Oe Siang Djie, notaris di Surabaya. Akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. J.A 5/8/1 tanggal 16 Januari 1970 dan telah diumumkan dalam Tambahan No. 55 pada Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 13. Anggaran dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, perubahan terakhir dilakukan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 17 tanggal 23 Maret 2022 mengenai perubahan modal ditempatkan dan disetor. Perubahan tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0195605 tanggal 23 Maret 2022. Perubahan ini juga telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan dengan No. AHU-0057461.AH.01.11.Tahun 2022 tanggal 23 Maret 2022.

Bank mulai beroperasi secara komersial sejak tahun 1969 di Surabaya. Pada tahun 1992 nama Bank berubah menjadi PT Mega Bank dan pada tanggal 17 Januari 2000 berubah menjadi PT Bank Mega Tbk.

PT Mega Corpora adalah entitas induk dari Bank. Entitas induk terakhir Bank adalah CT Corpora.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 anggaran dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan usaha Bank adalah menjalankan kegiatan umum perbankan. Bank memperoleh izin usaha sebagai bank umum berdasarkan Surat keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. D.15.6.5.48 tanggal 14 Agustus 1969. Pada tanggal 2 Agustus 2000, Bank memperoleh izin untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan usaha sebagai wali amanat dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal - Lembaga Keuangan ("BAPEPAM-LK"). Bank juga memperoleh izin untuk menjalankan aktivitas sebagai bank devisa berdasarkan surat keputusan Deputi Gubernur Senior Bank Indonesia No. 3/1/KEP/DGS/2001 tanggal 31 Januari 2001.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information

PT Bank Mega Tbk was established in the Republic of Indonesia under the business name of PT Bank Karman based on Notarial Deed No. 32 dated April 15, 1969 which was amended by Notarial Deed No. 47 dated November 26, 1969, both deeds were effected by Mr. Oe Siang Djie, notary in Surabaya. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. J.A 5/8/1 dated January 16, 1970 and was published in Supplement No. 55 to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13. The articles of association have been amended several times, with the latest amendment effected by Notarial Deed No. 17 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., dated March 23, 2022, regarding changes in issued and paid-up capital. The amendment has been accepted and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decree No. AHU-AH.01.03-0195605, dated March 23, 2022. This change has also been registered in the Register of Companies with No. AHU-0057461.AH.01.11 Year 2022, dated March 23, 2022.

The Bank started its commercial operations in 1969 in Surabaya. In 1992, the Bank changed its name to PT Mega Bank and on January 17, 2000 was changed to PT Bank Mega Tbk.

PT Mega Corpora is the parent entity of the Bank. The ultimate holding entity of the Bank is CT Corpora.

According to Article 3 of the Bank's articles of association, the Bank is engaged in general banking activities. The Bank was granted with the license to conduct general banking activities based on the decision letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. D.15.6.5.48 dated August 14, 1969. On August 2, 2000, the Bank was granted with the license to conduct custodian activities by the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM-LK"). The Bank was also granted with the license to conduct foreign exchange activities based on the decision letter of Senior Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 3/1/KEP/DGS/2001 dated January 31, 2001.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Kantor Pusat Bank berlokasi di Menara Bank Mega Jl. Kapten Tendean 12-14A, Jakarta. Bank memiliki kantor sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Kantor Wilayah	8	8
Kantor Fungsional	2	2
Kantor Cabang	55	54
Kantor Cabang Pembantu	326	322

Regional Offices
Functional Offices
Branches
Sub-branches

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 17 Januari 2000 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No 9. Bank telah melakukan penawaran umum saham perdana kepada masyarakat sebanyak 112.500.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran Rp1.200 (nilai penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 15 Maret 2000 sesuai dengan surat ketua BAPEPAM-LK No. S-493/PM/2000, Pernyataan Pendaftaran Bank untuk menerbitkan saham kepada masyarakat di Indonesia menjadi efektif dan pada tanggal 17 April 2000 saham-saham yang ditawarkan tersebut dicatat dan diperdagangkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 29 Maret 2001, yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No. 21, Bank telah membagikan saham bonus sebesar Rp69.526 dengan menerbitkan sejumlah 139.052.000 saham bonus dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham yang berasal dari tambahan modal disetor - agio saham dan membagikan dividen saham sebesar Rp63.785 atau sejumlah 56.698.000 saham yang berasal dari saldo laba dengan menggunakan harga penutupan saham Bank di Bursa Efek Indonesia tanggal 28 Maret 2001 yaitu sebesar Rp1.125 (nilai penuh) per saham. Dengan demikian, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh meningkat menjadi Rp379.125 yang terdiri dari 758.250.000 saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment of the Bank and General Information (continued)

The Bank's Head Office is located at Menara Bank Mega, Jl. Kapten Tendean 12-14A, Jakarta. The Bank has the following offices (unaudited):

b. The Bank's Public Offerings and Increase of Share Capital

Based on the decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on January 17, 2000, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 9 of Imas Fatimah, S.H., the Bank conducted an initial public offering of its 112,500,000 shares with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp1,200 (full amount) per share. On March 15, 2000, in accordance with the letter from the chairman of BAPEPAM-LK No. S-493/PM/2000, the Bank's Registration Statement for the initial public offering became effective and on April 17, 2000, the shares were listed and traded in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Based on the decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholder held on March 29, 2001, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 21 of Imas Fatimah, S.H., the Bank declared bonus shares of Rp69,526 by issuing 139,052,000 bonus shares at par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share which came from additional paid-in capital and declared stock dividends of Rp63,785 or 56,698,000 shares which came from retained earnings using the closing price of the Bank's shares published by the Indonesian Stock Exchange on March 28, 2001, at Rp1,125 (full amount) per share. Accordingly, the issued and fully paid-up capital of the Bank increased to Rp379,125 which represent 758,250,000 shares.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya (lanjutan)

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 22 Mei 2002 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No. 33, Bank telah melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu seluruhnya 181.980.000 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp1.100 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Dengan Penawaran Umum Terbatas ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp470.115 yang terdiri dari 940.230.000 saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas I dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari ketua BAPEPAM-LK pada tanggal 20 Mei 2002 melalui surat No.S-1023/PM/2002.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 10 Maret 2005 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No. 22, Bank telah membagikan saham bonus sebesar Rp141.034 dengan menerbitkan sejumlah 282.068.998 saham bonus dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham yang berasal dari tambahan modal disetor - agio saham dan membagikan dividen saham sebesar Rp477.260 atau sejumlah 203.089.644 saham yang berasal dari saldo laba dengan menggunakan harga penutupan saham Bank di Bursa Efek Indonesia tanggal 9 Maret 2005 yaitu sebesar Rp2.350 (nilai penuh) per saham. Dengan demikian, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh meningkat menjadi Rp712.694 yang terdiri dari 1.425.388.642 saham.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 24 Maret 2006 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No. 98, disetujui untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih dahulu sejumlah 200.054.546 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham dengan harga penawaran sebesar Rp2.500 (nilai penuh) per saham. Dengan Penerbitan Umum Terbatas II ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp812.722 yang terdiri dari 1.625.443.188 saham.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. The Bank's Public Offerings and Increase of Share Capital (continued)

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on May 22, 2002, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 33 of Imas Fatimah, S.H., the Bank offered Limited Public Offering I with Pre-emptive Rights of 181,980,000 shares at par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp1,100 (full amount) per share.

With this Limited Public Offering, the issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Bank became Rp470,115 representing 940,230,000 shares. The Limited Public Offering I with Pre-emptive Rights became effective through the chairman of BAPEPAM-LK's letter No. S-1023/PM/2002 dated May 20, 2002.

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 10, 2005, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 22 of Imas Fatimah, S.H., the Bank declared bonus shares of Rp141,034 by issuing 282,068,998 bonus shares at par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share, which came from additional paid-in capital and declared stock dividends of Rp477,260 representing 203,089,644 shares, which came from retained earnings using the closing price published by the Indonesian Stock Exchange on March 9, 2005, at Rp2,350 (full amount) per share. Accordingly, the issued and fully paid-in share capital increased to Rp712,694 which represent 1,425,388,642 shares.

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 24, 2006, as notarized under Notarial Deed No. 98 of Imas Fatimah, S.H., it is resolved to offer Limited Public Offering II with Pre-emptive Rights representing 200,054,546 shares at par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share at offering price of Rp2,500 (full amount) per share. With this Limited Public Offering II, the issued and fully paid-in share capital of the Bank became Rp812,722 which represent 1,625,443,188 shares.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya (lanjutan)

Pendaftaran Umum Terbatas II dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu tersebut telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari ketua BAPEPAM-LK pada tanggal 23 Maret 2006 melalui surat No. S-702/PM/2006.

Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 20 Mei 2009 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No. 49 pada tanggal yang sama, menyetujui pembagian saham bonus sebanyak-banyaknya 1.555.781.337 saham yang berasal dari kapitalisasi agio saham sebesar Rp777.890 yang dibagikan kepada para pemegang saham secara proporsional dengan ketentuan saham bonus akan dibagikan kepada pemegang saham yang tercatat pada daftar pemegang saham yang berhak (*Recording Date*) dengan rasio setiap pemegang 70 saham berhak mendapatkan 67 saham baru dengan harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) setiap saham dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat sisa pecahan saham akibat pembagian berdasarkan rasio tersebut maka sisa pecahan tersebut dikembalikan kepada Bank. Dengan pembagian saham bonus ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp1.590.612 yang terdiri dari 3.181.224.188 saham.

Sehubungan dengan hasil keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 5 Juni 2008, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Akta Notaris Imas Fatimah, S.H., No. 03 pada tanggal yang sama, pemegang saham Bank telah menyetujui antara lain peningkatan modal dasar Bank dari Rp900.000 terdiri dari 1.800.000.000 saham menjadi Rp3.200.000 terdiri dari 6.400.000.000 saham. Perubahan anggaran dasar tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-45346.AH.01.02 tanggal 28 Juli 2008. Perubahan ini juga telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perusahaan dengan No. AHU-0064063.AH.01.09 tanggal 28 Juli 2008.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. The Bank's Public Offerings and Increase of Share Capital (continued)

The Limited Public Offering II with Pre-emptive Rights became effective through the chairman of BAPEPAM-LK letter No. S-702/PM/2006 dated March 23, 2006.

*The decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on May 20, 2009 as notarized under Notarial Deed No. 49 on the same date by Imas Fatimah, S.H., declared bonus shares at a maximum of 1,555,781,337 shares which came from additional paid-in capital amounted to Rp777,890 which was distributed proportionally to the listed shareholders (*Recording Date*) with a ratio of 67 new shares with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share for every 70 shares owned by each shareholder, provided that any remaining fractional shares due to the division based on the ratio are returned to the Bank. With the declaration of these bonus shares, the issued and fully paid-in share capital of the Bank became Rp1,590,612 which represent 3,181,224,188 shares.*

According to the decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 5, 2008, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 03 on the same date by Imas Fatimah, S.H., the shareholders approved, among others, the increase of the Banks authorized share capital from Rp900,000 representing 1,800,000,000 shares to Rp3,200,000 representing 6,400,000,000 shares. The amendment of the Banks articles of association was received and registered by the Minister of Law and Human Right of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-45346.AH.01.02 Year 2008 dated July 28, 2008. This amendment was also registered under the Corporate Registration under No. AHU-0064063.AH.01.09 Year 2008 dated July 28, 2008.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya (lanjutan)

Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 12 Mei 2011 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 02 pada tanggal yang sama, menyetujui pembagian dividen saham sebanyak 464.731.862 saham yang berasal dari saldo laba maksimum sebesar Rp1.603.325 dengan harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) setiap saham, dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat sisa pecahan saham akibat pembagian berdasarkan rasio tersebut maka sisa pecahan tersebut dikembalikan kepada Bank. Dengan pembagian dividen saham ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp1.822.978 yang terdiri dari 3.645.956.050 saham.

Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 17 April 2013 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 08 pada tanggal yang sama, menyetujui pembagian dividen saham sebanyak 167.713.978 saham yang berasal dari saldo laba maksimum sebesar Rp684.568 dengan harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) setiap saham, dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat sisa pecahan saham akibat pembagian berdasarkan rasio tersebut maka sisa pecahan tersebut dikembalikan kepada Bank.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 17 April 2013, yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 09 pada tanggal yang sama, Bank telah membagikan saham bonus maksimum sebanyak 2.741.758.949 saham yang berasal dari tambahan modal disetor maksimum sebesar Rp1.370.959 yang dibagikan kepada para pemegang saham secara proporsional dengan rasio pembagian setiap pemegang 500 saham memperoleh 376 saham bonus dengan harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham dan membagikan dividen saham maksimum sebanyak 408.347.077 dividen saham yang berasal dari saldo laba dengan rasio pembagian setiap pemegang 500 saham memperoleh 56 saham yang dibagikan secara proporsional maksimum sebesar Rp1.664.849

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. The Bank's Public Offerings and Increase of Share Capital (continued)

The decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on May 12, 2011 as notarized under Notarial Deed No. 02 on the same date by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., declared the issuance of 464,731,862 stock dividends which came from retained earnings at an amount not to exceed Rp1,603,325 with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share, provided that any remaining fractional shares are returned to the Bank. With the declaration of these stock dividends, the issued and fully paid-in share capital of the Bank became Rp1,822,978 which represent 3,645,956,050 shares.

The decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on April 17, 2013, as notarized under Notarial Deed No. 08 on the same date by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., declared the issuance of 167,713,978 stock dividends which came from retained earnings at an amount not to exceed Rp684,568 with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share, provided that any remaining fractional shares are returned to the Bank.

Based on the Decision of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on April 17, 2013 as notarized under notarial deed No. 09 on the same date by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., the Bank declared bonus shares at a maximum of 2,741,758,949 shares which came from additional paid-in capital maximum amounted to Rp1,370,959 which was distributed proportionally to the shareholders with a ratio of 376 bonus shares with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share for every 500 shares owned by each shareholder, and declared stock dividends at a maximum of 408,347,077 stock dividends which came from retained earnings with a ratio for every 500 shares owned by each shareholder received 56 shares which was distributed proportionally at an amount not to exceed Rp1,664,849 using the closing price of the Bank's shares published by the Indonesia Stock Exchange on

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya (lanjutan)

dengan menggunakan harga penutupan saham Bank di Bursa Efek Indonesia tanggal 16 April 2013 yaitu sebesar Rp4.050 (nilai penuh) per saham, dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat sisa pecahan saham akibat pembagian berdasarkan rasio tersebut maka sisa pecahan tersebut dikembalikan kepada Bank. Dengan pembagian saham bonus dan dividen saham ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp3.481.888 yang terdiri dari 6.963.775.206 saham.

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 25 Februari 2022, yang diaktakan dengan akta notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 09 pada tanggal yang sama, Bank telah membagikan saham bonus sebanyak 4.087.736.045 saham pada harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) setiap saham, yang berasal dari tambahan modal disetor sebesar Rp2.043.868 yang dibagikan kepada para pemegang saham secara proporsional dengan rasio pembagian setiap pemegang 1.000 saham memperoleh 587 saham bonus dengan harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham dan membagikan dividen saham sebanyak 689.413.745 saham yang berasal dari kapitalisasi saldo laba dengan rasio pembagian setiap pemegang 1.000 saham memperoleh 99 saham yang dibagikan secara proporsional sebesar Rp6.687.304 dengan menggunakan harga penutupan saham Bank di Bursa Efek Indonesia tanggal 11 Maret 2022 yaitu Rp9.700 (nilai penuh) per saham, dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat sisa pecahan saham akibat pembagian berdasarkan rasio tersebut maka sisa pecahan tersebut dikembalikan kepada Bank. Dengan pembagian saham bonus dan dividen saham ini, modal saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh menjadi sebesar Rp5.870.462 yang terdiri dari 11.740.923.365 saham.

c. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit dan Karyawan

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, adalah sebagai berikut:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. The Bank's Public Offerings and Increase of Share Capital (continued)

April 16, 2013 at Rp4,050 (full amount) per share, provided that any remaining fractional shares are returned to the Bank. With the declaration of these bonus shares and stock dividends, the issued and fully paid-in share capital of the Bank became Rp3,481,888 which represent 6,963,775,206 shares.

Based on the Decision of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 25, 2022, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No.09 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., on the same date, the Bank declared bonus shares of Rp2,043,868 by issuing 4,087,736,045 bonus shares at par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share, which came from additional paid-in capital which were distributed to shareholders in proportion to the distribution ratio for each holder of 1,000 shares receiving 587 bonus shares and declared stock dividends of 689,413,745 shares which came from the retained earnings with a distribution ratio for each holder of 1,000 shares obtaining 99 shares distributed proportionally in the amount of Rp6,687,304 using the closing price of the Bank's shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange dated March 11, 2022, at Rp9,700 (full amount) per share, provided that any remaining fractional shares are returned to the Bank. With the declaration of these bonus shares and stock dividends, the issued and fully paid-in share capital of the Bank became Rp5,870,462 which represent 11,740,923,365 shares.

c. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Employees

The composition of the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

	2022
Dewan Komisaris:	
Komisaris Utama	Chairul Tanjung
Wakil Komisaris Utama	Yungky Setiawan
Komisaris Independen	Achjadi Ranuwisastro
Komisaris Independen	Lambeck V. Nahattands
Komisaris Independen	-
Dewan Direksi:	
Direktur Utama	Kostaman Thayib
Direktur Kredit	Madi D. Lazuardi
Direktur Treasuri dan International Banking	Martin Mulwanto
Direktur Risiko	Indivara Erni
Direktur Kepatuhan dan Sumber Daya Manusia	Yuni Lastianto
Direktur Consumer Banking	Lay Diza Larentie
Direktur Operasi dan Teknologi Informasi	C. Guntur Triyudianto

Susunan Komite Audit Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut

	2022
Ketua	Lambeck V. Nahattands
Anggota	Purwo Junianto
Anggota	Ivan Purnama Sanoesi

Pembentukan Komite Audit Bank telah dilakukan sesuai dengan Peraturan OJK No. 55/POJK.04/2015 tanggal 29 Desember 2015.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 ditentukan berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 25 Februari 2022, yang berita acaranya telah diaktakan dengan akta notaris No. 09, Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., pada tanggal yang sama.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 ditentukan berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 19 Februari 2021, yang berita acaranya telah diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 04, Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., pada tanggal yang sama.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank memiliki karyawan tetap masing-masing 4.553 dan 4.775 orang (tidak diaudit).

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Employees (continued)

	2021	
Board of Commissioners:		
Chairul Tanjung	President Commissioner	
Yungky Setiawan	Deputy President Commissioner	
Achjadi Ranuwisastro	Independent Commissioner	
Lambeck V. Nahattands	Independent Commissioner	
Aviliani	Independent Commissioner	
Board of Directors:		
Kostaman Thayib	President Director	
Madi D. Lazuardi	Loan Director	
Martin Mulwanto	Treasury and International Banking Director	
Indivara Erni	Risk Director	
Yuni Lastianto	Compliance and Human Capital Director	
Lay Diza Larentie	Consumer Banking Director	
C. Guntur Triyudianto	Operational and Information Technology Director	

The composition of the Bank's Audit Committee as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2021	
Achjadi Ranuwisastro	Chairman	
Iramady Irdja	Member	
Adrial Salam	Member	

The establishment of Bank's Audit Committee has complied with OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015 dated December 29, 2015.

The Boards of Commissioners and Directors as at December 31, 2022 were appointed based on the decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 25, 2022, the minutes of which were notarized through Notarial Deed No. 09 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., on the same date.

The Boards of Commissioners and Directors as at December 31, 2021 were appointed based on the decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 19, 2021, the minutes of which were notarized through Notarial Deed No. 04 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., on the same date.

The Boards of Commissioners and Directors as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were approved by Financial Services Authority (OJK).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank has 4,553 and 4,775 permanent employees (unaudited), respectively.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan ini, yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi pada tanggal 27 Januari 2023.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan Bank adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini:

Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan telah disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia ("SAK"), yang mencakup Pernyataan dan interpretasi yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia ("DSAK") dan Peraturan Nomor VIII.G.7 tentang Pedoman Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan yang diterbitkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK").

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan

Laporan keuangan disusun berdasarkan harga perolehan, kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dan aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan seluruh instrumen derivatif yang diukur berdasarkan nilai wajar dan aset tanah dan gedung yang diukur pada nilai wajar sejak 31 Desember 2015. Laporan keuangan disusun berdasarkan prinsip akuntansi berbasis akrual, kecuali laporan arus kas.

Laporan arus kas disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Untuk tujuan laporan arus kas, kas dan setara kas mencakup kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia dan giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, Sertifikat Bank Indonesia dan Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal perolehan, sepanjang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan untuk pinjaman serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Completion of Financial Statements

The management of the Bank is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements, which were completed and authorized by the Board of Directors for issue on January 27, 2023.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements of the Bank are set out below:

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK") which comprise the Statements and interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of Indonesian Institute of Accountants ("DSAK") and the Regulation number VIII.G.7 on the Guidelines on Financial Statement Presentation and Disclosures issued by the Financial Services Authority ("OJK").

a. Basis for preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income, financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss and all of the derivative instruments measured at fair value and land and building assets measured at fair value since December 31, 2015. The financial statements have been prepared based on accrual principal, excluding the statement of cash flows.

The statements of cash flows were prepared based on the direct method with cash flows classified into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, Certificates of Bank Indonesia and Deposits Certificates of Bank Indonesia maturing within 3 (three) months or less from the acquisition date as long as they are not being pledged as collateral for borrowing nor restricted.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Pos-pos dalam penghasilan komprehensif lainnya disajikan terpisah antara akun - akun yang akan direklasifikasikan ke laba rugi dan akun-akun yang tidak akan direklasifikasikan ke laba rugi.

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.

Estimasi-estimasi dan asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan ditelaah secara berkesinambungan. Revisi atas estimasi akuntansi diakui pada periode dimana estimasi tersebut direvisi dan periode yang akan datang yang dipengaruhi oleh revisi estimasi tersebut.

Secara khusus, informasi mengenai hal-hal penting yang terkait dengan ketidakpastian estimasi dan pertimbangan-pertimbangan penting dalam penerapan kebijakan akuntansi yang memiliki dampak yang signifikan terhadap jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan dijelaskan di Catatan 3.

Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan pada laporan keuangan adalah Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Bank.

Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan ini, kecuali dinyatakan lain, dibulatkan menjadi jutaan Rupiah.

Bank telah menyusun laporan keuangan dengan dasar bahwa Bank akan terus mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis for preparation of the financial statements (continued)

The items under other comprehensive income are presented separately between items to be reclassified to profit or loss and those items not to be reclassified to profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia 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 the 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.

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in Note 3.

The presentation currency used in the financial statements is Indonesian Rupiah, which is the functional currency of the Bank.

Figures in the financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah unless otherwise stated.

The Bank has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as going concern.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan

Berikut ini adalah standar akuntansi keuangan, perubahan dan interpretasi standar akuntansi keuangan yang berlaku efektif sejak 1 Januari 2022:

- Amandemen PSAK 22: "Kombinasi bisnis tentang referensi ke kerangka konseptual";
- Amandemen PSAK 57: "Provisi, liabilitas kontinjensi dan aset kontinjensi tentang kontrak memberatkan - Biaya memenuhi kontrak";
- Penyesuaian tahunan PSAK 71: "Instrumen keuangan"; dan
- Penyesuaian tahunan PSAK 73: "Sewa".

Implementasi dari standar-standar tersebut tidak menghasilkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak memiliki dampak yang material terhadap laporan keuangan di tahun berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya.

Pada bulan April 2022, DSAK-IAI menerbitkan materi penjelasan melalui siaran pers atas persyaratan pengatribusian imbalan pada periode jasa sesuai PSAK 24: Imbalan Kerja yang diadopsi dari IAS 19 Employee Benefits. Materi penjelasan tersebut menyampaikan informasi bahwa pola fakta umum dari program pensiun berbasis Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan yang berlaku di Indonesia saat ini memiliki pola fakta serupa dengan yang ditanggapi dan disimpulkan dalam IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19).

Perusahaan telah menerapkan materi penjelasan tersebut dan, dengan demikian, mengubah kebijakan akuntansi mengenai atribusi imbalan kerja pada periode jasa. Penerapan ini tidak berdampak material terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode keuangan sebelumnya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis for preparation of the financial statements (continued)

Changes to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards

The followings are financial accounting standard, amendments and interpretation of financial accounting standard which become effective starting January 1, 2022:

- Amendment of SFAS 22: "Business combination for reference to conceptual framework";
- Amendment of SFAS 57: "Provision, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets related to onerous contracts - Cost of fulfilling the contract";
- Annual improvement of SFAS 71: "Financial instrument"; and
- Annual improvement of SFAS 73: "Lease".

The implementation of the above standards did not result in substantial changes to the Bank's accounting policies and had no material impact to the financial statements for current or prior financial years.

In April 2022, DSAK-IAI issued an explanatory material through a press release regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service in accordance with PSAK 24: Employee Benefits which was adopted from IAS 19: Employee Benefits. The explanatory material conveyed the information that the fact pattern of the pension program based on the Labor Law currently enacted in Indonesia is similar to those responded and concluded in the IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") Agenda Decision Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service (IAS 19).

The Company has implemented the said explanatory material and accordingly, changed its accounting policy regarding attribution of benefits to periods of service. The implementation has no material impact on the amounts reported for the previous financial periods.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat dalam Rupiah berdasarkan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal pelaporan, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah berdasarkan kurs tengah *Reuters* pukul 16.00 WIB. Laba atau rugi selisih kurs yang terjadi dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun yang bersangkutan.

Kurs mata uang asing utama yang digunakan untuk menjabarkan mata uang asing ke dalam Rupiah adalah sebagai berikut (nilai penuh):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
1 Poundsterling Inggris	18.786,09	19.250,86
1 Euro Eropa	16.581,72	16.112,46
1 Franc Swiss	16.827,00	15.585,02
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	15.567,50	14.252,50
1 Dolar Australia	10.557,88	10.346,61
1 Dolar Singapura	11.592,88	10.554,67
1 Dolar Selandia Baru	9.851,12	9.732,32
1 Yuan China	2.238,91	2.235,72
1 Dolar Hong Kong	1.996,55	1.828,03
1 Yen Jepang	117,81	123,77

c. Informasi segmen

Segmen operasi adalah komponen dari Bank yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang menghasilkan pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban, termasuk pendapatan dan beban yang terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain Bank, dimana hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara berkala oleh pengambil keputusan utama dalam operasional Bank untuk membuat keputusan mengenai sumber daya yang akan dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya, serta tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan. Hasil segmen yang dilaporkan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional Bank meliputi komponen-komponen yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada suatu segmen, dan komponen-komponen yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang wajar.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Transactions and balances in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Rupiah based on the rates prevailing at the transaction dates. On the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Rupiah based on the *Reuters*' middle rate at 16.00 Western Indonesian Time. Exchange gains or losses from foreign exchange transactions are credited or charged to the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The major exchange rates used to translate foreign currencies into Rupiah were as follows (full amount):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
1 Great Britain Poundsterling	18.786,09	19.250,86
1 European Euro	16.581,72	16.112,46
1 Swiss Franc	16.827,00	15.585,02
1 United States Dollar	15.567,50	14.252,50
1 Australian Dollar	10.557,88	10.346,61
1 Singapore Dollar	11.592,88	10.554,67
1 New Zealand Dollar	9.851,12	9.732,32
1 Chinese Yuan	2.238,91	2.235,72
1 Hong Kong Dollar	1.996,55	1.828,03
1 Japanese Yen	117,81	123,77

c. Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Bank's chief operating decision maker to make decision about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the Bank's chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment, as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

d. Transactions with related parties

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi seperti yang didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7 tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

In the normal course of its business, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties which are defined under SFAS No. 7 regarding "Related Party Disclosures".

Transaksi ini dilakukan berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui oleh kedua belah pihak, dimana persyaratan tersebut mungkin tidak sama dengan transaksi lain yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak yang tidak berelasi. Seluruh transaksi dan saldo yang material dengan pihak-pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan yang relevan dan rinciannya telah disajikan dalam Catatan 39 atas laporan keuangan.

Transactions with related parties are made on terms agreed by both parties, where such requirements may not be the same as other transactions undertaken with third parties. Material transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and the relevant details have been presented in Note 39 of the financial statements.

Sesuai dengan PSAK No. 38 (Revisi 2012) tentang "Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali", transaksi kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali berupa pengalihan bisnis yang dilakukan dalam rangka reorganisasi entitas-entitas yang berada dalam suatu kelompok usaha yang sama, bukan merupakan perubahan kepemilikan dalam arti substansi ekonomi, sehingga transaksi demikian tidak dapat menimbulkan laba atau rugi bagi seluruh kelompok perusahaan ataupun bagi entitas individual dalam kelompok usaha tersebut. Selisih nilai transaksi kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali disajikan pada akun Tambahan Modal Disetor.

Based on SFAS No. 38 (Revised 2012) regarding "Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control", the business combination transactions between entities under common control on business transfer that are conducted in connection with the reorganization of entities under common control, do not constitute a change of ownership within the meaning of economic substance, therefore such transactions would not result in gain or loss to the Group or to the individual entity within the Group. Differences in values of business combination of entities under common control is presented in Additional Paid-Up Capital.

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

e. Financial assets and liabilities

Aset keuangan Bank terutama terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali, tagihan derivatif, kredit yang diberikan, tagihan akseptasi, bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa dan aset yang diblokir yang dicatat dalam aset lain-lain.

The Bank's financial assets mainly consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities, securities purchased under agreement to resell, derivative receivables, loans, acceptance receivable, interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables and restricted assets which are presented as part of other assets.

Liabilitas keuangan Bank terutama terdiri dari liabilitas segera, simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali, liabilitas derivatif, utang akseptasi, utang bunga, pinjaman diterima, obligasi subordinasi dan setoran jaminan yang dicatat dalam liabilitas lain-lain.

The Bank's financial liabilities mainly consist of obligations due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, derivative payable, acceptance payable, interest payables, fund borrowings, subordinated bonds and security deposits which are presented as part of other liabilities.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Klasifikasi

(i) Classification

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

The Bank classifies its financial assets according to the following categories at initial recognition:

- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain;
- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they meet the following conditions:

- aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan dalam rangka mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual; dan
- persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan tersebut memberikan hak pada tanggal tertentu atas arus kas yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga (SPPI) dari jumlah pokok terutang.

- financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to have financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flow; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset provide rights on a certain date for cash flow obtained solely from payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they meet the following conditions:

- Aset keuangan dikelola dalam model bisnis yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan arus kas kontraktual dan menjual aset keuangan; dan
- Persyaratan kontraktual dari aset keuangan tersebut memenuhi kriteria SPPI.

- Financial assets are managed in a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flow and sell financial assets; and
- The contractual requirements of the financial assets meet the SPPI criteria.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, Bank dapat membuat pilihan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk menyajikan instrumen ekuitas yang bukan dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain.

At initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable choice to present equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Aset keuangan lainnya yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Other financial assets that do not meet the requirements to be classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Saat pengakuan awal Bank dapat membuat penetapan yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk mengukur aset yang memenuhi persyaratan untuk diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, apabila penetapan tersebut mengeliminasi atau secara signifikan mengurangi inkonsistensi pengukuran atau pengakuan (kadang disebut sebagai "accounting mismatch").

Penilaian model bisnis

Model bisnis ditentukan pada level yang mencerminkan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola bersama-sama untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu.

Penilaian model bisnis dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan, tetapi tidak terbatas pada, hal-hal berikut:

- Bagaimana kinerja dari model bisnis dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis dievaluasi dan dilaporkan kepada personil manajemen kunci Bank;
- Apakah risiko yang memengaruhi kinerja dari model bisnis (termasuk aset keuangan yang dimiliki dalam model bisnis) dan khususnya bagaimana cara aset keuangan tersebut dikelola;
- Bagaimana penilaian kinerja pengelola aset keuangan (sebagai contoh, apakah penilaian kinerja berdasarkan nilai wajar dari aset yang dikelola atau arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh).

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau dikelola dan penilaian kinerjanya berdasarkan nilai wajar diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Derivatif juga dikategorikan dalam kelompok ini, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai efektif.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

At initial recognition, the Bank can make an irrevocable determination to measure assets that meet the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value through profit or loss, if the determination eliminates or significantly reduces the measurement or recognition inconsistencies (sometimes referred to as "accounting mismatch").

Evaluation of business models

The business model is determined at a level that reflects how Bank's financial assets are managed together to achieve certain business objectives.

The evaluation of the business model is carried out by considering, but not limited to, the following:

- How the performance of the business model and financial assets held in the business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank's key management personnel;
- What risks affect the performance of the business model (including financial assets held in the business model) and specifically how the financial assets are managed; and
- How to evaluate the performance of managers of financial assets (for example, whether performance appraisals are based on the fair value of the assets being managed or the contractual cash flows obtained).

Financial assets held for trading or managed and which performance appraisals based on fair value are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are also categorized under this classification unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

(i) Classification (continued)

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga

Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest

Untuk tujuan penilaian ini, pokok didefinisikan sebagai nilai wajar dari aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal. Bunga didefinisikan sebagai imbalan untuk nilai waktu atas uang dan risiko kredit terkait jumlah pokok terutang pada periode waktu tertentu dan juga risiko dan biaya peminjaman standar, dan juga margin laba.

For the purpose of this valuation, principal is defined as the fair value of financial assets at initial recognition. Interest is defined as compensation for the time value of money and credit risk in relation to the principal amount owed over a certain period of time and also the risk and standard borrowing costs, as well as profit margins.

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan persyaratan kontraktual, termasuk apakah aset keuangan mengandung persyaratan kontraktual yang dapat mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual. Dalam melakukan penilaian, Bank mempertimbangkan:

An assessment of contractual cashflows obtained solely from principal and interest payments is made by considering contractual terms, including whether financial assets contain contractual terms that can change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. In assessing, the Bank considers:

- Peristiwa kontinjensi yang akan mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual;
- Fitur *leverage*;
- Persyaratan pembayaran dimuka dan perpanjangan kontraktual;
- Persyaratan mengenai klaim yang terbatas atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset spesifik; dan
- Fitur yang dapat mengubah nilai waktu dari elemen uang.

- *Contingency events that will change the timing or amount of contractual cash flow;*
- *Leverage feature;*
- *Terms of advance payment and contractual extension;*
- *Requirements regarding limited claims for cash flows from specific assets; and*
- *Features that can change the time value of the money element.*

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan kedalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

- Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) sub-klasifikasi, yaitu liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan liabilitas keuangan yang telah diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan;
- Liabilitas keuangan lain. Liabilitas keuangan lainnya merupakan liabilitas keuangan yang tidak dimiliki untuk dijual atau ditentukan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi saat pengakuan liabilitas.

- *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e. those designated as such upon initial recognition and those classified as held for trading;*
- *Other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities pertain to financial liabilities that are not held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon recognition of the liability.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Pengakuan

(ii) Recognition

Bank pada awalnya mengakui kredit yang diberikan serta simpanan pada tanggal perolehan. Pembelian dan penjualan aset keuangan yang lazim (*regular*) diakui pada tanggal perdagangan dimana Bank memiliki komitmen untuk membeli atau menjual aset tersebut. Semua aset dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya pada awalnya diakui pada tanggal perdagangan dimana Bank menjadi suatu pihak dalam ketentuan kontraktual instrumen tersebut.

The Bank initially recognizes loans and deposits on the date of origination. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset atau liabilitas keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah (untuk *item* yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi setelah pengakuan awal) biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung atas perolehan aset keuangan atau penerbitan liabilitas keuangan. Pengukuran aset dan liabilitas keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasi aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus (for an item not valued at fair value through profit and loss at initial recognition) transaction costs subsequently measured at fair value that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or issuance of financial liabilities. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on their classifications.

Biaya transaksi hanya meliputi biaya-biaya yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung untuk perolehan suatu aset keuangan atau penerbitan suatu liabilitas keuangan dan merupakan biaya tambahan yang tidak akan terjadi apabila instrumen keuangan tersebut tidak diperoleh atau diterbitkan. Untuk aset keuangan, biaya transaksi ditambahkan pada jumlah yang diakui pada awal pengakuan aset, sedangkan untuk liabilitas keuangan, biaya transaksi dikurangkan dari jumlah utang yang diakui pada awal pengakuan liabilitas.

Transaction costs include only those costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset or issue of a financial liability and are incremental costs that would not have been incurred if the instrument had not been acquired or issued. In the case of financial assets, transaction costs are added to the amount recognized initially, while for financial liabilities, transaction costs are deducted from the amount of debt recognized initially.

Biaya transaksi tersebut diamortisasi selama umur instrumen berdasarkan metode suku bunga efektif dan dicatat sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga untuk biaya transaksi sehubungan dengan aset keuangan atau sebagai bagian dari beban bunga untuk biaya transaksi sehubungan dengan liabilitas keuangan.

Such transaction costs are amortized over the terms of the instruments based on the effective interest method and are recorded as part of interest income for transaction costs related to financial assets or interest expense for transaction costs related to financial liabilities.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

(iii) Subsequent measurement

- a. Aset keuangan dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dan aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diukur pada nilai wajarnya.
- b. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

- a. Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets and financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value.
- b. Assets and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan

(iv) Derecognition

Bank menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan pada saat hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut kadaluwarsa, atau pada saat Bank mentransfer seluruh hak untuk menerima arus kas kontraktual dari aset keuangan dalam transaksi dimana Bank secara substansial telah mentransfer seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset keuangan yang ditransfer. Setiap hak atau liabilitas atas aset keuangan yang ditransfer yang timbul atau yang masih dimiliki oleh Bank diakui sebagai aset atau liabilitas secara terpisah.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Bank transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Bank menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan pada saat liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

Dalam transaksi dimana Bank secara substansial tidak memiliki atau tidak mentransfer seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset keuangan, Bank menghentikan pengakuan aset tersebut jika Bank tidak lagi memiliki pengendalian atas aset tersebut. Hak dan kewajiban yang timbul atau yang masih dimiliki dalam transfer tersebut diakui secara terpisah sebagai aset atau liabilitas. Dalam transfer dimana pengendalian atas aset masih dimiliki, Bank tetap mengakui aset yang ditransfer tersebut sebesar keterlibatan berkelanjutan, dimana tingkat keberlanjutan Bank dalam aset yang ditransfer adalah sebesar perubahan nilai aset yang ditransfer.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the Bank derecognizes the asset if it does not retain control over the asset. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognized separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers in which control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan (lanjutan)

(iv) Derecognition (continued)

Bank menghapusbukukan saldo kredit dan efek utang untuk tujuan investasi, dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai terkait, pada saat Bank menentukan bahwa kredit atau efek-efek tersebut tidak dapat ditagih. Keputusan ini diambil setelah mempertimbangkan informasi seperti telah terjadinya perubahan signifikan pada posisi keuangan debitur/penerbit sehingga debitur/penerbit tidak lagi dapat melunasi liabilitasnya, atau hasil penjualan agunan tidak akan cukup untuk melunasi seluruh ekposur kredit yang diberikan.

The Bank writes off a loan and investment debt security balance, and any related allowance for impairment losses, when the Bank determines that the loan or security is uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrowers/issuers financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

(v) Saling hapus

(v) Offsetting

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.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Hak yang berkekuatan hukum berarti:

Enforceable right means:

- 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.

- a. there are no contingencies in the future, and
- b. enforceable right to the following conditions;
 - i. deploying normal activities;
 - ii. conditions of business failures; and
 - iii. conditions of default or bankruptcy.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah bersih hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Pengukuran biaya diamortisasi

(vi) Amortized cost measurement

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset atau liabilitas keuangan adalah jumlah aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada saat pengakuan awal dikurangi pembayaran pokok, ditambah atau dikurangi dengan amortisasi kumulatif dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif yang dihitung dari selisih antara nilai awal dan nilai jatuh temponya, dan dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus allowance for impairment losses.

(vii) Pengukuran nilai wajar

(vii) Fair value measurement

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.

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.

Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- Di pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut; atau
- Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, dipasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Nilai wajar suatu aset atau liabilitas diukur menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset dan liabilitas tersebut dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomik terbaiknya.

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.

Pengukuran nilai wajar aset non-keuangan memperhitungkan kemampuan pelaku pasar untuk menghasilkan manfaat ekonomik dengan menggunakan aset dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya atau dengan menjualnya kepada pelaku pasar lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vii) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)

(vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Bank menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dalam keadaan dan dimana data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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:

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 : 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).

- 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).

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada laporan keuangan secara berulang, Bank menentukan apakah terjadi transfer antara level di dalam hirarki dengan cara mengevaluasi kategori (berdasarkan input level terendah yang signifikan dalam pengukuran nilai wajar) setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(viii) Reklasifikasi instrumen Keuangan

(viii) Reclassification of financial instruments

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah.

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(viii) Reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

(viii) Reclassification of financial instruments (continued)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada laba rugi.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. The difference between the recorded value and fair value is recognized in profit or loss on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications through other comprehensive are recorded at their fair values.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat pada wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through other comprehensive income to fair value classification through profit or loss is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reclassified to profit or loss.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada nilai tercatat. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi dihapus dari ekuitas dan disesuaikan terhadap nilai wajar.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classifications through other comprehensive income to the amortized cost classification is recorded at carrying value. Unrealized gains or losses is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat pada wajar.

Reclassifications on financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to fair value classification through other comprehensive income are recorded at fair value.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada wajar.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.

f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

f. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain setelah perolehan awal dinilai sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk giro pada bank lain diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2m.

Subsequent to initial recognition, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Allowance for impairment losses for current account with other bank is assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2m.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penanaman dana dalam bentuk *call money*, Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia dan deposito berjangka.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan dikurangi dengan pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan.

Penempatan pada bank lain pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan merupakan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh aset keuangan tersebut, dan setelah pengakuan awal diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi 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 2m.

h. Efek-efek

Efek-efek terdiri dari obligasi korporasi, investasi dalam unit penyertaan reksa dana, Obligasi Ritel Indonesia, Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia, Sertifikat Bank Indonesia ("SBI"), Surat Perbendaharaan Negara, Obligasi Republik Indonesia, Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia ("SDBI") dan wesel impor/ekspor.

Efek-efek pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi, kecuali aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dimana biaya transaksi diakui langsung ke laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasinya.

Pengukuran efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah didasarkan atas klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

1. Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain

Surat-surat berharga yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dinilai pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dinyatakan

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks consist of call money, Bank Indonesia Deposit Facilities and time deposits.

Placements with Bank Indonesia are stated at the outstanding balances, less unearned interest income.

Placements with other banks are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction cost directly attributable to obtain the financial asset, and subsequently 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 2m.

h. Securities

Securities consist of corporate bonds, investments in mutual fund units, Indonesian Retail Bonds, Government Bonds, Certificates of Bank Indonesia ("SBI"), State Treasury Notes, Republic of Indonesia Bonds, Certificates of Deposit Bank Indonesia ("SDBI") and import/export bills.

Securities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss where the transaction costs are recognized directly to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Subsequent measurement depends on their classification.

The measurement of securities and Government bonds are based on the classification of the securities as follows:

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Marketable securities which are classified under fair value through other comprehensive income investments are

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

1. Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (lanjutan)

pada nilai wajar. Pendapatan bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Laba atau rugi selisih kurs atas surat-surat berharga diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Perubahan nilai wajar lainnya diakui langsung dalam ekuitas sampai surat-surat berharga dijual atau mengalami penurunan nilai, dimana akumulasi keuntungan dan kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajarnya disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan. Pendapatan bunga dari surat-surat berharga dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam kontrak.

i. Instrumen keuangan derivatif

Dalam melakukan usaha bisnisnya, Bank melakukan transaksi instrumen keuangan derivatif seperti kontrak tunai dan berjangka mata uang asing, *swap* mata uang asing, *cross currency swaps*, dan *swap* suku bunga. Seluruh instrumen derivatif yang diadakan Bank adalah untuk diperdagangkan dan untuk tujuan lindung nilai terhadap risiko bank atas *net open position*, risiko *interest gap*, risiko *maturity gap* dan risiko lainnya dalam kegiatan operasional Bank dan tidak memenuhi kriteria akuntansi lindung nilai. Instrumen keuangan derivatif dicatat pada nilai wajarnya dan perubahan nilai wajar dari instrumen derivatif ini dibebankan atau dikreditkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun yang bersangkutan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Securities (continued)

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

stated at fair value. Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains or losses on securities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Other fair value changes are recognized directly in equity until the securities is sold or impaired, whereby the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in the equity are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

Unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in fair values are recognized in the current year statement of other comprehensive income. The interest income from marketable securities is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income according to the terms of the contract.

i. Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into transactions involving derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency spot and forward contracts, foreign currency swaps, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps. All derivative instruments entered by the Bank were for trading as well for hedging the Banks exposures to net open position, interest gap risk, maturity gap risk, and other risks in the Banks daily operations and did not qualify for hedge accounting. Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value and the changes in fair value of these derivative financial instruments are charged or credited to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dan efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*) diakui sebesar harga jual kembali efek yang bersangkutan, dikurangi pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi. Selisih antara harga beli dengan harga jual diperlakukan sebagai pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi dan diakui sebagai pendapatan bunga sesuai dengan jangka waktu efek dibeli hingga dijual kembali dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Efek yang dibeli tidak dibukukan sebagai aset dalam laporan posisi keuangan karena kepemilikan efek tetap berada pada pihak penjual.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi.

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (*repo*) diakui sebesar harga pembelian kembali yang disepakati dikurangi beban bunga yang belum diamortisasi. Beban bunga yang belum diamortisasi merupakan selisih antara harga jual dengan harga beli kembali yang disepakati dan diakui sebagai beban bunga selama jangka waktu sejak efek dijual hingga dibeli kembali dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Efek yang dijual tetap dicatat sebagai aset dalam laporan posisi keuangan karena secara substansi kepemilikan efek tetap berada pada pihak Bank sebagai penjual.

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

k. Kredit yang diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan merupakan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh aset keuangan tersebut, dan setelah pengakuan awal diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Cadangan kerugian atas penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2m.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Securities purchased under agreement to resell and securities sold under repurchased agreements

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repo) are recognized in the amount of the resale price of the related securities, less unamortized interest. The difference between purchase price and the selling price is treated as unamortized interest and is recognized as interest income in accordance with the period since the securities are purchased until they are resold by using effective interest rate (EIR) method. The securities received are not recorded as assets on the statements of financial position because the ownership of the securities remains with the seller.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are classified as amortized cost.

Securities sold under repurchased (repo) agreements are recognized at the agreed repurchase price less unamortized interest. The unamortized interest represents the difference between the selling price and the agreed repurchase price and is recognized as interest expense during the period from the sale of securities to the date of repurchase by using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. The securities sold are recorded as assets on the statements of financial position because in substance the ownership of the securities remains with the Bank as the seller.

Securities sold under repurchased agreement are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

k. Loans

Loans are initially measured at fair value plus incremental transaction costs which can be directly attributable and are additional costs to obtain those financial assets, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method. Allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2m.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

k. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan dihapusbukukan ketika tidak terdapat prospek yang realistis mengenai pengembalian pinjaman atau hubungan normal antara Bank dan debitur dengan jaminan telah berakhir. Pinjaman yang tidak dapat dilunasi dihapusbukukan dengan mendebit cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Pelunasan kemudian atas pinjaman yang telah dihapusbukukan sebelumnya, dikreditkan ke cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pinjaman di laporan posisi keuangan.

Restrukturisasi kredit

Restrukturisasi kredit meliputi modifikasi persyaratan kredit, konversi kredit menjadi saham atau instrumen keuangan lainnya dan/atau kombinasi dari keduanya.

Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit yang berkaitan dengan modifikasi persyaratan kredit diakui bila nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan yang telah ditentukan dalam persyaratan kredit yang baru, termasuk penerimaan yang diperuntukan 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.

l. Tagihan dan utang akseptasi

Dalam kegiatan bisnis biasa, Bank memberikan jaminan keuangan, seperti *letters of credit*, bank garansi dan akseptasi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, tagihan dan utang akseptasi dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2m.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Loans (continued)

Loans are written-off when there are no realistic prospects of collection or when the Bank's normal relationship with the collateralized 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 written-off are credited to the allowance for impairment losses from loans in the statement of financial position.

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring may involve a modification of the terms of the loans, conversion of loans into equity or other financial instruments and/or a combination of both.

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 loan, including both receipt designated as interest and those designated as loan principal, are less than the recorded amounts of loans before restructuring.

For non-performing restructured loan which involves a conversion of loan into equity or other financial instrument, a loss on loan restructuring is recognized only if the fair value of the equity investment or other financial instrument received, reduced by estimated costs to sell the equity or other financial instrument, is less than the carrying value of the loan.

l. Acceptance receivable and payable

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank provides financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, bank guarantees and acceptances.

After initial recognition, acceptance receivables and payables are carried at amortized cost.

Allowances for impairment losses are assessed if there is an indication of impairment by using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2m.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Bank menganggap instrumen utang memiliki risiko kredit yang rendah ketika peringkat risiko kreditnya setara dengan definisi *investment grade* yang dipahami secara global.

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian ("KKE")

Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian adalah estimasi probabilitas tertimbang dari kerugian kredit yang diukur sebagai berikut:

- aset keuangan yang tidak memburuk pada tanggal pelaporan, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai kini dari seluruh kekurangan kas (yaitu selisih antara arus kas yang terutang kepada Bank sesuai dengan kontrak dan arus kas yang diperkirakan akan diterima oleh Bank);
- aset keuangan yang memburuk pada tanggal pelaporan, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara jumlah tercatat bruto dan nilai kini arus kas masa depan yang diestimasi;
- komitmen pinjaman yang belum ditarik, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai kini jumlah arus kas jika komitmen ditarik dan arus kas yang diperkirakan akan diterima oleh Bank;
- kontrak jaminan keuangan, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebesar selisih antara pembayaran yang diperkirakan untuk mengganti pemegang atas kerugian kredit yang terjadi dikurangi jumlah yang diperkirakan dapat dipulihkan.

Bank mengklasifikasikan kredit yang diberikan menjadi 3 tahap/*stage* sesuai dengan peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awalnya.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank considers debt instruments to have low credit risk when the credit risk rating is at par with the globally understood definition of *investment grade*.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses ("ECL")

Expected Credit Loss is an estimate of the weighted probability of a credit loss measured as follows:

- Financial assets that do not deteriorate at the reporting date, the expected credit loss is measured at the difference between the present value of all cash shortages (i.e. the difference between the cash flows owed to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received by the Bank);
- Financial assets that deteriorate at the reporting date, the expected credit loss is measured at the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- For undisbursed loan commitments, expected credit losses are measured at the difference between the present value of the amount of cash flow if the commitments is withdrawn and the cash flow expected to be received by the Bank;
- For financial guarantee contracts, expected credit losses are measured at the difference between the estimated payments to replace the holder for the credit losses incurred less the amount estimated to be recoverable.

The Bank classified the loans into 3 stages in accordance with its significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian ("KKE") (lanjutan)

Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 Bulan (Stage 1)

KKE diakui pada saat pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan dan merepresentasikan kekurangan kas sepanjang umur aset yang timbul dari kemungkinan gagal bayar di masa yang akan datang dalam kurun waktu 12 bulan sejak tanggal pelaporan. KKE terus ditentukan oleh dasar ini sampai timbul peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan pada instrumen tersebut atau instrumen tersebut telah mengalami penurunan nilai kredit. Jika suatu instrumen tidak lagi dianggap menunjukkan peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan, maka KKE dihitung kembali berdasarkan basis 12 bulan.

Peningkatan Risiko Kredit yang Signifikan (Stage 2)

Jika aset keuangan mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan ("SICR") sejak pengakuan awal, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diakui atas kejadian gagal bayar yang mungkin terjadi sepanjang umur aset. Peningkatan signifikan dalam risiko kredit dinilai dengan membandingkan risiko gagal bayar atas eksposur pada tanggal pelaporan dengan risiko gagal bayar saat pengakuan awal (setelah memperhitungkan perjalanan waktu dari akun tersebut). Signifikan tidak berarti signifikan secara statistik, juga tidak dinilai dalam konteks perubahan dalam KKE. Perubahan atas risiko gagal bayar dinilai signifikan atau tidak, dinilai menggunakan sejumlah faktor kuantitatif dan kualitatif, yang bobotnya bergantung pada tipe produk dan pihak lawan. Aset keuangan dengan tunggakan 30 hari atau lebih dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai akan selalu dianggap telah mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") (continued)

12 Months - Expected Credit Losses (Stage 1)

ECL are recognized at the time of initial recognition of a financial instrument and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the reporting date. ECL continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument or the instrument becomes credit-impaired. If an instrument is no longer considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk, ECL will revert to being determined on a 12-month basis.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)

If a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, an expected credit loss provision is recognized for default events that may occur over the lifetime of the asset. Significant increase in credit risk is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination (after taking into account the passage of time). Significant does not mean statistically significant nor is it assessed in the context of changes in ECL. Whether a change in the risk of default is significant or not is assessed using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors, the weight of which depends on the type of product and counterparty. Financial assets that are 30 days or more past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian ("KKE") (lanjutan)

Eksposur yang Mengalami Penurunan Nilai Kredit atau Gagal Bayar (Stage 3)

Aset hanya akan dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan kerugian kredit ekspektasian sepanjang umurnya diakui, jika terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai yang dapat diobservasi. Faktor-faktor yang diobservasi ini serupa dengan indikator bukti objektif penurunan nilai pada PSAK 55, termasuk antara lain aset gagal bayar atau mengalami kesulitan keuangan yang signifikan atau mengalami *forbearance* atas kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai.

Aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai kredit atau gagal bayar merupakan aset yang setidaknya telah memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 hari atas pokok dan/atau bunga. Aset keuangan juga dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai kredit di mana debitur kemungkinan besar tidak akan membayar dengan terjadinya satu atau lebih kejadian yang teramati yang memiliki dampak menurunkan jumlah estimasi arus kas masa depan dari aset keuangan tersebut. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai terhadap aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai ditentukan berdasarkan penilaian terhadap arus kas yang dapat dipulihkan berdasarkan sejumlah skenario, termasuk realisasi jaminan yang dimiliki jika memungkinkan.

Aset Keuangan Yang Direstrukturisasi

Jika ketentuan aset keuangan dinegosiasikan ulang atau dimodifikasi atau aset keuangan yang ada diganti dengan yang baru karena kesulitan keuangan peminjam, maka dilakukan penilaian apakah aset keuangan yang ada harus dihentikan pengakuannya dan kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebagai berikut:

- Jika restrukturisasi tidak mengakibatkan penghentian pengakuan aset yang ada, maka arus kas yang diperkirakan yang timbul dari aset keuangan yang dimodifikasi dimasukkan dalam perhitungan kekurangan kas dari aset yang ada.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") (continued)

Credit Impaired or Defaulted Exposures (Stage 3)

An asset is only considered credit impaired and lifetime expected credit losses recognized, if there is observed objective evidence of impairment. These factors are similar to the indicators of objective evidence of impairment under SFAS 55, which includes, amongst other factors, assets in default or experiencing significant financial difficulty, or experiencing forbearance on impaired credit.

Financial assets that are credit impaired or in default represent those that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. Financial assets are also considered to be credit impaired where the debtors are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. Loss provisions against credit impaired financial assets are determined based on an assessment of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate.

Restructured Financial Assets

If the terms of the financial assets are renegotiated or modified or the existing financial assets are replaced with new ones due to the borrower's financial difficulties, an assessment is made whether recognition of existing financial assets must be derecognized and expected credit losses measured as follows:

- If the restructuring does not result in the termination of recognition of existing assets, then the estimated cash flows arising from the modified financial assets are included in the calculation of cash shortages of existing assets.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan Yang Direstrukturasikan (lanjutan)

- Jika restrukturisasi akan menghasilkan penghentian pengakuan aset yang ada, maka nilai wajar aset baru diperlakukan sebagai arus kas akhir dari aset keuangan yang ada pada saat penghentian pengakuannya. Jumlah ini dimasukkan dalam perhitungan kekurangan kas dari aset keuangan yang ada yang didiskontokan dari tanggal penghentian pengakuan ke tanggal pelaporan menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan yang ada.

Aset Keuangan Yang Memburuk

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank menilai apakah aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan aset keuangan instrumen utang yang dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain mengalami penurunan nilai kredit (memburuk). Aset keuangan memburuk ketika satu atau lebih peristiwa yang memiliki dampak merugikan atas estimasi arus kas masa depan dari aset keuangan telah terjadi.

Bukti bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai kredit (memburuk) termasuk data yang dapat diobservasi mengenai peristiwa berikut ini:

- Kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
- Pelanggaran kontrak, seperti peristiwa gagal bayar atau peristiwa tunggakan;
- Pihak pemberi pinjaman, untuk alasan ekonomik atau kontraktual sehubungan dengan kesulitan keuangan yang dialami pihak peminjam, telah memberikan konsesi pada pihak peminjam yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika pihak peminjam tidak mengalami kesulitan tersebut;
- Terjadi kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya; atau
- Hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan.
- Pembelian atau penerbitan aset keuangan dengan diskon sangat besar yang mencerminkan kerugian kredit yang terjadi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Restructured Financial Assets (continued)

- If the restructuring will result in a derecognition of the existing assets, the fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow of the existing financial assets at the time of derecognition. This amount is included in the calculation of cash shortages from existing financial assets which are discounted from the date of derecognition to the reporting date using the initial effective interest rate of the existing financial assets.

Credit-impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the financial assets recorded at amortized cost and the financial assets of debt instruments which are recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired (worsening). Financial assets deteriorate when one or more events that have an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that financial assets become credit impaired including observable data regarding the following events:

- Significant financial difficulties experienced by the issuer or the borrower;
- Breach of contract, such as a default or arrears;
- The lender, for economic or contractual reasons in relation to the financial difficulties experienced by the borrower, has given concessions to the borrower which is not possible if the borrower does not experience such difficulties;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or the other financial reorganization; or
- Loss of an active market for financial assets due to financial difficulties.
- Purchase or issuance financial asset at significant discount which reflect the credit loss that occurs.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan yang dibeli atau yang berasal dari aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai (*Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets - POCI*)

Aset keuangan dikategorikan sebagai POCI apabila terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai pada saat pengakuan awal. Pada saat pengakuan awal, tidak ada penyisihan kerugian kredit yang diakui karena harga pembelian atau nilainya telah termasuk estimasi kerugian kredit sepanjang umurnya. Selanjutnya, perubahan kerugian kredit sepanjang umurnya, apakah positif atau negatif, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi sebagai bagian dari cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Penyajian penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian dalam laporan posisi keuangan

Penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebagai berikut:

- aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian disajikan sebagai pengurang dari jumlah tercatat bruto aset;
- komitmen pinjaman dan kontrak jaminan keuangan, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian disajikan sebagai provisi;
- instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain, penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian tidak diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan karena jumlah tercatat dari aset-aset ini adalah nilai wajarnya. Namun demikian penyisihan kerugian kredit ekspektasian diungkapkan dan diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets - POCI

Financial assets are categorized as POCI if there is objective evidence of impairment at initial recognition. At initial recognition, no allowance for credit losses is recognized because the purchase price or value has included lifetime estimated credit losses. Furthermore, changes in lifetime credit losses, whether positive or negative, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as part of the allowance for impairment losses.

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in statements of financial position

Allowance for expected credit losses is presented in the statement of financial positions as follows:

- *Financial assets measured at amortized cost, allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the asset;*
- *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, allowance for expected credit losses is presented as a provision;*
- *Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, allowance for expected credit losses are not recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amounts of these assets are at their fair values. However, allowance for expected credit losses is disclosed and recognized in other comprehensive income.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan Yang Memburuk (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara individual

Bank menetapkan pinjaman yang diberikan yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara individual jika pinjaman yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai *Stage 3* dan dianggap signifikan secara individual. Bank menghitung KKE dengan mengestimasi arus kas ekspektasian dari pinjaman yang diberikan.

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara kolektif

Bank menetapkan pinjaman yang diberikan yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara individual jika pinjaman yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai *Stage 1*, *Stage 2* dan *Stage 3* yang tidak dianggap signifikan secara individual. Bank menghitung KKE menggunakan pendekatan kolektif dengan model parameter risiko yang menggunakan beberapa parameter utama, antara lain *Probability of Default ("PD")*, *Loss Given Default ("LGD")*, *Exposure at Default ("EAD")*, dan tingkat diskonto setelah memperhitungkan informasi perkiraan masa depan, termasuk faktor makroekonomi.

Bank menggunakan model yang kompleks yang menggunakan matriks PD, LGD dan EAD.

a. Probability of Default ("PD")

Probabilitas yang timbul di suatu waktu dimana debitur mengalami gagal bayar, dikalibrasikan sampai dengan periode 12 bulan dari tanggal laporan (*Stage 1*) atau sepanjang umur (*Stage 2 dan 3*) dan digabungkan pada dampak asumsi ekonomi masa depan yang memiliki risiko kredit. PD diestimasi pada *point in time* di mana hal ini berfluktuasi sejalan dengan siklus ekonomi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired Financial Assets (continued)

Individual impairment calculation

The Bank determines that loans should be evaluated for impairment through individual evaluation if loans are classified as *Stage 3* and considered individually significant. The Bank assesses ECL by estimating the expected future cash flow from the loans.

Collective impairment calculation

The Bank determines that loans should be evaluated for impairment through individual evaluation if loans are classified as *Stage 1*, *Stage 2* and *Stage 3* which are not considered individually significant. The Bank assesses ECL using collective approach with the risk parameter modelling that incorporates a number of key parameters, including the *Probability of Default ("PD")*, *Loss Given Default ("LGD")*, *Exposure at Default ("EAD")*, and discount rate after taking into consideration forward-looking information, including macroeconomic factors.

The Bank primarily uses sophisticated models that utilise the PD, LGD and EAD metrics.

a. Probability of Default ("PD")

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

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan Yang Memburuk (lanjutan)

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara kolektif (lanjutan)

b. Loss Given Default ("LGD")

Kerugian yang diperkirakan akan timbul dari debitur yang mengalami gagal bayar dengan menggabungkan dampak dari asumsi ekonomi masa depan yang relevan (jika ada) di mana hal ini mewakili perbedaan antara arus kas kontraktual yang akan jatuh tempo dengan arus kas yang diharapkan untuk diterima. Bank mengestimasi LGD berdasarkan data historis dari tingkat pemulihan dan memperhitungkan pemulihan yang berasal dari jaminan terhadap aset keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan asumsi ekonomi di masa depan jika relevan.

c. Exposure at Default ("EAD")

Perkiraan nilai eksposur neraca pada saat gagal bayar dengan mempertimbangkan bahwa perubahan ekspektasi yang diharapkan selama masa eksposur. Hal ini menggabungkan dampak penarikan fasilitas yang *committed*, pembayaran pokok dan bunga, amortisasi dan pembayaran dipercepat, bersama dengan dampak asumsi ekonomi masa depan jika relevan.

Untuk menentukan kerugian kredit ekspektasian komponen-komponen ini akan diperhitungkan secara bersama-sama dan didiskontokan ke tanggal laporan keuangan menggunakan diskonto berdasarkan suku bunga efektif.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired Financial Assets (continued)

Collective impairment calculation (continued)

b. Loss Given Default ("LGD")

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

c. Exposure at Default ("EAD")

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

To determine the expected credit loss, these components are multiplied together and discounted to the balance sheet date using the effective interest rate as the discount rate.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan

Ketika pinjaman yang diberikan tidak tertagih, pinjaman yang diberikan tersebut dihapusbuku dengan menjurnal balik cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Pinjaman yang diberikan tersebut dapat dihapus buku setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun berjalan dikreditkan dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun sebelumnya dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional selain pendapatan bunga.

Sehubungan dengan kepatuhan terhadap Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), Bank menerapkan Peraturan OJK No. 40/POJK.03/2019 tanggal 19 Desember 2019 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum".

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

Nilai tercatat dari aset yang bukan aset keuangan Bank, kecuali aset pajak tangguhan, ditelaah setiap tanggal pelaporan untuk menentukan apakah terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai. Jika indikasi tersebut ada, maka nilai yang dapat dipulihkan dari aset tersebut akan diestimasi.

Nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali dari suatu aset atau unit penghasil kas adalah sebesar jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai pakainya dan nilai wajar aset atau unit penghasil kas dikurangi biaya untuk menjual. Dalam menilai nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan didiskontokan ke nilai sekarang dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan penilaian pasar saat ini terhadap nilai kas kini dan risiko spesifik terhadap aset tersebut.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Recoveries of written-off financial assets

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment loss. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

The recoveries of written-off financial assets in the current year are credited by adjusting the allowance for impairment losses accounts. Recoveries of written-off financial assets from previous years are recorded as operational income other than interest income.

In compliance with Financial Service Authority (OJK), the Bank implements OJK Regulation No. 40/POJK.03/2019 dated December 19, 2019 about "Assessment of Commercial Banks' Asset Quality".

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount will be estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Cadangan penurunan nilai diakui pada tahun sebelumnya dinilai pada setiap tanggal pelaporan untuk melihat adanya indikasi bahwa kerugian telah menurun atau tidak ada lagi. Kerugian penurunan nilai di jurnal balik jika terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan dalam menentukan nilai yang dapat dipulihkan.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai di jurnal balik hanya hingga nilai tercatat aset tidak melebihi nilai tercatat yang telah ditentukan, dikurangi dengan depresiasi atau amortisasi, jika cadangan penurunan nilai tidak pernah diakui.

Bank tidak diwajibkan lagi untuk membentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk aset non produktif, namun Bank tetap harus menghitung cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai mengacu pada standar akuntansi yang berlaku (lihat Catatan 14b).

n. Aset tetap, aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa

Aset tetap

Bank menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi model revaluasi untuk aset tetap berupa tanah dan bangunan. Untuk aset tetap selain tanah dan bangunan menggunakan model biaya.

Tanah dan bangunan disajikan sebesar nilai wajar, dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan untuk bangunan. Penilaian terhadap tanah dan bangunan dilakukan oleh penilai independen eksternal yang telah memiliki sertifikasi. Penilaian atas aset tersebut dilakukan secara berkala untuk memastikan bahwa nilai wajar aset yang direvaluasi tidak berbeda secara material dengan nilai tercatatnya. Akumulasi penyusutan pada tanggal revaluasi dieliminasi terhadap nilai tercatat bruto aset, dan nilai netonya disajikan kembali sebesar nilai revaluasi aset tetap.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Allowance for impairment loss recognized in prior year is assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Allowance for impairment losses is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

The Bank is not required to provide an allowance for impairment losses for non-productive assets, but the Bank should still calculate the impairment losses in accordance with the applicable accounting standards (see Note 14b).

n. Fixed assets, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Fixed assets

Bank applies revaluation model as accounting policy for land and buildings. For fixed assets other than land and buildings, it applies cost model.

Land and buildings are stated at fair value, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuation of land and buildings is performed by external independent valuers with certain qualification. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap, aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Jika nilai wajar dari aset yang direvaluasi mengalami perubahan yang signifikan dan fluktuatif, maka perlu direvaluasi secara tahunan, sedangkan jika nilai wajar dari aset yang direvaluasi tidak mengalami perubahan yang signifikan dan fluktuatif, maka perlu dilakukan revaluasi setiap 3 tahun sekali, dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi pada tahun tersebut.

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi tanah dan bangunan dicatat sebagai "Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap" dan disajikan sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain". Penurunan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi, jika ada, dicatat sebagai beban pada tahun berjalan. Apabila aset tersebut memiliki saldo "Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap" maka selisih penurunan nilai tercatat tersebut dibebankan terhadap "Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap" yang disajikan sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain" dan sisanya diakui sebagai beban tahun berjalan.

Surplus revaluasi yang dipindahkan ke saldo laba adalah sebesar perbedaan biaya perolehan awalnya. Pemindahan surplus revaluasi ke saldo laba tidak dilakukan melalui laba rugi.

Aset tetap, selain tanah dan bangunan, pada awalnya dinyatakan sebesar harga perolehan. Biaya perolehan mencakup harga pembelian dan semua pengeluaran-pengeluaran yang terkait secara langsung untuk membawa aset tersebut ke lokasi dan kondisi yang diperlukan untuk memungkinkan aset tersebut beroperasi sebagaimana ditentukan oleh manajemen. Setelah pengukuran awal, aset tetap diukur dengan model biaya, dicatat pada harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai aset.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Fixed assets, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Fixed assets (continued)

If the fair value of the revalued asset change significantly, it is necessary to revalue on an annual basis, whereas if the fair value of the revalued asset does not change significantly, it is necessary to revalue every 3 years, taking the conditions of the related year into considerations.

Increase in the carrying amount arising from revaluation of land and buildings is recorded in "Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets" and presented as "Other Comprehensive Income". Decrease in carrying amount as a result of revaluation, if any, is recorded as expenses in the current year. If the asset does have balance on its "Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets", loss from revaluation of fixed asset is charged to "Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets" which is presented as "Other Comprehensive Income" and the remaining balance is charged to current year's expenses.

The amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings is not made through profit and loss.

Fixed assets, except land and buildings, are initially recognized at cost. Acquisition cost includes purchase price and expenditures directly attributable to bring the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner attended by management. Subsequent to initial measurement, fixed assets are measured using cost model, carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap, aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Tanah, termasuk biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali, diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan aset tanah dan tidak diamortisasi. Biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah ditangguhkan dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hukum hak atau umur ekonomi tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

Penyusutan aset tetap selain tanah dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus atau saldo menurun berganda berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat aset tetap sebagai berikut:

**Masa Manfaat (tahun)/
Useful Lives (year)**

Bangunan	20
Peralatan dan perabot kantor, kendaraan dan perbaikan gedung	4 - 8

Beban perbaikan dan pemeliharaan dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain; sedangkan renovasi dan penambahan yang jumlahnya signifikan dan memperpanjang masa manfaat dikapitalisasi ke aset tetap yang bersangkutan. Nilai tercatat serta akumulasi penyusutan atas aset tetap yang tidak digunakan lagi atau dijual, dikeluarkan dari kelompok aset tetap yang bersangkutan, dan laba atau ruginya diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Aset dalam penyelesaian merupakan aset yang masih dalam proses pembangunan dan belum siap untuk digunakan, serta dimaksudkan untuk dipergunakan dalam kegiatan usaha. Aset ini dicatat sebesar biaya yang telah dikeluarkan dan dipindahkan ke aset tetap yang bersangkutan pada saat selesai dan siap digunakan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Fixed assets, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Fixed assets (continued)

Land, including legal cost incurred when the land was first acquired, is recognized as part of the land acquisition cost and not amortized. The cost of the extension or renewal of legal right over land is deferred and amortized over the life of legal life or economic life of the land, whichever is shorter.

Depreciations of fixed assets other than land are calculated on a straight-line or double declining balance method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings
Office equipment and furniture and fixtures, vehicles and building improvements

Normal repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; while renovation and betterments, which are significant and prolong the useful life of assets, are capitalized to the respective assets. The carrying amount and the related accumulated depreciation of fixed assets which are not utilized anymore or sold, are removed from the related Bank of assets, and the gains or losses are recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Construction in progress consists of assets that are still in progress of construction and are not ready for use yet and are intended to be used for business activity. This account is recorded based on the amount paid and transferred to the respective fixed assets when completed and ready to use.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap, aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara jumlah neto hasil pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat dari aset) diperhitungkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, Bank melakukan penelaahan atas nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan dan disesuaikan secara prospektif.

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa

Pada tanggal permulaan kontrak, Bank menilai apakah kontrak merupakan atau mengandung sewa. Suatu kontrak merupakan atau mengandung sewa jika kontrak tersebut memberikan hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset identifikasi selama suatu jangka waktu untuk dipertukarkan dengan imbalan. Bank dapat memilih untuk tidak mengakui aset hak-guna dan liabilitas sewa untuk:

- sewa dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan dan tidak terdapat opsi beli;
- sewa atas aset dengan nilai rendah.

Untuk menilai apakah kontrak memberikan hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset identifikasi, Bank harus menilai apakah:

- Bank memiliki hak untuk mengoperasikan aset; dan
- Bank telah mendesain aset dengan cara menetapkan sebelumnya bagaimana dan untuk tujuan apa aset akan digunakan selama periode penggunaan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Fixed assets, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Fixed assets (continued)

An item of fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statements of profit and other comprehensive income in the period such asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of fixed asset are reviewed by Bank and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each year.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

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

- Leases with a term of less or equal to 12 months and there is no call option;
- Leases of low value assets.

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

- The Bank has the right to operate the assets; and
- The Bank has designed the assets in a way that predetermine how and for what purpose it will be used.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa sebesar jumlah pembayaran sewa yang masih harus dibayar hingga akhir masa sewa yang didiskontokan dengan menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental. Sedangkan aset hak guna mencakup jumlah liabilitas sewa yang diakui, biaya langsung awal yang dibayarkan, biaya pemulihan dan pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan pada atau sebelum tanggal mulai sewa, dikurangi insentif sewa yang diterima. Aset hak guna disusutkan dengan metode garis lurus selama jangka waktu yang lebih pendek antara masa sewa dengan estimasi masa manfaat aset.

Jika kepemilikan aset sewa dialihkan ke Bank pada akhir masa sewa atau pembayaran sewa mencerminkan pelaksanaan opsi pembelian, penyusutan dihitung menggunakan estimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset. Aset hak guna diuji penurunan nilainya sesuai dengan PSAK No. 48 tentang "Penurunan Nilai Aset".

Pada tanggal dimulainya sewa, Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa yang diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa masa depan yang akan dibayarkan selama masa sewa. Pembayaran sewa termasuk pembayaran tetap (termasuk pembayaran tetap secara substansi) dikurangi piutang insentif sewa, pembayaran sewa variabel yang bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga, dan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar dalam jaminan nilai residu. Pembayaran sewa juga termasuk harga eksekusi opsi pembelian yang wajar jika dipastikan akan dilakukan oleh Bank dan pembayaran penalti untuk mengakhiri sewa, jika jangka waktu sewa mencerminkan Bank mengeksekusi opsi penghentian sewa. Pembayaran sewa variabel yang tidak bergantung pada indeks atau suku bunga diakui sebagai beban pada periode di mana peristiwa atau kondisi yang memicu pembayaran terjadi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Fixed assets (continued)

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

The Bank recognized lease liabilities at the amount of lease payments accrued to the end of the lease term which is discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. While the right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs paid, restoration costs and lease payments on or before the start date of the lease, less lease incentives received. Right-of-use are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter period between the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset.

If the ownership of lease asset is transferred to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the lease payments reflect the exercise of the purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the assets. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 48 regarding "Impairment of Assets".

On the initial lease date, the Bank recognized lease liabilities which measured at the present value of future lease payments that will be paid over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments), less lease incentive receivables, variable lease payments that depends on index or interest rate, and the expected amount to be paid in a residual value guarantee. Lease payments also include the reasonable exercise price for the purchase option if it is determined to be made by the Bank and the payment of a penalty to terminate the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the lease termination option. Variable lease payments that are not depends on an index or interest rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Dalam menghitung nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa, Bank menggunakan suku bunga pinjaman inkremental penyewa pada tanggal dimulainya sewa karena suku bunga implisit dalam sewa tidak dapat ditentukan. Setelah tanggal dimulainya sewa, jumlah liabilitas sewa ditingkatkan untuk mencerminkan pertambahan bunga dan dikurangi pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan. Selain itu, jumlah tercatat liabilitas sewa diukur kembali jika terdapat modifikasi, perubahan jangka waktu sewa, perubahan pembayaran sewa, atau perubahan dalam penilaian opsi untuk membeli aset pendasar.

Sewa jangka pendek (dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan) dan sewa aset bernilai rendah, serta elemen-elemen sewa tersebut, sebagian atau seluruhnya tidak menerapkan prinsip-prinsip pengakuan yang ditentukan oleh PSAK No. 73 akan diperlakukan sama dengan sewa operasi pada PSAK No. 30. Bank akan mengakui pembayaran sewa tersebut dengan dasar garis lurus selama masa sewa dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Beban ini dicatat pada beban umum dan administrasi dalam laporan laba rugi.

Penerapan pencatatan PSAK No. 73 berlaku untuk seluruh sewa (kecuali sebagaimana yang disebutkan sebelumnya), yaitu sebagai berikut:

- Menyajikan aset hak-guna sebagai bagian dari aset tetap dan liabilitas sewa disajikan sebagai bagian dari liabilitas lain-lain dalam laporan posisi keuangan, yang diukur pada nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa masa depan;
- Mencatat penyusutan aset hak-guna dan bunga atas liabilitas sewa dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif; dan
- Memisahkan jumlah total pembayaran ke bagian pokok (disajikan dalam kegiatan pendanaan) dan bunga (disajikan dalam kegiatan operasional) dalam laporan arus kas.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Fixed assets (continued)

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the inception date of the lease since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined. After the inception date of the lease, the amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the interest increase and less lease payments made. Furthermore, the lease liabilities carrying amount is remeasured if there are modifications, changes in term of the lease, lease payments, or the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases (with term of less or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets, and elements of those leases, partially or entirely not applying the recognition principles stipulated by SFAS No. 73 will be treated the same as operating leases in PSAK No. 30. The Bank will recognize these lease payments on a straight-line basis during the lease period on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This expense is recorded under general and administrative expenses in profit or loss.

The recording implementation of SFAS No. 73 is applied for all leases (except as stated earlier), as follows:

- Presents right-of-use assets as part of fixed assets and lease liabilities presented as part of other liabilities in the statement of financial position which measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- Records depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and
- Separates the total amount of cash paid into principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the statement of cash flows.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

o. Agunan yang diambil alih

Agunan yang diambil alih disajikan dalam akun aset lain-lain.

Agunan yang diambil alih dinyatakan sebesar nilai realisasi bersih atau sebesar nilai *outstanding* kredit yang diberikan, mana yang lebih rendah. Nilai realisasi bersih adalah nilai wajar agunan yang diambil alih dikurangi dengan estimasi biaya untuk menjual agunan tersebut. Selisih lebih saldo kredit di atas nilai realisasi neto dari agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan ke dalam akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit.

Selisih antara nilai agunan yang diambil alih dan hasil penjualannya diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada saat penjualan.

Manajemen mengevaluasi nilai agunan yang diambil alih secara berkala. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada agunan yang diambil alih dibentuk berdasarkan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih.

Beban-beban sehubungan dengan perolehan dan pemeliharaan agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan pada saat terjadinya.

p. Aset lain-lain

Terdiri dari aset yang tidak material yang tidak dapat digolongkan dalam pos-pos sebelumnya. Aset lain-lain dinyatakan sebesar nilai tercatat, yaitu harga perolehan setelah dikurangi dengan akumulasi amortisasi, penurunan nilai atau cadangan kerugian.

q. Liabilitas segera

Liabilitas segera merupakan liabilitas Bank kepada pihak lain yang sifatnya wajib segera dibayarkan sesuai dengan perintah pemberi amanat atau perjanjian yang ditetapkan sebelumnya. Liabilitas segera dinyatakan sebesar nilai liabilitas Bank kepada pemberi amanat.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are presented in the other assets account.

Foreclosed assets are stated at net realizable value or stated at loan outstanding amount, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the fair value of the foreclosed assets less estimated costs of disposing the assets. The excess of loan receivable over the net realizable value of the foreclosed assets is charged to allowance for loan impairment losses.

The difference between the value of the foreclosed assets and the proceeds from the sale of such property is recorded as a gain or loss when the property is sold.

Management evaluates the value of foreclosed assets regularly. An allowance for possible losses on foreclosed assets are provided based on the decline in value of foreclosed assets.

Expenses in relation with the acquisition and maintenance of foreclosed assets are charged in the current year of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

p. Other assets

Represent immaterial assets that cannot be classified under the above accounts. Other assets are stated at carrying amount, which is cost less accumulated amortization, allowance for impairment losses or possible losses.

q. Obligations due immediately

Obligations due immediately represent the Bank's liabilities to beneficiaries that are payable immediately in accordance with the demand from the beneficiaries or as agreed upon by the Bank's and the beneficiaries. Obligation due immediately are stated at outstanding payables to the beneficiaries.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

r. Simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari Bank lain

Simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan setelah pengakuan awal diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

s. Pendapatan dan beban bunga

Pendapatan dan beban bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran dan penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan (atau, jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat) untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan. Pada saat menghitung suku bunga efektif, Bank mengestimasi arus kas di masa datang dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut, tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit di masa mendatang.

Perhitungan suku bunga efektif mencakup biaya transaksi (Catatan 2e.ii) dan seluruh imbalan/provisi dan bentuk lain yang dibayarkan atau diterima yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Pendapatan dan beban bunga yang disajikan di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain meliputi:

- a. Pendapatan dan beban bunga atas aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain serta aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diakui pada laporan laba rugi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Deposits from customer and deposits from other banks

Deposits from customer and deposits from other banks are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

s. Interest income and expense

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

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

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

- a. *Interest income and expense on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

s. Interest income and expense (continued)

Jumlah tercatat bruto aset keuangan adalah biaya perolehan diamortisasi aset keuangan sebelum disesuaikan dengan cadangan penurunan nilai.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for allowance for impairment.

Dalam menghitung pendapatan dan beban bunga, tingkat bunga efektif diterapkan pada jumlah tercatat bruto aset (ketika aset tersebut bukan aset keuangan memburuk) atau terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari liabilitas.

In calculating interest income and expenses, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of an asset (when the asset is not a deteriorated financial asset) or to the amortized cost of a liability.

Untuk aset keuangan yang memburuk setelah pengakuan awal, pendapatan bunga dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut. Jika aset tersebut tidak lagi memburuk, maka perhitungan pendapatan bunga akan dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap nilai tercatat bruto dari aset keuangan tersebut.

For financial assets that deteriorated after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying an effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets. If the asset no longer deteriorates, the calculation of interest income will be calculated by applying an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

- b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan yang dikasifikasikan dalam kelompok nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain diakui secara langsung dalam laporan laba rugi komprehensif (merupakan bagian dari ekuitas) sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau adanya penurunan nilai, kecuali keuntungan atau kerugian akibat perubahan nilai tukar untuk instrumen utang.

- b. *Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets other than foreign exchange gains or losses on debt instrument are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (as part of equity), until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, except gain or loss arising from changes in exchanges rate for debt instrument.*

Pada saat aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau dilakukan penurunan nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in profit or loss.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

t. Provisi dan komisi

Pendapatan dan beban provisi dan komisi yang signifikan dan merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif atas aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan dimasukkan ke dalam perhitungan suku bunga efektif.

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi lainnya termasuk provisi yang terkait dengan kegiatan perkreditan, kegiatan ekspor-impor, provisi sebagai pengatur sindikasi dan provisi atas jasa diakui pada saat jasa tersebut dilakukan.

Beban provisi dan komisi lainnya sehubungan dengan transaksi antar bank diakui sebagai beban pada saat jasa tersebut diterima.

Apabila pinjaman diselesaikan sebelum jatuh tempo, maka saldo pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang belum diamortisasi diakui pada saat pinjaman diselesaikan.

u. Keuntungan (kerugian) perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan

Keuntungan (kerugian) perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan merupakan perubahan nilai wajar dari efek-efek dan instrumen derivatif yang ditetapkan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

v. Provisi

Provisi diakui jika, sebagai akibat peristiwa masa lalu, Bank memiliki kewajiban kini, baik bersifat hukum maupun bersifat konstruktif, yang dapat diestimasi secara andal, dan kemungkinan besar penyelesaian kewajiban tersebut mengakibatkan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi.

w. Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja

(i) Imbalan pasca kerja

Skema pensiun diklasifikasikan sebagai program iuran pasti atau program imbalan pasti, tergantung pada substansi ekonomi dari syarat dan kondisi utama program tersebut. Program iuran pasti adalah program pensiun yang mewajibkan Bank membayar sejumlah iuran tertentu kepada entitas terpisah.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Fees and commissions

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

Other fees and commission income, including credit related fees, export-import related fees, syndication lead arranger fees, and provision for services are recognized when the related services are performed.

Other fees and commission expense related mainly to inter-bank transaction are recognized as expense when the service are received.

The outstanding balances of unamortized fees and commissions on loans terminated or settled prior to maturity are recognized as income when the loans are settled.

u. Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of financial assets

Gain (loss) from changes in fair value of financial instruments represent changes in fair value of securities and derivative instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss.

v. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

w. Post-employment benefits liability

(i) Post-employment benefits

Pension schemes are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja (lanjutan)

w. Post-employment benefits liability (continued)

(i) Imbalan pasca kerja (lanjutan)

(i) Post-employment benefits (continued)

Bank tidak memiliki kewajiban hukum atau konstruktif untuk membayar iuran lebih lanjut jika entitas tersebut tidak memiliki aset yang cukup untuk membayar seluruh imbalan atas jasa yang diberikan pekerja pada periode berjalan dan tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Program imbalan pasti adalah program pensiun yang bukan merupakan program iuran pasti. Program imbalan pasti adalah program pensiun yang menentukan jumlah imbalan pensiun yang akan diterima seorang pekerja pada saat pensiun, biasanya berdasarkan pada satu atau lebih faktor seperti usia, masa kerja, dan kompensasi.

The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive upon retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

Bank harus mencadangkan jumlah minimal imbalan pensiun sesuai dengan Undang-Undang No. 11/2020 tentang Cipta Kerja ("Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja") atau Perjanjian Kerja Bersama ("PKB") atau Peraturan Perusahaan ("PP"), mana yang lebih tinggi. Karena UU Cipta Kerja atau PKB atau PP menentukan rumus tertentu untuk menghitung jumlah minimal imbalan pensiun, pada dasarnya, program pensiun berdasarkan UU Cipta Kerja atau PKB atau PP adalah program imbalan pasti.

The Bank is required to provide a minimum amount of pension benefit in accordance with Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation (the "Job Creation Law") or the Bank's Collective Labour Agreement (the "CLA") or Company Regulation ("CR"), whichever is higher. Since the Job Creation Law or the CLA or the CR sets the formula for determining the minimum amount of benefits, in substance pension plans under the Job Creation Law or the CLA or the CR represent defined benefit plans.

Sehubungan dengan program imbalan pasti, liabilitas diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan setara dengan nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada akhir tahun pelaporan. Kewajiban imbalan pasti dihitung setiap tahun oleh aktuaris independen dengan menggunakan metode *Projected Unit Credit*.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is equivalent to the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the *Projected Unit Credit* method.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja (lanjutan)

w. Post-employment benefits liability (continued)

(i) Imbalan pasca kerja (lanjutan)

(i) Post-employment benefits (continued)

Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan arus kas keluar yang diestimasi dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga obligasi korporat berkualitas tinggi dalam denominasi mata uang dimana imbalan akan dibayarkan dan memiliki jangka waktu jatuh tempo mendekati jangka waktu kewajiban pensiun. Apabila tidak terdapat pasar aktif untuk obligasi korporat tersebut, digunakan bunga obligasi pemerintah.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms of maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligations. When there is no deep market for such bonds, the market rates of government bonds are used.

Biaya jasa lalu diakui segera dalam laba rugi. Keuntungan dan kerugian atas kurtailmen atau penyelesaian suatu program imbalan pasti diakui pada saat kurtailmen atau penyelesaian tersebut terjadi.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Pengukuran kembali yang timbul dari penyesuaian pengalaman dan perubahan asumsi-asumsi aktuarial dibebankan atau dikreditkan pada ekuitas dalam laporan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode dimana beban tersebut terjadi. Akumulasi saldo pengukuran kembali dilaporkan di saldo laba.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in the statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The accumulated remeasurements balance is reported in retained earnings.

x. Perpajakan

x. Taxation

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini dan tangguhan. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Manajemen melakukan evaluasi secara periodik atas posisi yang diambil dalam surat pemberitahuan pajak apabila terdapat situasi di mana peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku adalah subjek atas interpretasi. Bank membentuk cadangan, jika dianggap perlu, berdasarkan jumlah yang diestimasi akan dibayarkan ke kantor pajak.

Management periodically evaluates the positions taken in tax returns with respect to situation in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. The Bank establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Pajak penghasilan tangguhan disajikan dengan menggunakan metode liabilitas untuk semua perbedaan temporer yang muncul antara dasar pengenaan pajak atas aset dan liabilitas dengan nilai tercatatnya dalam rangka kebutuhan laporan keuangan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan. Tarif pajak yang berlaku digunakan dalam menentukan pajak penghasilan tangguhan.

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method, for all temporary differences arises between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes at each reporting date. Currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

x. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba 54ating pada masa 54ating akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi aset pajak tangguhan yang muncul akibat perbedaan temporer tersebut.

Perbedaan antara nilai tercatat dari aset revaluasi dan dasar pengenaan pajak merupakan perbedaan temporer sehingga menimbulkan liabilitas atau aset pajak tangguhan, kecuali untuk aset tertentu seperti tanah yang pada saat realisasinya dikenakan pajak final yang dikenakan atas nilai bruto transaksi.

Koreksi terhadap liabilitas perpajakan diakui saat surat ketetapan pajak diterima atau jika mengajukan keberatan, pada saat keputusan atas keberatan tersebut telah ditetapkan.

y. Laba per saham

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham biasa yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh selama tahun yang bersangkutan, setelah memperhitungkan pembagian dividen saham dan saham bonus yang diterapkan secara retrospektif.

z. Program loyalitas pelanggan

Program loyalitas pelanggan digunakan Bank untuk memberikan insentif kepada pelanggan untuk membeli barang atau jasa entitas. Jika pelanggan membeli barang atau jasa, maka Bank akan memberikan poin penghargaan kepada pelanggan (seringkali disebut sebagai "poin"). Pelanggan dapat menukar poin penghargaan tersebut dengan barang atau jasa secara gratis atau dengan potongan harga. Interpretasi ini berlaku untuk poin penghargaan loyalitas pelanggan yang:

- a. diberikan oleh Bank kepada pelanggannya sebagai bagian dari transaksi penjualan yaitu penjualan barang, pemberian jasa, atau penggunaan aset entitas oleh pelanggan; dan
- b. bergantung pada pemenuhan terhadap setiap kondisi lebih lanjut yang disyaratkan, pelanggan dapat menukar barang atau jasa secara gratis atau dengan potongan harga di masa depan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to compensate the deferred tax assets that arise from temporary differences.

The difference between the carrying amount of a revalued asset and its tax base is a temporary difference that gives rise to a deferred tax liability or asset, except for certain asset such as land, which realization is taxed with final tax on gross value of transaction.

Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or, if appealed against, when the results of the appeal have been decided.

y. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the year with the weighted average number of outstanding common shares issued and are fully paid-up during the year, after considering effect of stock dividends and bonus shares distribution that applied retrospectively.

z. Customer loyalty program

Customer loyalty program is used by the Bank to provide customers with incentives to buy their goods or services. If a customer buys goods or services, the Bank grants the customer award credits (often described as "points"). The customer can redeem the award credits for awards such as free or discounted goods or services. This interpretation applies to customer loyalty award credits that:

- a. *the Bank grants its customers as part of a sales transaction, i.e. a sale of goods, rendering of services or use by a customer of entity's assets; and*
- b. *subject to fulfilment of any further qualifying conditions, the customers can redeem for free or discounted goods or services in the future.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

aa. Sewa

Bank sebagai lessor

Dalam sewa menyewa operasi, Bank sebagai lessor mengakui aset untuk sewa operasi di laporan posisi keuangan sesuai sifat aset tersebut. Bank mencatat aset tersebut sebagai aset sewa operasi yang disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama umur manfaat aset tersebut. Biaya langsung awal sehubungan proses negosiasi sewa operasi ditambahkan ke jumlah tercatat dari aset sewaan dan diakui sebagai beban selama masa sewa dengan dasar yang sama dengan pendapatan sewa. Rental kontingen, apabila ada, diakui sebagai pendapatan pada tahun-tahun terjadinya.

Bank sebagai lessee

Kebijakan akuntansi sehubungan dengan penerapan PSAK 73 dimana Bank adalah sebagai lessee diungkapkan pada Catatan 2n atas laporan keuangan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Lease

Bank as lessor

Under an operating lease, the Bank as a lessor presents assets subject to operating leases in its statements of financial position according to the nature of the asset. The Bank recorded those assets as assets under operating leases which is depreciated using straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents, if any, are recognized as revenue in the years in which they are earned.

Bank as lessee

The accounting policy related to the adoption of PSAK 73 where Bank is the lessee has been disclosed in Note 2n to the financial statements.

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank, manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan profesional dan estimasi dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan. Beberapa pertimbangan profesional dan estimasi yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Sumber utama atas ketidakpastian estimasi

Perhitungan Cadangan Kerugian

Saat mengukur ECL, Bank menggunakan informasi masa depan yang wajar dan dapat didukung, yang didasarkan pada asumsi untuk pergerakan masa depan dari berbagai penggerak ekonomi dan bagaimana penggerak ini akan saling mempengaruhi.

Loss given default adalah estimasi kerugian yang timbul karena gagal bayar. Perhitungan didasarkan pada perbedaan antara arus kas kontraktual terutang dan yang diharapkan akan diterima, dengan mempertimbangkan arus kas dari agunan dan peningkatan kredit integral.

Probability of default merupakan input utama dalam mengukur ECL. *Probability of default* adalah perkiraan kemungkinan gagal bayar selama jangka waktu tertentu, yang penghitungannya mencakup data historis, asumsi, dan ekspektasi kondisi masa depan.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has exercised professional judgments and estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The several significant uses of the professional judgments and estimates are as follows:

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Calculation of Loss Allowance

When measuring ECL the Bank uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit increase.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. *Probability of default* is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Sumber utama atas ketidakpastian estimasi (lanjutan)

Estimasi Masa Sewa

Dalam mengestimasi masa sewa dari masing-masing perjanjian sewa, manajemen mempertimbangkan seluruh fakta dan keadaan yang memberikan insentif ekonomik untuk mengeksekusi opsi perpanjangan, atau untuk tidak mengeksekusi opsi penghentian, termasuk perubahan fakta atau keadaan yang diekspektasi dari tanggal permulaan hingga tanggal eksekusi opsi. Opsi perpanjangan (atau periode setelah opsi penghentian) hanya diperhitungkan dalam masa sewa jika sewa cukup pasti akan diperpanjang (atau tidak dihentikan).

Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai Atas Aset Keuangan

Evaluasi atas kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dijelaskan di Catatan 2m.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai terkait dengan pihak lawan spesifik dalam seluruh cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dibentuk atas tagihan yang penurunan nilainya dievaluasi secara individual berdasarkan estimasi terbaik manajemen atas nilai tunai arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima. Dalam mengestimasi arus kas ini, manajemen membuat pertimbangan mengenai kondisi keuangan dari pihak lawan dan nilai bersih yang dapat direalisasi dari agunan yang diterima. Setiap aset yang mengalami penurunan nilai dievaluasi, dan strategi penyelesaiannya serta estimasi arus kas yang dinilai dapat diperoleh kembali secara independen disetujui oleh bagian Risiko Kredit.

Evaluasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai secara kolektif meliputi kerugian kredit yang melekat pada portofolio tagihan dengan karakteristik ekonomi yang serupa ketika terdapat bukti obyektif bahwa telah terjadi penurunan nilai tagihan dalam portofolio tersebut namun penurunan nilai secara individu belum dapat diidentifikasi. Dalam menentukan perlunya membentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit secara kolektif, manajemen mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti kualitas kredit, besarnya portofolio, konsentrasi kredit dan faktor-faktor ekonomi. Dalam mengestimasi cadangan yang diperlukan, asumsi-asumsi dibuat untuk menentukan model kerugian bawaan dan untuk menentukan parameter input yang diperlukan, berdasarkan pengalaman historis dan kondisi ekonomi saat ini.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimation of Lease Term

When estimating the lease term of the respective lease arrangement, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, including any expected changes in facts and circumstances from the commencement date until the exercise date of the option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Allowance for Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

Financial assets accounted for at amortized cost are evaluated for impairment on the basis described in Note 2m.

The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to claim evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about the counterparty's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimated cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Credit Risk unit.

Collectively assessed allowance for impairment losses cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of claims with similar economic characteristics when there is an objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired receivables, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collectively assessed allowance for impairment losses allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, credit concentrations and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modeled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Sumber utama atas ketidakpastian estimasi (lanjutan)

Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai Atas Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Ketepatan dari cadangan ini bergantung pada seberapa tepat estimasi arus kas masa depan untuk menentukan cadangan individual serta asumsi model dan parameter yang digunakan dalam menentukan cadangan kolektif.

Penentuan Nilai wajar

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dimana tidak terdapat harga pasar yang dapat diobservasi, Bank 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.

Aset Pajak Tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas jumlah pajak penghasilan terpulihkan (*recoverable*) pada periode mendatang sebagai akibat perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan.

Justifikasi manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, sesuai dengan waktu yang tepat dan tingkat laba fiskal di masa mendatang sejalan dengan strategi rencana perpajakan ke depan (Catatan 2x).

Penyusutan Aset Tetap

Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap Bank antara 4 sampai dengan 20 tahun. Ini merupakan masa manfaat ekonomis yang secara umum diharapkan dalam industri di mana perbankan. Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisa aset, dan karenanya beban penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2n dan 13.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Allowance for Impairment Losses on Financial assets (continued)

The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimates of future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances.

Determining Fair Values

In determining the fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price, Bank should use the valuation techniques as described in Note 2e. For financial instruments that are infrequently traded 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.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the future recoverable taxable income arising from temporary difference.

Management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future strategic planning (Note 2x).

Depreciation of Fixed Assets

Management properly estimates the useful lives of the Bank's fixed assets to be within 4 to 20 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the banking industries. 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. Further details are disclosed in Notes 2n and 13.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Sumber utama atas ketidakpastian estimasi (lanjutan)

Revaluasi Aset Tetap

Revaluasi aset tetap Bank bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh penilai independen dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain: tingkat diskonto, nilai tukar, tingkat inflasi dan tingkat kenaikan pendapatan dan biaya. Bank berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Bank dapat mempengaruhi secara material nilai aset tetap yang direvaluasi. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 13.

Imbalan Kerja

Penentuan liabilitas imbalan kerja Bank bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dan manajemen Bank 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.

Pajak Penghasilan

Bank mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan.

Tuntutan Hukum

Bank sedang menghadapi kasus hukum. Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2020, proses hukum terhadap pihak ketiga yaitu PT Elnusa Tbk sudah mendapat putusan tetap dari Pengadilan. Akan tetapi, hasil putusan tersebut masih belum dapat dilaksanakan dikarenakan masih ada perkara perlawanan yang masih berjalan dan upaya perdamaian yang sedang berlangsung (Catatan 40).

Bank akan membukukan kerugian atas tuntutan hukum tersebut pada saat hasil keputusan final atas status hukum tersebut diperoleh dan akan dicatat pada laba rugi pada periode dimana hasil keputusan atas upaya perdamaian tersebut sudah final dan bisa dilaksanakan.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

The Revaluation of Fixed Assets

The Bank's fixed assets revaluation depends on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent appraisal in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others: discount rate, exchange rate, inflation rate and revenue and cost increase rate. The Bank believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate and significant differences in the Bank's assumptions may materially affect the valuation of its revalued fixed assets. Further details are disclosed in Note 13.

Employee Benefits

The determination of the Bank's employee benefits liability is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries and the Bank'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.

Income Tax

The Bank recognizes liabilities for corporate income tax based on estimation of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

Legal Case

The Bank is facing legal case. As at December 31, 2020, legal proceedings against a third party, PT Elnusa Tbk, received the final decision from the court. However, the outcome of the decision could not yet be executed as there are still ongoing appeal and extra-judicial settlements (Note 40).

The Bank will recognize the loss on lawsuit when the result of the final decision from those cases are awarded and the loss will be recorded at the profit or loss in the period in which such final legal decision is determined.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Pertimbangan akuntansi yang penting dalam menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi Bank

Pertimbangan akuntansi yang penting dalam menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi Bank meliputi:

Penilaian Instrumen Keuangan

Bank menggunakan hirarki berikut untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan (Catatan 44):

- 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).

Kebijakan akuntansi Bank untuk pengukuran nilai wajar dibahas di Catatan 2.

Nilai wajar dari aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang diperdagangkan di pasar aktif didasarkan pada kuotasi harga pasar atau kuotasi dari harga dealer. Untuk seluruh instrumen keuangan lainnya, Bank menentukan nilai wajar dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian. Teknik penilaian termasuk model nilai sekarang dan arus kas yang didiskontokan, dan perbandingan dengan instrumen yang sejenis dimana terdapat harga pasar yang dapat diobservasi. Asumsi dan input yang digunakan dalam teknik penilaian termasuk suku bunga bebas risiko (*risk-free*) dan suku bunga acuan, *credit spread* dan variabel lainnya yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi tingkat diskonto, harga obligasi, kurs mata uang asing, serta tingkat kerentanan dan korelasi harga yang diharapkan.

Tujuan dari teknik penilaian adalah penentuan nilai wajar yang mencerminkan harga dari instrumen keuangan pada tanggal pelaporan yang akan ditentukan oleh para partisipan di pasar dalam suatu transaksi yang wajar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

b. Critical accounting judgments in applying the Bank's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgments made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include:

Valuation of Financial Instruments

The Bank adopts the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments (Note 44):

- 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 Bank's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in Note 2.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Bank determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, and comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other variable used in estimating discount rates, bond prices, foreign currency exchange rates, and price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Pertimbangan akuntansi yang penting dalam menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi Bank (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan akuntansi yang penting dalam menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi Bank meliputi: (lanjutan)

Penilaian Model Bisnis

Klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset keuangan bergantung pada hasil 'semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga' ("SPPI") dan uji model bisnis (lihat bagian aset keuangan pada Catatan 3). Bank menentukan model bisnis pada tingkat yang mencerminkan bagaimana kelompok aset keuangan dikelola bersama untuk mencapai tujuan bisnis tertentu. Penilaian ini mencakup penilaian yang mencerminkan semua bukti yang relevan termasuk bagaimana kinerja aset dievaluasi dan kinerjanya diukur, risiko yang memengaruhi kinerja aset dan bagaimana hal ini dikelola dan bagaimana manajer aset diberi kompensasi. Bank memantau aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi atau nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain yang dihentikan pengakuannya sebelum jatuh tempo untuk memahami alasan pelepasannya dan apakah alasan tersebut konsisten dengan tujuan bisnis di mana aset tersebut dimiliki. Pemantauan adalah bagian dari penilaian berkelanjutan Bank atas apakah model bisnis di mana aset keuangan yang tersisa dimiliki tetap sesuai dan jika tidak sesuai apakah telah terjadi perubahan dalam model bisnis dan dengan demikian terdapat perubahan prospektif terhadap klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut. Tidak ada perubahan yang diperlukan selama periode yang disajikan.

Peningkatan Risiko Kredit yang Signifikan

Sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam Catatan 3, kerugian kredit ekspektasian diukur sebagai cadangan yang setara dengan ECL 12 bulan untuk aset tahap 1, atau ECL sepanjang umur untuk aset tahap 2 atau tahap 3. Suatu aset bergerak ke tahap 2 ketika risiko kreditnya telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal. PSAK 71 tidak menjelaskan apa yang merupakan peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan. Dalam menilai apakah risiko kredit suatu aset telah meningkat secara signifikan, Bank mempertimbangkan informasi masa depan yang wajar dan dapat didukung secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

b. Critical accounting judgments in applying the Bank's accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting judgments made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include: (continued)

Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (please see financial assets sections of Note 3). The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how group of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Bank's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

As explained in Note 3, expected credit losses are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. PSAK 71 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Bank takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Pertimbangan akuntansi yang penting dalam menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi Bank (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan akuntansi yang penting dalam menerapkan kebijakan akuntansi Bank meliputi: (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi Bank menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK 71.

Rincian klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank disajikan di Catatan 44 atas laporan keuangan.

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Bank mengevaluasi penurunan nilai aset apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset tidak dapat dipulihkan kembali. Faktor-faktor penting yang dapat menyebabkan penelaahan penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

- Performa yang tidak tercapai secara signifikan terhadap ekspektasi historis atau proyeksi hasil operasi di masa yang akan datang;
- Perubahan yang signifikan dalam cara penggunaan aset atau strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
- Industri atau tren ekonomi yang secara signifikan bernilai negatif.

Bank mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai apabila nilai tercatat aset melebihi nilai yang dapat dipulihkan. Jumlah terpulihkan adalah nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurang biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakai aset (atau unit penghasil kas). Jumlah terpulihkan diestimasi untuk aset individual atau, jika tidak memungkinkan, untuk unit penghasil kas yang mana aset tersebut merupakan bagian daripada unit tersebut.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

b. Critical accounting judgments in applying the Bank's accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting judgments made in applying the Bank's accounting policies include: (continued)

Financial Asset and Liability Classification

The Bank's accounting policies determine the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and liabilities by considering the definition set forth in SFAS 71.

Details of the Bank's classification are presented in Note 44 of the financial statements.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Bank assesses impairment of assets whenever events or changes in circumstances that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;*
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and*
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.*

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or cash-generating unit's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

4. KAS

Kas terdiri dari :

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	689.592	751.196
Mata uang asing		
Dolar Amerika Serikat	119.496	66.480
Dolar Singapura	39.939	43.997
Euro Eropa	35.545	15.499
Poundsterling Inggris Raya	7.821	2.743
Dolar Australia	4.949	13.307
Dolar Hong Kong	2.367	2.480
Yen Jepang	1.907	5.217
Total	901.616	900.919

Kas dalam Rupiah termasuk jumlah kas pada Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) masing-masing sejumlah Rp90.327 dan Rp108.829 pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

4. CASH

Cash consists of the following:

Rupiah
 Foreign currencies
 United States Dollar
 Singapore Dollar
 European Euro
 Great Britain Poundsterling
 Australian Dollar
 Hong Kong Dollar
 Japanese Yen

Cash in Rupiah includes cash in Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) amounting to Rp90,327 and Rp108,829 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Information with regards to the classification and fair value was disclosed in Note 44.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

Giro pada Bank Indonesia terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh) Foreign currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh) Foreign currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah
Rupiah		8.055.275		5.241.534
Dolar Amerika Serikat	40.900.000	636.711	62.100.000	885.080
Total		8.691.986		6.126.614

Bank 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.

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia consist of the following:

The Bank is required to maintain minimum statutory reserves (GWM) in Rupiah for conventional banking activities and statutory reserves in foreign currencies for foreign exchange transactions.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah dihitung sesuai dengan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) yang telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir dengan PADG No.24/3/PADG/2022 tanggal 1 Maret 2022 tentang Perubahan Kedelapan Atas PADG No.20/10/PADG/2018 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah, PADG No.24/8/PADG/2022 tanggal 30 Juni 2022 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Pemenuhan Giro Wajib Minimum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah dan PADG No.24/12/PADG/2022 tanggal 20 Juli 2022 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Insentif Bagi Bank Yang Memberikan Penyediaan Dana Untuk Kegiatan Ekonomi Tertentu dan Inklusif. Rasio GWM serta rasio PLM yang harus dipenuhi oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31			
	2022	2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
- GWM Primer	9,00%	3,50%	Primary Reserves -
Harian	0,00%	0,50%	Daily
Rata-rata	9,00%	3,00%	Average
- PLM (d/h GWM Sekunder)	6,00%	6,00%	PLM (Formerly Statutory Reserve) -
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
- GWM Primer	4,00%	4,00%	Primary Reserves -
Harian	2,00%	2,00%	Daily
Rata-rata	2,00%	2,00%	Average

GWM Primer adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia. GWM Sekunder dan Penyanga 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 Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR) dan Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM). GWM LFR dan RIM adalah tambahan 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 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah 84% atau jika di atas maksimum LFR dan RIM target BI 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah 94% dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPM Insentif BI sebesar 14%.

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve are calculated based on Board of Governors Member Regulations (PADG), which were amended several times, most recently by PADG No.24/3/PADG/2022 dated March 1, 2022, concerning The Eighth Amendment of No. 20/10/PADG/2018 concerning Minimum Statutory Reserve of Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Banks, and Sharia Business Units and, PADG No.24/8/PADG/2022, dated June 30, 2022 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units, and PADG No.24/12/PADG/2022 dated July 20, 2022, concerning Regulations for Implementation of Incentives for Banks Providing Provision of Funds For Certain and Inclusive Economic Activities. The Minimum Statutory Reserves ratio and the PLM ratio that must be fulfilled by the Bank are as follows:

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 Statutory Reserve, Minimum Statutory Reserve on Loan to Funding Ratio (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 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 84% or if the Bank's LFR and RIM is above the maximum of LFR and RIM targeted by BI as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 94% and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below BI requirement of 14%.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan PBI No.21/12/PBI/2019 tanggal 25 November 2019 dan PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 tanggal 28 November 2019 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah, Bank juga wajib menghitung Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM) dan rasio Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM).

PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 telah diamandemen dengan PADG No.23/7/PADG/2021 tanggal 26 April 2021 tentang Perubahan Ketiga atas PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 tentang RIM dan PLM bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah. Berdasarkan amandemen tersebut terdapat penyesuaian Parameter Disinsentif Bawah dan Parameter Disinsentif Atas yang digunakan dalam pemenuhan rasio GWM RIM.

Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum untuk rekening Rupiah dan mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
- GWM Primer	9,47%	6,68%
Harian	0,00%	0,50%
Rata-rata *)	7,85%	3,04%
- RIM (d/h GWM LFR)	1,62%	3,14%
- PLM (d/h GWM Sekunder)	33,92%	43,57%
Mata uang asing		
- GWM Primer	4,03%	4,01%
Harian	2,00%	2,00%
Rata-rata	2,03%	2,01%

*) Perhitungan GWM rata-rata 31 Desember 2022 telah memperhitungkan insentif sektor prioritas dan insentif RPIM yang diterima oleh Bank.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

Based on PBI No.21/12/PBI/2019 dated November 25, 2019 and PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 dated November 28, 2019 regarding Macro-prudential Intermediation Ratio and Macro-prudential Liquidity Buffer for Commercial Conventional Banks, Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Unit, the Bank is required to calculate Macro-prudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macro-prudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) ratio.

PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 is amended with PADG No.23/7/PADG/2021 on April 26, 2021 concerning The Third Amendment of No. 21/22/PADG/2019 concerning RIM and PLM ratio for Commercial Conventional Banks, Sharia Banks, and Business Units Sharia. Based on the amendments, there are adjustments to the Lower Disincentive Parameters and the Upper Disincentive Parameters used in the fulfillment of GWM RIM ratio.

The ratio of the Minimum Statutory Reserve requirement for its Rupiah and foreign currencies accounts as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

Rupiah	
Primary Reserves -	
Daily	
Average	
RIM (Formerly LFR Reserve) -	
PLM (Formerly Secondary Reserves) -	
Foreign currencies	
Primary Reserves -	
Daily	
Average	

*) The calculation of the average of the Minimum Statutory Reserve requirement for December 31, 2022, has taken into account priority sector incentives and RPIM incentives received by the Bank.

Information in respect of maturities is disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value is disclosed in Note 44.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

31 Desember/December 31					
		2022	2021		
		Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)					Related parties (Note 39)
Rupiah			101		Rupiah
Pihak ketiga					Third parties
Rupiah			25.963		Rupiah
Mata uang asing					Foreign currency
Dolar Amerika Serikat	32.478.915	505.616	41.669.015	593.888	United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura	7.017.305	81.351	5.773.172	60.934	Singapore Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	2.050.905	38.528	528.252	10.169	Great Britain Poundsterling
Dolar Australia	2.971.101	31.369	3.065.022	31.712	Australian Dollar
Euro Eropa	1.870.722	31.020	908.573	14.639	European Euro
Yuan China	8.705.782	19.491	594.356	1.329	Chinese Yuan
Dolar Selandia Baru	966.640	9.523	144.033	1.402	New Zealand Dollar
Yen Jepang	78.719.091	9.274	47.501.177	5.879	Japanese Yen
Dolar Hong Kong	2.129.835	4.252	1.190.206	2.176	Hong Kong Dollar
Franc Swiss	135.822	2.285	320.421	4.994	Swiss Franc
Total - Pihak ketiga		758.672		753.987	Total - Third Parties
Total		758.773		754.091	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(1.153)		(2.198)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto		757.620		751.893	Net

b. Berdasarkan Bank

b. By Bank

31 Desember/December 31					
		2022	2021		
Rupiah				Rupiah	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)				Related parties (Note 39)	
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	100		100	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah	1		4	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah	
	101		104		
Pihak ketiga				Third parties	
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	22.327		26.553	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Papua	2.104		10	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Papua	
PT Standard Chartered Bank Indonesia	26		25	PT Standard Chartered Bank Indonesia	
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	12		128	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	8		10	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	
Lainnya	1.486		139	Others	
	25.963		26.865		
Total - Rupiah	26.064		26.969	Total - Rupiah	

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan Bank (lanjutan)

b. By Bank (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Pihak ketiga			Third Parties
JP Morgan Chase, New York	251.169	225.517	JP Morgan Chase, New York
Citibank N.A., New York	92.421	105.929	Citibank N.A., New York
United Overseas Bank (UOB), Singapore	61.874	49.407	United Overseas Bank (UOB), Singapore
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	50.585	43.048	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	49.251	91.385	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Standard Chartered Bank, New York	44.694	42.811	Standard Chartered Bank, New York
Standard Chartered Bank, London	38.528	10.169	Standard Chartered Bank, London
ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., Melbourne	31.369	31.712	ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., Melbourne
ING Belgium	31.020	14.639	ING Belgium
Citibank N.A., Jakarta	17.496	85.198	Citibank N.A., Jakarta
Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore	11.977	6.894	Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	10.149	619	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., Selandia Baru	9.523	1.402	ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., New Zealand
Bank of China, Jakarta	9.342	710	Bank of China, Jakarta
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo	9.274	5.879	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo
Development Bank of Singapore (DBS), Singapore	7.500	4.633	Development Bank of Singapore, (DBS) Singapore
Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong	4.252	2.176	Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong
Credit Suisse AG, Zurich	2.285	4.994	Credit Suisse AG, Zurich
Total - mata uang asing	732.709	727.122	Total - foreign currencies
Total	758.773	754.091	Total

Giro pada bank lain dalam mata uang Rupiah (kecuali giro Rupiah pada bank lain untuk wilayah Indonesia Bagian Timur), Dolar Hong Kong, Yen Jepang, Dolar Selandia Baru, Franc Swiss, Poundsterling Inggris dan Euro Eropa tidak mendapatkan bunga. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata setahun untuk giro pada bank lain dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing lainnya adalah sebagai berikut:

Current accounts with other banks in Rupiah (except for Rupiah current accounts with other banks in East Region of Indonesia), Hong Kong Dollar, Japanese Yen, New Zealand Dollar, Swiss Franc, Great Britain Poundsterling and European Euro are non-interest bearing accounts. The average interest rates per annum for current accounts with other banks in Rupiah and other foreign currencies are as follows:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	0,28%	0,19%
Mata uang asing		
Dolar Amerika Serikat	0,01%	0,01%
Yuan Cina	0,75%	0,78%
Dolar Singapura	0,03%	-
Poundsterling Inggris	0,45%	-
Euro Eropa	0,05%	-

Rupiah
Foreign currencies
United States Dollar
Chinese Yuan
Singapore Dollar
Great Britain Poundsterling
European Euro

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh giro pada bank lain digolongkan lancar.

Based on Bank's management's review and evaluation, all current account with other banks are classified as current.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas giro pada bank lain dihitung dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut:

The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of current account with other banks computed based on 12-Month ECL, is as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31					
	2022			2021		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Saldo awal	2	2.196	2.198	18	2.214	2.232
Penambahan (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31)	43	(1.180)	(1.137)	(16)	9	(7)
Selisih penjabaran kurs	-	92	92	-	(27)	(27)
Saldo akhir	45	1.108	1.153	2	2.196	2.198

Beginning balance
Additional (reversal) of provision during the year (Note 31)
Foreign exchange differences
Ending balance

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021 telah memadai.

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2022 and 2021 is adequate.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang dijaminkan.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no current accounts with other banks which were pledged.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain terdiri dari:

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis

		31 Desember/December 31	
		2022	2021
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah	
Pihak ketiga			
Rupiah			
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			
Deposito berjangka Bank Indonesia		5.198.757	8.098.239
Fasilitas simpanan Bank Indonesia		2.299.697	999.847
		7.498.454	9.098.086
Mata uang asing - Dolar AS			
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			
Deposito berjangka Bank Indonesia	107.000.000	1.665.722	50.000.000
		1.665.722	712.625
Total		9.164.176	9.810.711

b. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain kepada pihak berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 39. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk penempatan adalah sebagai berikut:

		Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Rupiah		2,95%	2,96%
Mata uang asing			
Dolar Amerika Serikat		0,02%	0,01%

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh penempatan pada bank lain digolongkan lancar.

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021 tidak diperlukan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 tidak terdapat penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang dijaminkan.

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks as follows:

a. Based on currency and type

		31 Desember/December 31	
		2022	2021
	Mata uang asing (nilai penuh)/ Foreign currency (full amount)	Ekuivalen Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah	
Third party			
Rupiah			
Placements with Bank Indonesia			
Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia		8.098.239	8.098.239
Deposit facilities of Bank Indonesia		999.847	999.847
		9.098.086	9.098.086
Foreign currency - US Dollar			
Placements with Bank Indonesia			
Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia	50.000.000	1.665.722	50.000.000
		1.665.722	712.625
Total		9.164.176	9.810.711

b. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks with related parties are disclosed in Note 39. Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regard to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum for placements were as follows:

		Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Rupiah		2,95%	2,96%
Foreign currency			
United States Dollar		0,02%	0,01%

Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all placement with other banks were classified as current.

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2022 and 2021 were not required.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks which were pledged.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK

Efek-efek terdiri dari:

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang

8. SECURITIES

Securities consist of:

a. Based on type and currency

		31 Desember/ December 31			
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Nilai Nominal/ Nominal value	Nilai tercatat/ Nilai wajar/ Carrying value/ Fair Value	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal value	Nilai tercatat/ Nilai wajar/ Carrying value/ Fair Value
Pihak berelasi					
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain					
Rupiah					
Obligasi korporasi	200.000	192.200	200.000	207.922	
Pihak ketiga					
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi					
Rupiah					
Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia	1.480.762	1.436.937	726.244	735.883	
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia	5.892	5.736	89.878	90.834	
	1.486.654	1.442.673	816.122	826.717	
Mata uang asing					
Obligasi Republik Indonesia	93.483	77.344	30.073	31.182	
	93.483	77.344	30.073	31.182	
Total - nilai wajar melalui laba rugi	1.580.137	1.520.017	846.195	857.899	
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain					
Rupiah					
Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia	36.818.476	36.820.053	22.605.199	24.065.669	
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia	300.000	291.585	-	-	
Obligasi korporasi	220.700	222.742	401.443	417.570	
	37.339.176	37.334.380	23.006.642	24.483.239	
Mata uang asing					
Obligasi Republik Indonesia	147.891	131.344	135.399	139.176	
	147.891	131.344	135.399	139.176	
Total - nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	37.487.067	37.465.724	23.142.041	24.622.415	
Total efek-efek					
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai					
		39.177.941 (915)		25.688.236 (969)	
Neto		39.177.026		25.687.267	Net

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan peringkat

Rincian peringkat obligasi korporasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/ December 31				
		2022	2021	
	Peringkat/ Rating	Total	Peringkat/ Rating	Total
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain				
Rupiah				
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	A(idn)	192.200	A(idn)	207.922
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	idAAA	149.234	idAAA	151.098
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	idAA	68.187	idAA	68.709
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	idA+	5.321	-	-
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	-	-	idAA-	89.302
PT Timah Tbk	-	-	idA	73.388
PT Indonesia Power	-	-	idAAA	35.073
Total - nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain		414.942		625.492

Lembaga pemeringkat untuk obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk, PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, PT Indonesia Power, PT Timah (Persero) Tbk, dan PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk adalah PT Pefindo.

Lembaga pemeringkat untuk obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo adalah PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk obligasi korporasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021
Rupiah	7,59%	7,96%

d. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, Obligasi Pemerintah Bank dalam Rupiah yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2023 sampai dengan 2051 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 4,95% sampai dengan 11,00% per tahun.

8. SECURITIES (continued)

b. Based on rating

The ratings of corporate bonds as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/ December 31				
		2022	2021	
	Peringkat/ Rating	Total	Peringkat/ Rating	Total
Fair value through other comprehensive income				
Rupiah				
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	A(idn)	192.200	A(idn)	207.922
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	idAAA	149.234	idAAA	151.098
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	idAA	68.187	idAA	68.709
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk	idA+	5.321	-	-
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	-	-	idAA-	89.302
PT Timah Tbk	-	-	idA	73.388
PT Indonesia Power	-	-	idAAA	35.073
Total - fair value through other comprehensive income		414.942		625.492

The rating agency for bonds issued by PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk, PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, PT Indonesia Power, PT Timah (Persero) Tbk, and PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk was PT Pefindo.

The rating agency for bonds issued by PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo was PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

c. The weighted average interest rates per annum for corporate bonds are as follows:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021
Rupiah	7,59%	7,96%

d. As at December 31, 2022, Bank's Government Bonds in Rupiah classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income will mature on various dates between 2023 to 2051 with interest rates between 4.95% to 11.00% per annum.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, Obligasi Pemerintah Bank dalam Rupiah yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2022 sampai dengan 2051 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 4,95% sampai dengan 11,00% per tahun.

Pembayaran bunga atas obligasi pemerintah dengan suku bunga tetap tersebut dilakukan setiap 6 bulan, dimana Bank Indonesia bertindak selaku agen pembayaran.

- e. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, Obligasi Pemerintah Bank dalam Dolar Amerika Serikat yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2024 sampai dengan 2071 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 1,85% sampai dengan 5,95% per tahun.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021, Obligasi Pemerintah Bank dalam Dolar Amerika Serikat yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2024 sampai dengan 2071 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 2,15% sampai dengan 4,75% per tahun.

Pembayaran bunga atas obligasi pemerintah dengan suku bunga tetap tersebut dilakukan setiap 6 bulan, dimana Bank Indonesia bertindak selaku agen pembayaran.

- f. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo efek-efek diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

8. SECURITIES (continued)

As at December 31, 2021, Bank's Government Bonds in Rupiah classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income will mature on various dates between 2022 to 2051 with interest rates between 4.95% to 11.00% per annum.

The interest payment of the fixed rate government bonds is collectible every 6 months, with Bank Indonesia acting as the payment agent.

- e. *As at December 31, 2022, Bank's Government Bonds in United States Dollar classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income will mature on various dates between 2024 to 2071 with interest rates ranging from 1.85% to 5.95% per annum.*

As at December 31, 2021, Bank's Government Bonds in United States Dollar classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income will mature on various dates between 2024 to 2071 with interest rates ranging from 2.15% to 4.75% per annum.

The interest payment of the fixed rate government bonds is collectible every 6 months, with Bank Indonesia acting as the payment agent.

- f. *Information in respect of maturities for securities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

- g. Perubahan keuntungan (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
2022	2021	
Saldo awal, sebelum pajak tangguhan	(50.313)	1.100.312
Penurunan laba yang belum direalisasi selama tahun berjalan - neto	(387.592)	(1.150.625)
Total sebelum pajak tangguhan	(437.905)	(50.313)
Pajak tangguhan	83.202	9.559
Saldo akhir	(354.703)	(40.754)

- h. Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh efek-efek pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digolongkan lancar.
- i. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek dihitung dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31						
	2022			2021		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Saldo awal	969	-	969	2.022	-	2.022
Pemulihan penyesuaian selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31)	(54)	-	(54)	(1.053)	-	(1.053)
Saldo akhir	915	-	915	969	-	969

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021 telah memadai.

- j. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak terdapat efek-efek yang dijaminkan.

8. SECURITIES (continued)

- g. Unrealized gains (loss) from changes in fair values through other comprehensive income securities are as follows:

- h. Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all securities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were classified as current.
- i. The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of securities computed based on 12-Month ECL, is as follows:

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2022 and 2021 is adequate.

- j. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no securities which were pledged.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJİ
DIJUAL KEMBALI

Detail akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

9. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER
AGREEMENT TO RESELL

The details of this account are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Pihak ketiga/ Third Parties							
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	500.000	26 Desember/ December 26, 2022	2 Januari/ January 2, 2023	481.677	(73)	481.604
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	500.000	29 Desember/ December 29, 2022	5 Januari/ January 5, 2023	476.189	(291)	475.898
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	2.400.000	30 Desember/ December 30, 2022	6 Januari/ January 6, 2023	2.298.958	(1.755)	2.297.203
Total		3.400.000			3.256.824	(2.119)	3.254.705

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Pihak Berelasi/ Related Parties							
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	300.000	20 Desember/ December 20, 2021	3 Januari/ January 3, 2022	310.102	(56)	310.046
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	200.000	28 Desember/ December 28, 2021	10 Januari/ January 10, 2022	189.718	(154)	189.564
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	125.000	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	4 Januari/ January 4, 2022	130.519	(30)	130.489
Pihak ketiga/ Third Parties							
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	548.000	8 Desember/ December 8, 2021	4 Januari/ January 4, 2022	501.630	(147)	501.483
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.095.000	15 Desember/ December 15, 2021	5 Januari/ January 5, 2022	1.001.063	(389)	1.000.674
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	550.000	20 Desember/ December 20, 2021	10 Januari/ January 10, 2022	501.631	(439)	501.192
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	547.000	23 Desember/ December 23, 2021	6 Januari/ January 6, 2022	501.133	(233)	500.900
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	820.000	28 Desember/ December 28, 2021	11 Januari/ January 11, 2022	751.929	(701)	751.228
PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	480.000	8 Desember/ December 8, 2021	7 Januari/ January 7, 2022	432.638	(254)	432.384
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	152.446	8 Desember/ December 8, 2021	5 Januari/ January 5, 2022	159.951	(54)	159.897
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.100.000	10 Desember/ December 10, 2021	7 Januari/ January 7, 2022	1.044.952	(523)	1.044.429

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

9. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI
DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)

9. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENT
TO RESELL (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date	Nilai penjualan kembali/ Resale amount	Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)/ Third Parties (continued)							
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.200.000	15 Desember/ December 15, 2021	12 Januari/ January 12, 2022	1.113.919	(1.022)	1.112.897
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	2.000.000	17 Desember/ December 17, 2021	14 Januari/ January 14, 2022	2.110.127	(2.289)	2.107.838
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.000.000	22 Desember/ December 22, 2021	19 Januari/ January 19, 2022	1.068.258	(1.604)	1.066.654
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	500.000	24 Desember/ December 24, 2021	21 Januari/ January 21, 2022	488.785	(818)	487.967
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.599.800	27 Desember/ December 27, 2021	3 Januari/ January 3, 2022	1.530.701	(297)	1.530.404
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.940.496	28 Desember/ December 28, 2021	4 Januari/ January 4, 2022	1.846.306	(538)	1.845.768
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.098.648	29 Desember/ December 29, 2021	5 Januari/ January 5, 2022	1.044.018	(406)	1.043.612
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.987.182	30 Desember/ December 30, 2021	6 Januari/ January 6, 2022	1.895.923	(921)	1.895.002
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	1.000.000	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	28 Januari/ January 28, 2022	1.047.147	(2.366)	1.044.781
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds	2.000.804	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	7 Januari/ January 7, 2022	2.130.353	(1.242)	2.129.111
Total		20.244.376			19.800.803	(14.483)	19.786.320

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 tidak diperlukan.

The Bank's management believes that allowance for impairment losses as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is not required.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak terdapat efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali yang dijaminkan.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no securities purchased under the agreement to resell which are pledged.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah 5,50% dan 3,36%.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum for securities purchased under agreement to resell for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 5.50% and 3.36%, respectively.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

10. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF

Ikhtisar atas tagihan derivatif dan liabilitas derivatif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

10. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

The summary of derivative receivable and derivative payable as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022				
Transaksi	Nilai nosional (kontrak) (ekuivalen dengan Rp)/ Notional amount (contract) (equivalent to Rp)	Nilai Wajar/Fair Value		Transactions
		Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivable	Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payable	
Terkait nilai tukar				Related to exchange rate contracts
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Spot - beli				Spot - buy
Dolar Amerika Serikat	114.745	11	1.370	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lain	17.726	34	41	Other foreign currencies
Spot - jual				Spot - sell
Dolar Amerika Serikat	146.335	1.590	-	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lain	7.586	-	7	Other foreign currencies
Swap				Swap
Dolar Amerika Serikat	4.751.569	7.304	63.981	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lain	321.983	523	-	Other foreign currencies
Forward - beli				Forward - buy
Dolar Amerika Serikat	551.090	16	1.165	United States Dollar
Forward - jual				Forward - sell
Dolar Amerika Serikat	179.026	527	253	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lain	9.189	114	-	Other foreign currencies
Option - jual				Option - sell
Dolar Amerika Serikat	42.032	-	1	United States Dollar
Total		10.119	66.818	Total
31 Desember/December 31, 2021				
Transaksi	Nilai nosional (kontrak) (ekuivalen dengan Rp)/ Notional amount (contract) (equivalent to Rp)	Nilai Wajar/Fair Value		Transactions
		Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivable	Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payable	
Terkait nilai tukar				Related to exchange rate contracts
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Spot - beli				Spot - buy
Dolar Amerika Serikat	104.174	-	181	United States Dollar
Spot - jual				Spot - sell
Dolar Amerika Serikat	92.747	173	23	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lain	24.296	9	5	Other foreign currencies
Swap				Swap
Dolar Amerika Serikat	6.188.009	47.934	18.678	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lain	235.900	667	116	Other foreign currencies
Forward - beli				Forward - buy
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.009.077	359	8.890	United States Dollar
Forward - jual				Forward - sell
Dolar Amerika Serikat	7.700	62	-	United States Dollar
Option - jual				Option - sell
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.910.361	-	2	United States Dollar
Terkait suku bunga				Related to interest rate contracts
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Cross currency swap	71.262	1.328	-	Cross currency swap
Total		50.532	27.895	Total

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh tagihan derivatif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digolongkan lancar.

Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all derivatives receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are classified as current.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

10. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 tidak diperlukan.

10. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were not required.

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN

Kredit yang diberikan terdiri dari:

- a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit dan mata uang

11. LOANS

Loans consist of the following:

- a. Based on type of loans and currency

31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)		
Rupiah:		
Investasi	532.179	9.754
Modal kerja	174.677	152.211
Konsumsi	52.779	43.679
	759.635	205.644
Mata uang asing:		
Investasi	121.262	-
Total kredit pihak berelasi	880.897	205.644
Pihak ketiga		
Rupiah:		
Investasi	42.599.251	28.129.726
Modal kerja	6.170.755	7.338.681
Konsumsi	8.457.084	7.738.600
	57.227.090	43.207.007
Mata uang asing:		
Investasi	9.420.472	13.464.315
Modal kerja	2.782.844	3.863.928
	12.203.316	17.328.243
Total kredit pihak ketiga	69.430.406	60.535.250
Total Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan	70.311.303	60.740.894
	(21.946)	(63.479)
Total Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	70.289.357	60.677.415
	(572.030)	(507.139)
Total kredit yang diberikan - neto	69.717.327	60.170.276
Related parties (Note 39)		
Rupiah:		
Investment		
Working capital		
Consumer		
Total related parties loans		
Third parties		
Rupiah:		
Investment		
Working capital		
Consumer		
Total third parties loans		
Total		
Unearned interest income		
Total		
Allowance for impairment losses		
Total loans - net		

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit dan mata uang (lanjutan)

Rasio kredit bermasalah Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Bruto	1,23%	1,12%	Gross
Bersih	0,91%	0,81%	Net

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 6/9/PBI/2004 tanggal 26 Maret 2004 tentang Tindak Lanjut Pengawasan dan Penetapan Status Bank, rasio dari kredit bermasalah bersih maksimal adalah 5% dari jumlah kredit yang diberikan Bank.

- b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

11. LOANS (continued)

- a. Based on type of loans and currency (continued)

The Bank's non-performing loan ratios are as follows:

In accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 6/9/PBI/2004 dated March 26, 2004 regarding Subsequent Action for Supervision and Designation of Bank Status, the net non-performing loan ratio should not exceed 5% of the Bank's total loans.

- b. Based on economic sector

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Lancar/ Current	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Total	
Rupiah							Rupiah
Jasa usaha	11.865.246	516.966	18.129	-	195.890	12.596.231	Business services
Konstruksi	9.601.654	54.026	682	69.972	38.324	9.764.658	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan komunikasi	7.949.787	700.729	54.369	41.356	153.887	8.900.128	Transportation, warehouse and communication
Pertanian, perburuan dan sarana pertanian	6.098.819	819	-	-	31	6.099.669	Agriculture, hunting and agriculture improvement
Perindustrian	4.232.636	893.111	-	50	255	5.126.052	Industrial
Pertambangan	4.373.223	-	1.331	-	60.910	4.435.464	Mining
Perdagangan, restoran dan perhotelan	1.712.733	157.012	473	2.260	18.218	1.890.696	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Listrik, gas dan air	396.264	94	-	-	-	396.358	Electricity, gas and water
Jasa sosial	259.454	6.314	-	-	1.838	267.606	Social services
Lain-lain	7.906.044	403.162	61.176	105.068	34.413	8.509.863	Others
	54.395.860	2.732.233	136.160	218.706	503.766	57.986.725	
Mata uang asing							Foreign currencies
Jasa usaha	8.505.145	-	-	-	-	8.505.145	Business services
Pertambangan	2.163.819	-	-	-	-	2.163.819	Mining
Perdagangan, restoran dan perhotelan	1.111.000	-	-	-	-	1.111.000	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan komunikasi	355.097	-	-	-	-	355.097	Transportation, warehouse and communication
Perindustrian	189.517	-	-	-	-	189.517	Industrial
	12.324.578	-	-	-	-	12.324.578	
Total	66.720.438	2.732.233	136.160	218.706	503.766	70.311.303	Total
Dikurangi:							Less:
Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan						(21.946)	Unearned interest income
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(572.030)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto						69.717.327	Net

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

11. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

b. Based on economic sector (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Lancar/ Current	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Total	
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konstruksi	9.808.951	377.971	-	-	-	10.186.922	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan komunikasi	7.129.061	844.461	2.166	5.419	257.203	8.238.310	Transportation, warehouse and communication
Jasa usaha	5.077.423	517.812	15	-	188.614	5.783.864	Business services
Perindustrian	2.942.548	858.655	289	-	-	3.801.492	Industrial
Pertanian, perburuan dan sarana pertanian	3.696.630	1.319	-	180	-	3.698.129	Agriculture, hunting and agriculture improvement
Pertambangan	1.915.051	-	-	24	60.910	1.975.985	Mining
Perdagangan, restoran dan perhotelan	1.248.396	24.795	108	450	500	1.274.249	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Listrik, gas dan air	417.053	176	-	-	-	417.229	Electricity, gas and water
Jasa sosial	245.769	6.216	169	91	1.949	254.194	Social services
Lain-lain	7.318.315	303.850	53.242	98.059	8.811	7.782.277	Others
	39.799.197	2.935.255	55.989	104.223	517.987	43.412.651	
Mata uang asing							Foreign currencies
Jasa usaha	11.120.777	-	-	-	-	11.120.777	Business services
Pertambangan	4.008.994	-	-	-	-	4.008.994	Mining
Perdagangan, restoran dan perhotelan	1.232.132	-	-	-	-	1.232.132	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan komunikasi	804.187	-	-	-	-	804.187	Transportation, warehouse and communication
Perindustrian	162.153	-	-	-	-	162.153	Industrial
	17.328.243	-	-	-	-	17.328.243	
Total	57.127.440	2.935.255	55.989	104.223	517.987	60.740.894	Total
Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan						(63.479)	Less: Unearned interest income
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(507.139)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto						60.170.276	Net

c. Berdasarkan jangka waktu

c. Based on loan periods

Berdasarkan jangka waktu perjanjian kredit
sebelum dikurangi pendapatan bunga yang
ditangguhkan dan cadangan kerugian
penurunan nilai.

By term loan based on loan agreement before
unearned interest income and allowance for
impairment losses.

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
Rupiah			Rupiah
Kurang dari 1 tahun	10.630.188	11.445.779	Less than 1 year
1 - 2 tahun	2.216.535	1.900.237	1 - 2 years
>2 - 5 tahun	18.765.541	8.800.131	>2 - 5 years
Lebih dari 5 tahun	26.374.461	21.266.504	More than 5 years
	57.986.725	43.412.651	
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Kurang dari 1 tahun	256.629	728.180	Less than 1 year
1 - 2 tahun	-	13.810	1 - 2 years
>2 - 5 tahun	11.120.670	15.486.329	>2 - 5 years
Lebih dari 5 tahun	947.279	1.099.924	More than 5 years
	12.324.578	17.328.243	
Total	70.311.303	60.740.894	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

c. Berdasarkan jangka waktu (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan ke pihak berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 39. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Berikut ini adalah informasi lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan:

- a) Kredit yang diberikan dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Dolar Amerika Serikat dan Dolar Singapura.
- b) Kredit yang diberikan dijamin dengan agunan tunai berupa giro (Catatan 16), tabungan (Catatan 17), deposito berjangka (Catatan 18), agunan yang diikat dengan hak tanggungan atau surat kuasa untuk menjual dan jaminan lain yang umumnya diterima oleh perbankan.
- d. Suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/Year Ended
December 31

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Investasi	11,41%	11,17%
Modal kerja	10,87%	11,14%
Konsumsi	11,62%	11,96%
Mata uang asing		
Investasi	7,97%	7,04%
Modal kerja	9,07%	8,95%

e. Kredit konsumsi terdiri dari:

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Kartu kredit	6.208.581	6.412.765
Kredit kendaraan bermotor	1.883.941	902.922
Kredit kepemilikan rumah	241.356	257.247
Kredit perorangan lainnya	175.985	209.345
Total	8.509.863	7.782.279

11. LOANS (continued)

c. Based on loan periods (continued)

Loans to related parties are disclosed in Note 39. Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair are disclosed in Note 44.

Other information relating to loans were as follows:

- a) Loans in foreign currencies were denominated in United States Dollar and Singapore Dollar.
- b) Loans are secured with cash collaterals consisting of current accounts (Note 16), saving deposits (Note 17), time deposits (Note 18), collaterals bonded by security right or powers of attorney to sell and by other guarantees generally accepted by banks.
- d. The weighted average interest rates per annum for loans are as follows:

Rupiah
Investment
Working capital
Consumer
Foreign currencies
Investment
Working capital

e. Consumer loans consist of:

Rupiah
Credit card
Motor vehicle loans
Housing loans
Other personal loans

Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

11. LOANS (continued)

- f. Rincian kredit yang diberikan pada pihak berelasi (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) adalah sebagai berikut (Catatan 39):

- f. Details of loans to related parties (before allowance for impairment losses) are as follows (Note 39):

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Pinjaman perusahaan yang merupakan pihak berelasi	806.891	141.130	Loans to related companies
Pinjaman manajemen kunci	12.470	14.222	Loans to the Bank's key management personnel
Pinjaman komisaris dan direksi perusahaan yang merupakan pihak berelasi	61.536	50.292	Loans to related companies' directors and commissioners
Total	880.897	205.644	Total

Pinjaman direksi dan karyawan Bank merupakan kredit yang diberikan untuk pembelian kendaraan dan rumah serta kartu kredit dengan jangka waktu yang berkisar antara 1 (satu) sampai dengan 15 (lima belas) tahun dengan suku bunga setahun rata-rata berkisar antara 0%-9,50% untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021, yang dilunasi melalui pemotongan gaji setiap bulan. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, pinjaman direksi dan karyawan bank tersebut digolongkan lancar.

Loans to the Bank's directors and employees represent loans granted for car loans, housing loans and credit cards with terms ranging from 1 (one) to 15 (fifteen) years with an average loan interest of between 0%-9.50% per annum in 2022 and 2021, respectively, which are collected through monthly payroll deductions. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, loans to the Bank's director and employees are classified as current.

- g. Rincian kredit yang direstrukturisasi, yang terdiri dari modifikasi persyaratan kredit dan perpanjangan jatuh tempo, pada 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

- g. Summary of restructured loan, which consists of modification of credit terms and extension of maturity dates as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Kredit yang direstrukturisasi	5.177.609	7.706.288	Restructured loans
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(263.640)	(234.211)	Allowance for impairment losses
	4.913.969	7.472.077	

Termasuk dalam saldo 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, kredit yang direstrukturisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp3.844.195 dan Rp6.018.423 merupakan kredit yang direstruktur terkait dampak dari pandemi Covid-19.

Included in the balance of December 31, 2022 and 2021, restructured loans amounting to Rp3,844,195 and Rp6,018,423, which are restructured loans related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- h. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, jumlah kredit yang telah dihentikan pengakuan pendapatan bunganya (kredit bermasalah) masing-masing sebesar Rp858.632 dan Rp678.199 atau meliputi 1,23% dan 1,12% dari jumlah kredit yang diberikan.

i. Pinjaman sindikasi

Pinjaman sindikasi merupakan pinjaman yang diberikan kepada debitur berdasarkan perjanjian pembiayaan bersama dengan bank - bank lain.

Keikutsertaan bank dalam pinjaman sindikasi dengan bank-bank lain adalah sebesar Rp4.539.994 dan Rp4.331.619 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

Keikutsertaan bank dalam pinjaman sindikasi, dimana bank bertindak sebagai anggota sindikasi adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

31 Desember/December 31

	2022	2021	
% Partisipasi	1%-25%	3%-25%	% Participation

- j. Perincian pinjaman bermasalah dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai berdasarkan sektor ekonomi adalah sebagai berikut:

11. LOANS (continued)

- h. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, total loans which interest income therein have ceased to accrue (non-performing loans) amounted to Rp858,632 and Rp678,199, or representing 1.23% and 1.12% of total loans, respectively.

i. Syndicated loans

Syndicated loans represent loans provided to debtors based on syndication agreements with other banks.

Bank's participation in syndicated loans with other banks amounted to Rp4,539,994 and Rp4,331,619 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Bank's participation in syndicated loans, in which bank acts as the syndication member, is as follows (unaudited):

31 Desember/December 31

	2022		2021		
	Pokok/ Principal	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/ Allowance for Impairment Losses	Pokok/ Principal	Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/ Allowance for Impairment Losses	
Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan komunikasi	249.612	58.773	264.788	61.974	Transportation, warehouse and communication
Jasa usaha	214.019	56.430	188.629	50.692	Business services
Konstruksi	108.978	7.062	-	-	Construction
Pertambangan	62.241	15.352	60.934	9.254	Mining
Perdagangan, restoran dan perhotelan	20.951	5.507	1.058	382	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Jasa sosial	1.838	856	2.209	809	Social services
Perindustrian	305	101	289	71	Industrial
Pertanian, perburuan dan sarana pertanian	31	10	180	60	Agriculture, hunting and agriculture improvement
Lain-lain	200.657	74.236	160.112	64.603	Others
Total	858.632	218.327	678.199	187.845	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

11. LOANS (continued)

- k. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

- k. The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of loans is as follows:

31 Desember 2022/December 31, 2022					
	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 Bulan/12-Month ECL	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Sepanjang Umurnya-Kredit Tidak Memburuk/ Lifetime ECL No Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Sepanjang Umurnya-Kredit Memburuk/ Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	Total/Total	
Saldo awal	177.649	141.665	187.825	507.139	Beginning balance
Transfer dari kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan	(144.939)	50.799	94.140	-	Transfer from 12-month ECL
Transfer dari kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya – kredit tidak memburuk	615	(13.461)	12.846	-	Transfer from lifetime ECL no credit impaired
Transfer dari kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya – kredit memburuk	(94.104)	(12.631)	106.735	-	Transfer from lifetime ECL credit impaired
Penambahan (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31)	334.286	(87.659)	(97.870)	148.757	Additional (reversal) provision during the year (Note 31)
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	-	329.861	329.861	Recoveries of previously written-off loans
Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan	-	-	(415.211)	(415.211)	Write-off during the year
Selisih kurs	1.484	-	-	1.484	Foreign exchange difference
Saldo akhir	274.991	78.713	218.326	572.030	Ending balance
31 Desember 2021/December 31, 2021					
	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 Bulan/12-Month ECL	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Sepanjang Umurnya-Kredit Tidak Memburuk/ Lifetime ECL No Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Sepanjang Umurnya-Kredit Memburuk/ Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired	Total/Total	
Saldo awal	259.705	69.522	130.222	459.449	Beginning balance
Transfer dari kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan	(196.228)	125.653	70.575	-	Transfer from 12-month ECL
Transfer dari kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya – kredit tidak memburuk	474	(43.759)	43.285	-	Transfer from lifetime ECL no credit impaired
Transfer dari kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya – kredit memburuk	(70.515)	(42.999)	113.514	-	Transfer from lifetime ECL credit impaired
Penambahan (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31)	184.148	33.248	(147.883)	69.513	Additional (reversal) provision during the year (Note 31)
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	-	305.522	305.522	Recoveries of previously written-off loans
Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan	-	-	(327.410)	(327.410)	Write-off during the year
Selisih kurs	65	-	-	65	Foreign exchange difference
Saldo akhir	177.649	141.665	187.825	507.139	Ending balance

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan telah memadai.

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on loans was adequate.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

11. LOANS (continued)

- l. Kredit yang disalurkan dengan sistem pembiayaan bersama (*joint financing*) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp9.360.185 dan Rp8.190.564 yang dilakukan dengan dan tanpa tanggung renteng (*with and without recourse*).

- l. Joint financing loans as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp9,360,185 and Rp8,190,564, respectively, which were made on a with recourse or without recourse basis.

Jumlah kredit dengan pola pembiayaan bersama (*joint financing*) dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The balances of the joint financing loans with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
PT Mega Central Finance	5.554.167	5.592.710	PT Mega Central Finance
PT Mega Auto Finance	2.513.103	1.772.352	PT Mega Auto Finance
PT Mega Finance	1.173.175	603.394	PT Mega Finance
Total	9.240.445	7.968.456	Total

Seluruh kredit dengan pola pembiayaan bersama (*joint financing*) dengan pihak berelasi tersebut dilakukan secara tanpa tanggung renteng (*without recourse*).

Joint financing facilities with the related parties are made on a without recourse basis.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, jumlah pembiayaan bersama yang dilakukan secara tanpa tanggung renteng (*without recourse*) adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp9.240.445 dan Rp7.968.456. Risiko kredit yang ditanggung oleh Bank adalah sesuai dengan porsi kredit yang dibiayai oleh Bank yang berkisar antara 90% sampai dengan 99% sebagaimana disebutkan dalam perjanjian.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 the balances of joint financing loans which were made on a without recourse basis amounted to Rp9,240,445 and Rp7,968,456, respectively. The Bank is exposed to credit risk based on the percentage of credit financing contributed by the Bank, which ranged from 90% to 99% as stipulated in the joint financing agreement.

- m. Ikhtisar perubahan kredit yang dihapusbukukan adalah sebagai berikut:

- m. The changes in cumulative written-off loans are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	
Saldo awal	5.701.191	5.679.303	Beginning balance
Penghapusbukuan dalam tahun berjalan	415.211	327.410	Write-off during the year
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	(329.861)	(305.522)	Recoveries of previously written-off loan
Saldo akhir	5.786.541	5.701.191	Ending balance

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- n. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak terdapat pelanggaran maupun pelanggaran Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK) kepada pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga sesuai dengan peraturan yang ditetapkan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.
- o. Rasio kredit Usaha, Mikro, Kecil & Menengah (UMKM) terhadap kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah masing-masing sebesar 13,85% dan 16,02%.

11. LOANS (continued)

- n. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no any breach nor violation of Legal Lending Limit (LLL) to related parties and third parties as required by The Financial Service Authority regulations.
- o. Ratio of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (UMKM) credits to loans as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are 13.85% and 16.02%, respectively.

12. TAGIHAN DAN UTANG AKSEPTASI

a. Tagihan akseptasi

Rincian tagihan akseptasi berdasarkan pihak, mata uang dan pihak berelasi:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Pihak ketiga		
Nasabah	-	316.634
Mata uang asing		
Pihak ketiga		
Nasabah	53.031	209.189
Total	53.031	525.823
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(66)	(431)
Neto	52.965	525.392

Rincian tagihan akseptasi berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut (Catatan 45e):

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
1 - 3 bulan	-	316.634
	-	316.634

12. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

a. Acceptance receivable

Details of acceptance receivable based on the counterparty, currency and related parties:

Rupiah
Third parties
Debtors
Foreign currencies
Third parties
Debtors
Total
Allowance for impairment losses
Net

The details of acceptances receivable based on the remaining period to maturity date are as follows (Note 45e):

Rupiah
1 - 3 months

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

12. TAGIHAN DAN UTANG AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

12. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

a. Tagihan akseptasi (lanjutan)

a. Acceptance receivable (continued)

		31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
Kurang dari 1 bulan	-		10.484	Less than 1 month
1 - 3 bulan	37.129		102.131	1 - 3 months
>3 - 6 bulan	15.902		96.574	>3 - 6 months
		53.031	209.189	
Total		53.031	525.823	Total

b. Utang akseptasi

b. Acceptance payable

		31 Desember/December 31		
		2022	2021	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Bank	-		316.634	Bank
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Bank	53.031		209.189	Bank
Total		53.031	525.823	Total

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh tagihan akseptasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 digolongkan lancar.

Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all acceptance receivable as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were classified as current.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut:

The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivable computed based on 12-Months ECL, is as follows:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31							
2022			2021				
Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total		
Saldo awal	259	172	431	446	202	648	Beginning balance
Pemulihan							Reversal of
penyisihan selama tahun							provision during the
berjalan (Catatan 31)	(259)	(113)	(372)	(187)	(33)	(220)	year (Note 31)
Selisih penjabaran							Foreign exchange
kurs	-	7	7	-	3	3	differences
Saldo akhir	-	66	66	259	172	431	Ending balance

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021 telah memadai.

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2022 and 2021 is adequate.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Information in respect of maturities is disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value is disclosed in Note 44.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. ASET TETAP

Aset tetap terdiri dari:

13. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2022								
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Addition	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Revaluasi dan eliminasi/ Revaluations and eliminations	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance		
Kepemilikan langsung							Direct ownership	
Biaya perolehan/nilai revaluasi							Cost/revaluation value	
Tanah	3.540.298	13.900	-	-	260.792	3.814.990	Land	
Bangunan	2.299.179	185.154	-	-	(134.118)	2.350.215	Buildings	
Peralatan kantor	890.891	53.761	(35.032)	15.412	-	925.032	Office equipment	
Perabot kantor	424.846	5.914	(5.518)	-	-	425.242	Furniture and fixtures	
Kendaraan	140.895	5.630	-	-	-	146.525	Vehicles	
Perbaikan gedung	113.103	4.978	(198)	1.495	-	119.378	Building improvements	
Total	7.409.212	269.337	(40.748)	16.907	126.674	7.781.382	Total	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	8.019	14.393	-	(16.907)	-	5.505	Construction in progress	
Total biaya perolehan	7.417.231	283.730	(40.748)	-	126.674	7.786.887	Total cost	
Aset hak guna sewa	176.871	35.290	-	-	-	212.161	Right of use of assets	
Total	7.594.102	319.020	(40.748)	-	126.674	7.999.048	Total	
Kepemilikan langsung							Direct ownership	
Akumulasi penyusutan							Accumulated Depreciation	
Bangunan	(404.826)	(139.151)	-	-	540.044	(3.933)	Buildings	
Peralatan kantor	(787.119)	(70.301)	35.006	-	-	(822.414)	Office equipment	
Perabot kantor	(401.720)	(7.861)	5.474	-	-	(404.107)	Furniture and fixtures	
Kendaraan	(128.174)	(4.175)	-	-	-	(132.349)	Vehicles	
Perbaikan gedung	(103.600)	(5.708)	191	-	-	(109.117)	Building improvements	
Total akumulasi penyusutan	(1.825.439)	(227.196)	40.671	-	540.044	(1.471.920)	Total accumulated depreciation	
Aset hak guna sewa	(112.838)	(47.547)	-	-	-	(160.385)	Right of use of assets	
Total	(1.938.277)	(274.743)	40.671	-	540.044	(1.632.305)	Total	
Nilai Buku bersih	5.655.825					6.366.743	Net book value	

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2021								
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Addition	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification		Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance		
Kepemilikan langsung							Direct ownership	
Biaya perolehan/nilai revaluasi							Cost/revaluation value	
Tanah	3.540.298	-	-	-	-	3.540.298	Land	
Bangunan	2.299.179	-	-	-	-	2.299.179	Buildings	
Peralatan kantor	852.205	36.010	(9.859)	12.535	890.891	Office equipment		
Perabot kantor	421.209	4.052	(612)	197	424.846	Furniture and fixtures		
Kendaraan	142.212	-	(1.317)	-	140.895	Vehicles		
Perbaikan gedung	110.831	366	-	1.906	113.103	Building improvements		
Total	7.365.934	40.428	(11.788)	14.638	7.409.212	Total		
Aset dalam penyelesaian	12.639	10.018	-	(14.638)	8.019	Construction in progress		
Total biaya perolehan	7.378.573	50.446	(11.788)	-	7.417.231	Total cost		
Aset hak guna sewa	136.864	40.007	-	-	176.871	Right of use of assets		
Total	7.515.437	90.453	(11.788)	-	7.594.102	Total		
Kepemilikan langsung							Direct ownership	
Akumulasi penyusutan							Accumulated Depreciation	
Bangunan	(269.571)	(135.255)	-	-	(404.826)	Buildings		
Peralatan kantor	(742.842)	(54.136)	9.859	-	(787.119)	Office equipment		
Perabot kantor	(391.886)	(10.444)	610	-	(401.720)	Furniture and fixtures		
Kendaraan	(124.259)	(5.232)	1.317	-	(128.174)	Vehicles		
Perbaikan gedung	(94.585)	(9.015)	-	-	(103.600)	Building improvements		
Total akumulasi penyusutan	(1.623.143)	(214.082)	11.786	-	(1.825.439)	Total accumulated depreciation		
Aset hak guna sewa	(59.479)	(53.359)	-	-	(112.838)	Right of use of assets		
Total	(1.682.622)	(267.441)	11.786	-	(1.938.277)	Total		
Nilai buku bersih	5.832.815				5.655.825	Net book value		

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

13. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Beban penyusutan yang dibebankan pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp227.196 dan Rp214.082 (Catatan 32).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, hak atas tanah yang dimiliki oleh Bank merupakan Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) dan Hak Milik atas Satuan Rumah Susun (HMASRS) dengan sisa umur hak atas tanah tersebut berkisar antara 4 bulan sampai dengan 29 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, tanah dengan luas sebesar 9.434 m2 masih dalam pengurusan penggabungan dan pembetulan sertifikat serta balik nama menjadi atas nama Bank di Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia (BPN-RI).

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa kepemilikan hak atas tanah tersebut dapat diperbaharui/diperpanjang pada saat jatuh tempo.

Ruangan kantor yang disewakan kepada pihak berelasi (Catatan 14a) disajikan sebagai bagian dari aset tetap karena nilai buku dari ruangan yang disewakan tersebut tidak signifikan.

Aset tetap, kecuali aset dalam penyelesaian dan tanah, diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran dan risiko lainnya berdasarkan suatu paket polis tertentu dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sebesar Rp2.446.432 dan Rp2.411.976 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021. Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungan.

Persentase tingkat penyelesaian aset dalam penyelesaian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 berkisar antara 15% - 99% (2021: 15% - 99%) dari nilai kontrak (tidak diaudit). Aset dalam penyelesaian terdiri dari bangunan dan peralatan kantor dan diperkirakan akan selesai dalam waktu kurang dari 1 sampai 2 tahun setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Manajemen tidak mengantisipasi akan ada kesulitan dalam penyelesaian pembangunan pada waktu yang ditargetkan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp227,196 and Rp214,082, respectively (Note 32).

As at December 31, 2022, land titles are in the form of "Hak Guna Bangunan" (HGB) and "Hak Milik Atas Satuan Rumah Susun" (HMASRS - Strata title) with remaining terms for the related landrights ownership ranging from 4 months to 29 years and renewable upon their expiry. As at December 31, 2022, land of 9,434 m2 are in the process of merging, certificates correction and transfer of title into the Bank's name by the National Landrights Agency - the Republic of Indonesia (BPN-RI).

Management believes the ownership of land rights can be renewed/extended on maturity.

Office spaces that are rented out to related parties (Note 14a) were presented as part of fixed assets since the book value of rented spaces were not significant.

Fixed assets, except for construction in progress and land, were covered by insurance against fire and other risks under certain blanket policies with insured amount of Rp2,446,432 and Rp2,411,976 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Bank's management believed that the insurance coverage was adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

The percentage of completion of the constructions in progress as at December 31, 2022 ranges from 15% - 99% (2021: 15% - 99%) of the contract values (unaudited). Constructions in progress consist of buildings and furniture and fixtures and are estimated to be completed in less than 1 year up to 2 years after the statement of financial position date.

The management does not anticipate any difficulties in the completion of the above facilities at targeted time.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian

Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian terdiri dari:

31 Desember 2022	Persentase Penyelesaian (tidak diaudit)/ Completion Percentage (unaudited)	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value
Peralatan kantor	15%-99%	3.533
Perbaikan gedung	30%-99%	1.972
Total		5.505

31 Desember 2021	Persentase Penyelesaian (tidak diaudit)/ Completion Percentage (unaudited)	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value
Peralatan kantor	15%-99%	5.493
Perbaikan gedung	20%-99%	2.526
Total		8.019

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Constructions in-progress

Constructions in-progress consist of the following:

Perkiraan Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	December 31, 2022
2023-2024	Office equipment
2023-2024	Building improvements
Total	Total

Perkiraan Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion	December 31, 2021
2022-2023	Office equipment
2022-2023	Building improvements
Total	Total

Perhitungan laba atas pelepasan aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

Calculations of gains from disposal of fixed assets are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	
Hasil penjualan bersih	394	516	Net sales proceed
Nilai buku	(77)	(2)	Book value
Laba atas pelepasan aset tetap	317	514	Gains from disposal of fixed assets

Laba yang timbul dari hasil penjualan aset tetap dicatat sebagai bagian dari akun "Pendapatan Non-Operasional - Neto" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Gains from disposal of fixed assets were recognized as part of "Non-Operating Income - Net" in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tetap di atas pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021.

The Bank's management believes that there was no impairment indication on the above fixed assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, jumlah tercatat bruto dari setiap aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp1.188.210 dan Rp1.124.744.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the gross amount of fixed assets which have been fully depreciated and are still being used amounted to Rp1,188,210 and Rp1,124,744, respectively.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Bank melakukan perubahan kebijakan akuntansi atas tanah dan bangunan dari sebelumnya menggunakan model biaya menjadi model revaluasi.

Berdasarkan keputusan Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal Dan Lembaga Keuangan No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 tentang Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik butir 27.e, dengan mempertimbangkan nilai buku aset tetap (tanah dan bangunan) yang telah dilakukan revaluasi pada tahun 2018, maka per tanggal 31 Desember 2022 Bank telah menugaskan perusahaan jasa penilai terdaftar untuk melaksanakan penilaian (revaluasi) aset tetap (tanah dan bangunan). Bank melakukan penilaian kembali atas tanah dan bangunan tersebut bukan untuk tujuan perpajakan tetapi hanya untuk pemenuhan ketentuan Bapepam dan LK tersebut.

Penilaian atas tanah dan bangunan dilakukan oleh penilai independen eksternal KJPP Ruky, Safrudin & Rekan, dalam laporannya tertanggal 29 Desember 2022.

Penilaian dilakukan berdasarkan Standar Penilaian Indonesia, ditentukan berdasarkan transaksi pasar terkini dan dilakukan dengan ketentuan-ketentuan yang lazim. Metode penilaian yang dipakai adalah metode data pasar, metode biaya dan metode pendapatan.

Informasi mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 untuk kelompok aset tanah dan bangunan yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

	Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/ <i>Carrying amount before revaluation</i>	Nilai buku setelah revaluasi/ <i>Carrying amount after revaluation</i>	Surplus revaluasi/ <i>Revaluation Surplus</i>	
Tanah	3.540.298	3.801.090	260.792	Land
Bangunan	1.759.150	2.165.076	405.926	Buildings
Total	5.299.448	5.966.166	666.718	Total

Penilaian kembali yang dilakukan atas tanah menghasilkan jumlah kenaikan nilai tercatat sebesar Rp260.792. Kenaikan nilai tanah seluruhnya dicatat sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain".

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi bangunan dicatat sebesar Rp405.926. Kenaikan nilai tanah seluruhnya dicatat sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain".

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

On December 31, 2015, the Bank changed its accounting policy for land and buildings from cost model to revaluation model.

Based on Decision of Chairman of Bapepam and LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012, about the presentation and disclosure in financial report of issuer or a public company in point 27.e, by considering the book value of fixed assets (land and buildings) that have been conducted revaluation in 2018, therefore on December 31, 2022, the Bank assigned registered independent appraisers to appraise (revalue) its fixed assets (land and buildings). The Bank has revalued the value of its land and buildings not for tax purpose rather for the compliance of the aforementioned Bapepam and LK regulation.

The valuations of land and building are performed by KJPP Ruky, Safrudin & Rekan as external independent valuer, on its report dated December 29, 2022.

Valuations are performed based on Indonesian Valuation Standards, determined based on reference to recent market transactions done on arm's length terms and appropriate requirements. The valuation methods used are market value approach, cost approach and income approach.

Information on the revaluation of land and buildings as at December 31, 2022 performed by the Bank are as follows:

The revaluation of land resulted in an increase in the carrying amount of land amounting to Rp260,792. The increase in the carrying amount of land is recognized as "Other Comprehensive Income".

Increase in carrying amount of buildings from the revaluation of building is recorded at Rp405,926. The increase in the carrying amount of land is recognized as "Other Comprehensive Income".

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

13. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Secara total kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi tanah dan bangunan dicatat sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain" adalah sebesar Rp666.718.

Perubahan cadangan revaluasi aset neto setelah pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

	Cadangan revaluasi aset, neto setelah pajak/ asset revaluation reserve, net of tax	
	2022	2021
Saldo awal	3.228.899	3.462.511
Pemindahan surplus aset tetap ke saldo laba	(233.614)	(233.612)
Surplus revaluasi aset tetap neto	589.592	-
Saldo akhir	3.584.877	3.228.899

Ketentuan penyusutan fiskal aset tetap setelah penilaian kembali dengan tujuan perpajakan dimulai sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016.

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

In total, the increase in the carrying amount from revaluation of land and buildings is recognized in "Other Comprehensive Income" amounted to Rp666,718.

The movements in the asset revaluation reserve net of tax are as follows:

Beginning balance
Transfer of revaluation surplus of fixed assets to retained earnings
Revaluation surplus of fixed assets net
Ending balance

The provision on the fiscal depreciation of fixed assets after revaluation for tax purposes is valid from January 1, 2016.

14. ASET LAIN-LAIN

Aset lain-lain terdiri dari:

14. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consist of:

31 Desember/December 31						
	2022			2021		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)						
Piutang sewa	9.965	-	9.965	8.624	-	8.624
Bunga yang masih akan diterima	2.844	1.039	3.883	1.042	-	1.042
Uang muka	-	-	-	180.527	-	180.527
Total pihak berelasi	12.809	1.039	13.848	190.193	-	190.193
Pihak ketiga						
Agunan yang diambil alih, setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, masing-masing sebesar Rp9.139 dan Rp8.749 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021	1.391.294	-	1.391.294	1.332.331	-	1.332.331
Bunga yang masih akan diterima	1.121.014	24.797	1.145.811	814.820	23.384	838.204
Tagihan penjualan surat berharga	50.262	4.188	54.450	112.119	16.485	128.604
Aset yang diblokir (Catatan 40)	111.000	-	111.000	111.000	-	111.000
Tagihan transaksi kartu kredit	122.667	-	122.667	98.377	-	98.377
Beban dibayar di muka	17.668	-	17.668	48.580	-	48.580
Setoran jaminan	14.152	7.514	21.666	14.215	6.879	21.094
Uang muka	12.630	-	12.630	10.943	-	10.943
Piutang sewa	1.637	-	1.637	2.618	-	2.618
Lain-lain	754.127	9.368	763.495	622.709	8.988	631.697
Total pihak ketiga	3.596.451	45.867	3.642.318	3.167.712	55.736	3.223.448
Total	3.609.260	46.906	3.656.166	3.357.905	55.736	3.413.641

Related parties (Note 39)
Rent receivables
Interest receivables
Advances
Total related parties
Third parties
Foreclosed assets, net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp9,139 and Rp8,749 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively
Interest receivables
Sale of securities receivable
Restricted assets (Note 40)
Credit card transaction receivables
Prepaid expenses
Security deposits
Advances
Rent receivables
Others
Total third parties
Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

- a. Piutang sewa dari pihak berelasi merupakan piutang dari hasil sewa ruangan kantor Bank Mega kepada PT Mega Capital Sekuritas (d/h PT Mega Capital Indonesia), PT Para Bandung Propertindo, PT Asuransi Umum Mega, PT Trans Retail Indonesia, PT PFI Mega Life Insurance, PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7, PT Bank Mega Syariah, PT Mega Asset Management, PT Indonusa Telemedia, PT Jasa Swadaya Utama, PT Mega Central Finance, PT Trans Coffee, PT Trans Kalla Makassar, PT Trans Studio, PT Trans E Produksi, PT Trans Kreasindo, PT Trans Burger, PT Mega Capital Investama, PT Trans Ice, PT Detik TV Dua, PT Anta Express Tour & Travel Service, PT Alfa Retailindo, PT Trans Fashion Indonesia, PT Mega Finance dan PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk. Jumlah pendapatan sewa yang diperoleh untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp37.025 dan Rp24.993 dan dicatat sebagai bagian dari akun "Pendapatan (Beban) Non-Operasional" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain (Catatan 34).
- b. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, agunan yang diambil alih berdasarkan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

14. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

- a. Rent receivables from related parties represent office space lease receivables of Bank Mega office to PT Mega Capital Sekuritas (d/h PT Mega Capital Indonesia), PT Para Bandung Propertindo, PT Asuransi Umum Mega, PT Trans Retail Indonesia, PT PFI Mega Life Insurance, PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7, PT Bank Mega Syariah, PT Mega Asset Management, PT Indonusa Telemedia, PT Jasa Swadaya Utama, PT Mega Central Finance, PT Trans Coffee, PT Trans Kalla Makassar, PT Trans Studio, PT Trans E Produksi, PT Trans Kreasindo, PT Trans Burger, PT Mega Capital Investama, PT Trans Ice, PT Detik TV Dua, PT Anta Express Tour & Travel Service, PT Alfa Retailindo, PT Trans Fashion Indonesia, PT Mega Finance and PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk. The rent income recognized amounted to Rp37,025 and Rp24,993 in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and were recorded as part of "Non-Operating Income (Expense)" in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Note 34).
- b. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, foreclosed assets based on collectibility are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Lancar	946.302	883.352	Current
Kurang lancar	73.082	74.129	Sub standard
Diragukan	370.112	370.112	Doubtful
Macet	10.937	13.487	Loss
Saldo akhir tahun	1.400.433	1.341.080	Ending balance
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(9.139)	(8.749)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	1.391.294	1.332.331	Net

Ikhtisar perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements of the allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	
Saldo awal	8.749	5.768	Beginning balance
Penambahan penyisihan dalam tahun berjalan (Catatan 31)	390	3.294	Additional of provision during the year (Note 31)
Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan	-	(313)	Write off during the year
Saldo akhir	9.139	8.749	Ending balance

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

14. ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas agunan yang diambil alih telah memadai dan nilai tercatat agunan yang diambil alih tersebut merupakan nilai bersih yang dapat direalisasi.

- c. Sehubungan dengan kasus PT Elnusa Tbk, Bank telah memblokir Surat Utang Negara ("SUN") sebesar Rp111.000 seperti yang diwajibkan dalam Surat Bank Indonesia No. 13/26/DPB11/PPB11-2/Rahasia tanggal 24 Mei 2011. Karena pemblokiran tersebut, Surat Utang Negara tersebut disajikan sebagai aset lain-lain dan bukan sebagai bagian dari efek-efek (Catatan 40).
- d. Pada tahun 2020, Bank menandatangani perjanjian jual beli dengan PT Trans Properti Indonesia yang merupakan pihak berelasi, untuk membeli unit office strata di Trans Icon Tower Surabaya sebesar Rp180.527 dengan pembayaran secara angsuran mulai dari Agustus 2020 sampai dengan Februari 2021. Transaksi ini telah mendapat opini transaksi wajar untuk dilaksanakan secara komersial oleh KJPP Rizki Djunaedy dan Rekan yang merupakan Jasa Penilai Properti dan Bisnis yang terdaftar di OJK dengan laporan No. 00002/2.0017-19/KL/06/0300/1/VIII/2020 tanggal 3 Agustus 2020. Pada 31 Desember 2022 aset tersebut telah dicatat dalam aset tetap Bank.

15. LIABILITAS SEGERA

Liabilitas segera terutama terdiri dari transaksi kliring atau transfer nasabah yang belum diselesaikan dan titipan pembayaran pajak yang belum dilimpahkan ke rekening Kantor Perbendaharaan dan Kas Negara ("KPKN") sehubungan dengan kegiatan operasional Bank sebagai Bank Persepsi.

16. GIRO

Giro terdiri dari:

14. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

The Bank's management believes that the allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets was adequate and recorded at its net realizable value.

- c. In relation with the case of PT Elnusa Tbk, the Bank has put certain Government Debenture Debt ("SUN") as restricted asset amounting to Rp111,000 as required by Bank Indonesia ("BI") under Letter No. 13/26/DPB11/PPB11-2/Rahasia dated May 24, 2011. Because of this restriction, such Government Debenture Debt were presented as part of other assets and not as securities (Note 40).
- d. In 2020, the Bank signed a sale and purchase agreement with PT Trans Properti Indonesia, a related party, to purchase a strata office unit at Trans Icon Surabaya for Rp180,527 with payment in installments starting from August 2020 to February 2021. This transaction has received a proper transaction opinion to be carried out commercially by KJPP Rizki Djunaedy and Partners who are Property and Business Appraisal Services registered with OJK with report number No. 00002/2.0017-19/KL/06/0300/1/VIII/2020 dated August 3, 2020. As at December 31, 2022 these assets have been recorded in the Bank's fixed assets, respectively.

15. OBLIGATIONS DUE IMMEDIATELY

Obligations due immediately mainly consist of clearing transactions or unsettled customers' money transfer and deposit of tax payments which has not yet been transferred to the account of Kantor Perbendaharaan dan Kas Negara ("KPKN") in relation with the Bank's function as Collecting Bank.

16. CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Current accounts consist of:

31 Desember/December 31						
	2022			2021		
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)	378.678	92.264	470.942	361.031	112.011	473.042
Pihak ketiga	8.922.598	3.425.302	12.347.900	5.523.040	10.363.728	15.886.768
Total	9.301.276	3.517.566	12.818.842	5.884.071	10.475.739	16.359.810

Related parties (Note 39)
Third parties

Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

16. GIRO (lanjutan)

Giro dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Dolar Amerika Serikat, Dolar Australia, Dolar Singapura, Euro Eropa, Poundsterling Inggris, Yuan Cina dan Yen Jepang.

Suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk giro adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal	
	31 Desember/Year Ended	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	1,69%	2,04%
Mata uang asing		
Dolar Amerika Serikat	0,71%	0,40%
Dolar Australia	0,04%	0,14%
Dolar Singapura	0,04%	0,08%
Poundsterling Inggris	0,05%	0,08%

Giro yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas-fasilitas kredit, bank garansi dan *Letters of Credit* yang diberikan oleh Bank kepada nasabah atau yang diblokir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp59.112 dan Rp23.932.

Giro dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 39. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

16. CURRENT ACCOUNTS (continued)

Current accounts in foreign currencies consist of United States Dollar, Australian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, European Euro, Great Britain Poundsterling, Chinese Yuan, and Japanese Yen.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum for current accounts are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal	
	31 Desember/Year Ended	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	1,69%	2,04%
Foreign currencies		
United States Dollar	0,71%	0,40%
Australian Dollar	0,04%	0,14%
Singapore Dollar	0,04%	0,08%
Great Britain Poundsterling	0,05%	0,08%

Demand deposits that are pledged as collaterals for loans, bank guarantees and Letters of Credit issued by the Bank to customers or blocked were Rp59,112 and Rp23,932 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Demand deposits from related parties were disclosed in Note 39. Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

17. TABUNGAN

Tabungan terdiri dari:

17. SAVING DEPOSITS

Saving deposits consist of:

	31 Desember/December 31						
	2022			2021			
	Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)/ Related parties (Note 39)	Pihak ketiga/ Third parties	Total	Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)/ Related parties (Note 39)	Pihak ketiga/ Third parties	Total	
Rupiah:							Rupiah:
Mega Dana	65.222	6.027.482	6.092.704	36.187	5.851.835	5.888.022	Mega Dana
Mega Perdana	1.077	3.020.903	3.021.980	1	2.831.997	2.831.998	Mega Perdana
Mega Ultima	37.146	1.161.698	1.198.844	14.242	1.550.908	1.565.150	Mega Ultima
Mega Maxi	6.378	1.030.579	1.036.957	3.513	1.145.840	1.149.353	Mega Maxi
Mega Peduli	607	518.069	518.676	1.035	576.339	577.374	Mega Peduli
Mega Rencana	1.587	383.705	385.292	1.862	462.573	464.435	Mega Rencana
Mega Salary	24.863	52.437	77.300	38.513	59.378	97.891	Mega Salary
Tabunganku	6	69.874	69.880	8	83.569	83.577	Tabunganku
Mega Absolut	-	-	-	-	5.073	5.073	Mega Absolut
Mega Proteksi	-	118	118	-	135	135	Mega Proteksi
Mega Prestasi	-	11	11	-	13	13	Mega Prestasi
Mata uang asing:							Foreign currency:
Mega Valas	8.738	2.321.061	2.329.799	5.959	1.782.445	1.788.404	Mega Valas
Total	145.624	14.585.937	14.731.561	101.320	14.350.105	14.451.425	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

17. TABUNGAN (lanjutan)

Tabungan dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Dolar Amerika Serikat, Dolar Australia, Dolar Singapura, Euro Eropa, Poundsterling Inggris, Yen Jepang, Yuan Cina, Dolar New Zealand dan Franc Swiss.

Suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk tabungan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	1,15%	1,68%
Mata uang asing		
Yuan Cina	0,10%	0,19%
Dolar Australia	0,04%	0,12%
Dolar Amerika Serikat	0,12%	0,12%
Dolar Singapura	0,04%	0,10%
Dolar New Zealand	0,02%	0,09%

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 tidak ada tabungan yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas-fasilitas kredit, bank garansi dan *Letters of Credit* yang diberikan oleh Bank kepada nasabah atau yang diblokir, sedangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021 adalah sebesar Rp510.

Tabungan dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 39. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo tabungan yang diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar tabungan yang diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

17. SAVING DEPOSITS (continued)

Saving deposits in foreign currencies consist of United States Dollar, Australian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, European Euro, Great Britain Poundsterling, Japanese Yen, Chinese Yuan, New Zealand Dollar and Swiss Franc.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum for saving deposits are as follows:

Rupiah
Foreign currencies
Chinese Yuan
Australian Dollar
United States Dollar
Singapore Dollar
New Zealand Dollar

As at December 31, 2022 there were no saving deposits that are pledged as collaterals for loans, bank guarantees and Letters of Credits issued by the Bank to customers or blocked, while were Rp510 as at December 31, 2021, respectively.

Saving deposits from related parties were disclosed in Note 39. Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

18. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA

Deposito berjangka terdiri dari:

18. TIME DEPOSITS

Time deposits consist of:

	31 Desember/December 31						
	2022			2021			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)	481.220	1.346.370	1.827.590	526.441	2.191.098	2.717.539	Related parties (Note 39)
Pihak ketiga	67.889.399	5.682.275	73.571.674	59.489.674	5.888.563	65.378.237	Third parties
Total	68.370.619	7.028.645	75.399.264	60.016.115	8.079.661	68.095.776	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

18. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA (lanjutan)

Deposito berjangka yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas-fasilitas kredit, bank garansi dan *Letter of Credit* yang diberikan oleh Bank kepada nasabah atau yang diblokir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing sebesar Rp683.860 dan Rp2.799.201.

Deposito berjangka dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Dolar Amerika Serikat, Dolar Australia, Dolar Singapura dan Euro Eropa.

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah	3,63%	4,19%
Mata uang asing		
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1,27%	0,94%
Dolar Australia	0,51%	0,61%
Euro Eropa	0,19%	0,46%
Dolar Singapura	0,22%	0,45%

Deposito berjangka dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 39. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo deposito berjangka yang diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar deposito berjangka yang diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

18. TIME DEPOSITS (continued)

Time deposits that are pledged as collaterals for loans, bank guarantees and Letters of Credit issued by the Bank to customers or blocked were Rp683,860 and Rp2,799,201 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Time deposits in foreign currencies consist of United States Dollar, Australian Dollar, Singapore Dollar and European Euro.

The weighted average interest rates per annum of time deposits are as follows:

	Rupiah
	Foreign currencies
	United States Dollar
	Australian Dollar
	European Euro
	Singapore Dollar

Time deposits from related parties were disclosed in Note 39. Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

19. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN

Rincian simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)		
Giro	513.329	4.977
Deposito berjangka	50.000	50.000
Pihak ketiga		
Deposito berjangka	416.406	956.528
Tabungan	116.921	208.719
Giro	55.443	42.605
Call money	-	500.000
	1.152.099	1.762.829
Mata uang asing		
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)		
Giro	5.409	2.015
Pihak ketiga		
Call money	389.188	498.838
	394.597	500.853
Total	1.546.696	2.263.682

19. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

The details of deposits from other banks are as follows:

	Rupiah
	Related parties (Note 39)
	Current accounts
	Time deposits
	Third parties
	Time deposits
	Saving deposits
	Current accounts
	Call money

	Foreign currency
	Related parties (Note 39)
	Current accounts
	Third parties
	Call money

Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo simpanan dari bank lain yang diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar simpanan dari bank lain yang diberikan diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Simpanan yang diterima dari pihak berelasi merupakan simpanan dari PT Bank Mega Syariah, PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo, PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah dan PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk.

Suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang tahunan simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Giro	3,30%	3,37%
Tabungan	1,62%	2,52%
Deposito	3,26%	3,47%
Call Money	-	3,10%
Valuta Asing		
Call money - USD	1,39%	0,08%

Klasifikasi jangka waktu simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
	≤ 1 bulan/ ≤ 1 month	> 1 - 3 bulan/ > 1 - 3 months	> 3 bulan - 1 tahun/ > 3 months - 1 year	Total
Rupiah				
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>				
Deposito berjangka	398.406	14.500	3.500	416.406
Call money	-	-	-	-
Tabungan	116.921	-	-	116.921
Giro	55.443	-	-	55.443
	570.770	14.500	3.500	588.770
<u>Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)</u>				
Deposito berjangka	50.000	-	-	50.000
Giro	513.329	-	-	513.329
Total Rupiah	1.134.099	14.500	3.500	1.152.099
Mata uang asing				
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>				
Call money	389.188	-	-	389.188
<u>Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)</u>				
Giro	5.409	-	-	5.409
Total valuta asing	394.597	-	-	394.597
Total	1.528.696	14.500	3.500	1.546.696

19. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)

Information in respect of maturities of deposit from other banks were disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value of deposits from other banks were disclosed in Note 44.

The outstanding balances of deposits from related parties represents deposits from PT Bank Mega Syariah, PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo, PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah and PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum of deposits from other banks are as follows:

Rupiah	
Current accounts	
Saving deposits	
Time deposits	
Call Money	
Foreign currency	
Call money - USD	

The classification of deposits from other banks based on their remaining period to maturity are as follows:

Rupiah
<u>Third parties</u>
Time deposits
Call money
Saving deposits
Current accounts
<u>Related parties (Note 39)</u>
Time deposits
Current accounts
Total Rupiah
Foreign currency
<u>Third parties</u>
Call money
<u>Related parties (Note 39)</u>
Current accounts
Total foreign currency
Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

19. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

19. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021									
	≤ 1 bulan/ ≤ 1 month	> 1 - 3 bulan/ > 1 - 3 months	> 3 bulan - 1 tahun/ > 3 months - 1 year	Total					
Rupiah					Rupiah				
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>					<u>Third parties</u>				
Deposito berjangka	907.777	46.751	2.000	956.528	Time deposits				
Call money	500.000	-	-	500.000	Call money				
Tabungan	208.719	-	-	208.719	Saving deposits				
Giro	42.605	-	-	42.605	Current accounts				
	1.659.101	46.751	2.000	1.707.852					
<u>Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)</u>					<u>Related parties (Note 39)</u>				
Deposito berjangka	50.000	-	-	50.000	Time deposits				
Giro	4.977	-	-	4.977	Current accounts				
Total Rupiah	1.714.078	46.751	2.000	1.762.829	Total Rupiah				
Mata uang asing					Foreign currency				
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>					<u>Third parties</u>				
Call money	498.838	-	-	498.838	Call money				
<u>Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)</u>					<u>Related parties (Note 39)</u>				
Giro	2.015	-	-	2.015	Current accounts				
Total valuta asing	500.853	-	-	500.853	Total foreign currency				
Total	2.214.931	46.751	2.000	2.263.682	Total				

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain yang dijaminkan.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no deposits from other banks which were pledged.

20. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJIAN DIBELI KEMBALI

20. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASED AGREEMENT

31 Desember/December 31, 2022							
Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Liabilitas pembelian kembali/ Repurchased liabilities	Beban bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Pihak ketiga/ Third parties							
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	3.000.000	26 April/ April 26, 2022	25 April/ April 25, 2023	3.157.710	(37.010)	3.120.700
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	2.000.000	27 April/ April 27, 2022	26 April/ April 26, 2023	2.013.318	(23.788)	1.989.530
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	2.700.000	10 Mei/ May 10, 2022	9 Mei/ May 9, 2023	2.946.319	(38.688)	2.907.631
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	2.620.000	12 Mei/ May 12, 2022	11 Mei/ May 11, 2023	2.471.925	(32.948)	2.438.977
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	3.070.000	19 Oktober/ October 19, 2022	18 Januari/ January 18, 2023	2.813.744	(7.195)	2.806.549
		13.390.000			13.403.016	(139.629)	13.263.387
31 Desember/December 31, 2021							
Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Liabilitas pembelian kembali/ Repurchased liabilities	Beban bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Pihak ketiga/ Third parties							
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	1.100.000	17 Maret/ March 17, 2021	16 Maret/ March 16, 2022	1.115.741	(8.628)	1.107.113
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	1.000.000	19 Maret/ March 19, 2021	18 Maret/ March 18, 2022	999.798	(7.835)	991.963
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	750.000	22 Maret/ March 22, 2021	21 Maret/ March 21, 2022	748.092	(6.084)	742.008
Bank	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	500.000	23 Maret/ March 23, 2021	22 Maret/ March 22, 2022	547.375	(4.507)	542.868

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

20. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJİ DİBELİ KEMBALİ (lanjutan)

20. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASED AGREEMENT (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

Nasabah/ Counterparty	Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities	Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Liabilitas pembelian kembali/ Repurchased liabilities	Beban bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortized interest	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value
Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)/ Third parties (continued)							
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	400.000	24 Maret/ March 24, 2021	23 Maret/ March 23, 2022	390.963	(3.260)	387.703
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	600.000	25 Maret/ March 25, 2021	24 Maret/ March 24, 2022	613.199	(5.174)	608.025
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	1.000.000	29 Maret/ March 29, 2021	28 Maret/ March 28, 2022	1.005.479	(8.888)	996.591
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	1.000.000	30 Maret/ March 30, 2021	29 Maret/ March 29, 2022	1.020.400	(9.115)	1.011.285
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	1.000.000	6 April/ April 6, 2021	5 April/ April 5, 2022	1.025.888	(9.902)	1.015.986
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	1.100.000	14 Desember/ December 14, 2021	4 Januari/ January 4, 2022	1.002.021	(294)	1.001.727
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	557.000	17 Desember/ December 17, 2021	7 Januari/ January 7, 2022	501.701	(292)	501.409
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	524.000	22 Desember/ December 22, 2021	5 Januari/ January 5, 2022	500.731	(187)	500.544
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	784.000	27 Desember/ December 27, 2021	10 Januari/ January 10, 2022	751.442	(629)	750.813
		10.315.000			10.222.830	(64.795)	10.158.035

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali untuk tahun berakhir pada 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 masing-masing adalah 3,90% dan 3,78%.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum for securities sold under repurchased agreement for the year ending December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 3.90% and 3.78%, respectively.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

21. PERPAJAKAN

21. TAXATION

a. Utang pajak penghasilan terdiri dari:

a. Income tax payable consists of:

31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021
Pajak penghasilan Pasal 29	143.076	110.754
Total	143.076	110.754

Income tax
Article 29

Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak terdiri dari:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Pajak kini	941.243	936.368
Ketetapan pajak	16.555	-
Pajak tangguhan	17.594	8.197
Neto	975.392	944.565

Bank melakukan pembayaran sebesar Rp16.555 untuk Pajak Penghasilan Badan, Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21 dan 26, sehubungan Surat Pemintaan Penjelasan atas Data dan/atau Keterangan Pajak untuk tahun pajak 2018.

c. Sesuai dengan peraturan perpajakan di Indonesia, Bank menghitung dan melaporkan/menyetorkan pajak berdasarkan sistem *self-assessment*. Fiskus dapat menetapkan/mengubah pajak-pajak tersebut dalam jangka waktu tertentu sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

d. Rekonsiliasi antara laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak ke laba kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak - Bank	5.028.070	4.952.616
Beda temporer:		
Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja	(31.808)	(20.694)
Kerugian atas aset derivatif - neto	1.327	5.851
Keuntungan atas efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	(2.794)	(1.822)
Penyusutan aset tetap	11.013	11.013
Pemulihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non-keuangan	(70.338)	(37.490)
Total beda temporer	(92.600)	(43.142)
Beda tetap:		
Jamuan dan representasi	9.496	7.480
Penyusutan aset tetap	1.028	1.568
Sumbangan	1.036	1.522
Lain-lain	6.880	8.207
Total beda tetap	18.440	18.777

21. TAXATION (continued)

b. Tax expense consists of:

Current tax
Tax assessment
Deferred tax

Net

The Bank made a payment of Rp16,555 for Corporate Income Tax, Value Added Tax and Income Tax Articles 21 and 26, in connection with the Letter of Request for Explanation of Tax Data and/or Information for the Year 2018.

c. In accordance with the taxation laws in Indonesia, the Bank calculates and submits income tax returns based on self-assessment. The tax authorities may assess/amend taxes within the statute of limitations under the prevailing regulations.

d. The reconciliation between accounting income before tax expense to taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Accounting income before
tax expense - Bank

Temporary differences:
Post-employment benefits liability
Loss on derivative assets - net
Gain on trading marketable securities - net
Depreciation of fixed assets
Reversal for impairment losses on financial assets and non-financial assets

Total temporary differences

Permanent differences:
Entertainment and representation
Depreciation of fixed assets
Donations
Others

Total permanent differences

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- d. Rekonsiliasi antara laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak ke laba kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Laba kena pajak	4.953.910	4.928.251
Beban pajak penghasilan badan	941.243	936.368
Dikurangi: pajak penghasilan dibayar dimuka	(798.167)	(825.614)
Utang pajak penghasilan badan	143.076	110.754

Laba kena pajak Perusahaan untuk tahun fiskal 2022 dan 2021 hasil rekonsiliasi, seperti yang tercantum dalam tabel diatas menjadi dasar dalam pengisian Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan PPh Badan yang disampaikan ke Kantor Pajak.

- e. Rekonsiliasi antara laba akuntansi Bank sebelum pajak dikali tarif pajak yang berlaku dengan beban pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Beban pajak dengan tarif yang berlaku	955.333	940.997
Beda tetap	3.504	3.568
Ketetapan pajak	16.555	-
Beban pajak	975.392	944.565

Pada tanggal 29 Oktober 2021, Pemerintah menerbitkan Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Harmonisasi Peraturan Perpajakan dimana salah satu klausa dalam peraturan ini adalah penyesuaian tarif pajak badan untuk tahun 2022 dan seterusnya menjadi 22%. Bagi wajib pajak yang memenuhi ketentuan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 238/PMK.03/2008 tanggal 30 Desember 2008 dapat memperoleh fasilitas penurunan tarif pajak sebesar 3%.

21. TAXATION (continued)

- d. The reconciliation between accounting income before tax expense to taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (continued):

Taxable income
Corporate income tax expense
Less: prepayment of income tax
Corporate income tax payable

Taxable income of the Bank for fiscal years 2022 and 2021 resulting from the reconciliation as shown in the table above will be the basis for filing the Corporate Annual Tax Returns submitted to the Tax Office.

- e. The reconciliation between the Bank's accounting income before tax multiplied by the enacted tax rate applicable to income tax expense are as follows:

Tax expense at applicable tax rate
Permanent differences
Tax determination

On October 29, 2021, the Government issued Law No. 7 of 2021 concerning the Harmonization of Tax Regulations, one of the clauses in the regulation governs the adjustment of tax rate to 22% for the year 2022, onwards. For any taxpayer who meets the Regulation of Minister of Finance No. 238/PMK.03/2008 dated December 30, 2008 are eligible of the tax deduction facility of 3%.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan PMK 238/2008, perseroan terbuka dalam negeri dapat memperoleh penurunan tarif Pajak Penghasilan sebesar 5% lebih rendah dari tarif tertinggi Pajak Penghasilan sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 17 ayat 1b ("Undang-undang Pajak Penghasilan"), jika memenuhi kriteria yang ditentukan, sebagai berikut:

1. Apabila jumlah kepemilikan saham publiknya 40% (empat puluh persen) atau lebih dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor dan saham tersebut dimiliki paling sedikit oleh 300 (tiga ratus) pihak.
2. Masing-masing pihak hanya boleh memiliki saham kurang dari 5% (lima persen) dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor dalam waktu paling singkat 6 (enam) bulan atau 183 (seratus delapan puluh tiga) hari kalender dalam jangka waktu 1 (satu) tahun pajak.
3. Wajib Pajak harus melampirkan Surat Keterangan dari Biro Administrasi Efek pada Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan PPh WP Badan dengan melampirkan formulir X.H.1-6 sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan BAPEPAM - LK Nomor X.H.1 untuk setiap tahun pajak terkait.

Peraturan ini berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 30 Desember 2008 dan harus diterapkan secara retroaktif sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2008.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa Bank telah memenuhi kriteria-kriteria tersebut di atas dan oleh karena itu Bank telah menerapkan penurunan tarif pajak dalam perhitungan pajak penghasilan tahun 2022 dan 2021.

- f. Pajak tangguhan dihitung berdasarkan pengaruh dari perbedaan temporer antara jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas menurut laporan posisi keuangan komersial dengan dasar pengenaan pajak aset dan liabilitas. Rincian dari aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan adalah sebagai berikut:

21. TAXATION (continued)

Under the PMK 238/2008, domestic public companies can apply for tax reduction of 5% lower than the highest income tax rate as stated in point 1b of article 17 of the Income Tax Law if the following criteria are met:

1. Total publicly-owned shares covers 40% or more of the total paid-up shares and such shares are owned by at least 300 (three hundred) parties.
2. Each party can only own less than 5% shares of the total paid-up shares within a minimum of 6 (six) months or 183 (one hundred eighty three) calendar days in 1 (one) tax/fiscal year.
3. The Tax Payer should attach the Declaration Letter ("Surat Keterangan") from the Securities Administration Bureau ("Biro Administrasi Efek") to the Annual Income Tax Return of the Tax Payer with the form X.H.1-6 as provided in BAPEPAM - LK Regulation No. X.H.1 for each respective tax/fiscal year.

This regulation was effective on December 30, 2008 and shall be applied retrospectively starting from January 1, 2008.

Management believe that the Bank has complied with the above mentioned criteria; accordingly, the Bank has applied the tax reduction in its 2022 and 2021 income tax calculation.

- f. Deferred tax is calculated based on temporary differences between the carrying value of total assets and liabilities recorded according to the commercial statements of financial positions and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Details of deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

21. TAXATION (continued)

	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance 2022	(Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss	(Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Ekuitas/ Credited to Equity	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance 2022	
Aset pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax assets
Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja	42.803	(6.044)	9.173	45.932	Post-employee benefits liability
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai restrukturisasi kredit	98	(98)	-	-	Allowance for impairment losses on loan restructuring
Kerugian dari perubahan nilai atas instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	9.560	-	73.642	83.202	Unrealized loss on changes in fair value of debt instrument through other comprehensive income
Penyusutan aset tetap	6.163	2.093	-	8.256	Depreciation of fixed assets
Aset pajak tangguhan	58.624	(4.049)	82.815	137.390	Deferred tax assets
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax liabilities
Keuntungan atas aset derivatif - neto	(252)	252	-	-	Gain on derivative assets - net
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek diperdagangkan - neto	(1.877)	(531)	-	(2.408)	Unrealized gain from trading securities - net
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan	(53.964)	(13.266)	-	(67.230)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Revaluasi aset tetap	(39.621)	-	(77.127)	(116.748)	Fixed assets revaluation
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan	(95.714)	(13.545)	(77.127)	(186.386)	Deferred tax liabilities
Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto	(37.090)	(17.594)	5.688	(48.996)	Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - Net
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance 2021	(Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss	(Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Ekuitas/ Credited to Equity	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance 2021	
Aset pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax assets
Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja	37.415	(3.932)	9.320	42.803	Post-employee benefits liability
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai restrukturisasi kredit	98	-	-	98	Allowance for impairment losses on loan restructuring
Kerugian dari perubahan nilai atas instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	(209.059)	-	218.619	9.560	Unrealized loss on changes in fair value of debt instrument through other comprehensive income
Penyusutan aset tetap	4.073	2.090	-	6.163	Depreciation of fixed assets
Aset pajak tangguhan	(167.473)	(1.842)	227.939	58.624	Deferred tax assets
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					Deferred tax liabilities
Keuntungan atas aset derivatif - neto	(1.365)	1.113	-	(252)	Gain on derivative assets - net
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek diperdagangkan - neto	(1.531)	(346)	-	(1.877)	Unrealized gain from trading securities - net
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan	(46.842)	(7.122)	-	(53.964)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Revaluasi aset tetap	(39.621)	-	-	(39.621)	Fixed assets revaluation
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan	(89.359)	(6.355)	-	(95.714)	Deferred tax liabilities
Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto	(256.832)	(8.197)	227.939	(37.090)	Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - Net

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa seluruh aset pajak tangguhan dapat terpulihkan di tahun-tahun mendatang.

The Bank's management believes that the total deferred tax assets can be recovered in future years.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

22. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA

Pada tahun 2022 dan 2021, pinjaman yang diterima oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

22. FUND BORROWINGS

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank received fund borrowings were as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
	Tanggal/Date		Suku Bunga (%) / Interest Rate (%)	Nilai Penuh (US\$) / Full Amount (US\$)	Ekuivalen Rp / Equivalent In Rp
	Penerimaan/ Receipt	Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity			
Rupiah					
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk.	31 Oktober/ October 31, 2022	25 Oktober/ October 25, 2024	6,67	-	1.000.000
Dolar Amerika Serikat					
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	7 Juli/ July 7, 2022	3 Januari/ January 3, 2023	2,51	40.000.000	622.700
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk.	28 Desember/ December 28, 2022	27 Januari/ January 27, 2023	4,50	15.000.000	233.513
Total				55.000.000	1.856.213
31 Desember/December 31, 2021					
	Tanggal/Date		Suku Bunga (%) / Interest Rate (%)	Nilai Penuh (US\$) / Full Amount (US\$)	Ekuivalen Rp / Equivalent In Rp
	Penerimaan/ Receipt	Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity			
Dolar Amerika Serikat					
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	29 Desember/ December 29, 2021	31 Januari/ January 31, 2022	0,35	10.000.000	142.525
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	30 Desember/ December 30, 2021	31 Januari/ January 31, 2022	0,35	10.000.000	142.525
Total				20.000.000	285.050

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo pinjaman yang diterima diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar pinjaman yang diterima diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Information in respect of maturities of fund borrowings is disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value of fund borrowings is disclosed in Note 44.

23. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI

Merupakan obligasi subordinasi yang diterbitkan oleh Bank dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

23. SUBORDINATED BONDS

This account represents subordinated bonds issued by the Bank with details as follows:

31 Desember 2022/December 31, 2022					
Jenis/Type	Jangka waktu/ Term	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal / jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Tingkat bunga tetap tahunan/ Fixed interest rate per annum	Jumlah/ Total
Pihak berelasi/related parties					
Obligasi Subordinasi I PT Bank Mega Tbk Tahun 2020	5 Tahun/Years	28 Mei/May 28, 2020	28 Mei/May 28, 2025	9,00%	38.000
Pihak ketiga/third parties					
Obligasi Subordinasi I PT Bank Mega Tbk Tahun 2020	5 Tahun/Years	28 Mei/May 28, 2020	28 Mei/May 28, 2025	9,00%	12.000
					50.000

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

23. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

23. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

31 Desember 2021/December 31, 2021

Jenis/Type	Jangka waktu/ Term	Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date	Tanggal / jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Tingkat bunga tetap pertahun/ Fixed interest rate per annum	Jumlah/ Total
Pihak berelasi/related parties					
Obligasi Subordinasi I PT Bank Mega Tbk Tahun 2020	5 Tahun/Years	28 Mei/May 28, 2020	28 Mei/May 28, 2025	9,00%	50.000
					50.000

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, obligasi subordinasi yang dimiliki oleh pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar Rp38.000 dan Rp50.000 (Catatan 39).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the subordinated bonds owned by related parties amounted to Rp38,000 and Rp50,000 (Note 39).

Penerbitan obligasi subordinasi tersebut untuk memenuhi ketentuan POJK No.14/POJK.03/2017 tanggal 4 April 2017 tentang Rencana Aksi (Recovery Plan) Bagi Bank Sistemik.

The issuance of the subordinated bonds is to comply with the provisions of POJK No.14/POJK.03 / 2017 dated April 4, 2017 concerning the Recovery Plan Report for Systemic Bank.

24. BEBAN YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR DAN LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

24. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

31 Desember/December 31

	2022			2021			
	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	Rupiah	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies	Total	
Kewajiban pembelian surat berharga	100.753	19.030	119.783	686.601	2.877	689.478	Obligation on securities purchased
Kewajiban sewa guna usaha	23.720	-	23.720	34.288	-	34.288	Lease obligations
Utang bunga							Interest payables
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)	2.076	1.699	3.775	1.025	927	1.952	Related parties (Note 39)
Pihak ketiga	157.972	16.778	174.750	122.654	2.685	125.339	Third parties
Setoran jaminan							Security deposits
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)	1.218	554	1.772	4.105	507	4.612	Related parties (Note 39)
Pihak ketiga	8.963	113.554	122.517	7.648	14.989	22.637	Third parties
Beban yang masih harus dibayar	1.182	-	1.182	564	-	564	Accrued expenses
Lain-lain	198.277	5.769	204.046	90.275	5.605	95.880	Others
Total	494.161	157.384	651.545	947.160	27.590	974.750	Total

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 39 dan 45e.

Information on related parties transactions and maturities are disclosed in Notes 39 and 45e.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

25. MODAL SAHAM

Susunan pemegang saham Bank berdasarkan informasi yang diterima dari PT Datindo Entrycom selaku Biro Administrasi Efek Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

25. SHARE CAPITAL

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the composition of the Bank's shareholders and their respective shareholdings based on the report of PT Datindo Entrycom, the Bank's Share Administrative Bureau, is as follows:

31 Desember 2022/ December 31, 2022				
Pemegang saham	Jumlah saham/ Number of shares	Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Jumlah nominal/ Nominal value	Shareholders
PT Mega Corpora	6.811.830.514	58,02%	3.405.915	PT Mega Corpora
Publik - masing-masing di bawah 5%	4.929.092.851	41,98%	2.464.547	Public - each below 5%
Total	11.740.923.365	100,00%	5.870.462	Total
31 Desember 2021/ December 31, 2021				
Pemegang saham	Jumlah saham/ Number of shares	Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Jumlah nominal/ Nominal value	Shareholders
PT Mega Corpora	4.040.231.622	58,02%	2.020.116	PT Mega Corpora
PT Indolife Pensiontama	397.265.754	5,70%	198.633	PT Indolife Pensiontama
Publik - masing-masing di bawah 5%	2.526.277.830	36,28%	1.263.139	Public - each below 5%
Total	6.963.775.206	100,00%	3.481.888	Total

26. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, akun tambahan modal disetor terdiri dari:

26. ADDITIONAL PAID-UP CAPITAL

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, additional paid-up capital consists of :

31 Desember/December 31			
2022	2021		
Tambahan Modal disetor			Additional paid-up capital
Penawaran Umum Perdana Tahun 2000	78.750	78.750	Initial Public Offering Year 2000
Kapitalisasi tambahan modal disetor Tahun 2001	(69.526)	(69.526)	Capitalization of additional paid-up capital Year 2001
Dividen Saham Tahun 2001	35.436	35.436	Stock Dividend Year 2001
Penawaran Umum Terbatas I Tahun 2002	109.188	109.188	Limited Public Offering I Year 2002
Dividen Saham Tahun 2005	375.716	375.716	Stock Dividend Year 2005
Penawaran Umum Terbatas II Tahun 2006	400.109	400.109	Limited Public Offering II Year 2006
Kapitalisasi tambahan modal disetor Tahun 2009	(777.890)	(777.890)	Capitalization of additional paid-up capital Year 2009
Dividen Saham Tahun 2011	1.370.959	1.370.959	Stock Dividend Year 2011
Saham bonus Tahun 2005	(141.035)	(141.035)	Bonus share Year 2005

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

26. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR (lanjutan)

26. ADDITIONAL PAID-UP CAPITAL (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31		
	2022	2021	
Tambahan Modal disetor (lanjutan)			Additional paid-up capital (continued)
Dividen Saham Tahun 2013	2.045.014	2.045.014	Stock Dividend Year 2013
Saham bonus Tahun 2013	(1.370.880)	(1.370.880)	Bonus share Year 2013
Dividen Saham Tahun 2022	6.342.598	-	Stock Dividend Year 2022
Saham bonus Tahun 2022	(2.043.868)	-	Bonus share Year 2022
Beban emisi efek ekuitas			Stock issuance costs
Penawaran Umum Perdana Tahun 2000	(9.223)	(9.223)	Initial Public Offering Year 2000
Penawaran Umum Terbatas I Tahun 2002	(1.430)	(1.430)	Limited Public Offering I Year 2002
Selisih nilai transaksi kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali	3.573	3.573	Differences in values of business combination transaction of entities under common control
Total	6.347.491	2.048.761	Total

27. PENGGUNAAN LABA NETO DAN CADANGAN UMUM

27. APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME AND GENERAL RESERVE

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan Bank yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 25 Februari 2022, yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 09, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menetapkan pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp2.800.000 dan membagikan dividen saham sejumlah 689.412.727 saham yang berasal dari kapitalisasi saldo laba maksimum sebesar Rp6.687.304 dengan harga sebesar nilai nominal yaitu Rp500 (nilai penuh) setiap saham, dengan ketentuan apabila terdapat sisa pecahan saham akibat pembagian berdasarkan rasio tersebut maka sisa pecahan tersebut dikembalikan kepada Bank, dan juga menetapkan dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp52 untuk memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas.

In the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 25, 2022, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 09 by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., the shareholders agreed to declare cash dividends amounting to Rp2,800,000 and declared of 689,412,727 shares of stock dividends which came from the capitalization of retained earnings at an amount not to exceed Rp6,687,304 with par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share, provided that any remaining fractional shares are returned to the Bank, and also set the general reserves amounting to Rp52 to comply with Article 70 of Limited Liability Company Law.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan Bank yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 19 Februari 2021, yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 04, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menetapkan pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp2.100.000 dan juga menetapkan dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp11 untuk memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas.

In the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 19, 2021, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 04 by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., the shareholders agreed to declare cash dividends amounting to Rp2,100,000 and also set the general reserves amounting to Rp11 to comply with Article 70 of Limited Liability Company Law.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

27. PENGGUNAAN LABA NETO DAN CADANGAN UMUM (lanjutan)

Bank telah membentuk cadangan umum dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.639 dan Rp1.587 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, sesuai dengan Undang-undang No. 40 tahun 2007 mengenai Perseroan Terbatas, yang mengharuskan perusahaan-perusahaan untuk membuat cadangan umum sebesar sekurang-kurangnya 20% dari jumlah modal yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh. Undang-undang tersebut tidak mengatur jangka waktu untuk pembentukan cadangan tersebut.

27. APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME AND GENERAL RESERVE (continued)

The Bank set-up a general reserves totalling Rp1,639 and Rp1,587 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, in accordance with the Indonesian Limited Company Law No. 40, year 2007 which requires companies to set up a general reserve amounting to at least 20% of the issued and fully paid share capital. The regulation did not set period of time over which this amount should be provided.

28. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

Pendapatan bunga diperoleh dari:

28. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income was derived from the following:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	
Kredit yang diberikan	6.512.275	5.355.116	Loans
Efek-efek	2.413.220	2.638.578	Securities
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	143.145	116.384	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Lain-lain	417	213	Others
Total	9.069.057	8.110.291	Total

Jumlah pendapatan bunga yang dihitung dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif yang berasal dari aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/pinjaman dan piutang masing-masing sebesar Rp6.655.837 dan Rp5.471.713 untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021.

Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method derived from financial assets classified as amortized cost/loans and receivables amounted to Rp6,655,837 and Rp5,471,713 for the years ended 2022 and 2021, respectively.

29. BEBAN BUNGA

Akun ini merupakan beban bunga dan pembiayaan lainnya yang timbul atas:

29. INTEREST EXPENSE

This account represents interest expense and other financing charges incurred on the following:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	
Simpanan dari nasabah			Deposits from customers
Deposito berjangka	2.218.978	2.274.794	Time deposits
Giro	147.950	138.491	Current accounts
Tabungan	146.799	212.548	Saving deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	486.132	476.559	Deposits from other banks
Obligasi subordinasi	4.500	4.500	Subordinated bonds
Beban pembiayaan lainnya	195.572	162.323	Other financing charges
Total	3.199.931	3.269.215	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

29. BEBAN BUNGA (lanjutan)

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.

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). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, Bank adalah peserta dari program penjaminan tersebut.

Bank telah melakukan pembayaran premi Program Penjaminan Pemerintah Terhadap Kewajiban Pembayaran Bank Umum masing-masing sebesar Rp195.572 dan Rp162.323 untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021 yang dicatat sebagai beban pembiayaan lainnya.

29. INTEREST EXPENSE (continued)

In connection with the commercial bank obligations guaranteed by 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 parties deposits including deposits from other banks in the form of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit, saving deposits and/or other equivalent forms.

On October 13, 2008, the President of the Republic of Indonesia approved Government Regulation No. 66 Year 2008 regarding the amount of deposits guaranteed by LPS. Based on such regulation, the customers' guaranteed deposit in a Bank which was previously regulated under Law No. 24 Year 2004 amounted to a maximum of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) was amended to a maximum of Rp2,000,000,000 (full amount). As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, Bank was a participant of above guarantee program.

The Bank has paid the premium on the Government Guarantee Program for Obligation of Commercial Banks amounting to Rp195,572 and Rp162,323 for the year ended in 2022 and 2021, respectively, which was recorded as other financing charges.

30. PENDAPATAN PROVISI DAN KOMISI - NETO

30. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME - NET

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	
Komisi dari kartu debit dan kartu kredit	1.163.614	1.197.535	Commissions from debit and credit cards
Komisi dari kredit	484.526	630.880	Commissions from loan
Penerimaan beban administrasi	104.888	109.347	Administration fees
Komisi atas jasa	52.189	51.876	Commissions from services
Komisi dari perusahaan asuransi	41.242	43.738	Commissions from insurance companies
Jasa kustodian dan wali amanat	39.380	40.607	Custodian service and trusteeship
Komisi impor dan ekspor	10.283	19.275	Commissions on imports and exports
Penerimaan dari penalti	10.082	9.929	Penalty fees
Komisi jasa remittance	7.059	6.960	Remittance fees
Jasa safe deposit box	5.608	5.128	Safe deposit box fees
Komisi dari bank garansi	3.672	2.659	Commissions from bank guarantees
Lain-lain	2.686	2.452	Others
Total	1.925.229	2.120.386	Total
Beban provisi dan komisi	(11.749)	(10.731)	Fees and commissions expense
Pendapatan provisi dan komisi - neto	1.913.480	2.109.655	Fees and commissions income - net

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

31. BEBAN CADANGAN KERUGIAN PENURUNAN NILAI ASET KEUANGAN DAN ASET NON-KEUANGAN - NETO

Akun ini merupakan penambahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai selama tahun berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 atas:

31. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS - NET

This account represents additional provision for impairment losses incurred during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
2022	2021	
Aset keuangan		Financial assets
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11k)	148.757	Loans (Note 11k)
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	(1.137)	Current account with other bank (Note 6)
Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12)	(372)	Acceptance receivables (Note 12)
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	(54)	Securities (Note 8)
Lainnya	256	Others
	147.450	
Aset non-keuangan		Non-financial assets
Agunan yang diambil alih (Catatan 14b)	390	Foreclosed assets (Note 14b)
Total	147.840	Total

32. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

Beban umum dan administrasi terdiri dari:

32. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

General and administrative expenses consist of:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31		
2022	2021	
Beban usaha kartu kredit	716.211	Credit card business expenses
Penyusutan aset tetap (Catatan 13)	227.196	Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 13)
Outsource	187.292	Outsource
Iklan dan promosi	149.799	Advertising and promotions
Komunikasi	97.038	Communication
Pungutan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan	69.100	Levies by the Financial Service Authority
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	65.275	Repairs and maintenance
Listrik dan air	56.073	Electricity and water
Penyusutan aset hak guna sewa (Catatan 13)	47.547	Depreciation of leased assets (Note 13)
Transportasi	38.510	Transportation
Sewa	27.796	Rent
Perlengkapan kantor	19.811	Office supplies
Pajak dan perizinan	16.679	Taxes and licenses
Asuransi	11.346	Insurance
Perjalanan dinas	9.564	Travelling
Iuran ATM Bersama	7.420	ATM Bersama contribution
Bank koresponden	4.093	Correspondence bank
Lain-lain	95.750	Others
Total	1.846.500	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

33. BEBAN GAJI DAN TUNJANGAN LAINNYA

Beban gaji dan tunjangan lainnya terdiri dari:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Gaji dan upah	1.101.471	1.059.994
Tunjangan makan dan transportasi	61.669	61.166
Asuransi		
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)	21.364	22.087
Pihak ketiga	58.380	56.038
Pendidikan dan pelatihan	36.663	38.335
Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja (Catatan 36)	6.955	13.816
Lain-lain	72.251	71.250
Total	1.358.753	1.322.686

33. SALARY EXPENSES AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Salary expenses and other allowances consist of:

Salaries and wages
Transportation and meal allowance
Insurance
Related parties (Note 39)
Third parties
Education and training
Post-employment benefits liability (Note 36)
Others
Total

Remunerasi yang telah diberikan kepada Manajemen kunci (Dewan Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris) (Catatan 39) dan Komite Audit Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

Remuneration incurred for the Key management (Board of Directors and Board of Commissioner) (Note 39) and Bank's Audit Committee are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Jumlah kepala/ Headcount	Remunerasi/ Remuneration	Tunjangan dan fasilitas lainnya/Other allowance and benefits	Total
Manajemen kunci				
Dewan Direksi	7	58.222	140	58.362
Dewan Komisaris	4	28.961	117	29.077
Sub - total manajemen kunci	11	87.183	257	87.439
Komite Audit	2	683	29	712
Total	13	87.866	286	88.151

Key management
Board of Directors
Board of Commissioners
Sub - total key management
Audit Committee
Total

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2021			
	Jumlah kepala/ Headcount	Remunerasi/ Remuneration	Tunjangan dan fasilitas lainnya/Other allowance and benefits	Total
Manajemen kunci				
Dewan Direksi	7	66.658	126	66.784
Dewan Komisaris	5	33.095	271	33.366
Sub - total manajemen kunci	12	99.753	397	100.150
Komite Audit	2	690	29	719
Total	14	100.443	426	100.868

Key management
Board of Directors
Board of Commissioners
Sub - total key management
Audit Committee
Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

34. PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) NON-OPERASIONAL

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Pendapatan non-operasional	46.882	33.626
Beban non-operasional	(20.374)	(24.317)
Total	26.508	9.309

34. NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)

This account consists of:

Non-operating income
Non-operating expenses
Total

35. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

35. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Komitmen		
Tagihan Komitmen		
Pembelian spot dan derivatif yang masih berjalan	2.574.238	4.959.500
Liabilitas Komitmen		
SKBDN yang masih berjalan	-	(166.792)
Tagihan Komitmen		
L/C tidak dapat dibatalkan yang masih berjalan		
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 39)	(2.348)	(3.388)
Pihak ketiga	(117.985)	(35.187)
Penjualan spot dan derivatif yang masih berjalan	(4.156.594)	(6.794.726)
Total Liabilitas Komitmen - neto	(1.702.689)	(2.040.593)
Kontinjensi		
Tagihan Kontinjensi		
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	168.245	130.408
Liabilitas Kontinjensi		
Bank garansi		
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39)	(130.029)	(227.977)
Pihak ketiga	(429.552)	(237.720)
Total Liabilitas Kontinjensi - neto	(391.336)	(335.289)
Liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi - neto	(2.094.025)	(2.375.882)

Commitments
Commitment Receivables
Outstanding spot and derivatives purchased

Commitment Liabilities
Outstanding spot SKBDN

Commitment Receivables
Outstanding irrevocable L/C Related Parties (Note 39)
Third parties
Outstanding spot and derivatives sold

Total Commitment Liabilities - net

Contingencies
Contingent Receivables
Interest income on non-performing loans

Contingent Liabilities
Bank guarantees
Related parties (Note 39)
Third parties

Total Contingent Liabilities - net

Commitments and contingent liabilities - net

Jumlah fasilitas kredit (*uncommitted*) Bank kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp27.837.694 dan Rp28.925.173.

The Bank's unused loan facilities (*uncommitted*) granted to customers as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp27,837,694 and Rp28,925,173, respectively.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA-KERJA

Bank menyediakan imbalan kerja Bank mencatat liabilitas imbalan pasti atas imbalan pasca-kerja (*post-employment benefit*) berdasarkan perhitungan aktuaria yang dilakukan oleh aktuaris independen, Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria V. Agus Basuki, berdasarkan laporannya masing-masing pada tanggal 10 Januari 2023 dan 12 Januari 2022 untuk tahun 2022 dan 2021. Liabilitas imbalan pasti atas imbalan pasca-kerja (*post-employment benefit*) tersebut dihitung dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dan asumsi-asumsi signifikan sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Tingkat diskonto	7,39%	7,04%
Tingkat kenaikan upah (gaji) per tahun	5,00%	5,00%
Usia pensiun	55 tahun/years	55 tahun/years
	Tabel TMI-IV-2019/ TMI-IV-2019 table	Tabel TMI-IV-2019/ TMI-IV-2019 table
Tingkat kematian		

Discount rate
Annual wages (salary) increase
Pension age
Mortality rate

Beban yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain adalah sebagai berikut:

Expenses recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income were as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Beban jasa kini	14.389	14.923
Beban bunga	13.764	17.934
Keuntungan atas kurtailmen	(21.198)	(19.041)
Total (Catatan 33)	6.955	13.816

Current service cost
Interest expense
Curtailment gain
Total (Note 33)

Rekonsiliasi perubahan liabilitas selama tahun berjalan yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements of estimated post-employment benefits liability in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Liabilitas pada awal tahun	225.277	196.922
Penambahan tahun berjalan (Catatan 33)	6.955	13.816
Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan	(38.763)	(34.510)
Jumlah yang diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lainnya	48.278	49.049
Liabilitas pada akhir tahun	241.747	225.277

Liability at beginning of year
Addition during the year (Note 33)
Payment during the year
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income
Liability at end of year

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA-KERJA (lanjutan)

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Saldo pada awal tahun	225.277	196.922
Beban jasa kini	14.389	14.923
Beban bunga	13.764	17.934
Kurtailmen dan penyelesaian	(21.198)	(19.041)
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(38.763)	(34.510)
Kerugian/pada kewajiban aktuarial <i>Experience adjustment</i>	48.278	49.049
Saldo pada akhir tahun	241.747	225.277

Mutasi keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain, bruto pajak tangguhan:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Saldo awal, 1 Januari	(60.669)	(11.620)
Kerugian aktuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain	(48.278)	(49.049)
Saldo akhir	(108.947)	(60.669)

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:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
	Tingkat Diskonto/ Discount Rate		Tingkat Kenaikan Gaji/ Salary Increment Rate	
	Kenaikan/ Increase	Penurunan/ Decrease	Kenaikan/ Increase	Penurunan/ Decrease
Dampak pada agregat beban jasa kini	(428)	458	415	(395)
Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	(4.396)	4.650	4.245	(4.092)

36. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)

The movements in the present value of liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

	Balance at beginning of year
Saldo pada awal tahun	196.922
Beban jasa kini	14.923
Beban bunga	17.934
Kurtailmen dan penyelesaian	(19.041)
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(34.510)
Kerugian/pada kewajiban aktuarial <i>Experience adjustment</i>	49.049
Balance at end of year	225.277

The movements in the balance of actuarial gain (loss) charged to other comprehensive income, gross of deferred tax:

	Beginning balance, January 1
Saldo awal, 1 Januari	(11.620)
Kerugian aktuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain	(49.049)
Ending balance	(60.669)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in discount rates and salary increment rate amounting to 1%, with all other variables held constant, of the present value of employee benefits liability:

	Effect on the aggregate current service cost
Dampak pada agregat beban jasa kini	(395)
Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	(4.092)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA-KERJA (lanjutan)

36. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Tingkat Diskonto/ Discount Rate		Tingkat Kenaikan Gaji/ Salary Increment Rate		
	Kenaikan/ Increase	Penurunan/ Decrease	Kenaikan/ Increase	Penurunan/ Decrease	
Dampak pada agregat beban jasa kini	(3.788)	4.359	4.359	(3.494)	Effect on the aggregate current service cost
Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan	(1.610)	(763)	(763)	(1.576)	Effect on present value of employee benefits liability

Analisis jatuh tempo yang diharapkan dari imbalan paska-kerja yang tidak terdiskonto pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted post-employment benefit as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/Year Ended
December 31

	2022	2021	
Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya	103.925	99.620	Within the next 12 months
Antara 2 sampai 5 tahun	160.080	139.777	Between 2 to 5 years
Antara 5 sampai 10 tahun	209.585	186.904	Between 5 to 10 years
Di atas 10 tahun	1.865.066	1.768.161	Beyond 10 years
Total	2.338.656	2.194.461	Total

37. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR

37. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Laba per saham dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang tersedia bagi pemegang saham dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham biasa yang beredar pada tahun bersangkutan.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the year.

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/Year Ended December 31

	2022	2021	
Laba tahun berjalan kepada pemegang saham	4.052.678	4.008.051	Income for the year attributable to shareholders
Rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham biasa yang beredar	11.740.923.365	11.740.923.365	Weighted average number of outstanding common shares
Laba per saham dasar (nilai penuh)	345	341	Basic earnings per share (full amount)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

38. SEGMENT OPERASI

Bank menganalisa segmen secara geografis dimana manajemen menelaah laporan internal manajemen secara bulanan untuk masing-masing area. Berikut adalah ringkasan yang menjelaskan tiap-tiap area geografis Bank:

- Kantor Pusat terdiri dari *Treasury, Card Center* dan unit-unit fungsional dimana didalamnya termasuk aset, liabilitas, pendapatan dan beban yang tidak dapat dialokasikan.
- Wilayah Jakarta terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di Jabodetabek dan provinsi Banten.
- Wilayah Bandung terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di provinsi Jawa Barat.
- Wilayah Medan terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di Sumatera dan Batam.
- Wilayah Semarang terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di provinsi Jawa Tengah.
- Wilayah Surabaya terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di provinsi Jawa Timur, Bali dan Nusa Tenggara.
- Wilayah Makassar terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di Sulawesi, Maluku dan Papua.
- Wilayah Banjarmasin terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di Kalimantan.

Kinerja diukur berdasarkan laba segmen sebelum pajak penghasilan, seperti yang disajikan di dalam laporan internal manajemen yang ditelaah oleh manajemen Bank. Informasi mengenai hasil dari tiap area geografis disajikan di bawah ini:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. OPERATING SEGMENT

The Bank performs geographical segment analysis whereby management reviews monthly management internal report for each area. The following summary describes each of the Bank's geographical area :

- Head Office consists of *Treasury, Card Center* and other functional divisions, whereas it includes assets, liabilities, income and expenses that cannot be allocated.
- Jakarta region consists of all branches and sub-branches in Jabodetabek and Banten province.
- Bandung region consists of all branches and sub-branches in West Java.
- Medan region consists of all branches and sub-branches in Sumatera and Batam.
- Semarang region consists of all branches and sub-branches in Central Java.
- Surabaya region consists of all branches and sub-branches in East Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara.
- Makassar region consists of all branches and sub-branches in Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua.
- Banjarmasin region consists of all branches and sub-branches in Kalimantan.

Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the management of the Bank. Information regarding the results of each geographical area are included below:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31, 2022												
Keterangan	Kantor Pusat/ Head Office	Wilayah Jakarta/ Jakarta Region	Wilayah Bandung/ Bandung Region	Wilayah Medan/ Medan Region	Wilayah Semarang/ Semarang Region	Wilayah Surabaya/ Surabaya Region	Wilayah Makassar/ Makassar Region	Wilayah Banjarmasin/ Banjarmasin Region	Total Segmen/ Total Segment	Eliminasi/ Elimination	Total	Description
Pendapatan eksternal:												External revenue:
Pendapatan bunga bersih	8.155.868	(1.691.396)	(129.782)	(166.005)	51.402	(157.436)	(107.381)	(86.144)	5.869.126	-	5.869.126	Net interest income
Provisi dan komisi bersih	1.705.537	94.094	21.768	16.530	15.143	30.774	15.454	14.180	1.913.480	-	1.913.480	Net fees and commissions
Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek - neto	377.479	27.736	2.396	7.736	2.245	5.223	4.212	3.711	430.738	-	430.738	Gain on sale of securities - net
Pendapatan operasional lainnya	100.263	21.029	3.515	3.898	2.235	4.734	2.496	3.141	141.311	-	141.311	Other operating income
Pendapatan antar-segmen	3.289.090	3.350.252	292.448	359.302	136.185	405.634	243.762	215.638	8.292.311	(8.292.311)	-	Inter-segment revenue
Beban antar-segmen	(8.037.459)	(111.004)	(16.058)	(16.377)	(60.094)	(29.312)	(10.768)	(11.239)	(8.292.311)	8.292.311	-	Inter-segment expenses
Total pendapatan segmen	5.590.778	1.690.711	174.287	205.084	147.116	259.617	147.775	139.287	8.354.655	-	8.354.655	Total segment revenue
Beban operasional lainnya	(2.478.588)	(278.630)	(86.874)	(98.878)	(71.053)	(175.783)	(92.768)	(70.519)	(3.353.093)	-	(3.353.093)	Other operating expense
Laba operasi	3.112.190	1.412.081	87.413	106.206	76.063	83.834	55.007	68.768	5.001.562		5.001.562	Operating income
Pendapatan (beban) non-operasional	21.879	272	351	671	149	1.057	1.842	287	26.508	-	26.508	Non-operating income (expense)
Total laba segmen sebelum pajak	3.134.069	1.412.353	87.764	106.877	76.212	84.891	56.849	69.055	5.028.070	-	5.028.070	Reputable segment income before tax
Aset segmen	131.936.222	74.981.144	5.864.959	6.687.787	3.705.720	8.973.416	4.825.899	3.850.902	240.826.049	(99.075.600)	141.750.449	Reportable segment assets
Liabilitas segmen	(113.650.162)	(73.473.589)	(5.730.942)	(6.519.136)	(3.578.961)	(8.818.895)	(4.690.585)	(3.730.099)	(220.192.369)	99.075.600	(121.116.769)	Reportable segment liabilities

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31, 2021												
Keterangan	Kantor Pusat/ Head Office	Wilayah Jakarta/ Jakarta Region	Wilayah Bandung/ Bandung Region	Wilayah Medan/ Medan Region	Wilayah Semarang/ Semarang Region	Wilayah Surabaya/ Surabaya Region	Wilayah Makassar/ Makassar Region	Wilayah Banjarmasin/ Banjarmasin Region	Total Segmen/ Total Segment	Eliminasi/ Elimination	Total	Description
Pendapatan eksternal:												External revenue:
Pendapatan bunga bersih	7.226.101	(1.572.249)	(123.101)	(218.512)	29.640	(252.511)	(129.960)	(118.332)	4.841.076	-	4.841.076	Net interest income
Provisi dan komisi bersih	1.880.539	102.009	23.183	18.374	21.742	31.858	17.044	14.906	2.109.655	-	2.109.655	Net fees and commissions
Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek - neto	896.375	25.243	4.183	4.464	2.003	7.147	3.029	3.858	946.302	-	946.302	Gain on sale of securities - net
Pendapatan operasional lainnya	36.625	19.310	4.084	1.700	2.153	4.150	2.432	2.633	73.087	-	73.087	Other operating income
Pendapatan antar-segmen	2.895.851	3.024.511	279.712	414.806	168.153	509.318	268.637	267.298	7.828.286	(7.828.286)	-	Inter-segment revenue
Beban antar-segmen	(7.529.613)	(125.292)	(21.125)	(19.650)	(70.638)	(30.060)	(12.830)	(19.078)	(7.828.286)	7.828.286	-	Inter-segment expenses
Total pendapatan segmen	5.405.878	1.473.532	166.936	201.182	153.053	269.902	148.352	151.285	7.970.120	-	7.970.120	Total segment revenue
Beban operasional lainnya	(2.163.507)	(289.529)	(83.614)	(99.044)	(75.887)	(158.647)	(89.251)	(67.334)	(3.026.813)	-	(3.026.813)	Other operating expense
Laba operasi	3.242.371	1.184.003	83.322	102.138	77.166	111.255	59.101	83.951	4.943.307	-	4.943.307	Operating income
Pendapatan (beban) non-operasional	9.479	(2.907)	347	943	(1.572)	994	1.618	407	9.309	-	9.309	Non-operating income (expense)
Total laba segmen sebelum pajak	3.251.850	1.181.096	83.669	103.081	75.594	112.249	60.719	84.358	4.952.616	-	4.952.616	Reputable segment income before tax
Aset segmen	123.875.603	70.678.249	5.800.277	6.495.889	3.358.618	8.420.471	4.691.642	4.247.155	227.567.904	(94.688.514)	132.879.390	Reportable segment assets
Liabilitas segmen	(106.435.209)	(69.497.152)	(5.716.608)	(6.392.806)	(3.279.720)	(8.308.223)	(4.630.924)	(4.162.798)	(208.423.440)	94.688.514	(113.734.926)	Reportable segment liabilities

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

38. SEGMENT OPERASI (lanjutan)

Eliminasi transaksi antar segmen usaha timbul karena pelaporan segmen internal Bank mengambil informasi segmen berdasarkan setiap wilayah independen yang mungkin mencakup transaksi antar segmen usaha seperti pinjaman ke segmen usaha yang lain.

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

The elimination of intersegment transactions arose because the Bank's internal segment reporting captures segment information were based on each independent regions which may include intersegment transaction such as borrowings to another segment.

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut:

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of significant transactions with related parties, except for transactions that are subject to the Bank's confidentiality policy, are as follows:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2022			
Jenis	Total	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)	Type
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6):			Current accounts with other banks (Note 6):
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	100	0,00007%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah	1	0,00000%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
Total giro pada bank lain	101	0,00007%	Total current accounts with other banks
Efek-efek (Catatan 8):			Securities (Note 8):
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	192.200	0,1356%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11):			Loans (Note 11):
PT Trans Kalla Makassar	521.144	0,36764%	PT Trans Kalla Makassar
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	124.696	0,08797%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Trans Retail	121.262	0,08555%	PT Trans Retail
PT Mega Central Finance	12.732	0,00898%	PT Mega Central Finance
PT Trans Burger	9.757	0,00688%	PT Trans Burger
PT Mega Auto Finance	9.715	0,00685%	PT Mega Auto Finance
PT Trans Coffee	5.000	0,00353%	PT Trans Coffee
Komisaris dan direksi perusahaan berelasi diatas Rp1 miliar	54.315	0,03832%	Commissioners and Directors of related companies above Rp1 billion
Direksi dan karyawan kunci didas Rp1 miliar	6.440	0,00454%	Directors and key employees above Rp1 billion
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	15.836	0,01117%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total kredit yang diberikan	880.897	0,62143%	Total loans
Aset lain-lain (Catatan 14):			Other assets (Note 14):
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	3.980	0,00281%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	1.083	0,00076%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
PT Trans Retail	1.039	0,00073%	PT Trans Retail
PT Para Bandung Propertindo	1.037	0,00073%	PT Para Bandung Propertindo
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp 1 miliar	6.709	0,00474%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total Aset lain-lain	13.848	0,00977%	Total Other assets
Transaksi surat berharga:			Securities transactions:
Pembelian	2.827.559	4,11%	Purchase
Penjualan	8.940.145	16,95%	Sale

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The details of significant transactions with related parties, except for transactions that are subject to the Bank's confidentiality policy, were as follows: (continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2022			
Jenis	Total	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)	Type
Giro (Catatan 16)	470.942	0,3888%	Current accounts (Note 16)
Tabungan (Catatan 17)	145.624	0,1202%	Saving deposits (Note 17)
Deposito berjangka (Catatan 18)	1.827.590	1,5089%	Time deposits (Note 18)
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 19)	568.738	0,4696%	Deposits from other banks (Note 19)
Obligasi subordinasi (Catatan 23)	38.000	0,0314%	Subordinated bonds (Note 23)
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24)	5.547	0,0046%	Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24)
Pendapatan bunga	82.508	0,9098%	Interest income
Beban bunga	69.702	2,1782%	Interest expenses
Beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan (Catatan 33):			Employees health insurance expenses (Note 33):
PT Asuransi Umum Mega	19.464	1,4325%	PT Asuransi Umum Mega
PT PFI Mega Life Insurance	1.900	0,1398%	PT PFI Mega Life Insurance
Total beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan	21.364	1,5723%	Total employee's health insurance
Beban Iklan:			Advertising expenses:
PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia	87.572	4,7426%	PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia
PT Trans Digital Media	14.143	0,7659%	PT Trans Digital Media
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	6.947	0,3762%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Trans News Corpora	1.159	0,0628%	PT Trans News Corpora
PT Trans Berita Bisnis	1.016	0,0550%	PT Trans Berita Bisnis
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	949	0,0514%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total Beban iklan	111.786	6,0539%	Total Advertising expenses
Pendapatan sewa (Catatan 14a):			Rent income (Note 14a):
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	11.705	24,9669%	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	8.425	17,9706%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Bank Mega Syariah	4.721	10,0700%	PT Bank Mega Syariah
PT Asuransi Umum Mega	4.432	9,4535%	PT Asuransi Umum Mega
PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	2.900	6,1857%	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	4.842	10,3281%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total pendapatan sewa	37.025	78,9749%	Total rent income
Liabilitas komitmen - neto (Catatan 35):			Commitment liabilities - net (Note 35):
PT Trans Retail Indonesia	2.348	-	PT Trans Retail Indonesia
Total liabilitas komitmen	2.348	-	Total commitment liabilities

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2022			
Jenis	Total	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)	Type
Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto (Catatan 35):			Contingent liabilities - net (Note 35):
PT Trans Retail Indonesia	63.500	-	PT Trans Retail Indonesia
PT Trans Fashion Indonesia	59.439	-	PT Trans Fashion Indonesia
PT Alfa Retailindo	5.537	-	PT Alfa Retailindo
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	1.553	-	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total liabilitas kontinjensi	130.029	-	Total contingent liabilities
Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2021			
Jenis	Total	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)	Type
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6):			Current accounts with other banks (Note 6):
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	100	0,00008%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah	4	0,00000%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
Total giro pada bank lain	104	0,00008%	Total current accounts with other banks
Efek-efek (Catatan 8):			Securities (Note 8):
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo	207.922	0,1565%	PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9):			Securities purchased under agreement to resell (Note 9):
PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk	630.099	0,4742%	PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11):			Loans (Note 11):
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	124.696	0,09384%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Trans Burger	9.749	0,00734%	PT Trans Burger
PT Trans Coffee	5.000	0,00376%	PT Trans Coffee
Komisaris dan direksi perusahaan berelasi diatas Rp1 miliar	41.996	0,03160%	Commissioners and directors of related companies above Rp1 billion
Direksi dan karyawan kunci didasar Rp1 miliar	8.004	0,00602%	Directors and key employees above Rp1 billion
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	16.199	0,01219%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total kredit yang diberikan	205.644	0,15476%	Total loans
Aset lain-lain (Catatan 14) :			Other assets (Note 14) :
PT Trans Properti Indonesia	180.527	0,13586%	PT Trans Properti Indonesia
PT Para Bandung Propertindo	3.548	0,00267%	PT Para Bandung Propertindo
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp 1 miliar	6.118	0,00460%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total Aset lain-lain	190.193	0,14313%	Total Other assets
Transaksi surat berharga :			Securities transactions :
Pembelian	8.646.525	13,85%	Purchase
Penjualan	13.923.815	23,19%	Sale

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut : (lanjutan)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The details of significant transactions with related parties, except for transactions that are subject to the Bank's confidentiality policy, were as follows : (continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2021			
Jenis	Total	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)	Type
Giro (Catatan 16)	473.042	0,42%	Current accounts (Note 16)
Tabungan (Catatan 17)	101.320	0,09%	Saving deposits (Note 17)
Deposito berjangka (Catatan 18)	2.717.539	2,39%	Time deposits (Note 18)
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 19)	56.992	0,05%	Deposits from other banks (Note 19)
Obligasi subordinasi (Catatan 23)	50.000	0,04%	Subordinated bonds (Note 23)
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24)	6.564	0,006%	Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24)
Pendapatan bunga	64.115	0,79%	Interest income
Beban bunga	71.101	2,17%	Interest expenses
Beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan (Catatan 33) :			Employees health insurance expenses (Note 33) :
PT Asuransi Umum Mega	20.672	1,60%	PT Asuransi Umum Mega
PT PFI Mega Life Insurance	1.415	0,11%	PT PFI Mega Life Insurance
Total beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan	22.087	1,67%	Total employees health insurance
Beban Iklan :			Advertising expenses :
PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia	70.014	4,38%	PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	13.873	0,87%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Trans News Corpora	3.070	0,19%	PT Trans News Corpora
PT Trans Digital Media	2.192	0,14%	PT Trans Digital Media
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	1.067	0,07%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total Beban iklan	90.216	5,64%	Total Advertising expenses
Pendapatan sewa (Catatan 14a) :			Rent income (Note 14a) :
PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7	8.425	25,06%	PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
PT Bank Mega Syariah	5.619	16,71%	PT Bank Mega Syariah
PT Asuransi Umum Mega	4.012	11,93%	PT Asuransi Umum Mega
PT Mega Capital Sekuritas	2.877	8,56%	PT Mega Capital Sekuritas
PT Para Bandung Propertindo	1.624	4,83%	PT Para Bandung Propertindo
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	2.436	7,24%	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total pendapatan sewa	24.993	74,33%	Total rent income
Liabilitas komitmen - neto (Catatan 35) :			Commitment liabilities - net (Note 35) :
PT Trans Retail Indonesia	3.388	-	PT Trans Retail Indonesia
Total liabilitas komitmen	3.388	-	Total commitment liabilities

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/Year Ended
December 31, 2021

Jenis	Total	Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%)	Type
Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto (Catatan 35) :			Contingent liabilities - net (Note 35) :
PT Trans Fashion Indonesia	81.891	-	PT Trans Fashion Indonesia
PT Trans Retail Indonesia	55.000	-	PT Trans Retail Indonesia
PT Indonusa Telemedia	42.758	-	PT Indonusa Telemedia
PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia	38.819	-	PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia
PT Alfa Retailindo	5.069	-	PT Alfa Retailindo
PT Trans News Corpora	2.479	-	PT Trans News Corpora
Lain-lain - di bawah Rp1 miliar	1.961	-	Others - below Rp1 billion
Total liabilitas kontinjensi	227.977	-	Total contingent liabilities

Pada tanggal 6 Juni 2022, PT Bank Mega Tbk ("Bank") telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pengalihan Aset dan Liabilitas dengan PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk ("Allo Bank") dimana Allo Bank mengalihkan aset dan liabilitas pihak ketiga kepada Bank dengan total nilai aset yang di transfer sebesar Rp908.131 yang terdiri dari kredit sebesar Rp698.093, agunan yang diambil alih (AYDA) sebesar Rp175.356, aset tetap dan inventaris kantor sebesar Rp19.979 dan properti terbengkalai sebesar Rp14.703. Sedangkan untuk total nilai liabilitas yang dialihkan sebesar Rp566.294 yang terdiri dari giro sebesar Rp43.022, tabungan sebesar Rp48.433 dan deposito (termasuk bunga yang masih harus dibayar) sebesar Rp474.839. Nilai pengalihan tersebut telah mendapat pendapat kewajaran dari Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik Toto Suharto dan Rekan ("KJPP") yang dalam Laporan Pendapat Kewajaran No. 00148/2.0055-00/BS/07/0060/1/IV/2022 tertanggal 12 April 2022.

Manajemen Bank berkeyakinan tidak terdapat transaksi dengan pihak berelasi yang mengandung benturan kepentingan sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan BAPEPAM-LK No. IX.E.1 tentang Benturan Kepentingan Transaksi Tertentu.

Keterangan:

- Persentase dari giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek, derivatif, kredit yang diberikan, tagihan akseptasi dan aset lain-lain dihitung terhadap jumlah aset pada masing-masing tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.
- Persentase dari giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka, simpanan dari bank lain, beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain dihitung terhadap jumlah liabilitas pada masing-masing tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

On June 6, 2022, PT Bank Mega Tbk ("Bank") entered into Assets and Liabilities Transfer Agreement with PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk ("Allo Bank") whereas Allo Bank transferred its third party assets and liabilities to the Bank with total transferred assets amounting to Rp908,131 which consisted of loans amounted to Rp698,093, foreclosed assets (AYDA) amounted to Rp175,356, fixed assets and office supplies amounted to Rp19,979 and abandoned properties amounted to Rp14,703. Meanwhile, the total transferred liabilities amounting to Rp566,294 which consisted of demand deposits amounted to Rp43,022, savings amounted to Rp48,433 and deposits (including accrued interest) amounted to Rp474,839. The transfer amount has obtained fairness opinion from Public Appraisal Office Toto Suharto dan Rekan ("KJPP") in Fairness Opinion Report No. 00148/2.0055-00/BS/07/0060/1/IV/2022 dated April 12, 2022.

The Bank's management believed that there were no related parties transactions which give rise to conflict of interest as defined in BAPEPAM-LK Regulation No. IX.E.1 regarding Conflict of Interest on Certain Transactions.

Description:

- Percentages of current account with other banks, placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities, derivative, loans, acceptance receivable and other assets are computed based on total assets at each statements of financial position date.
- Percentages of demand deposits, saving deposits, time deposits, deposits from other banks, accrued expenses and other liabilities are computed based on total liabilities at each statements of financial position date.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

- c. Persentase dari pendapatan bunga dihitung terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.
- d. Persentase dari beban bunga dihitung terhadap jumlah beban bunga dan pembiayaan lainnya untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.
- e. Persentase dari beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan dihitung terhadap jumlah beban karyawan untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.
- f. Persentase dari pendapatan sewa dihitung terhadap jumlah pendapatan non-operasional untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.
- g. Persentase dari beban iklan dihitung terhadap jumlah beban umum dan administrasi untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.
- h. Persentase dari pembelian/penjualan surat berharga dihitung terhadap total pembelian/penjualan surat berharga selama tahun berjalan.

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi :

- Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama

- PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia
- PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
- PT Para Bandung Propertindo
- PT Mega Capital Sekuritas
- PT Bank Mega Syariah
- PT Asuransi Umum Mega
- PT Mega Corpora
- PT Trans Property
- PT Trans Corpora
- PT CT Corpora
- PT Batam Indah Investindo
- PT Trans Coffee
- PT Mega Central Finance
- PT Anta Express Tour & Travel Service Tbk
- PT Trans Airways
- PT Trans Media Corpora
- PT Trans Rekan Media
- PT Trans Entertainment
- PT Trans Fashion Indonesia
- PT Trans Lifestyle
- PT Para Inti Energy
- PT Para Energy Investindo
- PT Trans Kalla Makassar
- PT Trans Studio
- PT Trans Ice
- PT Mega Auto Finance

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

- c. Percentages of interest income are computed based on total interest income for each related year.
- d. Percentages of interest expenses are computed based on total interest expenses and other financing charges for each related year.
- e. Percentages of employee's health insurance expense are computed based on total personnel expenses for each related year.
- f. Percentages of rent income are computed based on total non-operating income for each related year.
- g. Percentages of advertising expense are computed based on total general and administrative expense for each related year.
- h. Percentages of purchase/sale of securities are computed based on total purchase/sale of marketable securities during the year.

The nature of relationship with related parties :

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders

- PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia
- PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7
- PT Para Bandung Propertindo
- PT Mega Capital Sekuritas
- PT Bank Mega Syariah
- PT Asuransi Umum Mega
- PT Mega Corpora
- PT Trans Property
- PT Trans Corpora
- PT CT Corpora
- PT Batam Indah Investindo
- PT Trans Coffee
- PT Mega Central Finance
- PT Anta Express Tour & Travel Service Tbk
- PT Trans Airways
- PT Trans Media Corpora
- PT Trans Rekan Media
- PT Trans Entertainment
- PT Trans Fashion Indonesia
- PT Trans Lifestyle
- PT Para Inti Energy
- PT Para Energy Investindo
- PT Trans Kalla Makassar
- PT Trans Studio
- PT Trans Ice
- PT Mega Auto Finance

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi :
(lanjutan)

- Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama (lanjutan)

- PT Para Bali Propertindo
- PT Mega Indah Propertindo
- PT CT Agro
- PT Kaltim CT Agro
- PT Kalbar CT Agro
- PT Kalteng CT Agro
- PT Metropolitan Retailmart
- PT Mega Finance
- PT Mega Asset Management
- PT PFI Mega Life Insurance
- PT Perkebunan Indonesia Lestari
- PT Perkebunan Inti Indonesia
- PT Vaya Tour
- PT Trans Digital Media
- PT Trans Mart
- PT Trans Grosir Indonesia
- PT Trans Retail Indonesia
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
- PT Arah Tumata
- PT Dian Abdi Nusa
- PT Wahana Kutai Kencana
- PT Trans Estate
- PT Trans Studio Balikpapan
- PT Trans Studio Jakarta
- PT Mega Indah Realty Development
- PT Rekreasindo Nusantara
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
- PT Para Rekan Investama
- PT Kaltim Hijau Makmur
- PT Lembah Sawit Subur
- PT Mahakam Hijau Makmur
- PT Trans E Produksi
- PT Indonusa Telemedia
- PT Trans News Corpora
- PT Detik Ini Juga
- PT Tama Komunika Persada
- PT Detik TV Indonesia
- PT Trans Burger
- PT Alfa Retailindo
- PT Trans Rekreasindo
- PT Trans Ritel Properti
- PT Trans Distributor
- PT Trans Importir
- PT Trans Indo Distributor
- PT Trans Indo Trading

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The nature of relationship with related parties :
(continued)

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders (continued)

- PT Para Bali Propertindo
- PT Mega Indah Propertindo
- PT CT Agro
- PT Kaltim CT Agro
- PT Kalbar CT Agro
- PT Kalteng CT Agro
- PT Metropolitan Retailmart
- PT Mega Finance
- PT Mega Asset Management
- PT PFI Mega Life Insurance
- PT Perkebunan Indonesia Lestari
- PT Perkebunan Inti Indonesia
- PT Vaya Tour
- PT Trans Digital Media
- PT Trans Mart
- PT Trans Grosir Indonesia
- PT Trans Retail Indonesia
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo
- PT Arah Tumata
- PT Dian Abdi Nusa
- PT Wahana Kutai Kencana
- PT Trans Estate
- PT Trans Studio Balikpapan
- PT Trans Studio Jakarta
- PT Mega Indah Realty Development
- PT Rekreasindo Nusantara
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
- PT Para Rekan Investama
- PT Kaltim Hijau Makmur
- PT Lembah Sawit Subur
- PT Mahakam Hijau Makmur
- PT Trans E Produksi
- PT Indonusa Telemedia
- PT Trans News Corpora
- PT Detik Ini Juga
- PT Tama Komunika Persada
- PT Detik TV Indonesia
- PT Trans Burger
- PT Alfa Retailindo
- PT Trans Rekreasindo
- PT Trans Ritel Properti
- PT Trans Distributor
- PT Trans Importir
- PT Trans Indo Distributor
- PT Trans Indo Trading

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi :
(lanjutan)

- Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama (lanjutan)

- PT Trans Indo Importir
- PT Trans Living Indonesia
- PT Transindo Digital Ritel
- PT Trans Event
- PT Kutai Agro Lestari
- PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
- PT Katingan Agro Resources
- PT CT Agro Sukabumi
- PT CT Global Resources
- PT Lembah Sawit Subur 2
- PT Lembah Sawit Subur 3
- PT Trans Visi Media
- PT Mega Capital Investama
- PT Metro Outlet Indonesia
- PT Trans F&B
- PT Trans Retail
- PT Trans Studio Semarang
- PT Trans Fashion
- PT Trans Properti Indonesia
- PT Trans Studio BSD
- PT CT Corp Infrastruktur Indonesia
- PT Trans Cibubur Property
- PT Trans Realty Development
- PT Citra Bangun Sarana
- PT Karya Tumbuh Bersama Indo
- PT Trans Food Oriental
- PT Trans Media Sosial
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis
- PT Trans Rasa Oriental
- PT Trans Rasa Nippon
- PT Trans Rasa Bali
- PT Trans Pizza Resto
- PT Manajemen Data Corpora
- PT Beautinesia Media Nusantara
- PT Daily Dinamika Kreasi
- PT Multi Citra Abadi
- PT Mahkota Dhuharifqi Mandiri Wisata
- PT Sistem Pembayaran Digital
- PT Vaya Micetama Servindo
- PT Vaya Transport
- PT Yatra Pratama Orient
- PT Ekosistem Kreatif Indonesia

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The nature of relationship with related parties :
(continued)

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders (continued)

- PT Trans Indo Importir
- PT Trans Living Indonesia
- PT Transindo Digital Ritel
- PT Trans Event
- PT Kutai Agro Lestari
- PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
- PT Katingan Agro Resources
- PT CT Agro Sukabumi
- PT CT Global Resources
- PT Lembah Sawit Subur 2
- PT Lembah Sawit Subur 3
- PT Trans Visi Media
- PT Mega Capital Investama
- PT Metro Outlet Indonesia
- PT Trans F&B
- PT Trans Retail
- PT Trans Studio Semarang
- PT Trans Fashion
- PT Trans Properti Indonesia
- PT Trans Studio BSD
- PT CT Corp Infrastruktur Indonesia
- PT Trans Cibubur Property
- PT Trans Realty Development
- PT Citra Bangun Sarana
- PT Karya Tumbuh Bersama Indo
- PT Trans Food Oriental
- PT Trans Media Sosial
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis
- PT Trans Rasa Oriental
- PT Trans Rasa Nippon
- PT Trans Rasa Bali
- PT Trans Pizza Resto
- PT Manajemen Data Corpora
- PT Beautinesia Media Nusantara
- PT Daily Dinamika Kreasi
- PT Multi Citra Abadi
- PT Mahkota Dhuharifqi Mandiri Wisata
- PT Sistem Pembayaran Digital
- PT Vaya Micetama Servindo
- PT Vaya Transport
- PT Yatra Pratama Orient
- PT Ekosistem Kreatif Indonesia

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi :
(lanjutan)

- Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama (lanjutan)

- PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk
- PT Vision Cinema Indonesia
- PT Vision Internet Indonesia
- PT Trans Properti Manajemen
- PT Private Investment Indonesia
- PT Pelabuhan Patimban International
- PT Allo Fresh Indonesia
- PT Trans TV Aceh
- PT Trans TV Ambon Ternate
- PT Trans TV Balikpapan
- PT Trans TV Batam Kendari
- PT Trans TV Bengkulu Jember
- PT Trans TV Bukittinggi Gorontalo
- PT Trans TV Cirebon Kediri
- PT Trans TV Denpasar Banjarmasin
- PT Trans TV Jambi Lampung
- PT Trans TV Jayapura Surabaya
- PT Trans TV Madiun Garut
- PT Trans TV Manokwari Kendari
- PT Trans TV Mataram Samarinda
- PT Trans TV Medan Palembang
- PT Trans TV Palangkaraya Palu
- PT Trans TV Pekanbaru Padang
- PT Trans TV Pontianak Manado
- PT Trans TV Semarang Makassar
- PT Trans TV Purwokerto Situbondo
- PT Trans TV Sukabumi Mamuju
- PT Trans TV Sumedang Pangkal Pinang
- PT Trans TV Tegal Malang
- PT Trans TIVI Banten Kaltara
- PT Trans TV Yogyakarta Bandung
- PT Detik TIVI Satu
- PT Detik TIVI Dua
- PT Detik TIVI Tiga
- PT Detik TIVI Empat
- PT Detik TIVI Lima
- PT Detik TIVI Enam
- PT Detik TIVI Tujuh
- PT Detik TIVI Delapan
- PT Detik TIVI Sembilan
- PT Detik TIVI Sepuluh
- PT Detik TIVI Sebelas
- PT Detik TIVI Dua Belas
- PT Detik TIVI Tujuh Belas
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Satu
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Dua
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Empat

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The nature of relationship with related parties :
(continued)

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders (continued)

- PT Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk
- PT Vision Cinema Indonesia
- PT Vision Internet Indonesia
- PT Trans Properti Manajemen
- PT Private Investment Indonesia
- PT Pelabuhan Patimban International
- PT Allo Fresh Indonesia
- PT Trans TV Aceh
- PT Trans TV Ambon Ternate
- PT Trans TV Balikpapan
- PT Trans TV Batam Kendari
- PT Trans TV Bengkulu Jember
- PT Trans TV Bukittinggi Gorontalo
- PT Trans TV Cirebon Kediri
- PT Trans TV Denpasar Banjarmasin
- PT Trans TV Jambi Lampung
- PT Trans TV Jayapura Surabaya
- PT Trans TV Madiun Garut
- PT Trans TV Manokwari Kendari
- PT Trans TV Mataram Samarinda
- PT Trans TV Medan Palembang
- PT Trans TV Palangkaraya Palu
- PT Trans TV Pekanbaru Padang
- PT Trans TV Pontianak Manado
- PT Trans TV Semarang Makassar
- PT Trans TV Purwokerto Situbondo
- PT Trans TV Sukabumi Mamuju
- PT Trans TV Sumedang Pangkal Pinang
- PT Trans TV Tegal Malang
- PT Trans TIVI Banten Kaltara
- PT Trans TV Yogyakarta Bandung
- PT Detik TIVI Satu
- PT Detik TIVI Dua
- PT Detik TIVI Tiga
- PT Detik TIVI Empat
- PT Detik TIVI Lima
- PT Detik TIVI Enam
- PT Detik TIVI Tujuh
- PT Detik TIVI Delapan
- PT Detik TIVI Sembilan
- PT Detik TIVI Sepuluh
- PT Detik TIVI Sebelas
- PT Detik TIVI Dua Belas
- PT Detik TIVI Tujuh Belas
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Satu
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Dua
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Empat

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi: (lanjutan)

- Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama (lanjutan)

- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Lima
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Tujuh
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Delapan Belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 1
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 2
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 3
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 4
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 5
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 6
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 7
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 8
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 9
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Sepuluh
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Sebelas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Dua belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Tiga belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Empat belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Lima Belas
- PT Transrekan Nusantara Enam belas
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 1
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 2
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 3
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 4
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 5
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 6
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 7
- PT Trans7 Tanah Datar Sukabumi
- PT Trans7 Yogyakarta Bandung
- PT Trans7 Balikpapan Palangkaraya
- PT Trans7 Aceh
- PT Trans7 Cirebon Kediri
- PT Trans7 Denpasar Banjarmasin
- PT Trans7 Purwokerto Jember
- PT Trans7 Lampung Pekanbaru
- PT Trans7 Bengkulu Jambi
- PT Trans7 Surabaya Manado
- PT Trans7 Tegal Malang
- PT Trans Impor Indonesia
- PT Trans Fashion Impor
- CT Global Finance PTe. Ltd
- Mintville Corporation
- Finegold Resources Ltd
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Enam
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Delapan
- PT Trans7 Banten Kaltara
- PT Trans7 Kendari Manokwari
- PT Trans7 Medan Palembang

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The nature of relationship with related parties: (continued)

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders (continued)

- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Lima
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Tujuh
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Delapan Belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 1
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 2
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 3
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 4
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 5
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 6
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 7
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 8
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara 9
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Sepuluh
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Sebelas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Dua belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Tiga belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Empat belas
- PT Trans Rekan Nusantara Lima Belas
- PT Transrekan Nusantara Enam belas
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 1
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 2
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 3
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 4
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 5
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 6
- PT Trans Media Nusantara 7
- PT Trans7 Tanah Datar Sukabumi
- PT Trans7 Yogyakarta Bandung
- PT Trans7 Balikpapan Palangkaraya
- PT Trans7 Aceh
- PT Trans7 Cirebon Kediri
- PT Trans7 Denpasar Banjarmasin
- PT Trans7 Purwokerto Jember
- PT Trans7 Lampung Pekanbaru
- PT Trans7 Bengkulu Jambi
- PT Trans7 Surabaya Manado
- PT Trans7 Tegal Malang
- PT Trans Impor Indonesia
- PT Trans Fashion Impor
- CT Global Finance PTe. Ltd
- Mintville Corporation
- Finegold Resources Ltd
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Enam
- PT Trans Berita Bisnis Delapan
- PT Trans7 Banten Kaltara
- PT Trans7 Kendari Manokwari
- PT Trans7 Medan Palembang

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI
(lanjutan)

Sifat hubungan dengan pihak berelasi: (lanjutan)

- Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama (lanjutan)

- PT Trans7 Madiun Garut
- PT Trans7 Sumedang Situbondo
- PT Trans7 Pangkal Pinang Mamuju
- PT Trans7 Semarang Makassar
- PT Trans7 Padang Aceh
- PT Trans7 Ambon Ternate
- PT Trans7 Pontianak Samarinda
- PT Trans7 Palu Gorontalo
- PT Trans7 Kupang Jayapura
- PT Trans7 Batam Mataram
- PT Trans News Production
- Female Daily Pte. Ltd
- Global Air Pte. Ltd
- Pacific Air Holdings Ltd
- Czar Aviation (Bvi) Limited

- Hubungan keluarga dekat pengendali

PT Para Duta Bangsa

- Manajemen Kunci

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Bank telah memberikan remunerasi, tunjangan dan fasilitas lainnya kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris yang dicatat sebagai bagian dari beban gaji dan tunjangan lainnya (Catatan 33).

40. MASALAH HUKUM

Antara April 2009 sampai dengan Juli 2010, telah terjadi pembobolan dana PT Elnusa Tbk sebesar Rp111.000 dengan melibatkan oknum Bank maupun oknum PT Elnusa Tbk dan pihak-pihak lainnya.

Terhadap kejadian tersebut telah menimbulkan kasus-kasus sebagai berikut:

a. Kasus Tindak Pidana Korupsi

Dalam perkara tindak pidana korupsi pihak Kejaksaan, berdasarkan hasil penyidikannya, mengindikasikan adanya korupsi dana PT Elnusa Tbk di Bank yang melibatkan oknum dari PT Elnusa Tbk sendiri. Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan di tingkat Pengadilan Negeri,

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES
(continued)

The nature of relationship with related parties: (continued)

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders (continued)

- PT Trans7 Madiun Garut
- PT Trans7 Sumedang Situbondo
- PT Trans7 Pangkal Pinang Mamuju
- PT Trans7 Semarang Makassar
- PT Trans7 Padang Aceh
- PT Trans7 Ambon Ternate
- PT Trans7 Pontianak Samarinda
- PT Trans7 Palu Gorontalo
- PT Trans7 Kupang Jayapura
- PT Trans7 Batam Mataram
- PT Trans News Production
- Female Daily Pte. Ltd
- Global Air Pte. Ltd
- Pacific Air Holdings Ltd
- Czar Aviation (Bvi) Limited

- Related to close family member of controller

PT Para Duta Bangsa

- Key Management

In the ordinary course of its business, the Bank has given remuneration, other allowances and benefits to Directors and Board of Commissioners which were recorded as part of salary expenses and other allowances (Note 33).

40. LEGAL MATTERS

Between April 2009 and July 2010, there was a fraud case of PT Elnusa Tbk fund amounting to Rp111,000 involving officers of the Bank and also personnel of PT Elnusa Tbk and other parties.

The incident has led to the following cases:

a. The Corruption Case

In the criminal corruption case, the Indonesian attorney, based on its investigation indicated that there is a fund corruption occurred in Bank, involving the personnel from PT Elnusa Tbk itself. Based on the investigation in the Indonesian District

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Terhadap kejadian tersebut telah menimbulkan kasus-kasus sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

a. Kasus Tindak Pidana Korupsi (lanjutan)

Pengadilan Tinggi dan di tingkat Kasasi terbukti bahwa kasus ini adalah merupakan tindak pidana korupsi. Kasus ini telah diproses hingga tingkat Mahkamah Agung R.I. yang artinya terhadap perkara tersebut telah mempunyai kekuatan tetap dan mengikat (*final and binding*) dan karenanya pihak Kejaksaan wajib untuk segera melaksanakan (eksekusi) terhadap keputusan tersebut.

Keputusan tersebut diputuskan pada tanggal 29 Agustus 2012 melalui Rapat Permusyawaratan Mahkamah Agung R.I., dimana Mahkamah Agung telah memutuskan dan menyatakan Para Terdakwa bersalah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum berupa tindak pidana korupsi dan wajib untuk mengembalikan dana (yang di korupsinya) kepada Negara cq PT Elnusa Tbk.

Atas putusan tersebut Kejaksaan Negeri selaku pihak eksekutor/pelaksana eksekusi, wajib menjalankan proses eksekusi terhadap seluruh barang atau harta kekayaan yang telah disita oleh pengadilan untuk kemudian dilakukan pelelangan dan hasilnya masing-masing akan diserahkan kepada Negara cq PT Elnusa Tbk. Apabila harta kekayaan yang disita ternyata tidak mencukupi untuk mengembalikan dana PT Elnusa Tbk yang dikorupsi, maka pihak Kejaksaan akan melakukan perampasan dan penyitaan terhadap seluruh harta kekayaan para terdakwa/terpidana guna mengembalikan dana yang dikorupsinya tersebut kepada Negara cq PT Elnusa Tbk.

Bahwa kemudian salah satu terdakwa dalam kasus tipikor yakni Santun Nainggolan, telah mengajukan upaya hukum Peninjauan Kembali kepada Mahkamah Agung R.I. terhadap putusan kasasi dalam perkara tipikor tersebut, Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia pada tanggal 6 Januari 2016 telah memutuskan Menolak Permohonan Peninjauan Kembali dari Santun Nainggolan.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan ini, tidak terdapat informasi baru terkait kasus tindak pidana korupsi ini.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

The incident has led to the following cases (continued):

a. The Corruption Case (continued)

Court, High Court and Court of Cassation, it was proven that this current case is indeed a corruption. This case has been processed up to Indonesia Supreme Court of Justice, which means this case has a fixed and binding power and because of that, the attorney must execute the final verdict regarding the case.

The verdict was decided on August 29, 2012 through the Consultative Meeting of Indonesia Supreme Court of Justice whereby the court decided and verdict all the defendants as guilty of violating the law on corruption and were required to return all the money to the State and PT Elnusa Tbk.

Based on the verdict of district attorneys as the executor of the verdict, they must exercise the execution process to all the material or money that had been confiscated by court which will be auctioned whereby the proceeds therein would be returned to the State and PT Elnusa Tbk. If the confiscated material is not enough to cover the corruption amount that need to be returned to PT Elnusa Tbk, the court will seize and confiscate all the property that are owned by the defendant in order to return the fund that has been corrupted to the State and PT Elnusa Tbk.

Eventually, one of the defendant in corruption case, namely Santun Nainggolan, has submitted a legal effort of Judicial Review to Indonesia Supreme Court of Justice in response to the Cassation's decision in the corruption case, Indonesia Supreme Court of Justice on January 6, 2016 decided to decline the appeal of Judicial Review from Santun Nainggolan.

Until the completion date of these financial statements, there is no information update regarding this corruption case.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Terhadap kejadian tersebut telah menimbulkan kasus-kasus sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

b. Kasus Perdata

Bank telah menjadi pihak tergugat dalam kasus perdata yang diajukan oleh PT Elnusa Tbk (pihak penggugat), dimana penggugat mengajukan gugatan perbuatan melawan hukum terhadap Bank karena adanya pemalsuan sertifikat deposito berjangka dengan gugatan material sebesar Rp111.000. Pada tanggal 22 Maret 2012, Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan mengabulkan sebagian gugatan penggugat dan menghukum Bank untuk mengembalikan dana milik penggugat beserta sejumlah bunga tertentu.

Terkait dengan keputusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan tersebut, Bank telah mengajukan upaya hukum hingga peninjauan kembali ke Mahkamah Agung R.I. yang berakhir dengan penolakan dan guna mempertahankan haknya, Bank pada tanggal 19 September 2016 telah mengajukan gugatan perlawanan melalui Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan atas permohonan eksekusi yang diajukan oleh PT Elnusa Tbk yang dilanjutkan dengan pengajuan banding ke Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta, dimana memori banding tersebut diterima pada tanggal 8 Desember 2017. Hingga saat ini proses peradilan masih berjalan dalam tahap pemeriksaan di tingkat banding di Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta.

Pada tanggal 10 Mei 2017, melalui surat No. W10-U3/1882/Hk.02/5/2017 Perihal Penundaan Lelang, Ketua Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan telah menunda pelaksanaan (eksekusi) lelang (hingga pemberitahuan lebih lanjut dari Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan) dikarenakan masih adanya perkara perlawanan yang masih berjalan dan adanya upaya perdamaian yang sedang berlangsung.

Bahwa Mahkamah Agung dalam putusannya terhadap perkara tipikor menyatakan bahwa para terpidana dinyatakan bersalah telah melakukan perbuatan melanggar hukum berupa tindak pidana korupsi dan karenanya masing-masing pelaku dihukum penjara sesuai dengan tingkat perbuatannya dan pada saat yang bersamaan para terpidana wajib untuk mengembalikan dan membayar ganti rugi/denda kepada Negara cq. PT Elnusa Tbk. Di lain pihak dalam perkara gugatan perdata yang diajukan PT Elnusa Tbk, Bank dinyatakan telah melakukan perbuatan melanggar hukum dan wajib untuk membayar kepada PT Elnusa Tbk sebesar Rp111.000.

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

The incident has led to the following cases (continued):

b. Civil Case

The Bank has been the defendant of the civil case against PT Elnusa Tbk (the plaintiff), in which the plaintiff filed a case against law towards the Bank due to an indication of certification of deposit forgery amounting to Rp111,000. On March 22, 2012, the South Jakarta District Court of Justice granted the plaintiff charges and obligated the Bank to return the plaintiff's fund plus a certain amount of interest.

In relation to the decision of the South Jakarta District Court, the Bank filed a legal appeal up to judicial review to the Indonesia Supreme Court which resulted in rejection of the judicial review submitted by the Bank and to protect its right, the Bank, on September 19, 2016 had filed a tierce opposition through South Jakarta District Court against execution appeal filed by PT Elnusa Tbk which has been followed by an appeal to the Jakarta High Court, in which an appeal was received on December 8, 2017. Until now, the judicial process is on the stage examination at appeal level in DKI Jakarta High Court.

On May 10, 2017, through letter No. W10-U3/1882/Hk.02/5/2017 Regarding the Postponed Auction, the Head of South Jakarta District Court has postponed the execution of the auction (until further notice from the South Jakarta District Court) due to the ongoing tierce opposition and peaceful settlement effort.

The Supreme Court, in its decision towards the corruption case decided that the defendants were found guilty of committing unlawful action of corruption and because of that, each of the defendants will be sentenced to imprisonment which terms was parallel to level of action taken. At the same time, all the defendants must return and pay compensations to the State and PT Elnusa Tbk. While in the civil case submitted by PT Elnusa Tbk, the Bank is found guilty of committing unlawful action and is required to pay the fine of Rp111,000 to PT Elnusa Tbk.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Terhadap kejadian tersebut telah menimbulkan kasus-kasus sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

b. Kasus Perdata (lanjutan)

Bahwa Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan beberapa waktu yang lalu telah mengumumkan akan melakukan lelang terhadap obyek sita jaminan, akan tetapi kemudian sebelum lelang dilaksanakan, Ketua Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan mengeluarkan Penetapan menunda eksekusi lelang, antara lain dengan alasan masih berjalannya proses Gugatan Perlawanan sebagaimana diuraikan diatas hingga selesai atau kedua belah pihak melakukan perdamaian atas kasus tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan kasus di atas, Bank memenuhi permintaan dari Bank Indonesia antara lain untuk membentuk dana cadangan dalam escrow account sebesar Rp111.000 sampai sengketa tersebut selesai (Catatan 14).

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

The incident has led to the following cases (continued):

b. Civil Case (continued)

On that time, the South Jakarta District Court has announced that it will conduct an auction against the object of confiscation, but then before the auction is held, the Head of South Jakarta District Court issued a Stipulation to postpone the execution of the auction, until the settlement of the ongoing process of Resistance Lawsuit, as described above, or peaceful settlement from both parties.

In relation to the case above, the Bank has received a request from Bank Indonesia to, among others, create an escrow account amounting to Rp111,000 until the disputes are settled (Note 14).

41. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING

Posisi aset (sebelum dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

41. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Monetary asset (before deducting the allowance for impairment losses) and liability position denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31					
	2022	2021			
Aset			Assets		
Kas (Catatan 4)	212.024	149.723	Cash (Note 4)		
Giro pada Bank Indonesia (Catatan 5)	636.711	885.080	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia (Note 5)		
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	732.709	727.122	Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)		
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7)	1.665.722	712.625	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks (Note 7)		
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	208.688	170.358	Securities (Note 8)		
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 10)	10.119	50.532	Derivatives receivable (Note 10)		
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11)	12.324.578	17.328.243	Loans (Note 11)		
Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12)	53.031	209.189	Acceptance receivable (Note 12)		
Aset lain-lain (Catatan 14)	46.906	55.736	Other assets (Note 14)		
Total	15.890.488	20.288.608	Total		
Liabilitas			Liabilities		
Liabilitas segera	6.304	2.930	Obligations due immediately		
Simpanan dari nasabah (Catatan 16, 17 dan 18)	12.876.010	20.343.804	Deposit from customers (Notes 16, 17 and 18)		
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 19)	394.597	500.853	Deposits from other banks (Note 19)		
Liabilitas derivatif (Catatan 10)	66.818	27.895	Derivatives payable (Note 10)		
Utang akseptasi (Catatan 12)	53.031	209.189	Acceptance payable (Note 12)		
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24)	157.384	27.590	Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24)		
Pinjaman diterima (Catatan 22)	856.213	285.050	Fund borrowings (Note 22)		
Total	14.410.357	21.397.311	Total		
Posisi aset (liabilitas) - neto	1.480.131	(1.108.703)	Asset (Liabilities) position - net		

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

41. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING (lanjutan)

41. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY (continued)

Posisi Devisa Neto ("PDN") Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

The Bank's Net Open Position ("NOP") was as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Mata uang asing (dalam nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (in full amount)		Ekuivalen Rupiah/Equivalent in Rupiah		Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position	
	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities		
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.127.463.056	1.127.847.266	17.551.781	17.557.762	5.981	United States Dollar
Yen Jepang	1.370.255.697	1.455.678.373	161.430	171.493	10.063	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	10.458.313	10.934.022	121.242	126.757	5.515	Singapore Dollar
Euro Eropa	11.768.779	12.208.792	195.147	202.443	7.296	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	5.645.938	6.155.767	11.272	12.290	1.018	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Selandia Baru	962.762	710.515	9.484	6.999	2.485	New Zealand Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	6.457.514	6.538.189	121.311	122.827	1.516	Great Britain Poundsterling
Yuan China	10.779.209	6.958.333	24.134	15.579	8.555	Chinese Yuan
Franc Swiss	134.109	132.412	2.257	2.228	29	Swiss Franc
Dolar Australia	28.672.377	28.570.674	302.720	301.646	1.074	Australian Dollar
			18.500.778	18.520.024	43.532	
Total Modal Tier I dan Tier II bulan Desember 2022, setelah dikurangi dengan modal pengurang					20.571.769	Total Tier I and Tier II Capital of December 2022 net of capital deduction
Rasio PDN					0,21%	NOP Ratio

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Mata uang asing (dalam nilai penuh)/ Foreign currencies (in full amount)		Ekuivalen Rupiah/Equivalent in Rupiah		Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position	
	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities		
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.693.890.727	1.697.247.953	24.142.178	24.190.027	47.849	United States Dollar
Yen Jepang	1.419.714.198	1.567.736.288	175.718	194.039	18.321	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	9.940.488	10.395.921	104.919	109.726	4.807	Singapore Dollar
Euro Eropa	25.183.183	25.148.494	405.763	405.204	559	European Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	2.543.150	3.119.091	4.649	5.702	1.053	Hong Kong Dollar
Dolar Selandia Baru	143.561	235.442	1.397	2.291	894	New Zealand Dollar
Poundsterling Inggris	5.869.003	5.833.603	112.983	112.302	681	Great Britain Poundsterling
Yuan China	592.405	3.542.281	1.324	7.919	6.595	Chinese Yuan
Franc Swiss	319.369	72.088	4.978	1.124	3.854	Swiss Franc
Dolar Australia	25.341.072	25.171.899	262.194	260.444	1.750	Australian Dollar
			25.216.103	25.288.778	86.363	
Total Modal Tier I dan Tier II bulan Desember 2021, setelah dikurangi dengan modal pengurang					19.026.087	Total Tier I and Tier II Capital of December 2021 net of capital deduction
Rasio PDN					0,45%	NOP Ratio

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. PDN Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 telah memenuhi ketentuan BI.

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 at the most 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. The NOP of the Bank as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is in compliance with BI regulations.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

42. KEGIATAN WALI AMANAT

Bank memperoleh izin untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan usaha sebagai wali amanat dari BAPEPAM-LK berdasarkan surat keputusan No. 20/STTD-WA/PM/2000 pada tanggal 2 Agustus 2000. Jasa-jasa yang dilakukan oleh Bank sebagai wali amanat adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Mewakili kepentingan pemegang obligasi baik di dalam dan di luar pengadilan dalam melakukan tindakan hukum yang berkaitan dengan kepentingan pemegang obligasi;
- b. Menyampaikan informasi lengkap secara terbuka mengenai kualifikasinya sebagai Wali Amanat dalam prospektus;
- c. Memberikan laporan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Bursa Efek dan pemegang obligasi baik secara langsung atau melalui Bursa Efek dalam hal emiten telah cidera janji atau terjadi keadaan yang dapat membahayakan kepentingan pemegang obligasi;
- d. Melakukan pengawasan atau pemantauan secara berkala mengenai perkembangan pengelolaan usaha emiten berdasarkan laporan keuangan atau laporan lainnya; dan
- e. Memberikan nasehat yang diperlukan emiten sehubungan dengan perjanjian perwaliamanatan.

Pada tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2022, Bank bertindak sebagai Wali Amanat atas 103 emisi obligasi, 37 emisi *Medium-Term Notes* dan 30 emisi sukuk sedangkan pada tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2021, Bank bertindak sebagai Wali Amanat atas 113 emisi obligasi, 66 emisi *Medium-Term Notes* dan 29 emisi sukuk. Jumlah nilai obligasi yang diterbitkan adalah sebesar Rp108.020.374 dan USD23.333 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2022 dan sebesar Rp114.605.439 dan USD25.000 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2021.

43. KEGIATAN JASA KUSTODIAN

Bank dapat bertindak sebagai Bank Kustodian berdasarkan surat izin dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan No. KEP-01/PM/Kstd/2001 tanggal 18 Januari 2001.

42. TRUSTEESHIP ACTIVITIES

The Bank was granted with the license to conduct trusteeship activity from BAPEPAM-LK based on the decision letter No. 20/STTD-WA/PM/2000 dated August 2, 2000. The services provided by the Bank as a trustee are as follows:

- a. Represents the bondholders in any court and outside the court on any legal actions that are related to the bondholders' interest;
- b. Submits complete information concerning its qualification as Trustee in the prospectus;
- c. Reports directly to Financial Services Authority, Stock Exchange and to the bondholders, directly or through Stock Exchange when the issuer has not complied with the agreement or any condition that will be disadvantageous to the bondholders;
- d. Perform periodic monitoring or supervision on the development of the issuer's business based on financial reports or others reports; and
- e. Provides necessary advisory services to issuer in connection with the trusteeship agreement.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Bank acted as Trustee for 103 bonds issuance, 37 *Medium-Term Notes* Issuance and 30 sukuk Issuance while for the year ended December 31, 2021, the Bank acted as Trustee for 113 bonds issuance, 66 *Medium-Term Notes* Issuance and 29 sukuk. The total value of the bonds issued amounted to Rp108,020,374 and USD23,333 up to December 31, 2022 and Rp114,605,439 and USD25,000 up to December 31, 2021.

43. CUSTODIAN SERVICES ACTIVITIES

The Bank is allowed to act as Custodian Bank based on the license from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency and Financial Institution based on the letter No. KEP-01/PM/Kstd/2001 dated January 18, 2001.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

43. KEGIATAN JASA KUSTODIAN (lanjutan)

Jasa-jasa kustodian yang diberikan Bank terdiri dari:

- Kustodian Umum meliputi:
 - *Safekeeping* (penyimpanan dan pengadministrasian efek-efek)
 - *Settlement & transaction handling* (penanganan dan penyelesaian transaksi penjualan/pembelian efek-efek)
 - *Corporate action* (pengurusan hak-hak nasabah sehubungan dengan kepemilikan efek-efek nasabah)
 - *Proxy* (mewakili nasabah dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham berdasarkan surat kuasa)
 - Pelaporan
- Kustodian Reksa Dana meliputi:
 - *Unit Registry* (pencatatan dan pengadministrasian unit reksa dana)
 - *Fund Accounting* (penitipan kolektif, pengadministrasian portofolio reksa dana dan penghitungan Nilai Aset Bersih)
 - Pelaporan
 - Penyimpanan efek-efek lain sesuai peraturan yang berlaku

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, nilai portofolio dalam administrasi kustodian Bank masing-masing sebesar Rp44.723.440 dan Rp53.748.871.

44. PENGUKURAN NILAI WAJAR

Tabel dibawah menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar dari semua aset dan liabilitas keuangan disajikan per kategori dari instrumen keuangan. Nilai wajar yang diungkapkan adalah berdasarkan informasi relevan yang tersedia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini.

	31 Desember/December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value
Aset Keuangan				
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi				
Efek-efek	1.520.017	1.520.017	857.899	857.899
Tagihan derivatif	10.119	10.119	50.532	50.532
	1.530.136	1.530.136	908.431	908.431

43. CUSTODIAN SERVICES ACTIVITIES (continued)

The custodian services provided by the Bank are as follows:

- General Custody encompasses:
 - *Safekeeping* (storage and administration of securities)
 - *Settlement & transaction handling* (handling and settlement of the transaction of sales/purchases of securities)
 - *Corporate action* (handling customer's rights in relation with the ownership of securities)
 - *Proxy* (as a customer representative at the General Meeting of Shareholders based on powers of attorney)
 - *Reporting*
- Mutual Fund Custody encompasses:
 - *Registry Unit* (registration and administration of mutual fund unit)
 - *Fund Accounting* (collective custody, mutual fund administration and portfolio Net Asset Value calculation)
 - *Reporting*
 - *Storage of other securities in compliance with the prevailing regulations*

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the value of the portfolio under administration of the Bank's custodian amounted to Rp44,723,440 and Rp53,748,871, respectively.

44. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The table below summarizes the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets and liabilities presented per category of financial instruments. The fair values disclosed are based on relevant information available as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after this date.

Financial Assets
Fair value through profit or loss
Securities
Derivative receivable

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

44. PENGUKURAN NILAI WAJAR (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar dari semua aset dan liabilitas keuangan disajikan per kategori dari instrumen keuangan. Nilai wajar yang diungkapkan adalah berdasarkan informasi relevan yang tersedia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini. (lanjutan)

44. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The next table summarises the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets and liabilities presented per category of financial instruments. The fair values disclosed are based on relevant information available as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after this date. (continued)

		31 Desember/December 31					
		2022		2021			
		Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value		
Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)						Financial Assets (continued)	
Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan						Fair value through other	
Komprehensif lain						comprehensive income	
Efek-efek	37.657.009	37.657.009		24.829.368	24.829.368	Securities	
Biaya perolehan yang						Amortized cost	
Diamortisasi						Cash	
Kas	901.616	901.616		900.919	900.919	Current accounts with	
Giro pada						Bank Indonesia	
Bank Indonesia	8.691.986	8.691.986		6.126.614	6.126.614	Current accounts with	
						other banks	
Giro pada bank lain	757.620	757.620		751.893	751.893	Placements with Bank	
Penempatan pada Bank						Indonesia and other banks	
Indonesia dan bank lain	9.164.176	9.164.176		9.810.711	9.810.711	Securities purchased under	
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan						agreement to resell	
janji dijual kembali	3.254.705	3.254.705		19.786.320	19.786.320	Loans	
Kredit yang diberikan	69.717.327	70.710.912		60.170.276	60.077.667	Acceptances receivable	
Tagihan akseptasi	52.965	52.965		525.392	525.392	Other assets - net ^{*)}	
Aset lain-lain - net ^{*)}	1.348.412	1.348.412		1.111.186	1.111.186		
	93.888.807	94.882.392		99.183.311	99.090.212		
Total	133.075.952	134.069.537		124.921.110	124.828.501	Total	
Liabilitas Keuangan						Financial Liabilities	
Nilai wajar melalui						Fair value through	
laba rugi						profit or loss	
Liabilitas derivatif	66.818	66.818		27.895	27.895	Derivatives payable	
Diukur pada biaya						Measured at	
perolehan diamortisasi						amortized cost	
Liabilitas segera	245.593	245.593		169.559	169.559	Obligations due immediately	
Simpanan nasabah						Deposits from customers	
Giro	12.818.842	12.818.842		16.359.810	16.359.810	Current accounts	
Tabungan	14.731.561	14.731.561		14.451.425	14.451.425	Savings deposits	
Deposito berjangka	75.399.264	75.399.264		68.095.776	68.095.776	Time deposits	
Simpanan dari bank lain						Deposits from other banks	
Call money	389.188	389.188		998.838	998.838	Call money	
Giro	574.181	574.181		49.597	49.597	Current accounts	
Tabungan	116.921	116.921		208.719	208.719	Savings deposits	
Deposito berjangka	466.406	466.406		1.006.528	1.006.528	Time deposits	
Utang akseptasi	53.031	53.031		525.823	525.823	Acceptances payable	
Pinjaman yang diterima	1.856.213	1.856.213		285.050	285.050	Fund Borrowings	
Obligasi subordinasi - neto	50.000	50.000		50.000	50.000	Subordinated bonds - net	
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan						Securities sold under	
janji dibeli kembali	13.263.387	13.263.387		10.158.035	10.158.035	repurchased agreements	
Beban yang masih harus						Accrued expenses	
dibayar dan liabilitas						and other liabilities ^{**)}	
lain-lain ^{**)}	422.597	422.597		844.018	844.018		
	120.387.184	120.387.184		113.203.178	113.203.178		
Total	120.454.002	120.454.002		113.231.073	113.231.073	Total	

^{*)} Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

^{**)} Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari utang bunga, kewajiban pembelian surat berharga dan setoran jaminan.

^{*)} Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

^{**)} Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of interest payables, liabilities from purchase of securities and security deposits.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

44. PENGUKURAN NILAI WAJAR (lanjutan)

Berikut metode dan asumsi yang digunakan untuk perkiraan nilai wajar:

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu selain derivatif dan kredit yang diberikan mendekati nilai tercatat karena instrumen keuangan tersebut memiliki jangka waktu jatuh tempo yang singkat dan/atau suku bunganya sering ditinjau ulang.

Nilai wajar tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif dihitung berdasarkan metodologi yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2i dan 10.

Nilai wajar dari kredit yang diberikan dinilai menggunakan diskonto arus kas berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga pasar terkini.

Bank 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 di bawah ini menunjukkan aset dan liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hirarki nilai wajar:

44. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value:

Fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities other than derivatives and loans are approximately the same with their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments and/or repriced frequently.

The fair value of derivative receivable and payable are calculated based on methodology as disclosed in Notes 2i and 10.

The fair value of loans are determined by discounting cash flows using current market interest rate.

The Bank 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 table below show the assets and liabilities measured at fair value categorized according to the fair value hierarchy:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
	Nilai wajar/Fair value				
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar					Assets measured at fair value
Efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi	1.520.017	1.520.017	-	-	Securities at fair value through profit and loss
Tagihan derivatif	10.119	-	10.119	-	Derivative receivable
Efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	37.657.009	37.657.009	-	-	Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income
Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar	39.187.145	39.177.026	10.119	-	Total assets measured at fair value
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan					Assets for which fair value are disclosed
Kredit yang diberikan	69.717.327	-	70.430.078	280.834	Loans
Agunan yang diambil alih	1.391.294	-	-	1.391.294	Foreclosed assets
Aset tetap	6.161.272	-	-	6.161.272	Fixed Assets
Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	77.269.893	-	70.430.078	7.833.400	Total assets for which fair value are disclosed
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar					Liabilities measured at fair value
Liabilitas derivatif	66.818	-	66.818	-	Derivative payable
Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar	66.818	-	66.818	-	Total liabilities measured at fair value

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

44. PENGUKURAN NILAI WAJAR (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan aset dan liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan hirarki nilai wajar: (lanjutan)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021				
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/Fair value		
		Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3
Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar				
Efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi	857.899	857.899	-	-
Tagihan derivatif	50.532	-	50.532	-
Efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain	24.829.368	24.829.368	-	-
Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar	25.737.799	25.687.267	50.532	-
Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan				
Kredit yang diberikan	60.170.276	-	59.908.574	169.093
Agunan yang diambil alih	1.332.331	-	-	1.332.331
Aset tetap	5.434.651	-	-	5.434.651
Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan	66.937.258	-	59.908.574	6.936.075
Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar				
Liabilitas derivatif	27.895	-	27.895	-
Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar	27.895	-	27.895	-

Assets measured at fair value

Securities at fair value through profit and loss
Derivative receivable

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Total assets measured at fair value

Assets for which fair value are disclosed

Loans
Foreclosed assets
Fixed Assets

Total assets for which fair value are disclosed

Liabilities measured at fair value
Derivative payable

Total liabilities measured at fair value

Nilai wajar dari tanah dan bangunan dihitung dengan menggunakan pendekatan perbandingan pasar, pendekatan pendapatan, dan pendekatan biaya yang dihasilkan oleh aset.

Tidak terdapat perpindahan antar tingkat selama tahun berjalan.

Fair values of land and buildings are calculated using the comparable market approach, income approach and cost approach.

There were no transfer between level during the year.

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

a. Pendahuluan dan Gambaran Umum

Bank mengimplementasikan kebijakan manajemen risiko sesuai dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 18/POJK.03/2016 dan Surat Edaran OJK Nomor 34/SEOJK/032016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum serta mengacu juga pada peraturan internal mengenai kebijakan manajemen risiko.

Bertolak dari ketentuan tersebut serta kebutuhan internal Bank, maka Bank telah melaksanakan manajemen risiko sesuai dengan cakupan aktivitasnya. Guna menyempurnakan pelaksanaan manajemen risiko, Bank selalu mengembangkan tools dan/atau metodologi yang digunakan, mengevaluasi dan memperbaiki setiap

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Introduction and Overviews

The Bank implements risk management policy in accordance with Indonesia Financial Services Authority No. 18/POJK.03/2016 and 34/SEOJK/032016 on "Application of Risk Management for Commercial Bank" and also refers to internal regulations regarding risk management policies.

Starting from this regulated policy as well as internal requirement, the Bank has implemented risk management in accordance with the scope of their activities. In order to enhance the implementation of risk management, the Bank always develops tools and/or methodology that are used, evaluate and correct any weakness in the process,

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

a. Pendahuluan dan Gambaran Umum (lanjutan)

kelemahan pada proses, maupun terhadap pengembangan sumber daya manusia sebagai kunci implementasi manajemen risiko. Hal ini penting dilakukan mengingat faktor risiko yang memiliki sifat dinamis mengikuti perkembangan praktek bisnis perbankan itu sendiri.

Upaya perbaikan implementasi manajemen risiko tersebut difokuskan pada lima hal utama, yaitu Identifikasi, Pengukuran, Pengawasan, Pengendalian, dan Pelaporan.

Bank memiliki eksposur terhadap risiko-risiko instrumen keuangan sebagai berikut:

- Risiko Kredit
- Risiko Pasar
- Risiko Likuiditas
- Risiko Operasional

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko

Manajemen risiko Bank dikelola oleh Direktorat Risiko dengan didukung oleh unit kerja dibawahnya. Ada 12 (dua belas) Unit Kerja pendukung Direktorat Risiko, yaitu:

- *Operational Risk Management*
- *Credit Risk Management*
- *Market, Liquidity, & Integrated Risk Management*
- *IT & Cyber Risk Management*
- *National Credit Review, Restructure & Control*
- *National Credit Appraisal*
- *Credit Collection & Remedial*
- *Credit Asset Recovery*
- *Collection Strategy & Support*
- *Credit Card & Personal Loan Collection*
- *Credit Card & Personal Loan Remedial*
- *Credit Card & Personal Loan Recovery*

Manajemen telah membentuk komite-komite yang membantu Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dalam penerapan manajemen risiko, yaitu:

- Komite Pemantau Risiko
- Komite Audit
- Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi
- Komite Manajemen Risiko
- Komite Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi
- Komite Produk
- Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan
- Komite Teknologi Informasi
- Komite Aset dan Liabilitas ("ALCO")
- Komite Sumber Daya Manusia
- Komite Manajemen Krisis

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. *Introduction and Overviews (continued)*

and the development of human resources as the key to the implementation of risk management. It is important considering that risk factors inline with the the dynamic nature of the development on the banking business practice itself.

The effort of improving the implementation of risk management is focused on five main points, namely Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, Control, and Reporting.

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- *Credit Risk*
- *Market Risk*
- *Liquidity Risk*
- *Operational Risk*

b. *Risk Management Framework*

Risk management of the Bank is manage by the control of Risk Directorate. There are 12 (twelve) Units under Risk Directorate:

- *Operational Risk Management*
- *Credit Risk Management*
- *Market, Liquidity, & Integrated Risk Management*
- *IT & Cyber Risk Management*
- *National Credit Review, Restructure & Control*
- *National Credit Appraisal*
- *Credit Collection & Remedial*
- *Credit Asset Recovery*
- *Collection Strategy & Support*
- *Credit Card & Personal Loan Collection*
- *Credit Card & Personal Loan Remedial*
- *Credit Card & Personal Loan Recovery*

The management has established committees which are responsible to assist the Boards of Commissioners and Directors for managing the Bank's risk management, these are:

- *Risk Oversight Committee*
- *Audit Committee*
- *Remuneration and Nomination Committee*
- *Risk Management Committee*
- *Integrated Risk Management Committee*
- *Product Committee*
- *Credit Policy Committee*
- *Information Technology Committee*
- *Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO")*
- *Human Resources Committee*
- *Crisis Management Committee*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Komite-komite ini bertanggung jawab untuk mengembangkan dan memantau kebijakan manajemen risiko Bank pada masing-masing area. Komite-komite tersebut melaporkan aktivitas mereka secara berkala kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Kebijakan manajemen risiko Bank dibentuk untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa risiko-risiko yang dihadapi Bank, untuk menentukan batasan dan pengendalian risiko yang sesuai dan untuk mengawasi risiko yang sesuai dan kepatuhan terhadap batasan yang telah ditetapkan. Kebijakan dan sistem manajemen risiko dikaji secara berkala untuk mencerminkan perubahan pada kondisi pasar, produk dan jasa yang ditawarkan. Bank melalui pelatihan serta standar dan prosedur pengelolaan, berusaha untuk mengembangkan lingkungan pengendalian yang teratur dan konstruktif, dimana seluruh karyawan memahami peran dan tanggung jawab mereka.

Bank menerapkan pengelolaan risiko yang efektif, dimana praktek-praktek yang sehat melekat pada sistem utama dan proses bisnis yang ada di Bank yang memungkinkan pengelolaan manajemen risiko oleh masing-masing satuan bisnis karena pengelolaan risiko adalah tanggung jawab dari semua pegawai pada semua level di organisasi. Bank juga menerapkan budaya kesadaran yang kuat dan proaktif atas risiko, yang merupakan dasar untuk mencapai manajemen risiko yang konsisten dan efektif.

Unit Kerja Independen telah dibentuk untuk melakukan evaluasi, pemantauan dan pelaporan berbagai risiko secara independen. Unit kerja tersebut dirancang untuk berfungsi secara independen dari unit bisnis (*second line of defense*).

Unit Kerja *Operational Risk Management*, Unit Kerja *Credit Risk Management*, Unit Kerja *Market Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management*, Unit Kerja *IT & Cyber Risk Management*, Unit Kerja *National Credit Review, Restructure & Control*, Unit Kerja *National Credit Appraisal*, Unit Kerja *Compliance & Good Corporate Governance*, Unit Kerja *Banking Fraud*, Unit Kerja *Anti*

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

These committees are responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's risk management policy in their respective areas. All committees report regularly to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Effective risk management is adopted, hence, the sound practices are embedded in the Bank's core systems and business processes, thus allowing self-management of risk by respective business units, in which risk management is a responsibility of all employees at all levels in the organizational hierarchy. The Bank also adopts a strong and proactive risk awareness mindset, which is fundamental in attaining consistent and effective risk management.

Independent Working Units have been formed to facilitate independent evaluation, various risks monitoring and reporting. These divisions are designed to function independently of the business units (second line of defense).

Operational Risk Management Unit, Credit Risk Management Unit, Market Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management Unit, IT Unit & Cyber Risk Management, National Credit Review Restructure & Control Unit, National Credit Appraisal Unit, Compliance & Good Corporate Governance Unit, Banking Fraud Unit, Anti Money Laundering Unit, Corporate Legal Unit, Customer Experience & Customer Care Unit,

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Money Laundering, Unit Kerja *Corporate Legal*, Unit Kerja *Customer Experience & Customer Care*, Unit Kerja *Process Management & Operations Control* (sub unit *Branch Operations Control* dan *Head Office Operations Control*) bertugas untuk melakukan identifikasi, mengkaji dan mengawasi semua risiko utama Bank sesuai dengan kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko yang telah ditetapkan. Selain itu, terdapat pengendalian risiko secara internal dan independen untuk memastikan tata kelola, manajemen risiko dan pengendalian internal dengan baik (*three line of defense*) yaitu Unit Kerja Internal Audit.

Beberapa kebijakan internal yang terkait manajemen risiko yang ditinjau atau diterbitkan Bank sampai dengan 2022 antara lain sebagai berikut:

- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Strategik
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Hukum
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Kepatuhan
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Kredit
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Pasar
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Likuiditas
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Operasional
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi
- Pedoman Kerja Laporan ATMR Kredit - *Standardized Approach*
- Manajemen Risiko Suku Bunga pada *Banking Book* (*Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book*)
- Pedoman Pengukuran Dan Pelaporan Risiko Suku Bunga Dalam *Banking Book* (*Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book*)
- Komite Manajemen Risiko
- Komite Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi
- Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank Mega
- Kebijakan dan Prosedur Operasional *Control Self Assessment*
- Ketentuan Pengelolaan Portofolio Kredit
- Pedoman Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Operasional berdasarkan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar (PID)
- Kebijakan *Stress Test*
- Pedoman Kerja ATMR Pasar
- Pedoman penyusunan Profil Risiko
- Kebijakan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPM) sesuai Profil Risiko
- Kebijakan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Terintegrasi
- Pedoman Penyusunan Profil Risiko Terintegrasi

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Process Management & Operations Control Unit (Branch Operations Control & Head Office Operations Control Sub Unit) are in charge of identifying, assessing and monitoring all of the Bank's main risks in accordance with well-defined risk management policies and procedures. In addition, there is internal and independent risk control to ensure good governance, risk management and internal control properly (*three line of defense*) handled by Internal Audit Unit.

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2022 are as follows:

- Risk Management Policy
- Strategic Risk Management Policy
- Legal Risk Management Policy
- Reputational Risk Management Policy
- Compliance Risk Management Policy
- Credit Risk Management Policy
- Market Risk Management Policy
- Liquidity Risk Management Policy
- Operational Risk Management Policy
- Integrated Risk Management Policy
- Credit Risk-Weighted Assets Reporting Guidelines - *Standardized Approach*
- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) Policy
- Guidelines for Measuring and Reporting Interest Rates in the Banking Book (*Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book*)
- Risk Management Committee
- Integrated Risk Management Committee
- Credit Policy Committee of Bank Mega
- Policy and Operational Procedures for Control Self Assessment
- Credit Portfolio Management Regulations
- Guidelines of Operational Risk RWA calculation based on the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)
- Guidelines of Stress Testing
- Guidelines of Market ATMR
- Guidelines for compilation of Risk Profile
- Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in accordance Risk Profile Policy
- Integrated Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Policy
- Guidelines for Compilation of Integrated Risk Profiles

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Beberapa kebijakan internal yang terkait manajemen risiko yang ditinjau atau diterbitkan Bank sampai dengan 2022 antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- Kebijakan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit dan Penyediaan Dana Besar Bagi Bank Umum
- Kebijakan Rekonsiliasi Transaksi Intra-Bank Mega Corpora
- Limit Pembiayaan Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi dan Mekanisme Pemantauan Sektor Ekonomi
- Pedoman Perhitungan Risiko Kredit pada Transaksi Derivatif Dalam Rangka Perhitungan BMPK
- Kebijakan *Risk Limit* Bank Mega
- Kebijakan *Risk Limit* Terintegrasi
- Komite Kredit Bank Mega
- Penetapan *Cut Off Behavior Scores* dalam *Kartu Kredit*
- Kebijakan Pagu Kredit dan *Personal Loan* Karyawan Bank Mega
- Buku Pedoman Penetapan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan Bank
- Kebijakan Komite Produk dan Proses Penerbitan Produk atau Aktivitas Baru
- Pembentukan Tim Validasi Model dalam Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko
- Pedoman Kerja *Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management* (MIRG)
- Pedoman Kerja *Operational Risk Management* (ORMG)
- Ketentuan *Risk Control Self Assessment* (RCSA)
- Penunjukkan *Directorate Operational Risk Management* (DORM)
- Kebijakan Penyusunan Rencana Darurat (*Contingency Plan*) dalam Kondisi Terburuk (*Worst Case Scenario*)
- Kebijakan Rencana Pendanaan Darurat (*Contingency Funding Plan*)
- Kebijakan *Business Continuity Management*
- Kebijakan Rencana Aksi (*Recovery Plan*)
- Kebijakan Valuasi Surat Berharga
- Kebijakan Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Kecukupan Likuiditas (*Liquidity Coverage Ratio*)
- Kebijakan *Net Stable Funding Ratio* (NSFR)
- Kebijakan Penetapan *Risk Limit Management Treasury*

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2022 are as follows: (continued)

- *Maximum Credit and Large Exposure Provision Policy for Commercial Banks*
- *Mega Corpora Intra-Group Transaction Reconciliation Policy*
- *Financing Limits based on Economic Sectors and Economic Sector Monitoring Mechanism*
- *Guidelines for Calculation of Credit Risk in Derivative Transactions in the Context of Calculation of the maximum lending limit*
- *Risk Limit Policy of Bank Mega*
- *Integrated Risk Limit Policy*
- *Bank Mega Credit Committee*
- *Determination of Cut Off Behavior Scores in Credit Cards*
- *Credit Card and Personal Loan Limit Policy for Bank Mega's Employee*
- *Financial Asset Impairment Policy*
- *Product Committee and Process of Publishing New Products or Activities Policy*
- *Establishment of Model Validation Team in Risk Management Work Unit*
- *Guidelines of Market, Liquidity and Integrated Risk Management (MIRG)*
- *Operational Risk Management (ORMG) Guideline*
- *Risk Control Self Assessment Guideline (RCSA)*
- *Denotion of Directorate Operational Risk Management (DORM)*
- *The Policy for The Arrangement of Contingency Plan in The Worst Case Scenario*
- *Contingency Funding Plan Policy*
- *Business Continuity Management Policy*
- *Recovery Plan Policy*
- *Securities Valuation Policy*
- *Liquidity Coverage Ratio Policy*
- *Net Stable Funding Ratio Policy*
- *Policy for Setting Risk Limit Management in Treasury*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Beberapa kebijakan internal yang terkait manajemen risiko yang ditinjau atau diterbitkan Bank sampai dengan 2022 antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- Klasifikasi *Tier* Satuan Kerja Berdasarkan Aktivitas Bisnis
- Kebijakan Rencana Resolusi (*Resolution Plan*)
- Penetapan Anggota Organisasi *Business Continuity Management (BCM)*
- Pembuatan Dokumen *Business Continuity Plan (BCP)*
- Sistem Peringatan Dini Indikator Eksternal
- Pemantauan Kewajaran Harga Pasar (*Off-Market*) Transaksi *Forex*
- Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum sesuai Profil Risiko
- Penetapan *Risk Limit Management Treasury*
- Pedoman Penyusunan Profil Maturitas Behavioral
- Prosedur *Marked to Market (MtM)* Transaksi *Cross Currency Swap (CCS)*, *Interest Rate Swap (IRS)*, dan *Overnight Index Swap (OIS)*
- Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan *Countercyclical* Dampak Penyebaran *Coronavirus Disease 2019*
- *i-Deb Checking* untuk Fasilitas Kredit (Non Kartu Kredit)
- Prosedur *i-Deb Checking*
- Penyelesaian Kartu Kredit dan/atau *Personal Loan* Secara Bertahap
- *Pra Checklist* Dokumen Kredit
- Penetapan Rating Eksternal
- Buku Pedoman Kredit Konsumer
- Buku Pedoman Kredit Usaha Kecil Menengah
- Buku Pedoman Kredit Komersial
- Buku Pedoman Kredit *Indirect Channel*
- Buku Pedoman Kredit Korporasi
- Komite Restrukturisasi Kredit
- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Teknologi Informasi
- Kebijakan Keamanan Informasi
- Pedoman Kerja IT & *Cyber Risk Management*
- Pemberian Kredit Pada Segmen Kredit Konsumer Khusus Pegawai Bank Mega (Non Kartu Kredit)
- Ketentuan Pemberian Fasilitas Kredit dengan Agunan Tunai

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2022 are as follows: (continued)

- *Business Units Tier Classification Based on Business Activity*
- *Resolution Plan Policy*
- *Establishment of Business Continuity Management (BCM) Organization Members*
- *Creating Business Continuity Plan (BCP) Document*
- *External Indicator Early Warning System Monitoring*
- *Fairness of Market Price Monitoring for Forex Transaction*
- *Minimum Capital Requirement according to Risk Profile*
- *Determination of Treasury Management Risk Limit*
- *Guidelines for Compilation a Behavioral Maturity Profile*
- *Marked To Market (MtM) Procedure for Cross Currency Swap (CCS), Interest Rate Swap (IRS), and Overnight Index Swap (OIS) Transaction*
- *National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019*
- *i-Deb Checking for Non Credit Card Facility*
- *i-Deb Checking Procedure*
- *Gradually Repayment of Credit Card and/or Personal Loan*
- *Credit Document Pre Checklist*
- *Determination of External Rating*
- *Guideline for Consumer Credit*
- *Guideline for SME Credit*
- *Guideline for Commercial Credit*
- *Guideline for Indirect Channel Credit*
- *Guideline for Corporate Credit*
- *Credit Restructure Committee*
- *Information Technology Risk Management Policy*
- *Information Security Policy*
- *IT & Cyber Risk Management Work Guidelines*
- *Consumer Loan (Non Credit Card) for Bank Mega Employee*
- *Cash Collateral Loan Facility*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Beberapa kebijakan internal yang terkait manajemen risiko yang ditinjau atau diterbitkan Bank sampai dengan 2022 antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- Pemberian Fasilitas Kartu Kredit/*Personal Loan* Bank Mega untuk Karyawan Allo Bank
- Ketentuan Pemberian Pinjaman dengan Jaminan Deposito (PJD)
- Pemberian Fasilitas Kredit *Back to Back*
- Prosedur Pemberian Fasilitas Kredit Konsumer
- Prosedur Pemberian Fasilitas Kredit UKM
- Fasilitas *Trading Line* dan *Credit Line* untuk Badan Usaha Non Bank
- Pemberian Kredit pada Segmen Komersial
- Perubahan Pertama Buku Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank Mega
- Perubahan Pertama Buku Pedoman Kredit *Indirect Channel*
- Pemberian Kredit/Kerja Sama Pembiayaan pada Segmen *Indirect Channel*
- Pemberian Kredit pada Segmen Korporasi
- Kewenangan Pejabat di Bidang Perkreditan
- Hapus Buku dan Hapus Tagih Kredit
- Penggunaan *Scorecard* Fasilitas *Interbank*
- Komite Kredit Konsumer Khusus Fasilitas Kredit Pegawai Bank Mega
- Komite Restrukturisasi Kredit Terkait *Coronavirus Disease 2019*
- Penggunaan *Scorecard Counterparty* Non Bank
- Persyaratan dan Proses Aplikasi Kartu Kredit Konsumer
- Persyaratan dan Proses Aplikasi Kartu Kredit Bisnis
- Persyaratan dan Proses Aplikasi Mega *Cash Line*
- Persyaratan dan Proses Fasilitas Kartu Kredit *Secured (Secured Card)*
- Persetujuan Kartu Kredit Konsumer dan Kartu Kredit Bisnis
- Persetujuan Mega *Cash Line*
- *Maintenance Account* dan data Kartu Kredit atau *Personal Loan*
- Persetujuan Proses *Account Maintenance* Kartu Kredit atau *Personal Loan*
- Buku Pedoman Kartu Kredit

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2022 are as follows: (continued)

- *Credit Card and Personal Loan Facility for Allo Bank Employee*
- *Time Deposit Collateral Loan Facility*
- *Back to Back Credit Facility*
- *Consumer Credit Facility*
- *SME Credit Facility*
- *Trading Line and Credit Line Facility for Non Bank Institution*
- *Commercial Credit Facility*
- *First Amendment of Book of Bank Mega Credit Policy*
- *First Amendment of Book of Indirect Channel Credit Policy*
- *Credit Facility / Financing Cooperation of Indirect Channel Segment*
- *Corporate Credit Facility*
- *Official Authority in Credit Sector*
- *Credit Write off and Cut Loss*
- *Scorecard of Interbank Facility*
- *Consumer Credit Committee for Bank Mega Employee Credit Facility*
- *Credit Restructurisation Committee of Coronavirus Disease 2019*
- *Scorecard for Non Bank Counterparty*
- *Requirements and Application Process of Consumer Credit Card*
- *Requirements and Application Process of Business Credit Card*
- *Requirements and Application Process of Mega Cash Line*
- *Requirements and Application Process of Secured Credit Card*
- *Approval of Consumer Credit Card and Business Credit Card*
- *Approval of Mega Cash Line*
- *Credit Card or Personal Loan Account and Data Maintenance*
- *Approval of Credit Card or Personal Loan Account Maintenance*
- *Guideline for Credit Card*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Sebagian besar kebijakan tersebut merupakan hasil revidi dari kebijakan yang telah ada. Upaya revidi dilakukan untuk menyempurnakan kebijakan dikarenakan adanya perubahan dari peraturan Bank Indonesia & Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) maupun perubahan pada kondisi pasar maupun produk dan jasa yang ditawarkan Bank.

Bank saat ini juga melakukan persiapan terhadap perubahan perhitungan ATMR Kredit dengan pendekatan standar yang mengacu pada SEOJK No.24/SEOJK.03/2021 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Kredit Berdasarkan Pendekatan Standar Bagi Bank umum. Bank saat ini sedang mempersiapkan simulasi dampak penerapan dan infrastruktur baik secara sistem maupun SDM terkait perhitungan ATMR Kredit yang baru dalam rangka *Basel 3 reforms* yang akan diterapkan mulai Januari 2023.

c. Risiko Kredit

Secara umum, pelaksanaan manajemen risiko kredit selama tahun 2022 difokuskan pada hal-hal berikut:

- Peningkatkan kesadaran dan kompetensi sumber daya manusia dalam bidang perkreditan dan risiko kredit.
- Pengembangan peran Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR).
- Pengembangan *tools* untuk menilai rating dari *counterparty* baik Bank maupun Non Bank.
- Pengembangan model *scoring* untuk kartu kredit dan *personal loan*.
- Persiapan implementasi perhitungan ATMR Kredit sesuai dengan *Basel 3 reforms*.
- Pengendalian kualitas portofolio kredit akibat dampak pandemi Covid-19.
- Melakukan peninjauan terhadap kebijakan-kebijakan Bank terkait perkreditan agar sejalan dengan kondisi ekonomi di masa pandemi Covid-19.
- Peningkatan intensitas pengendalian dan pengawasan indikator yang terkait dengan upaya perbaikan Profil Risiko Bank dalam PTKB.
- Peningkatkan kesadaran dan kompetensi sumber daya manusia dalam bidang perkreditan dan risiko kredit.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

The majority of the aforementioned policies are the result of a review of existing policies. The review was conducted with the intention of improving the policies due to changes in regulation from the Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations and change in market conditions or in products and services offered by the Bank.

Currently, the Bank is also preparing for changes to the calculation of RWA Credit using a standard approach that refers to SEOJK No.24/SEOJK.03/2021 about Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Based on the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks. The Bank is currently preparing a simulation of the impact of implementation and infrastructure both in terms of system and human capital to the calculation of the new RWA Credit within the framework of the *Basel 3 reforms* which will be implemented from January 2023.

c. Credit Risk

In general, the implementation of credit risk management in 2022 was focused on:

- Increasing awareness and competencies of human resources in lending and credit risk aspect.
- Developing the roles of Risk Management unit.
- Development of tools to measure Bank and Non Bank counterparty rating.
- Development of scoring model for Credit Card and Personal Loan.
- Preparation of Credit RWA Calculation based on *Basel 3 reforms*.
- Controlling credit portfolio quality affected by Covid-19 pandemic.
- Review Bank Mega credit policy so they are in line with economic condition during Covid-19 pandemic.
- Increased intensity of control and monitoring of indicators related to efforts to improve the Risk Profile of Banks within RBBR.
- Increasing awareness and competencies of human resources in lending and credit risk aspect.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Prinsip yang diterapkan oleh Bank untuk menjalankan aktivitas manajemen risiko kredit didasarkan pada kebijakan risiko kredit yang mencakup persyaratan peraturan Bank Indonesia, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan kebijakan-kebijakan internal. Kebijakan internal direviu secara berkala agar sejalan dengan perkembangan terkini peraturan, lingkungan bisnis dan perubahan-perubahan yang terjadi karena pertumbuhan bisnis Bank dan kondisi ekonomi global terutama rekomendasi Komite Basel.

Untuk kredit yang diberikan, Bank menggunakan agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit. Berdasarkan klasifikasi, kredit Bank dapat dibedakan menjadi dua kelompok besar, yaitu:

1. *Secured loans*
2. *Unsecured loans*

Untuk *Secured loans*, Bank menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijamin sesuai skema kredit. Jenis dari agunan terdiri dari:

- a. *Physical collateral*, antara lain tanah, bangunan dan BPKB kendaraan motor.
- b. *Cash collateral*, antara lain simpanan (tabungan, giro dan deposito berjangka, emas), *financial collateral* (surat berharga).
- c. Lainnya, antara lain jaminan pemerintah, garansi dan lembaga penjamin.

Apabila terjadi *default* (gagal bayar), Bank 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 (khususnya kredit karyawan). Dalam pembayaran kewajibannya, *partially secured loans* umumnya dilakukan melalui pemotongan penghasilan secara otomatis.

Dengan demikian, meskipun kredit tersebut termasuk dalam kategori *unsecured loans* namun tingkat risiko dari *partially secured loans* tidak sebesar nilai tercatat kredit. Sedangkan untuk *fully unsecured loans*, tingkat risiko adalah sebesar nilai tercatat kredit. Untuk *Unsecured loan* bank juga telah menggunakan berbagai proses identifikasi dan validasi *Know Your Customer* (KYC) serta penggunaan *scoring model* untuk memitigasi risiko kredit debitur-debitur *unsecured loan*.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

The principle by which the Bank conducts their credit risk management activities is governed by credit risk policy that incorporates Bank Indonesia's regulatory requirements, Financial Services Authority as well as internal policies. Internal policies are reviewed periodically in accordance with changes in the regulatory requirements, business environment and changes resulting from the Bank's business growth and global economic condition especially the Basel Committee recommendations.

For the loans, Bank uses the collateral to minimize the credit risk. Loans in Bank are classified into two major category:

1. *Secured loans*
2. *Unsecured loans*

For secured loans, Bank 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, Bank 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 (especially for employee's loan). In their obligations payment, *partially secured loans* are generally made through automatic payroll deduction.

Although it is included in the *unsecured loans* category, the risk level of *partially secured loans* is lower than the carrying value. As for *fully unsecured loan*, the risk level is equal to the carrying value. For *Unsecured loans*, banks have also used various *Know Your Customer* (KYC) identification and validation processes as well as the use of *scoring models* to mitigate the credit risk of *unsecured loan* debtors.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Perekonomian di tahun 2022 mengalami perbaikan dibanding tahun-tahun sebelumnya, sejalan dengan pelonggaran PPKM serta tingginya cakupan vaksinasi Covid-19. Pertumbuhan ekonomi *year on year* sepanjang tahun 2022 sudah kembali normal di kisaran 5%, membaik dibanding pertumbuhan ekonomi tahun 2021 yaitu sebesar 3,69%. Pertumbuhan ekonomi di tiap kuartal juga terus mengalami peningkatan dimana pada kuartal 1 hingga kuartal 3 pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia masing-masing sebesar 5,02%, 5,45% dan 5,72%.

Di tengah momentum perbaikan ekonomi, Bank berupaya untuk terus meningkatkan pertumbuhan kredit dengan memfokuskan pertumbuhan kredit kepada debitur-debitur besar terutama di segmen Korporasi dan segmen *Indirect Channel (Executing dan Joint Financing)*.

Selain itu, Bank juga tetap berupaya untuk menjaga kualitas portofolio kredit agar tetap berada di level *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* Bank antara lain melalui:

1. *Booking kredit* yang selektif untuk memastikan kualitas kredit debitur dengan fokus pada debitur-debitur yang memiliki *backbone* yang kuat serta berada pada sektor ekonomi yang tidak/sedikit terdampak pandemi Covid-19.
2. Penerapan *early warning signal* melalui *watchlist* debitur restruktur Covid-19 serta secara berkala melakukan *stress test* atas portofolio restruktur Covid-19.

OJK sebagai regulator telah mengeluarkan kebijakan Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional sebagai Kebijakan *Countercyclical* Dampak Penyebaran *Coronavirus Disease* 2019 (POJK Covid-19) yang terdiri dari penilaian kualitas kredit yang hanya berdasarkan ketepatan pembayaran pokok dan/atau bunga untuk plafon sampai dengan Rp10 Miliar serta kebijakan peningkatan kualitas kredit menjadi lancar setelah direstrukturisasi akibat Covid-19 selama masa berlakunya POJK, yaitu sampai 31 Maret 2023.

Bank telah menindaklanjuti terbitnya POJK tersebut dengan membuat maupun menyesuaikan kebijakan-kebijakan perkreditan yang mendukung upaya perbaikan kualitas portofolio kredit di masa pandemi sejak tahun 2020 dan tetap direviu dan dikinikan secara berkala. Kebijakan-kebijakan tersebut diantaranya:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

The economy in 2022 has improved compared to previous years, in line with the easing of PPKM and the high coverage of Covid-19 vaccinations. Year on year economic growth throughout 2022 has returned to normal in the range of 5%, improving compared to economic growth in 2021 which was 3.69%. Economic growth in each quarter also continued to increase where in quarters 1 to 3, Indonesia's economic growth was 5.02%, 5.45% and 5.72% respectively.

Amid the momentum of economic improvement, the Bank seeks to continue to increase credit growth by focusing on credit growth for large debtors, especially in the Corporate and Indirect Channel (Executing and Joint Financing) segments.

In addition, the Bank also continues to strive to maintain the quality of the credit portfolio so that it remains at the level of the Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance, among others through:

1. Selective credit bookings to ensure credit quality with a focus on strong backbone debtors and are in economic sectors that are not/slightly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.
2. Implementation of early warning signals through watchlist of restructured Covid-19 debtors and conduct stress tests on the restructuring portfolio of Covid-19 periodically.

OJK as a regulator has issued National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (POJK Covid-19) that consist of credit quality assessment that only based on repayment date for loan up to Rp10 Billion and increasing of credit quality to current for credit that restrcutured due to Covid-19 during POJK validity period which is until March 31, 2023.

The Bank has followed up on the issuance of the POJK by making and adjusting credit policies which aim to improve the quality of the loan portfolio during the pandemic since 2020 and are still being reviewed and updated regularly. These policies include:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan *Countercyclical* Dampak Penyebaran *Coronavirus Disease* 2019
- Komite Restrukturisasi Kredit Terkait *Coronavirus Disease* 2019
- Komite Restrukturisasi Kartu Kredit Dan *Personal Loan* Terdampak Covid-19
- Pemberian BWMK Khusus Restrukturisasi Kredit Terdampak Covid-19 kepada pejabat Bank yang berwenang.

Manajemen risiko kredit difokuskan pada persiapan infrastruktur untuk mendukung strategi bisnis Bank, yang mencakup aspek-aspek berikut:

- Pengawasan aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.
- Kecukupan kebijakan, prosedur, dan penetapan limit.
- Kecukupan dan kualitas sumber daya manusia.
- Kecukupan modal risiko kredit dengan *standardized approach*.
- Kecukupan pencadangan atas portofolio aset produktif yang dimiliki.
- Pengukuran risiko kredit terhadap risiko inheren dan sistem pengendalian risiko berupa profil risiko kredit komposit.
- Pengukuran tingkat risiko debitur dengan menggunakan *rating* dan *scoring*.
- Pemantauan komposisi dan kondisi setiap debitur atau *counterparty* pada seluruh portofolio bank.
- Pemantauan eksposur risiko kredit secara berkala dan terus menerus serta membuat laporan terkait perkembangan dan penyebab risiko kredit secara berkala ke Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Direksi.
- Batas wewenang pemutusan kredit.
- Sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh.

Bank sudah menerapkan pengukuran risiko kredit *Basel II* dengan menggunakan pendekatan standar.

Di samping itu, Bank telah menerapkan PSAK No. 71 dalam perhitungan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN). Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN) dihitung untuk instrumen keuangan yang tergolong dalam biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi (AC) serta nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (FVOCI). Diantaranya adalah Penempatan pada Bank, Surat Berharga, Kredit yang Diberikan, Bank Garansi, serta produk-produk *Trade Finance* seperti *Letter of Credit* (L/C) dan SKBDN.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

- *National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy on the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019*
- *Credit Restructuring Committee for due to Covid-19*
- *Credit Card and Personal Loan Credit Restructuring Committee due to Covid-19*
- *Giving Loan Restructure Limit Authority to authorized officer.*

Credit risk management focused on the preparation of infrastructures to support the Bank's strategic business, which covers the following aspects:

- *Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.*
- *The adequacy of policies, procedures and limits.*
- *The adequacy and quality of human resources.*
- *The adequacy of credit risk capital with a standardized approach.*
- *The adequacy of productive assets impairment.*
- *Measurement of credit risk to inherent risk and the risk control system in the form of a composite credit risk profile.*
- *Measurement of the risk level of debtors by using rating and scoring.*
- *Monitoring the composition and condition of each debtor or counterparty in all bank portfolios.*
- *Monitoring credit risk exposures regularly and making reports related to the development and causes of credit risk regularly to the Risk Management Committee and Directors.*
- *Credit determination limits.*
- *Comprehensive internal control system.*

The Bank has implemented Basel II risk measurement using standardized approach.

Moreover, Bank has implemented SFAS No. 71 in calculating Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN). Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) calculated for financial instrument that were classified in amortized cost (AC) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) such as Interbank Placement, securities, loans, Bank Guarantee, and trade finance product such as Letter of Credit (L/C) and SKBDN.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Metodologi perhitungan CKPN dikelompokkan ke dalam 2 (dua) kategori: Kolektif dan Individual. Metode penurunan nilai ini digunakan untuk menghitung CKPN fasilitas kredit yang terkait dengan *significant loan* dan *non-significant loan*. Minimum kriteria yang termasuk dalam kategori *significant loan* dan *non-significant loan* mengacu kepada Pedoman Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan Bank Mega.

Perhitungan CKPN Kolektif dihitung dengan menggunakan beberapa parameter, yaitu *Probability of Default* (PD), *Loss Given Default* (LGD), dan *Exposure at Default* (EAD).

PD dihitung dengan pendekatan statistik yaitu *Migration Analysis* untuk semua segmen dengan menentukan probabilitas migrasi antar *grade*. Khusus PD untuk *Treasury Product* nilainya didapat dari lembaga pemeringkat yang diakui oleh Regulator. Dalam PSAK 71, PD harus memperhitungkan *forward looking adjustment*. Perhitungan PD *after forward looking* diperoleh dengan memperhitungkan faktor makroekonomi yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap PD serta telah diboboti dengan 3 skenario yaitu *base*, *best*, dan *worst scenario*. Nilai PD *after forward looking* terdiri dari 2 jenis yaitu PD 12 bulan dan PD *Lifetime*, sehingga nilai PD *after forward looking* setidaknya tersedia hingga aset Bank jatuh tempo. Data *history* untuk perhitungan PD segmen Kredit non Kartu Kredit adalah minimal 5 tahun sedangkan untuk segmen Kartu Kredit minimal 3 tahun.

Bank harus mengakui LGD untuk setiap jenis jaminan/ agunan dan dampak yang dihasilkan dari perubahan ekonomi makro. Begitu juga dengan *recovery period* dihitung sejak kredit default. *Recovery Period* untuk segmen Kredit non Kartu Kredit adalah selama 5 tahun. Sedangkan untuk segmen Kartu Kredit adalah 3 tahun.

EAD merupakan berapa *exposure* portfolio saat kredit mengalami *default*, ditambahkan dengan kelonggaran tarik dan dikalikan dengan *Credit Conversion Factor* (CCF). CCF untuk kredit yang masih memiliki kelonggaran tarik dihitung berdasarkan besarnya utilisasi *unused* dari kredit pada saat default dengan melihat *historical data*.

Perhitungan CKPN Individual dilakukan dengan mengacu kepada prinsip akuntansi dan Pedoman Penurunan Nilai Kredit Bank Mega, yaitu metode *Asset Settlement* dan *Discounted Cash Flow*.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

CKPN Calculation methodology grouped into 2 categories, *collective* and *individual*. This method is used to calculate CKPN for *significant* and *non significant* loans. Minimum criteria that describe *significant* and *non significant* loan referred to Bank Mega Financial Asset Impairment Policy.

Collective CKPN is calculated by using some parameters which are *Probability of Default* (PD), *Loss Given Default* (LGD), and *Exposure at Default* (EAD).

PD is calculated by using statistical approach which is *migration analysis* to all segment to determine *migration probability* per *grade*. For *treasury product* PD, the values came from rating agency. In SFAS 71, PD must consider *forward looking adjustment*. The Calculation of PD *after forward looking* is obtained by taking into account macroeconomic factor that have significant effect to PD *after weighted* through 3 scenarios, *base*, *best* and *worst scenario*. The amount of *forward looking* PD consists of 2 categories which are 12 months PD and *lifetime* PD, so that *after forward looking*, PD amount can be available until maturity date. Minimum historical data to calculate PD for non credit card is 5 years while minimum historical data for credit card is 3 years.

The Bank must consider LGD for each type of collateral and effect that came from macroeconomics change. So with *recovery period* is calculated since the loan is default. *Recovery period* for non credit card segment is 5 years, while for credit card segment is 3 years.

EAD is the amount of portfolio exposure when the credit default, added with unused facility multiple by *Credit Covertion Factor* (CCF). CCF for loans that still have unused facility calculated based on how much utilization from loan at the time of default by using historical data.

Individual CKPN is calculated in reference to accounting principal and Bank Mega Financial Asset Impairment Policy, which are *Asset Settlement* and *Discounted Cash Flow Methods*.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Bank juga melakukan pengukuran dan pelaporan secara periodik ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) dalam pengelolaan risiko kredit berdasarkan parameter risiko kredit pada Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank (PTKB) dengan menggunakan pendekatan risiko (*Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR*) yang terdiri dari 2 (dua) bagian, yaitu:

1. Risiko Inheren

- Komposisi portofolio aset dan tingkat konsentrasi kredit.
- Kualitas penyediaan dana dan kecukupan pencadangan.
- Strategi penyediaan dana dan sumber timbulnya penyediaan dana.
- Faktor eksternal.

2. Kualitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Kredit

- Tata kelola risiko kredit.
- Kerangka manajemen risiko kredit.
- Proses manajemen risiko kredit, sistem informasi, dan sumber daya manusia.
- Sistem pengendalian risiko kredit.

(i) Eksposur Maksimum terhadap Risiko Kredit

Untuk aset keuangan yang diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan, eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit setara dengan nilai tercatatnya.

Dalam penerbitan bank garansi dan *letters of credit* yang tidak dapat dibatalkan, eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit adalah nilai maksimum yang harus dibayarkan oleh Bank dalam hal timbul kewajiban atas penerbitan bank garansi dan *letters of credit* yang tidak dapat dibatalkan. Untuk komitmen kredit, eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit adalah sebesar jumlah fasilitas yang belum ditarik dari fasilitas kredit yang telah disepakati (*committed*) yang diberikan kepada nasabah.

Tabel berikut menyajikan eksposur maksimum risiko kredit Bank atas instrumen keuangan pada laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif tanpa memperhitungkan agunan kredit atau jaminan kredit lainnya.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

The Bank also measures and reports periodically to Financial Services Authority (OJK) in terms of credit risk management based on the credit risk parameters of Assessment of Bank Soundness Level (PTKB) using Risk-based Bank Rating (RBBR) which consist of 2 (two) categories:

1. Inherent Risks

- Asset portfolio compositions and level of credit concentration.
- Funding procurement quality and provision adequacy.
- Funding procurement strategy and resources.
- External factors.

2. Credit Risk Management Implementation Quality

- Credit risk governance.
- Credit risk management frameworks.
- Credit risk management process, information system, and human resources.
- Credit risk control system.

(i) Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

For financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to its carrying value.

For guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit issued, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit issued are called upon. For credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the undrawn committed credit facilities granted to customers.

The following table presents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk of its financial instruments on the statements of financial position and administrative accounts without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancement.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(i) Eksposur Maksimum terhadap Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(i) Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk (continued)

31 Desember/December 31			Description
Uraian	2022	2021	
Posisi keuangan :			Financial position :
Giro pada Bank Indonesia (Catatan 5)	8.691.986	6.126.614	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia (Note 5)
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	758.773	754.091	Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7)	9.164.176	9.810.711	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks (Note 7)
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	39.177.941	25.688.236	Securities (Note 8)
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9)	3.254.705	19.786.320	Securities purchased under agreement to resell (Note 9)
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 10)	10.119	50.532	Derivative receivables (Note 10)
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11)	70.289.357	60.677.415	Loans (Note 11)
Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12)	53.031	525.823	Acceptance receivable (Note 12)
Aset lain-lain *)	1.348.412	1.111.186	Other assets *)
Rekening administratif :			Administrative accounts :
Bank garansi SKBDN	559.581	465.697	Bank guarantees SKBDN
L/C tidak dapat dibatalkan yang masih berjalan	120.333	38.575	Outstanding irrevocable L/C issued
Total	133.428.414	125.201.992	Total

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

(ii) Analisis Risiko Konsentrasi Kredit

(ii) Concentration of Credit Risk Analysis

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan eksposur maksimum bersih (setelah memperhitungkan agunan) atas risiko kredit untuk efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

The table below shows the net maximum exposure (after considering collateral) to credit risk of securities purchased under agreement to resell as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Eksposur Maksimum/ Maximum Exposure	Agunan/ Collateral	Eksposur - Neto/ Net Exposure	
2022				2022
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.254.705	3.256.824	-	Securities purchased under agreement to resell
2021				2021
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	19.786.320	19.800.803	-	Securities purchased under agreement to resell

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(ii) Analisis Risiko Konsentrasi Kredit (lanjutan)

Risiko konsentrasi kredit dapat terjadi bila sejumlah nasabah bergerak di bidang usaha yang sejenis, atau memiliki kegiatan usaha berada di dalam wilayah geografis yang sama, atau memiliki karakteristik yang serupa yang dapat menyebabkan kemampuan nasabah untuk memenuhi kewajiban atas perjanjian kredit sama-sama terpengaruh oleh perubahan ekonomi ataupun kondisi lainnya.

Bank mendorong adanya diversifikasi portofolio kreditnya pada berbagai wilayah geografis, industri dan produk kredit sebagai upaya untuk meminimalisasi risiko konsentrasi kredit. Bank sudah memiliki limit pembiayaan dan alat pengukuran limit pembiayaan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi untuk seluruh segmen kredit. Selain itu, Bank juga menjaga konsentrasi kredit terhadap debitur inti agar sejalan dengan *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* yang telah ditetapkan dalam kebijakan *risk limit*.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(ii) Concentration of Credit Risk Analysis (continued)

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of customers are engaged in similar business activities or activities within the same geographic region, or when they have similar characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

The Bank encourages the diversification of its credit portfolio among a variety of geographical area, industries, and credit product in order to minimize concentrated credit risk. The Bank already has a lending limit based on economic sectors for all credit segments. In addition, the Bank also maintains credit concentration on core debtors so that it is in line with the risk appetite and risk tolerance that have been stated in the risk limit policy.

The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i>	Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/ <i>Securities purchase under agreement to resell</i>	Tagihan derivatif/ <i>Derivative receivable</i>	Tagihan akseptasi/ <i>Acceptance receivable</i>	Kredit yang diberikan/ <i>Loans</i>	Aset lain-lain *)/ <i>Other assets *)</i>	Komitmen dan kontinjensi/ <i>Commitments and contingencies</i>	Total	
Korporasi	-	-	5.321	-	-	53.031	43.010.062	257.795	626.970	43.953.179	Corporate
Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia	8.691.986	9.164.176	38.762.999	3.254.705	-	-	8.206.511	736.779	-	68.817.156	Government and Bank Indonesia
Bank	758.773	-	409.621	-	9.965	-	246.124	4.027	-	1.428.510	Banks
Ritel	-	-	-	-	154	-	18.826.660	349.811	52.944	19.229.569	Retail
Total	9.450.759	9.164.176	39.177.941	3.254.705	10.119	53.031	70.289.357	1.348.412	679.914	133.428.414	Total

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

Konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur: (lanjutan)

Credit risk concentration by counterparties: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ <i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i>	Efek-efek/ <i>Securities</i>	Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/ <i>Securities purchase under agreement to resell</i>	Tagihan derivatif/ <i>Derivative receivable</i>	Tagihan akseptasi/ <i>Acceptance receivable</i>	Kredit yang diberikan/ <i>Loans</i>	Aset lain-lain *)/ <i>Other assets *)</i>	Komitmen dan kontinjensi/ <i>Commitments and contingencies</i>	Total	
Korporasi	-	-	197.763	-	-	525.823	34.931.141	290.696	619.230	36.564.653	Corporate
Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia	6.126.614	9.810.711	25.062.744	15.468.360	-	-	7.740.721	484.106	-	64.693.256	Government and Bank Indonesia
Bank	754.091	-	427.729	4.317.960	49.199	-	383.089	24.622	-	5.956.690	Banks
Ritel	-	-	-	-	1.333	-	17.622.464	311.762	51.834	17.987.393	Retail
Total	6.880.705	9.810.711	25.688.236	19.786.320	50.532	525.823	60.677.415	1.111.186	671.064	125.201.992	Total

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai

(iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets

1. Efek-efek

1. Securities

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Obligasi korporasi	414.942	-	414.942	Corporate bonds
Obligasi Republik Indonesia	208.688	-	208.688	Republic of Indonesia bonds
Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia	38.256.990	-	38.256.990	Indonesian government bonds
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia	297.321	-	297.321	Indonesian Retail bonds
Total	39.177.941	-	39.177.941	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Obligasi korporasi	625.492	-	625.492	Corporate bonds
Obligasi Republik Indonesia	170.358	-	170.358	Republic of Indonesia bonds
Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia	24.801.552	-	24.801.552	Indonesian government bonds
Obligasi Ritel Indonesia	90.834	-	90.834	Indonesian Retail bonds
Total	25.688.236	-	25.688.236	Total

2. Kredit yang diberikan

2. Loans

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, aset keuangan ini mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual maupun kolektif sesuai ketentuan dalam PSAK No. 71, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Peraturan Bank Indonesia.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, these financial assets are impaired either individually or collectively in accordance with SFAS No. 71, Financial Service Authority and Bank Indonesia regulations.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

(iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)

2. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

2. Loans (continued)

Ikhtisar kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

Loans as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are summarized as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired		Total	
		Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective		
Korporasi	50.870.841	295.846	-	51.166.687	Corporate
Komersial	2.960.383	149.100	24.867	3.134.350	Commercial
Usaha Kecil	40.340	-	1.224	41.564	Small Enterprises
Konsumsi	397.658	-	2.278	399.936	Consumer
Pembiayaan Bersama	9.148.314	-	211.871	9.360.185	Joint Financing
Kartu Kredit	6.035.135	-	173.446	6.208.581	Credit Card
Total	69.452.671	444.946	413.686	70.311.303	Total
Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan	(21.910)	-	(36)	(21.946)	Unearned interest income
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(353.703)	(164.112)	(54.215)	(572.030)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	69.077.058	280.834	359.435	69.717.327	Net

31 Desember/December 31, 2021					
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired		Total	
		Individual/ Individual	Kolektif/ Collective		
Korporasi	42.422.338	245.647	3.877	42.671.862	Corporate
Komersial	2.920.340	64.696	2.707	2.987.743	Commercial
Usaha Kecil	71.441	-	1.068	72.509	Small Enterprises
Konsumsi	404.699	-	752	405.451	Consumer
Pembiayaan Bersama	7.982.499	-	208.065	8.190.564	Joint Financing
Kartu Kredit	6.261.378	-	151.387	6.412.765	Credit Card
Total	60.062.695	310.343	367.856	60.740.894	Total
Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan	(63.457)	-	(22)	(63.479)	Unearned interest income
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(319.294)	(141.250)	(46.595)	(507.139)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	59.679.944	169.093	321.239	60.170.276	Net

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

(iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai berdasarkan jenis kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021:

Movement of allowance for impairment losses by type of loans as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022/ Year Ended December 31, 2022							
	Korporasi/ Corporate	Komersial/ Commercial	Usaha Kecil/ Small Enterprises	Konsumsi/ Consumer	Pembiayaan Bersama Joint/ Financing	Kartu Kredit/ Credit Card	Total
Saldo per 31 Desember 2021	191.722	7.899	2.855	2.413	80.139	222.111	507.139
Penambahan (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 11)	27.605	(14.169)	(13.555)	(4.537)	34.148	119.265	148.757
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	37.919	14.096	7.697	140	270.009	329.861
Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan	-	(3.242)	(1.705)	(3.455)	(21.387)	(385.422)	(415.211)
Selisih penjabaran kurs	1.484	-	-	-	-	-	1.484
Saldo per 31 Desember 2022	220.811	28.407	1.691	2.118	93.040	225.963	572.030
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai Individu Kolektif	154.839 65.972	9.273 19.134	- 1.691	- 2.118	- 93.040	- 225.963	164.112 407.918
Total	220.811	28.407	1.691	2.118	93.040	225.963	572.030
Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2021/ Year Ended December 31, 2021							
	Korporasi/ Corporate	Komersial/ Commercial	Usaha Kecil/ Small Enterprises	Konsumsi/ Consumer	Pembiayaan Bersama Joint/ Financing	Kartu Kredit/ Credit Card	Total
Saldo per 31 Desember 2020	145.790	16.068	4.500	3.146	85.340	204.605	459.449
Penambahan (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 11)	45.856	(14.194)	(16.439)	(2.274)	16.630	39.934	69.513
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	24.689	19.099	4.511	8	257.215	305.522
Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan	-	(18.653)	(4.305)	(2.970)	(21.839)	(279.643)	(327.410)
Selisih penjabaran kurs	76	(11)	-	-	-	-	65
Saldo per 31 Desember 2021	191.722	7.899	2.855	2.413	80.139	222.111	507.139
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai Individu Kolektif	138.447 53.275	2.803 5.096	- 2.855	- 2.413	- 80.139	- 222.111	141.250 365.889
Total	191.722	7.899	2.855	2.413	80.139	222.111	507.139

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan yang belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (sebelum pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai):

(iv) The table below shows credit quality per class of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired (gross of unearned interest income and allowance for impairment losses):

31 Desember/Desember 31, 2022						
	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>				
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Fair value through profit or loss
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	1.520.017	-	-	-	1.520.017	Securities (Note 8)
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 10)	10.119	-	-	-	10.119	Derivative receivables (Note 10)
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	37.657.924	-	-	-	37.657.924	Securities (Note 8)
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi						Amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia (Catatan 5)	8.691.986	-	-	-	8.691.986	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia (Note 5)
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	758.773	-	-	-	758.773	Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7)	9.164.176	-	-	-	9.164.176	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks (Note 7)
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9)	3.254.705	-	-	-	3.254.705	Securities purchased under agreement to resell (Note 9)
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11):						Loans (Note 11):
Korporasi	48.906.797	533.444	1.430.600	295.846	51.166.687	Corporate
Komersil	2.600.635	174.541	185.207	173.967	3.134.350	Commercial
Usaha Kecil	6.637	16.805	16.898	1.224	41.564	Small Enterprises
Konsumsi	347.332	40.348	9.978	2.278	399.936	Consumer
Pembiayaan bersama	2.622.580	5.684.299	841.435	211.871	9.360.185	Joint Financing
Kartu Kredit	5.787.020	-	248.115	173.446	6.208.581	Credit Card
Aset lain-lain*)	1.091.087	98.157	159.168	-	1.348.412	Other assets*)
Total	122.419.788	6.547.594	2.891.401	858.632	132.717.415	Total

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis aset keuangan yang belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (sebelum pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai): (lanjutan)

(iv) The table below shows credit quality per class of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired (gross of unearned interest income and allowance for impairment losses): (continued)

	31 Desember/Desember 31, 2021					
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>neither past due nor impaired</i>	Tingkat tinggi/ <i>High Grade</i>	Tingkat standar/ <i>Standard grade</i>	Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past-due but not Impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi						Fair value through profit or loss
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	857.899	-	-	-	-	857.899
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 10)	50.532	-	-	-	-	50.532
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain						Fair value through other comprehensive income
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	24.830.337	-	-	-	-	24.830.337
Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi						Amortized cost
Giro pada Bank Indonesia (Catatan 5)	6.126.614	-	-	-	-	6.126.614
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	754.091	-	-	-	-	754.091
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7)	9.810.711	-	-	-	-	9.810.711
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9)	19.786.320	-	-	-	-	19.786.320
Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11):						Loans (Note 11):
Korporasi	40.543.042	199.817	1.679.479	249.524	42.671.862	Corporate
Komersil	2.749.142	90.232	80.967	67.402	2.987.743	Commercial
Usaha Kecil	12.376	31.171	27.893	1.069	72.509	Small Enterprises
Konsumsi	360.488	33.532	10.678	753	405.451	Consumer
Pembiayaan bersama	2.426.533	4.679.837	876.129	208.065	8.190.564	Joint Financing
Kartu Kredit	6.001.270	-	260.109	151.386	6.412.765	Credit Card
Aset lain-lain*)	1.038.530	33.303	39.353	-	1.111.186	Other assets*)
Total	115.347.885	5.067.892	2.974.608	678.199	124.068.584	Total

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

The credit quality are defined as follows:

Tingkat tinggi

High grade

(a) 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.

(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 Government institution, transaction with reputable banks with low probability of insolvency.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:
(lanjutan)

Tingkat tinggi (lanjutan)

- (b) 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.
- (c) 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).

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).

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

The credit quality are defined as follows:
(continued)

High grade (continued)

- (b) Loans, interest receivables and third party receivables are 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.
- (c) Securities are securities issued by Government, investment grade securities and bonds with a rating of at least BBB- (Pefindo) or Baa3 (Moody's).

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 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).

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

- (v) Analisis umur kredit yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 adalah sebagai berikut:

- (v) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022					
	Kurang dari 30 hari/ Less than 30 days	31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days	61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days	Total	
Korporasi	-	-	1.430.600	1.430.600	Corporate
Komersial	73.840	103.657	7.710	185.207	Commercial
Usaha Kecil	3.215	2.900	10.783	16.898	Small Enterprises
Konsumsi	5.542	2.552	1.884	9.978	Consumer
Pembiayaan bersama	277.614	179.453	384.368	841.435	Joint Financing
Kartu Kredit	248.115	-	-	248.115	Credit Card
Total	608.326	288.562	1.835.345	2.732.233	Total
31 Desember/December 31, 2021					
	Kurang dari 30 hari/ Less than 30 days	31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days	61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days	Total	
Korporasi	1.167.542	511.937	-	1.679.479	Corporate
Komersial	71.753	4.352	4.862	80.967	Commercial
Usaha Kecil	4.220	4.098	19.575	27.893	Small Enterprises
Konsumsi	1.148	5.226	4.304	10.678	Consumer
Pembiayaan bersama	23.427	348.060	504.642	876.129	Joint Financing
Kartu Kredit	260.109	-	-	260.109	Credit Card
Total	1.528.199	873.673	533.383	2.935.255	Total

Konsentrasi kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan jenis kredit dan sektor ekonomi diungkapkan pada Catatan 11, sedangkan konsentrasi kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan wilayah geografis diungkapkan pada Catatan 38.

The concentration of loans by type of loans and economic sector is disclosed in Note 11, while the concentration of loans by geographic region is disclosed in Note 38.

Dari tabel konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur, konsentrasi risiko kredit naik terutama pada segmen korporasi dan pembiayaan lainnya, sementara itu konsentrasi kredit pada segmen ritel lainnya seperti kartu kredit, konsumen dan usaha kecil justru mengalami penurunan.

As shown in table credit risk concentration by counterparty, concentration of credit risk is increased specifically in corporate and joint financing, meanwhile risk concentration in other retail segment such as credit card, consumer and small enterprises are decreased.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Risiko Pasar

d. Market Risk

Risiko pasar adalah risiko perubahan harga pasar, seperti tingkat suku bunga, nilai tukar mata uang asing, dan *credit spreads* (tidak berhubungan dengan peringkat kredit pemberi kredit) akan mempengaruhi pendapatan Bank atau nilai instrumen keuangan yang dimiliki. Tujuan pengelolaan risiko pasar adalah untuk mengelola dan mengendalikan eksposur risiko pasar dalam batasan parameter yang dapat diterima dengan mengoptimalkan tingkat pengembalian.

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return of risk.

Dalam pengelolaan risiko, Bank menggunakan kertas kerja internal dan sistem dalam melakukan proses pengawasan pergerakan pasar. Berbagai perangkat dan sistem membuat Bank dapat mengidentifikasi, mengukur dan mengawasi sensitivitas risiko pasar untuk nilai tukar dan suku bunga, baik untuk portofolio *trading book* dan *banking book*, sehingga risiko yang mungkin muncul dapat dimitigasi dan tidak mempengaruhi permodalan Bank secara signifikan.

In the control of risk, the Bank is using internal working papers, tools and systems to monitor market indicator movements. The tools and systems enable the Bank to identify, measure, and monitor sensitivity of market risks on exchange rates and interest rates, both for trading book and banking book portfolios. Hence, risks that might arise can be mitigated and does not significantly affect the Bank's capital.

Pengukuran Risiko Pasar tersebut, meliputi:

The Measurement of Market Risk includes:

- 1) Pengukuran Risiko Pasar nilai tukar pada *trading book* dan *banking book* melalui perhitungan Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) dan Pengukuran Risiko Pasar nilai tukar dan suku bunga pada *trading book* dihitung dengan perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) menggunakan Metode Standar secara bulanan;
- 2) Pengukuran Risiko Pasar suku bunga pada *banking book* dengan menggunakan Perhitungan IRRBB (*Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book*) yang sesuai dengan SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dan Pengukuran Risiko Pendekatan Standar untuk Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* bagi Bank Umum. Risiko Suku Bunga dilihat berdasarkan perspektif yaitu *Economic Value* dan *Earnings* (NII);
- 3) Pengukuran dan pelaporan secara periodik ke Regulator dalam pengelolaan risiko pasar yang mengacu kepada SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank (PTKB);
- 4) Pengukuran Potensi Keuntungan atau Kerugian (Valuasi) Portofolio Surat Berharga berdasarkan harga pasar sesuai dengan PSAK 68.

- 1) Measurement of Market Risk on the exchange rate in the trading book and banking book through the calculation of the Net Open Position (NOP) and Measurement of Market Risk Exchange rates and interest rates in the trading book are calculated by calculating the Minimum Capital Requirement (KPMM) using the Standard Method on a monthly basis;
- 2) Measurement of market interest rate risk in the banking book by using the IRRBB (*Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book*) calculation in accordance with SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement in a Standard Approach to Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks. Interest Rate Risk is seen based on the perspective of Economic Value, and Earnings (NII);
- 3) Measurement and Reporting periodically to Regulator in market risk management which refer to SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 about Risk Based Bank Rating;
- 4) Measurement Potential Profit or Loss (Valuation) portfolio of securities based on market price accordance with SFAS 68.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Kategori utama dari risiko pasar adalah:
(lanjutan)

(i) Risiko nilai tukar

Bank memiliki eksposur nilai tukar akibat adanya transaksi dalam mata uang asing dan volatilitas yang melekat pada opsi nilai tukar.

Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) Bank dihitung berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku. Sesuai dengan peraturan, Bank harus memenuhi ketentuan PDN keseluruhan (*include Domestic Non Deliverable Forward/DNDF*) dan untuk laporan posisi keuangan setinggi-tingginya 20% dari jumlah modal.

Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) Bank dapat dilihat pada Catatan 41.

Bank telah memiliki Aplikasi Manajemen Risiko Pasar untuk mendukung proses Manajemen Risiko Pasar dalam rangka pengelolaan Risiko Pasar.

Proses pengendalian Risiko Pasar melalui penetapan dan kaji ulang limit Risiko Pasar dilakukan secara periodik. Limit-limit tersebut meliputi:

a. Limit Risiko Pasar pada *trading book*

- (i) Limit Nominal Transaksi**
- (ii) Limit Nominal *Open Position***
- (iii) Limit *Counterparty***

b. Limit Risiko Pasar Nilai Tukar

Limit Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) *include DNDF (Domestic Non deliverable Forward)* terhadap modal sebesar 5% untuk *risk appetite* dan 10% untuk *risk tolerance*.

Sensitivitas risiko pasar digunakan untuk menunjukkan seberapa besar modal yang dibutuhkan untuk meng-cover *potential loss* risiko pasar yang mungkin terjadi. Analisa sensitivitas Risiko Pasar yang dilakukan untuk mengukur dan mengawasi nilai tukar dan suku bunga pada portofolio *trading book*. Sensitivitas risiko pasar mencakup:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market Risk (continued)

The primary categories of market risk are:
(continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies and implied volatilities on foreign exchange options.

The Bank's Net Open Position (NOP) was calculated based on Bank Indonesia's prevailing regulations. In accordance with the regulations, the Banks are required to maintain its aggregate and statements of financial position NOP (*include Domestic Non Deliverable Forward/DNDF*) at the maximum 20% of its capital.

The Bank's Net Open Position (NOP) can be seen in Note 41.

The Bank has Market Risk Management Application to support the implementation of Market Risk Management process in order to manage market risk.

Market Risk limit as a part of risk controlling process is set and reviewed periodically. The Market Risk limits are as follows:

a. Market Risk limits on trading book

- (i) Transaction Nominal Limit**
- (ii) Open Position Nominal Limit**
- (iii) Counterparty Limit**

b. The Market Risk limits for exchange rate:

Net Open Position (PDN) *include DNDF (Domestic Non deliverable Forward)* Limit on capital of 5% for *risk appetite* and 10% for *risk tolerance*.

Sensitivity of market risk is used to indicate how much capital needed to cover the potential loss of market risk that may occur. It is done to measure and monitor exchange rate and interest rate on trading book portfolio. It consists of:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

(i) Risiko nilai tukar (lanjutan)

Excess modal Bank

Perhitungan excess modal Bank dilakukan dengan menghitung modal bank secara total dan mengurangnya dengan 12,50% dari total ATMR (Kredit + Pasar + Operasional). Excess modal ini yang kemudian dibagi terhadap masing-masing risiko pasar nilai tukar dan suku bunga untuk melihat berapa besar kemampuan coverage modal Bank (diluar regulatory requirement) apabila terjadi kerugian sebesar risiko yang telah dihitung.

Tabel dibawah ini menunjukkan excess modal Bank (tidak diaudit):

	Total Modal/ Total Capital	12,50%*Total ATMR/ 12.50%*Total RWA
2022 - Desember	20.571.769	10.119.086

Sensitivitas Risiko Pasar Nilai Tukar

Sensitivitas risiko nilai tukar dihitung dengan menggunakan rasio excess modal Bank terhadap risiko nilai tukar melalui PDN Bank.

Tabel dibawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas risiko pasar nilai tukar Bank (tidak diaudit):

	Excess Modal/ Excess Capital	PDN/ NOP	Sensitivitas Risiko Nilai Tukar/ Sensitivity of Market Risk in Exchange Rate
2022 - Desember	10.452.683	43.532	3.482

Simulasi penguatan dan pelemahan nilai tukar USD/IDR sebesar 100bps pada posisi 31 Desember 2022 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

	Periode Akhir Bulan Desember 2022/ End of December 2022 Period		
	Kurs USD/IDR		
Total PDN	15.567,5	15.567,5 + 100bps	15.567,5 - 100bps
Rupiah Indonesia IDR	43.532	43.811	43.251

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market Risk (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The Bank's excess capital

The calculation of the Bank's excess capital is conducted by calculating the Bank's total capital and reduce with 12.50% of the total risk weighted assets (RWA) (Credit + Market + Operational). This excess capital is then divided by the respective market exchange risk and interest rate risk to measure the Bank's capital-coverage-ability(exclude regulatory requirement) in the event of loss of the amount to the risk that has been calculated.

The table below shows the Bank's excess capital (unaudited):

Sensitivity of Market Risk in Interest Rate

Sensitivity of exchange rate risk is calculated using the Bank's excess capital ratio against exchange rate risk through NOP Bank.

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity of market risk in exchange rate (unaudited):

The simulation of strengthening and weakening USD/IDR exchange rate by 100bps at December 31, 2022 is as follows (unaudited):

Total NOP
IDR Indonesia Rupiah

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

(ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga

Risiko suku bunga adalah risiko yang timbul pada posisi keuangan (neraca dan rekening administratif) akibat dari perubahan suku bunga. Risiko suku bunga ini meliputi *repricing risk* (*repricing mismatch* antara komponen aset dan liabilitas), *basis risk* (penggunaan suku bunga acuan yang berbeda), *yield curve risk* (perubahan bentuk dan *slope yield curve*) dan *option risk* (pelunasan kredit atau pencairan deposito sebelum jatuh waktu).

Sensitivitas risiko suku bunga pada *trading book* yang dihitung dengan menggunakan rasio excess modal Bank terhadap risiko suku bunga (umum dan spesifik).

Tabel dibawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas risiko pasar suku bunga Bank: (tidak diaudit)

Periode Akhir Bulan Desember 2022/ End of Month December 2022 Period			
	Excess Modal/ Excess Capital	Risiko Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate Risk	Sensitivitas Risiko Suku Bunga/ Sensitivity of Market Risk in Interest Rate
2022 - Desember	10.452.683	64.018	163

Sensitivitas risiko suku bunga pada *banking book* menggunakan pendekatan IRRBB (*Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book*) yang mengacu kepada SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dan Pengukuran Risiko Pendekatan Standar untuk Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* bagi Bank Umum.

Berdasarkan regulasi OJK tersebut, Bank menerapkan 6 (enam) jenis skenario *shock* suku bunga untuk perhitungan kerugian maksimum dari Nilai Ekonomi dari Ekuitas (*Economic Value of Equity* atau EVE) terhadap modal Tier-1 pada IRRBB, yaitu *Parallel Up*, *Parallel Down*, *Steeper*, *Flattener*, *Short Rates Up*, dan *Short Rates Down*. Sedangkan untuk perhitungan kerugian maksimum Pendapatan Bunga Neto (*Net Interest Income* atau NII) terhadap target laba pada IRRBB menggunakan 2 (dua) skenario *shock*, yaitu *Parallel Up* dan *Parallel Down*. Pada masing-masing perhitungan, baik Δ EVE terhadap modal Tier-1 maupun Δ NII

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that arises in financial position (balance sheet and administrative account) as a result of changes in interest rates. This interest rate risk includes repricing risk (repricing mismatch between asset and liability components), basis risk (use of different reference interest rates), yield curve risk (changes in shape and slope yield curve) and option risk (repayment of credit or disbursement of deposits before due date).

Sensitivity of interest rate risk in trading book is calculated using the Bank's excess capital ratio against interest rate risk (general and specific).

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity of market risk in interest rate: (unaudited)

Sensitivity of interest rate risk in banking book using IRRBB approach (*Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book*) which refers to SEOJK No.12/SEOJK.03/2018 concerning the Implementation of Risk Management and Risk Measurement Standard Approach to Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks.

Based on the OJK regulations, the Bank applies 6 (six) types of interest rate shock scenarios to calculate maximum loss from Economic Values of Equity (EVE) to capital Tier-1 on IRRBB, namely *Parallel Up*, *Parallel Down*, *Steeper*, *Flattener*, *Short Rates Up*, and *Short Rates Down*. As for the calculation maximum loss of Net Interest Income (NII) to projection income on IRRBB uses 2 (two) shock scenarios, namely *Parallel Up* and *Parallel Down*. In each calculation, both changes in Δ EVE to capital Tier-1 as well as Δ NII to projection income, the scenario used as the maximum loss value is the scenario that provides the highest loss value in

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

(ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

terhadap target laba, skenario yang digunakan sebagai nilai kerugian maksimum adalah skenario yang memberikan nilai kerugian tertinggi. Eksposur IRRBB berdasarkan ΔNII terhadap Target Laba 16,86% untuk posisi 31 Desember 2022. Tingkat rasio ΔNII tersebut berada pada *threshold* Bank <15%-20% dari Target Laba atau berada pada peringkat risiko *Low to Moderate*. Sedangkan eksposur IRRBB berdasarkan ΔEVE terhadap Modal 28,99% untuk posisi 31 Desember 2022. Tingkat rasio ΔEVE tersebut berada pada *threshold* Bank >20% dari modal Tier-1 atau berada pada peringkat risiko *High*, yang menunjukkan bahwa struktur aset dan liabilitas Bank sensitif terhadap perubahan suku bunga pasar.

Tabel berikut ini menyajikan portofolio *banking book* pada nilai tercatatnya (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan mana yang lebih awal antara tanggal *repricing* atau tanggal jatuh tempo kontraktual:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

The IRRBB exposure based on ΔNII to projection income is at 16.86% on December 31, 2022. The level of the ΔNII ratio is at the Bank's threshold 15%-20% of the Projection Income or is at a Low to Moderate risk rating. Meanwhile, IRRBB exposure based on ΔEVE to Capital is 28.99% for the position of December 31, 2022. The level of the ΔEVE ratio is at the Bank's threshold >20% of Tier-1 capital or is at a High risk rating, which indicates that the structure of assets and liabilities Banks are sensitive to changes in market interest rates.

The table below summarizes the banking book portfolios at their carrying amounts (before allowance for impairment losses), categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022								
	Total	Instrumen bunga variabel/ Floating rate instruments		Instrumen bunga tetap/Fixed rate instruments				
		Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan- 1 tahun/ 3 months- 1 year	Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan- 1 tahun/ 3 months- 1 year	1-2 tahun/ 1-2 years	Lebih dari 2 tahun/ More than 2 years	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	9.164.176	-	-	9.164.176	-	-	-	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Securities
Efek-efek	37.657.924	-	-	203.213	2.830.881	60.622	34.563.208	
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.254.705	3.254.705	-	-	-	-	-	Securities purchased under agreement to resell
Kredit yang diberikan	70.289.357	6.188.070	332.692	249.854	1.509.186	3.519.412	58.490.143	Loans
Aset lain-lain	165.450	-	-	54.450	111.000	-	-	Other assets
Total	120.531.612	9.442.775	332.692	9.671.693	4.451.067	3.580.034	93.053.351	Total
Simpanan dari nasabah	(102.949.667)	(27.550.403)	-	(71.627.820)	(3.771.444)	-	-	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	(1.546.696)	(691.102)	-	(852.094)	(3.500)	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	(13.263.387)	-	-	(2.806.550)	(10.456.837)	-	-	Securities sold under repurchased agreement
Pinjaman yang diterima	(1.856.213)	-	-	(856.213)	-	(1.000.000)	-	Fund borrowings
Obligasi subordinasi	(50.000)	-	-	-	-	-	(50.000)	Subordinated bonds
Total	(119.665.963)	(28.241.505)	-	(76.142.677)	(14.231.781)	(1.000.000)	(50.000)	Total
Neto	865.649	(18.798.730)	332.692	(66.470.984)	(9.780.714)	2.580.034	93.003.351	Net

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

d. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021							
	Total	Instrumen bunga variabel/ Floating rate instruments		Instrumen bunga tetap/Fixed rate instruments			
		Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan- 1 tahun/ 3 months- 1 year	Kurang dari 3 bulan/ Less than 3 months	3 bulan- 1 tahun/ 3 months- 1 year	1-2 tahun/ 1-2 years	Lebih dari 2 tahun/ More than 2 years
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	9.810.711	-	-	9.810.711	-	-	-
Efek-efek	24.830.337	-	-	10.159	911.679	3.240.269	20.668.230
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	19.786.320	7.922.883	-	11.863.437	-	-	-
Kredit yang diberikan	60.677.415	6.246.229	250.478	238.221	3.444.234	2.864.771	47.633.482
Aset lain-lain	239.604	-	-	128.604	111.000	-	-
Total	115.344.387	14.169.112	250.478	22.051.132	4.466.913	6.105.040	68.301.712
Simpanan dari nasabah	(98.907.011)	(30.811.235)	-	(65.691.290)	(2.404.486)	-	-
Simpanan dari bank lain	(2.263.682)	(258.316)	-	(2.003.366)	(2.000)	-	-
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	(10.158.035)	(501.409)	-	(9.656.626)	-	-	-
Pinjaman yang diterima	(285.050)	-	-	(285.050)	-	-	-
Obligasi subordinasi	(50.000)	-	-	-	-	-	(50.000)
Total	(111.663.778)	(31.570.960)	-	(77.636.332)	(2.406.486)	-	(50.000)
Neto	3.680.609	(17.401.848)	250.478	(55.585.200)	2.060.427	6.105.040	68.251.712

Tabel dibawah merupakan ikhtisar dari rata-rata suku bunga efektif untuk setiap instrumen keuangan:

The table below summarize the weighted average effective interest rates for each financial instrument:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31			
		2022	2021
Aset Rupiah			
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2,95%	2,96%	Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek			Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	5,87%	5,85%	Government bonds
Obligasi korporasi	7,59%	7,96%	Corporate bonds
Kredit yang diberikan			Loans
Kredit Usaha Kecil	18,35%	17,39%	Small Enterprises loans
Kartu kredit	14,87%	17,90%	Credit card
Kredit lainnya	10,05%	9,44%	Other loans
Mata uang asing			Foreign currencies
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	0,02%	0,01%	Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek			Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	3,49%	3,01%	Government bonds
Kredit yang diberikan	7,97%	6,72%	Loans

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

d. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/Year ended
December 31

	2022	2021
Liabilitas		
Rupiah		
Simpanan dari nasabah		
Giro	1,69%	2,04%
Tabungan	1,15%	1,68%
Deposito berjangka	3,63%	4,19%
Simpanan dari bank lain		
Call money	-	3,10%
Giro	3,30%	3,37%
Tabungan	1,62%	2,52%
Deposito berjangka	3,26%	3,47%
Mata uang asing		
Simpanan dari nasabah		
Giro	0,70%	0,40%
Tabungan	0,08%	0,10%
Deposito berjangka	1,27%	0,93%
Simpanan dari bank lain		
Call money	1,39%	0,08%

Liabilities	
Rupiah	
Deposits from customers	
Current accounts	
Saving deposits	
Time deposits	
Deposits from other banks	
Interbank call money	
Current accounts	
Saving deposits	
Time deposits	
Foreign currencies	
Deposits from customers	
Current account	
Saving deposits	
Time deposits	
Deposits from other banks	
Call money	

Bank melakukan pengukuran dan pelaporan risiko pasar secara periodik ke Regulator dalam mengelola risiko pasar yang mengacu kepada SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank (PTKB) dengan menggunakan pendekatan risiko (*Risk-based Bank Rating/ RBBR*) yang terdiri dari 2 bagian, yaitu:

The Bank conduct measurement and reporting periodically to Regulator in managing market risk based on SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 about the market risk parameters in Bank Soundness Assessment (BSA) using risk approach (*Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR*), consisting of 2 parts:

1. Risiko Inheren
 - a) Volume dan Komposisi Portofolio
 - b) Kerugian Potensial Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* (IRRBB)
 - c) Strategi dan Kebijakan Bisnis
 - Strategi *Trading*
 - Strategi Bisnis terkait Suku Bunga pada *banking book*
2. Kualitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko
 - a) Tata kelola risiko
 - b) Kerangka manajemen risiko
 - c) Proses manajemen risiko, sistem informasi dan sumber daya manusia
 - d) Sistem pengendalian risiko

1. Inherent Risk
 - a) Volume and Composition Portfolio
 - b) Potential loss Interest Rate Risk in *Banking Book* - IRRBB)
 - c) Strategies and Business Policies
 - Trading Strategies
 - Business strategies on Interest Rate in *Banking Book*
2. Risk Management Quality
 - a) Risk governance
 - b) Risk management framework
 - c) Risk management process, information systems and human resources
 - d) Risk control system

e. Risiko Likuiditas

e. Liquidity Risk

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko yang disebabkan oleh ketidakmampuan Bank dalam memenuhi kewajiban yang telah jatuh tempo dan menutup posisi di pasar. Risiko likuiditas merupakan risiko yang terpenting pada bank umum dan perlu dikelola secara berkesinambungan.

Liquidity risk is the risk caused by the Bank's inability to meet its obligation associated with financial liabilities at due date and cover position created from market. Liquidity risk is the most important risk for commercial bank and as such needs to be managed on an on-going basis.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Selain itu, pengelolaan aset dan liabilitas Bank dilakukan melalui rapat ALCO yang dilaksanakan setiap 1 (satu) bulan sekali. Pembahasan difokuskan pada penyelarasan strategi jangka pendek dan jangka panjang Bank dengan kondisi perekonomian nasional, terutama penyesuaian kondisi likuiditas Bank.

Bank juga menyusun kebijakan pengelolaan risiko likuiditas yang memaparkan tanggung jawab, pengelolaan dan pendekatan strategis yang diambil untuk menjamin ketersediaan likuiditas yang cukup untuk memenuhi kewajiban bank secara kontraktual maupun yang disyaratkan oleh regulator.

Selain itu, dengan telah dikeluarkannya Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 42/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Kecukupan Likuiditas (*Liquidity Coverage Ratio*) Bagi Bank Umum dan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.32/POJK.03/2016 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No.6/POJK.03/2015 tentang Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank. Bank telah menyampaikan laporan LCR individual secara bulanan ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan mempublikasikan laporan LCR triwulanan individual pada situs web Bank. LCR Bank (individual) selalu terjaga di atas batas minimum rasio LCR sebesar 100%. Berdasarkan perhitungan, LCR rata-rata harian pada posisi 31 Desember 2022 sebesar 151,07% dan triwulanan posisi 31 Desember 2022 sebesar 144,61%.

Terkait dengan POJK Nomor 50/POJK.03/2017 tentang Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Pendanaan Stabil Bersih (*Net Stable Funding Ratio*) Bagi Bank Umum, Bank menyampaikan laporan NSFR secara triwulanan (individual) ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan mempublikasikan laporan NSFR triwulanan (individual) pada situs web Bank. Berdasarkan perhitungan, NSFR Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 sebesar 110,16%, berada diatas minimum NSFR yaitu 100%.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. *Liquidity Risk (continued)*

Moreover, monitoring over the Bank's assets and liabilities is addressed through ALCO meeting held once in every month. The meeting focuses on aligning short-term and long-term strategy of the Bank with national economic conditions, especially the adjustments to the Bank's liquidity conditions.

The Bank's also developed liquidity management policy defines the responsibilities, management and strategic approach to be taken to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained to meet the Bank's contractual or regulatory obligations.

Furthermore, with the issuance of Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No.42/POJK.03/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning the Obligation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks and the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No.32/POJK.03/2016 concerning Amendment to the Rules of the Financial Services Authority No.6/POJK.03/ 2015 on Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports. The Bank has submitted LCR (individual) reports on a monthly basis to the Financial Services Authority and publishes quarterly LCR reports (individual) on the Bank's website. Based on the calculation, the Bank's LCR (individually) shall always be maintained above the minimum LCR ratio that is 100%. Based on the calculation, the average daily LCR at December 31, 2022 amounted to 151.07%, respectively and quarterly LCR at December 31, 2022 amounted to 144.61%.

Related with the regulation of the Financial Services Authority No.50/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Obligation of Net Stable Funding Ratio for Commercial Banks, the Bank has submitted NSFR report on quarterly (individual) to Financial Services Authority and published NSFR report to Bank's website. Based on the calculation, the Bank's NSFR (individually) as at December 31, 2022 amounted to 110.16%, respectively which is above the minimum NSFR that is 100%.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Eksposur terhadap risiko likuiditas

Bank bergantung pada simpanan dari nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain sebagai sumber pendanaan utama yang memiliki masa jatuh tempo yang pendek dan sebagian besar dapat ditarik sewaktu-waktu. Pendanaan dengan jangka waktu yang pendek tersebut meningkatkan risiko likuiditas Bank, oleh karena itu, Bank secara aktif mengelola risiko tersebut dengan memberikan tingkat suku bunga yang bersaing dan secara terus-menerus memantau pergerakan pasar.

Adapun pemantauan risiko likuiditas tersebut antara lain: Pemantauan Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM), *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* (LCR), *Net Stable Funding Ratio* (NSFR), Aset Likuid terhadap *Non Core Deposit* (AL/NCD), Aset Likuid terhadap Dana Pihak Ketiga (AL/DPK), Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM), Proyeksi Arus Kas (*cashflow*), dan *Contingency Funding Plan* (CFP). Pemantauan rasio tersebut dilaporkan secara rutin kepada pihak manajemen dan regulator.

Bank juga melakukan pengukuran dan pelaporan secara periodik ke Bank Indonesia mengenai pengelolaan risiko likuiditas mengacu kepada parameter risiko likuiditas dalam Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank (PTKB) dengan menggunakan pendekatan risiko (*Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR*) yang terdiri dari 2 bagian, yaitu:

1. Risiko Inheren

- a) Komposisi dari aset, liabilitas, dan transaksi rekening administratif.
- b) Konsentrasi dari aset dan liabilitas.
- c) Kerentanan pada kebutuhan pendanaan.
- d) Akses pada sumber-sumber pendanaan.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. *Liquidity Risk (continued)*

Exposure to liquidity risk

The Bank relies on deposits from customers and deposits from other banks as its primary sources of funding which generally have shorter maturities and a large proportion of them are repayable on demand. The short-term nature of these deposits increases the Bank's liquidity risk, therefore, the Bank actively manages this risk through maintaining competitive pricing and constant monitoring of market trends.

The monitoring of liquidity risk includes: Monitoring of Statutory Reserves (GWM), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), Liquid Assets to Non Core Deposits (AL/NCD), Liquid Assets to Third Party Funds (AL/DPK), Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM), Cash Flow Projection, and Contingency Funding Plan (CFP). Monitoring of this ratio is reported regularly to management and regulators.

The Bank also conducts measurement and reporting to the Bank Indonesia periodically on liquidity risk management based on liquidity risk parameters Bank Soundness Assessment (BSA) using risk approach (Risk-based Bank Ratings/RBBR) which consists of 2 parts:

1. *Inherent Risk*

- a) *Composition of assets, liabilities, and administrative account transactions.*
- b) *Concentration of assets and liabilities.*
- c) *Vulnerability of funding needs.*
- d) *Access to funding resources.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Eksposur terhadap risiko likuiditas (lanjutan)

2. Kualitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

- a) Tata kelola risiko likuiditas.
- b) Kerangka manajemen risiko likuiditas.
- c) Proses manajemen risiko likuiditas, sistem informasi dan sumber daya manusia.
- d) Sistem pengendalian risiko likuiditas.

Selain itu, Bank juga melakukan pengukuran dan mengelola Risiko Likuiditas seperti rasio aset likuid terhadap total simpanan dari nasabah. Pada akhir tahun 2022 dan 2021, rasio dari aset likuid dibandingkan dengan total simpanan dari nasabah yang dilaporkan masing-masing adalah sebesar 55,51% dan 41,47%.

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Kas dan setara kas	19.516.551	17.592.335
Efek-efek investasi selain yang diklasifikasikan sebagai kas dan setara kas	39.177.941	25.688.236
Simpanan dari bank lain	(1.546.696)	(2.263.682)
	57.147.796	41.016.889
Simpanan dari nasabah	102.949.667	98.907.011
Rasio aset likuid terhadap simpanan dari nasabah	55,51%	41,47%

Analisis perbedaan jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan analisis jatuh tempo nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan (sebelum pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas keuangan Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, berdasarkan jangka waktu yang tersisa sampai tanggal jatuh tempo kontraktual:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

Exposure to liquidity risk (continued)

2. Risk Management Quality

- a) Liquidity Risk governance.
- b) Liquidity Risk management framework.
- c) Liquidity Risk management process, information systems and human resources.
- d) Liquidity Risk control system.

Furthermore, the Bank's also measure and managing liquidity risk such as the ratio of liquid assets to total funding from customers. As at the end of 2022 and 2021, the reported ratio of liquid assets to total funding from customers were 55.51% and 41.47%.

Cash and cash equivalents
Securities, excluding items classified as cash and cash equivalents
Deposits from other banks
Deposits from customers
Ratio of liquid assets to deposits from customers

Maturity gap analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of maturities of the carrying amount of financial assets (before unearned interest income and allowance for impairment losses) and financial liabilities of the Bank as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, based on remaining term to contractual maturity:

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying Value	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo/No contractual maturity	Kurang dari 1 bulan/ Less than 1 month	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	<3-12 bulan/ <3-12 months	< 12-60 bulan/ < 12-60 months	Lebih dari 60 bulan/ More than 60 months	
ASET								ASSETS
Kas	901.616	901.616	-	-	-	-	-	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	8.691.986	8.691.986	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	758.773	758.773	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	9.164.176	-	9.164.176	-	-	-	-	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek	39.177.941	-	-	203.213	2.841.217	2.976.917	33.156.594	Securities
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	3.254.705	-	3.254.705	-	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resell agreement
Tagihan derivatif	10.119	-	10.119	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - bruto	70.311.303	-	6.646.718	921.135	5.005.189	33.086.770	24.651.491	Loans - gross
Tagihan akseptasi	53.031	-	-	37.129	15.902	-	-	Acceptance receivable
Aset lain-lain *)	1.348.412	21.666	1.215.746	-	111.000	-	-	Other assets *)
Total	133.672.062	10.374.041	20.291.464	1.161.477	7.973.308	36.063.687	57.808.085	Total
Liabilitas segera	(245.593)	-	(245.593)	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	(102.949.667)	(27.165.111)	(56.230.623)	(15.447.397)	(3.876.342)	(215.407)	(14.787)	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	(1.546.696)	(691.102)	(837.594)	(14.500)	(3.500)	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas derivatif	(66.818)	-	(66.818)	-	-	-	-	Derivative payable
Liabilitas akseptasi	(53.031)	-	-	(37.129)	(15.902)	-	-	Acceptance payable
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	(13.263.387)	-	(2.806.550)	-	(10.456.857)	-	-	Securities sold under repurchased agreements
Pinjaman yang diterima	(1.856.213)	-	(856.213)	-	-	(1.000.000)	-	Fund borrowings
Obligasi subordinasi	(50.000)	-	-	-	-	(50.000)	-	Subordinated bonds
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain**)	(422.597)	-	(422.597)	-	-	-	-	Accrued expenses and other liabilities**)
Total	(120.454.002)	(27.856.213)	(61.465.987)	(15.499.026)	(14.352.582)	(1.265.407)	(14.787)	Total
Neto	13.218.060	(17.482.172)	(41.174.523)	(14.337.549)	(6.379.274)	34.798.280	57.793.298	Net

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

**) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari utang bunga, liabilitas pembelian surat berharga, kewajiban sewa guna usaha dan setoran jaminan

**) Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of interest payable, liabilities from purchase of securities, lease obligations and security deposits

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying Value	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo/No contractual maturity	Kurang dari 1 bulan/ Less than 1 month	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	<3-12 bulan/ <3-12 months	< 12-60 bulan/ < 12-60 months	Lebih dari 60 bulan/ More than 60 months	
ASET								ASSETS
Kas	900.919	900.919	-	-	-	-	-	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	6.126.614	6.126.614	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	754.091	754.091	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	9.810.711	-	9.810.711	-	-	-	-	Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
Efek-efek	25.688.236	-	-	17.377	911.679	4.357.792	20.401.388	Securities
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	19.786.320	-	19.786.320	-	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resell agreement
Tagihan derivatif	50.532	-	50.532	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan - bruto	60.740.894	-	6.612.602	-	6.784.286	26.011.628	21.332.378	Loans - gross
Tagihan akseptasi	525.823	-	10.484	418.765	96.574	-	-	Acceptance receivable
Aset lain-lain *)	1.111.186	21.094	979.092	-	111.000	-	-	Other assets *)
Total	125.495.326	7.802.718	37.249.741	436.142	7.903.539	30.369.420	41.733.766	Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying Value	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo/No contractual maturity	Kurang dari 1 bulan/ Less than 1 month	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	<3-12 bulan/ <3-12 months	< 12-60 bulan/ < 12-60 months	Lebih dari 60 bulan/ More than 60 months	
Liabilitas segera	(169.559)	-	(169.559)	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	(98.907.011)	(30.346.801)	(47.783.690)	(17.946.907)	(2.554.492)	(244.657)	(30.464)	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	(2.263.682)	(258.315)	(1.956.616)	(46.751)	(2.000)	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas derivatif	(27.895)	-	(27.895)	-	-	-	-	Derivative payable
Utang akseptasi	(525.823)	-	(10.484)	(418.765)	(96.574)	-	-	Acceptance payable
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	(10.158.035)	-	(2.754.494)	(6.387.555)	(1.015.986)	-	-	Securities sold under repurchased agreements
Pinjaman yang diterima	(285.050)	-	(285.050)	-	-	-	-	Fund borrowings
Obligasi subordinasi	(50.000)	-	-	-	-	(50.000)	-	Subordinated bonds
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain**)	(844.018)	-	(844.018)	-	-	-	-	Accrued expenses and other liabilities**)
Total	(113.231.073)	(30.605.1176)	(53.831.806)	(24.799.978)	(3.669.052)	(294.657)	(30.464)	Total
Neto	12.264.253	(22.802.398)	(16.582.065)	(24.363.836)	4.234.487	30.074.763	41.703.302	Net

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

*) Other assets – net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

**) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari utang bunga, liabilitas pembelian surat berharga, kewajiban sewa guna usaha dan setoran jaminan

**) Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of interest payable, liabilities from purchase of securities, lease obligations and security deposits

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* (tidak diaudit).

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on *undiscounted cash flows* (unaudited).

31Desember/December 31, 2022

	Total	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo/No contractual maturity	Kurang dari 1 bulan/ less than 1 month	1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months	<3-12 bulan/ <3-12 months	< 12-60 bulan/ < 12-60 months	Lebih dari 60 bulan/ More than 60 months	
LIABILITAS								LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	245.593	-	245.593	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	103.485.566	27.165.111	56.536.999	15.582.775	3.970.487	215.407	14.787	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.550.020	691.102	840.778	14.583	3.557	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	13.263.387	-	2.806.549	-	10.456.838	-	-	Securities sold under repurchased agreements
Liabilitas derivatif	66.818	-	66.818	-	-	-	-	Derivatives payable
Utang akseptasi	53.031	-	10.484	37.129	15.902	-	-	Acceptance payable
Pinjaman yang diterima	1.864.233	-	864.233	-	-	1.000.000	-	Fund borrowings
Obligasi subordinasi	50.416	-	416	-	-	50.000	-	Subordinated bonds
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain**)	104.600	-	104.600	-	-	-	-	Accrued expenses and other liabilities**)
Total	120.683.664	27.856.213	61.465.986	15.634.487	14.446.784	1.265.407	14.787	Total

**) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari liabilitas pembelian surat berharga dan setoran jaminan

**) Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of liabilities from purchase of securities and security deposits

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

Analisis perbedaan jatuh tempo aset dan
liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Maturity gap analysis of financial assets and
liabilities (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Total	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo/No contractual maturity	Kurang dari 1 bulan/less than 1 month	1-3 bulan/1-3 months	<3-12 bulan/<3-12 months	< 12-60 bulan/< 12-60 months	Lebih dari 60 bulan/More than 60 months	
LIABILITAS								LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	169.559	-	169.559	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	99.244.707	30.346.801	47.974.647	18.060.032	2.588.106	244.657	30.464	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	2.268.238	258.316	1.960.872	47.013	2.037	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	10.158.035	-	2.754.494	6.387.555	1.015.986	-	-	Securities sold under repurchased agreements
Liabilitas derivatif	27.895	-	27.895	-	-	-	-	Derivatives payable
Utang akseptasi	525.823	-	10.484	418.765	96.574	-	-	Acceptance payable
Pinjaman yang diterima	285.057	-	285.057	-	-	-	-	Fund borrowings
Obligasi subordinasi	50.416	-	416	-	-	50.000	-	Subordinated bonds
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain**)	648.382	-	648.382	-	-	-	-	Accrued expenses and other liabilities**)
Total	113.378.112	30.605.117	53.831.806	24.913.365	3.702.703	294.657	30.464	Total

**) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari liabilitas pembelian surat berharga dan setoran jaminan

**) Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of liabilities from purchase of securities and security deposits

f. Risiko Operasional

f. Operational Risk

Bank senantiasa menyempurnakan implementasi manajemen risiko operasional dengan meningkatkan kesadaran para pegawai terhadap risiko serta menyempurnakan kebijakan dan prosedur untuk operasional bank. Berbagai upaya ini ditujukan untuk memitigasi risiko inheren dan terus meningkatkan sistem pengendalian khususnya terhadap risiko operasional. Bank terus-menerus meningkatkan kesadaran risiko seluruh pegawainya melalui berbagai media termasuk *e-campaign*, buletin dan sosialisasi secara langsung.

The Bank constantly improves its operational risk management implementation by increasing employee's risk awareness and improving the policies and procedures for banking operations. These efforts are aimed to mitigate inherent risk as well as to improve control system particularly for the Bank's operational risks. Bank continuously increases risk awareness of its employees through various media including *e-campaign*, bulletins, and direct socialization.

Bank telah mengembangkan aplikasi *Operational Risk Online Test* (OPRIST) untuk menyelenggarakan tes *online* kepada pegawai kantor cabang serta sebagian pegawai kantor pusat. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengukur penguasaan dan pemahaman terhadap Kebijakan & Prosedur serta Pengetahuan Produk. OPRIST dilakukan secara rutin.

The Bank has developed an application called *Operational Risk Online Test* (OPRIST), to provide online test for branch's employees and also some of Head Office employees. Its purpose is to measure the employees' mastery and understanding towards the policy and procedure, and product knowledge. Bank regularly holds OPRIST.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

f. Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

OPRIST juga akan dilakukan secara tematik, yakni materi tes difokuskan ke proses-proses operasional di kantor cabang yang dianggap berisiko tinggi. Selain itu, Bank juga telah menyelenggarakan *e-learning* dengan modul *Operational Risk Management* sejak tahun 2018. *E-learning Operational Risk Management* tersebut diikuti oleh seluruh pegawai Bank.

Bank telah memiliki Kebijakan *Business Continuity Management* (BCM) yang secara komprehensif menangani berbagai gangguan/bencana akibat perbuatan manusia, sosial dan/atau alam, misalkan kebakaran, gempa bumi, banjir, demonstrasi, dan lain-lain. Kebijakan ini disusun untuk menjamin kegiatan operasional bisnis dan sumber daya kritikal Bank tetap dapat berfungsi walaupun terjadi gangguan/bencana atau membangun resiliensi (ketahanan) dan kemampuan untuk memberi respon secara efektif terhadap suatu kondisi bencana guna melindungi kepentingan para *stakeholders*, reputasi dan nama baik Bank.

Di dalam komponen BCM, Bank menyusun *Continuity Plan* guna memastikan kelangsungan operasional perusahaan dalam menghadapi krisis. Pada dasarnya *Continuity Plan* ini dirancang sebagai posisi pencegahan (preventif), dimana bencana dapat timbul sewaktu-waktu sehingga proses bisnis terhambat. Strategi *Continuity Plan* telah diuji dan berjalan dengan baik ketika menghadapi pandemi Covid-19 saat ini.

Untuk melengkapi hal di atas, Bank juga telah memiliki prosedur tanggap darurat terkait keselamatan jiwa pada kondisi krisis serta *Disaster Recovery Center* (DRC) sebagai Pusat Recovery Teknologi Informasi Bank apabila terjadi gangguan infrastruktur pada *data center* di Kantor Pusat. Guna memastikan kesiapan DRC, Bank menyelenggarakan uji coba secara periodik.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

f. Operational Risk (continued)

OPRIST will also be carried out thematically, i.e the exam materials are focused on high-risk operational processes in the branches. In addition, the Bank has conducted Operational Risk Management *e-learning* since 2018. All employees have to participate in the *e-Learning*.

The Bank has a Business Continuity Management (BCM) policy which comprehensively address various disorders/disasters by man, social and/or nature, e.g. fire, earthquake, flood, demonstrations, and others. This policy was developed to ensure that business operations and the Bank's critical resource can still function despite the disruption/disaster or build resilience and the ability to respond effectively to a disaster situation in order to protect the interests of the stakeholders, reputation and the Bank's name.

In Business Continuity Management (BCM) component, the Bank arrange Continuity Plan to ensure the continuity of the company operational amidst crisis. Basically continuity plan designed as a preventive position, where disaster may arise any time that makes business process stranded. Continuity Plan strategy have been tested and works well in this Covid-19 pandemic situation.

On the other hand, Bank also has emergency procedure related to life safety in the condition of crisis and Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) as the Bank IT Recovery Center to assure the continuity of the Bank's operations if the infrastructure of the data center at Head Office is disrupted. To ensure DRC readiness, the Bank has been doing the periodically test.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

f. Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

Bank mengembangkan *Operational Risk Management System* (ORMS) dalam rangka penyempurnaan *tools* yang telah ada. ORMS memiliki tiga modul yakni *Risk Control Self Assessment* (RCSA), *Risk Event Database* (RED) dan *Key Risk Indicator* (KRI).

RCSA digunakan untuk membantu *Risk owner* dalam melakukan proses manajemen risiko operasional yang mencakup identifikasi dan pengukuran risiko operasional secara prediktif. Sedangkan RED merupakan *tools* yang berfungsi sebagai *database* peristiwa risiko, yang digunakan untuk data pembelajaran Bank. Selanjutnya, KRI adalah alat bantu yang memberikan informasi secara dini mengenai gejala maupun risiko yang trennya menunjukkan peningkatan.

Selanjutnya, Komite Produk yang dibentuk telah dioptimalkan fungsinya, yakni selain mengidentifikasi dan memitigasi risiko yang melekat pada produk dan aktivitas baru, juga melakukan evaluasi terhadap kinerja produk-produk yang telah diluncurkan.

Guna memudahkan langkah-langkah mitigasi risiko produk oleh unit-unit kerja yang terkait, Bank telah menyusun pedoman pengelolaan risiko untuk produk-produk tertentu, antara lain *bancassurance* dan reksa dana.

Bank juga melakukan pengukuran dan pelaporan secara periodik ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan mengenai pengelolaan risiko operasional mengacu kepada parameter risiko operasional dalam Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank (PTKB) dengan menggunakan pendekatan risiko (*Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR*) yang terdiri dari 2 bagian, yaitu:

1. Risiko Inheren

- Karakteristik dan kompleksitas operasional Bank
- Sumber Daya Manusia
- Teknologi Informasi
- *Fraud*
- Kejadian Eksternal

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

f. Operational Risk (continued)

Bank developed *Operational Risk Management System* (ORMS) in order to perfect the existing *tools*. ORMS has three modules, namely *Risk Control Self Assessment* (RCSA), *Risk Event Database* (RED) and *Key Risk Indicator* (KRI).

RCSA is used to help risk owner to manage operational risks which include identifying and measuring operational risk predictively. Meanwhile RED is a tool that functions as a risk events database, which is used for Bank's learning data. Furthermore KRI, a helping tool which gives earlier information regarding symptoms and risks which have inclining trend.

In addition, the Bank had optimized Product Committee's function to identify and mitigate risks which might be found in new products and services launched, and to evaluate performance of existing products.

In order to ease steps to mitigate product risks by related units, the Bank has developed risk management guidance for certain products, among others, *bancassurance* and mutual funds.

The Bank also conducts measurement and reporting to the Financial Services Authority periodically on operational risk management based on operational risk parameters Bank Soundness Assessment (BSA) using risk approach (*Risk-based Bank Ratings/RBBR*) which consists of 2 parts:

1. Inherent Risk

- Characteristic and complexity of Bank's operational
- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- *Fraud*
- External Event

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

f. Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

Disisi lain, untuk pengukuran risiko yang terkait dengan perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) atas Risiko Operasional, saat ini Bank menggunakan pendekatan *Basic Indicator Approach* (BIA) dan mempersiapkan pendekatan *Standard Approach* (SA) sesuai SEOJK No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020 yang sudah dilakukan uji coba laporan sebanyak 2 kali di tahun 2021 dan 2022 untuk perhitungan ATMR Risiko Operasional menggunakan metoda baru. Metoda perhitungan ATMR menggunakan Pendekatan Standar akan mulai diimplementasikan pada tahun 2023.

Sementara itu, Bank juga memperkuat pengendalian internal melalui forum pengendalian internal dengan melakukan rapat rutin untuk membahas isu-isu Risiko Operasional yang material agar risiko-risiko tersebut dapat dikendalikan secara dini.

2. Kualitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko

- Pengawasan aktif komisaris dan direksi
- Kecukupan kebijakan
- Prosedur dan penetapan *limit*, kecukupan identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan sistem informasi manajemen operasional
- Sistem pengendalian intern yang komprehensif

46. PEMENUHAN KETENTUAN BATAS MAKSIMUM PEMBERIAN KREDIT (BMPK)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021, tidak terdapat pelanggaran BMPK oleh pihak terkait maupun tidak terkait.

Sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku, batas maksimum pemberian kredit kepada pihak tidak terkait harus tidak melebihi 20% dari modal Bank.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

f. Operational Risk (continued)

On the other hand, for the measurement of risk related to the calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for Operational Risk, the Bank currently uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) and is preparing to implement the Standard Approach (SA) in accordance with SEOJK Regulation No. 6/SEOJK.03/2020. The Bank has conducted 2 trial reports for the calculation of RWA for Operational Risk using the new method in 2021 and 2022. The calculation method using the Standard Approach will be implemented in 2023.

Meanwhile, Bank also strengthen the internal control through the forum with routine meetings to discuss operational risk material issues so it can be controlled early.

2. Risk Management Quality

- Active oversight of commissioners and directors
- Adequacy of policy
- Procedure and limit setting, adequacy of identification, measurement, monitoring and operational risk management information system
- Comprehensive internal control system

46. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL LENDING LIMIT (LLL) REQUIREMENT

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no breach of LLL to both related and non-related parties.

Under the prevailing regulation, the maximum lending limit to non-related parties should not exceed 20% of the Bank's capital.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM

Dalam pengelolaan modal, Bank diwajibkan untuk menjaga dan menguatkan posisi modal yang mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis serta menjaga kepercayaan investor, deposan, pelanggan, dan pasar sebagaimana tercermin dari implementasi POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum untuk Bank Umum. Bank telah memperhitungkan peraturan baru ini dalam mengevaluasi dan mengelola kecukupan modalnya. Implementasi Bank terhadap peraturan ini menjadi bukti komitmen Bank untuk menjaga struktur modal yang kuat dan tangguh, sesuai dengan persyaratan regulasi dan praktik terbaik industri.

Berdasarkan POJK Nomor 11/POJK.03/2016 Bank membagi modal menjadi 2 (dua) bagian yang terdiri atas:

1. Modal *Tier 1* yang meliputi modal inti utama (*Common Equity Tier 1*) dan modal inti tambahan (*Additional Tier 1*).
2. Modal *Tier 2*.

Dalam konteks perhitungan kecukupan modal, Bank diwajibkan untuk menghitung Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk risiko Operasional, Pasar, dan Kredit sebagai komponen dalam perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPM). Dalam rangka menghitung beban modal dan ATMR risiko operasional, Bank saat ini telah menerapkan metode *Basic Indicator Approach* (BIA) yang sesuai dengan Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) Nomor 24/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Perhitungan ATMR untuk risiko operasional dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar (PID).

Selain itu, Bank juga telah melakukan Uji Coba sebanyak 2 kali untuk melakukan perhitungan beban modal risiko operasional dengan menggunakan *Standardized Approach* (SA) sesuai dengan ketentuan SEOJK Nomor 06/SEOJK/03/2020 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk Risiko Operasional dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Standar yang akan efektif diterapkan pada bulan Januari 2023.

Untuk perhitungan ATMR Risiko Pasar, Bank menggunakan Metode Standar (*Standard Method*) yang mengacu pada SEOJK No.38/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Pedoman Penggunaan Metode Standar Dalam Perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum Dengan Memperhitungkan Risiko Pasar.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

In capital management, the Bank is required to maintain and strengthen the capital position that supports business growth and maintains the confidence of investors, depositors, customers and the market as reflected in the implementation of POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 regarding Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement for Commercial Banks. The Bank has taken into account on this new regulation in evaluating and managing its capital adequacy. The Bank's implementation of this regulation is proof of the Bank's commitment to maintain a strong and resilient capital structure, in accordance with regulatory requirements and industry best practices.

Based on POJK Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2016, the Bank divides its capital into two parts:

1. *Tier 1 capital which includes primary core capital (Common Equity Tier 1) and additional core capital (Additional Tier 1).*
2. *Tier 2 capital*

In the context of calculating capital adequacy, Bank is required to calculate Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for Operational, Market, and Credit risks as a component in the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). In order to calculate the capital charge and RWA for operational risk, Bank currently applies the *Basic Indicator Approach* (BIA) in accordance with Financial Services Authority (OJK) Circular Letter No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 on the Calculation of RWA for Operational Risk using the *Basic Indicator Approach* (BIA).

Furthermore, Bank has also conducted 2 trial runs for the calculation of operational risk capital charge using the *Standardized Approach* (SA) in accordance with the provisions of SEOJK No. 06/SEOJK/03/2020 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for Operational Risk using the *Standardized Approach*, which will be effective in January 2023.

For the calculation of RWA for market risk, Bank uses the *Standard Method*, which refers to SEOJK No.38/SEOJK.03/2016 on the Guidelines for the Use of the *Standard Method* in the Calculation of Minimum Capital Requirements for Commercial Banks with Consideration of Market Risk.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

**47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO KEWAJIBAN
PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)**

Kemudian dengan diterbitkannya SEOJK No.23/SEOJK.03/2022 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Untuk Risiko Pasar Bagi Bank Umum, maka bank harus menyusun Laporan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Pasar dengan menggunakan pendekatan standar (*standardized approach*) atau pendekatan standar yang disederhanakan (*simplified standardised approach*). Bank juga akan menyampaikan uji coba Laporan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Pasar untuk posisi akhir bulan Juni 2023, bulan September 2023, dan bulan Desember 2023. Selanjutnya, Laporan Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Pasar ini wajib disampaikan untuk pertama kali pada posisi akhir bulan Januari 2024 bagi bank secara individu dan posisi akhir bulan Maret 2024 bagi bank secara konsolidasi.

Dalam perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit, penyusunan dan perhitungan ATMR mengacu pada SEOJK No.42/SEOJK.03/2016 tentang Pedoman Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar sebagaimana telah diubah dengan SEOJK No.11/SEOJK.03/2018 tentang Perubahan atas SEOJK No.42/SEOJK.03/2016. Efektif mulai Januari 2023, penyusunan dan perhitungan ATMR Kredit akan berubah dan mengacu pada SEOJK No.24/SEOJK.03/2021 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar yang telah mengadopsi *Basel 3 reform*. Selama tahun 2022, Bank telah melakukan uji coba atas perhitungan ATMR Risiko Kredit terbaru tersebut sebanyak 3 kali untuk posisi Desember 2021, Juni 2022, dan Desember 2022 sesuai dengan ketentuan.

Kewajiban Bank dalam penyediaan modal minimum sesuai profil risiko sebagaimana diatur dalam POJK Nomor 11/POJK.03/2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. 8% dari ATMR untuk Bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 1;
- b. 9% s.d kurang dari 10% dari ATMR untuk Bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 2;
- c. 10% s.d kurang dari 11% dari ATMR untuk Bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 3;
- d. 11% s.d 14% dari ATMR untuk Bank dengan profil risiko peringkat 4 atau peringkat 5.

**47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM
REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)
(continued)**

With the issuance of SEOJK No.23/SEOJK.03/2022 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk for Commercial Banks, the Bank then must prepare a Report on the Calculation of RWA for Market Risk using the standardized approach or a simplified standardized approach. The Bank will also submit a trial run of the Report on the Calculation of RWA for Market Risk for the end of June 2023, September 2023, and December 2023 positions. Furthermore, this Report on the Calculation of RWA for Market Risk must be submitted for the first time at the end of January 2024 for individual banks and at the end of March 2024 for consolidated banks.

In the calculation of RWA for credit risk, the preparation and calculation of RWA refers to SEOJK No.42/SEOJK.03/2016 on the Guidelines for the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk using the Standardized Approach as amended by SEOJK No.11/SEOJK.03/2018 on the Amendment to SEOJK No.42/SEOJK.03/2016. Effective from January 2023, the preparation and calculation of credit RWA will change and refer to SEOJK No.24/SEOJK.03/2021 on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk using the Standardized Approach which has adopted Basel 3 reforms. During 2022, Bank has conducted 3 trial runs of the new credit RWA calculation for December 2021, June 2022, and December 2022 positions in accordance with the provisions.

The Bank's obligation in providing minimum capital according to risk profile as regulated in POJK Number 11/POJK.03/2016 is as follows:

- a. *8% of the RWA for Bank with a risk profile rating of 1;*
- b. *9% until less than 10% of the RWA for bank with a risk profile rating of 2;*
- c. *10% until less than 11% of the RWA for bank with a risk profile rating of 3;*
- d. *11% until 14% of RWA for bank with risk profile ratings of 4 or 5.*

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO KEWAJIBAN
PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan 2021 rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dihitung berdasarkan POJK Nomor 11/POJK.03/2016 dengan perhitungan sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank		
Dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, resiko pasar dan risiko operasional		
- Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko	80.952.690	69.694.444
- Jumlah modal	20.571.769	19.026.087
- Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum	25,41%	27,30%

Berdasarkan POJK No.34/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 22 September 2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum, Bank wajib membentuk tambahan modal sebagai penyangga (*buffer*), sebagai berikut:

- Capital Conservation Buffer* adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi sebagai penyangga (*buffer*) apabila terjadi kerugian pada periode krisis;
- Countercyclical Buffer* adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi untuk mengantisipasi kerugian apabila terjadi pertumbuhan kredit perbankan yang berlebihan sehingga berpotensi mengganggu stabilitas sistem keuangan;
- Capital Surcharge* untuk *Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB)* adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi untuk mengurangi dampak negatif terhadap stabilitas sistem keuangan dan perekonomian apabila terjadi kegagalan Bank yang berdampak sistemik melalui peningkatan kemampuan Bank dalam menyerap kerugian.

Tambahan modal sebagai penyangga (*buffer*) yang wajib dibentuk oleh Bank adalah:

- Capital Conservation Buffer* sebesar 2,5% dari ATMR.
- Countercyclical Buffer* sebesar 0% (nol persen) sampai dengan 2,5% (dua koma lima persen) dari ATMR.
- Capital Surcharge* untuk *D-SIB* sebesar 1% (satu persen) sampai dengan 2,5% (dua koma lima persen) dari ATMR Bank yang berdampak sistemik.

Pemenuhan modal sebagai penyangga (*buffer*) harus dipenuhi dengan menggunakan komponen modal inti utama (*Common Equity Tier 1*).

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM
REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)
(continued)

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the ratio of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for the bank is calculated based on POJK Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2016 with the following calculation:

	Bank
With credit risk, market risk and operational risk	
Risk Weighted Average -	
Total capital -	
Capital Adequacy Ratio -	

Based on POJK No.34/POJK.03/2016 dated September 22, 2016 concerning Capital Adequacy Ratio, the Bank is required to establish additional capital as a buffer, as follows:

- Capital Conservation Buffer* is an additional capital which serves as a buffer in the event of a loss in the period of crisis;
- Countercyclical Buffer* is an additional capital which serves to anticipated losses in the event of excessive credit growth and thus potentially disrupt the stability of the financial system;
- Capital Surcharge* for *Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIB)* is an additional capital which serves to reduce the negative impact on the stability of the financial system and economy in the event of Bank failure which has systemic effect through an increase in the Bank's ability to absorb losses.

Additional capital as a buffer which shall be established by the Bank are:

- Capital Conservation Buffer* amounting to 2.5% of RWA.
- Countercyclical Buffer* in the amount of 0% (zero percent) up to 2.5% (two point five percent) from RWA.
- Capital Surcharge* for *D-SIB* in the amount of 1% (one percent) to 2.5% (two point five percent) from RWA of Banks with systemic impact.

Fulfillment of capital as a buffer should be met by using components of common equity Tier 1.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum dan Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko.

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

The Bank has fulfilled Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding Capital Adequacy Ratio and Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets.

48. TAMBAHAN INFORMASI ARUS KAS

a. Aktivitas investasi dan pendanaan yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas:

	31 Desember/December 31	
	2022	2021
Reklasifikasi aset dalam penyelesaian ke aset tetap (Catatan 13).	16.907	14.638

Reclassification of construction in progress to fixed assets (Note 13)

b. Rekonsiliasi liabilitas neto

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2021	Penerimaan/ Receipts	Pembayaran/ Payment	31 Desember/ December 31, 2022	
Pinjaman diterima	285.050	1.856.213	285.050	1.856.213	Fund borrowings
Total liabilitas dari aktivitas pendanaan	335.050	1.856.213	285.050	1.906.213	Total liabilities from financing activities

48. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Investing and financing activities not affecting cash flows:

b. Net liabilities reconciliation

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian

Peningkatan Risiko Kredit secara Signifikan

Ketika menentukan apakah risiko gagal bayar pada instrumen keuangan telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal, Bank mempertimbangkan informasi yang wajar dan didukung, serta relevan yang tersedia tanpa biaya atau upaya yang berlebihan. Hal tersebut mencakup informasi dan analisa kuantitatif dan kualitatif, berdasarkan pada pengalaman historis dan penilaian pakar kredit dan termasuk perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*).

Tujuan dari penilaian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi apakah peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan atas eksposur telah terjadi dengan membandingkan:

- *Probability of default* (PD) atas umur tersisa pada tanggal pelaporan; dengan
- *Probability of default* (PD) atas umur tersisa yang di estimasi pada saat pengakuan awal eksposur (jika relevan, disesuaikan dengan perubahan ekspektasi pembayaran dimuka).

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the risk of default on financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supported relevant information that is available without excessive costs or efforts. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience and credit expert assessments and including forward-looking estimates.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk of exposure has occurred by comparing:

- *Probability of default* (PD) for the remaining age at the reporting date; with
- *Probability of default* (PD) for the estimated remaining age at initial recognition of the exposure (if relevant, adjusted for change in expectations of prepayment).

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian (lanjutan)

Peningkatan Risiko Kredit secara Signifikan (lanjutan)

Bank menggunakan kriteria berikut dalam menentukan apakah peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan atas eksposur telah terjadi:

- pengujian kuantitatif berdasarkan perubahan *probability of default* (PD)
- indikator kualitatif
- tertunggak lebih dari 30 hari

Credit Risk Grades

Bank mengalokasikan setiap eksposur ke *credit risk grades* berdasarkan variasi data yang ditentukan untuk memprediksi risiko gagal bayar dan menerapkan pengalaman atas kredit. *Credit risk grades* ditetapkan menggunakan faktor kualitatif dan kuantitatif yang dapat mengindikasikan risiko gagal bayar. Faktor-faktor ini bervariasi tergantung pada sifat eksposur dan jenis peminjam.

Credit risk grades ditetapkan dan dikalibrasi sedemikian rupa sehingga risiko terjadinya gagal bayar meningkat secara eksponensial seiring dengan penurunan rating risiko kredit, sebagai contoh, selisih antara *credit risk rating grades* 1 dan 2 lebih kecil dari pada selisih antara *credit risk rating grades* 2 dan 3.

Setiap eksposur dialokasikan ke *credit risk grades* pada pengakuan awal berdasarkan informasi yang tersedia tentang peminjam. Eksposur ini dipantau secara berkelanjutan, dan dapat mengakibatkan eksposur dipindahkan ke *credit risk grades* yang berbeda. Pemantauan biasanya menggunakan data berikut: laporan keuangan, penggunaan fasilitas kredit dan estimasi kondisi ekonomi.

Penentuan Struktur *Probability of Default*

Credit risk grades adalah input utama dalam penentuan struktur *PD term structure* atas eksposur. Bank mengumpulkan informasi kinerja dan gagal bayar tentang eksposur risiko kredit yang dianalisa berdasarkan jenis produk dan peminjam serta penilaian risiko kredit. Untuk beberapa portofolio terutama produk *treasury*, informasi yang dibeli dari penilai kredit eksternal juga digunakan.

Bank menggunakan model statistik untuk menganalisa data yang dikumpulkan dan menghasilkan perkiraan *probability of default* (PD) atas umur tersisa dan bagaimana hal ini diperkirakan akan berubah sebagai akibat dari berlalunya waktu.

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (continued)

Bank use these criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit:

- quantitative test based on movement in *probability of default* (PD)
- qualitative indicators
- a backstop of 30 days past due

Credit Risk Grades

The Bank allocated each exposure to *credit risk grades* based on a variety of data that is determined to predict the risk of default and apply credit experience judgement. *Credit risk grades* are determined using qualitative and quantitative factors that can indicate the risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are determined and calibrated in such a way that the risk of default is increasing exponentially as *credit risk rating* decreases, for example, the difference between *credit risk rating grades* 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between *credit risk rating grades* 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to *credit risk grades* at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. This exposure is monitored on an ongoing basis, and can result in the exposure being transferred to different *credit risk grades*. Monitoring usually uses the following data: financial statements, use of credit facilities and estimates of economic conditions.

Determination of the *Probability of Default* Structure

Credit risk grades are the main input in determining the *PD term structure* of the exposure. The Bank collects performance and default information about *credit risk exposures*, which are analyzed by product and borrower type as well as *credit risk assessment*. For some portfolios especially *treasury* products, information purchased from external credit assessors is also used.

The Bank uses a statistical model to analyze the collected data and produce an estimate of the *probability of default* (PD) for the remaining life and how this is expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian (lanjutan)

Peningkatan Risiko Kredit secara Signifikan (lanjutan)

Penentuan Struktur *Probability of Default* (lanjutan)

Analisa ini mencakup identifikasi dan kalibrasi hubungan antara perubahan tingkat gagal bayar dan perubahan dalam faktor-faktor makro ekonomi utama pada risiko gagal bayar. Untuk sebagian besar eksposur, indikator makro ekonomi utama meliputi: pertumbuhan PDB, suku bunga acuan dan tingkat pengangguran.

Penentuan Terjadinya Peningkatan Risiko Kredit secara Signifikan

Bank mempergunakan sejumlah kriteria untuk menentukan telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan.

Kriteria tersebut ditetapkan menggunakan faktor kuantitatif dan kualitatif termasuk penentuan berdasarkan status hari tunggakan yang dapat mengindikasikan telah terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan terhadap saat awal diberikan.

Bank dimungkinkan menggunakan penilaian dari analisis kredit dan pengalaman historis yang relevan, dalam menentukan bahwa eksposur mungkin saja telah mengalami peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan berdasarkan indikator kualitatif tertentu yang dianggap dapat mengindikasikan hal tersebut dimana pengaruhnya mungkin belum sepenuhnya tercermin pada saat dilakukan analisis kuantitatif.

Bank menentukan bahwa peningkatan resiko kredit secara signifikan belum terjadi apabila masih kurang dari 30 hari tunggakan. Hari tunggakan ditentukan dengan menghitung jumlah hari sejak tanggal jatuh tempo awal dimana pembayaran penuh belum diterima.

Bank memantau efektifitas kriteria yang digunakan dalam mengidentifikasi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan dengan cara reviu berkala.

Modifikasi Aset Keuangan

Ketentuan kontraktual pinjaman dapat dimodifikasi untuk beberapa alasan, termasuk perubahan kondisi pasar, retensi pelanggan dan faktor-faktor lain yang tidak terkait dengan penurunan kredit saat ini. Pinjaman yang ketentuan kontraktualnya dimodifikasi dapat menyebabkan pinjaman awal dihentikan pengakuannya dan pinjaman hasil modifikasi diakui sebagai pinjaman baru pada nilai wajar.

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (continued)

Determination of the Probability of Default Structure (continued)

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of the relationship between changes in default rates and changes in key macroeconomic factors on the risk of default. For most exposures, the main macroeconomic indicators include: GDP growth, benchmark interest rates and the unemployment rate.

Determination of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Bank uses several criteria for determining that credit risk has increased significantly.

The criteria are determined using qualitative and quantitative factors including determination based on arrear day status that can indicate significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Bank can also use the judgment of credit analysts and, if possible, relevant historical experience, in determining that the exposure may have experienced a significant increase in credit risk based on certain qualitative indicators that are considered to indicate this there the effects may not be fully reflected in quantitative analysis in a comprehensive manner on a timely manner.

The Bank determines that a significant increase in credit risk has not occurred if it is still less than 30 days in arrears. Arrear days are determined by counting the number of days from the initial due date where full payment has not been received.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used in identifying significant increases in credit risk by periodic review.

Modification of Financial Assets

Loan contractual terms can be modified for a number of reasons, including changes in market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to the current credit decline. Loans with modified contractual terms can cause the initial loan to be derecognized and recognized the modified loan as a new loan at fair value.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Modifikasi Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Ketika ketentuan kontraktual pinjaman dimodifikasi dan tidak mengakibatkan penghentian pengakuan, penentuan terjadinya peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan dilakukan dengan cara membandingkan:

- sisa PD sepanjang umur pada tanggal pelaporan berdasarkan ketentuan yang dimodifikasi; dengan
- sisa PD sepanjang umur yang diestimasi berdasarkan data pada saat pengakuan awal dan ketentuan kontraktual awal.

Definisi Gagal Bayar (Default)

Bank menganggap aset keuangan dalam keadaan *default/gagal* bayar ketika:

- Debitur telah melewati jatuh tempo lebih dari 90 hari atas kewajiban kredit material apapun kepada Bank.

Dalam menilai apakah debitur dalam keadaan *default/gagal* bayar, Bank mempertimbangkan indikator berikut:

- Kualitatif seperti pelanggaran persyaratan perjanjian (*covenants*);
- Kuantitatif seperti status tunggakan; dan
- Berdasarkan data yang dikembangkan secara internal dan diperoleh dari sumber eksternal.

Input, Asumsi, dan Teknik yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi penurunan nilai.

Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (*forward-looking*)

Bank menggunakan informasi *forward-looking* dalam menilai apakah telah terjadinya peningkatan risiko kredit secara signifikan dan pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian. Berdasarkan saran dari Komite Manajemen Risiko dan pertimbangan berbagai informasi aktual dan perkiraan eksternal, Bank merumuskan pandangan dasar (*base case*) tentang pergerakan variabel ekonomi yang relevan dimasa depan serta perkiraan skenario lain yang mungkin terjadi. Proses ini meliputi pengembangan dua atau lebih skenario ekonomi tambahan dan mempertimbangkan probabilitas relatif dari keluaran (*output*) yang mungkin. Informasi eksternal mencakup data ekonomi dan perkiraan yang diterbitkan oleh, seperti badan pemerintah dan analisis sektor swasta.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Modification of Financial Assets (continued)

When the contractual terms of the loan are modified and do not result in termination of recognition, determining the occurrence of a significant increase in credit risk is done by comparing:

- PD remainder life at reporting date based on modified provision; with
- Residual PD throughout the estimated age based on data at initial recognition and initial contractual provisions.

Definition of Failed Payment (Default)

The Bank considers financial assets as default when:

- The debtors have past due more than 90 days for any material credit obligations to the Bank.

In assessing whether a debtor is in default, the Bank considers the following indicators:

- Qualitative such as violations of the terms of the agreement (*covenants*);
- Quantitative such as arrears status; and
- Based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs, Assumptions, and Techniques used in estimating impairment.

Use of forward-looking information

The Bank uses forward-looking information in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and measurement of expected credit losses. Based on advice from the Risk Management Committee and consideration of various actual information and external forecast, the Bank formulated a base case for the movement of relevant economic variables in future as well as forecasts of other possible scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of the possible outputs. External information includes economic data and estimates published by, such as government agencies and selected private sector analysts.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Input, Asumsi, dan Teknik yang digunakan dalam mengestimasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (forward-looking) (lanjutan)

Pandangan dasar (*base case*) mencerminkan keluaran dengan probabilitas yang paling tinggi. Skenario yang lain, mencerminkan keluaran yang lebih optimis dan keluaran yang lebih pesimis.

Skenario ekonomi yang dirumuskan menggunakan kisaran indikator utama berikut:

	2022	2023
Tingkat pengangguran/ <i>Unemployment</i>	Kisaran antara 5,50% hingga 6,50%/ <i>Range between 5.50% to 6.50%</i>	Kisaran antara 5,50% hingga 6,50%/ <i>Range between 5.50% to 6.50%</i>
Suku bunga/ <i>Interest rates</i>	Kisaran 3,50% hingga 5,50%/ <i>Range between 3.50% to 5.50%</i>	Kisaran antara 4,50% hingga 6,25%/ <i>Range between 4.50% to 6.25%</i>
Inflasi/ <i>Inflation rate</i>	Kisaran antara 2,00% hingga 6,00%/ <i>Range between 2.00% to 6.00%</i>	Kisaran antara 2,00% hingga 4,00%/ <i>Range between 2.00% to 4.00%</i>
<i>Brent Oil Price</i>	Kisaran antara USD 85 hingga USD 120/ <i>Range between USD 85 to USD 120</i>	Kisaran antara USD 85 hingga USD 110/ <i>Range between USD 85 to USD 110</i>

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian

Input utama dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit ekspektasian adalah variabel berikut:

- *Probability of default (PD)*
- *Loss of given default (LGD)*
- *Exposure at default (EAD)*

Parameter ini umumnya berasal dari model statistik yang dikembangkan secara internal dan data historis lainnya. Parameter ini disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan informasi *forward-looking*.

Estimasi PD adalah estimasi pada tanggal tertentu, yang dihitung berdasarkan model peringkat statistik, dan dinilai menggunakan rating yang disesuaikan dengan berbagai kategori dari debitur dan eksposur. Model statistik ini didasarkan pada data yang disusun secara internal yang terdiri dari faktor kuantitatif dan kualitatif.

LGD adalah besarnya kerugian jika terjadi gagal bayar. Parameter LGD diestimasi secara historis berdasarkan tingkat pemulihan atas klaim terhadap debitur yang gagal bayar. Model LGD mempertimbangkan jaminan dan biaya pemulihan setiap jaminan yang merupakan bagian integral dari asset keuangan.

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Inputs, Assumptions, and Techniques used in estimating impairment (continued)

Use of forward-looking information (continued)

The base case reflects the output with the highest probability. Another scenario, reflects more optimistic outputs and more pessimistic outputs.

The economic scenario is formulated using the following range of key indicators:

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss

The main inputs in measuring expected credit loss are the following variables:

- *Probability of default (PD)*
- *Loss of given default (LGD)*
- *Exposure at default (EAD)*

These parameters generally come from statistical models that are developed internally and other historical data. This parameter is adjusted to reflect forward-looking information.

PD estimation is an estimate on a certain date, which is calculated based on a statistical ranking model, and is assessed using a rating that is adjusted to various categories of debtors and exposures. This statistical model is based on data compiled internally consisting of quantitative and qualitative factors.

LGD is the amount of loss if there is a default. LGD parameters are historically estimated based on the level of recovery of claims against debtors who default. The LGD model considers collateral and the cost of recovering any collateral that is an integral part of a financial asset.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian (lanjutan)

EAD merepresentasikan estimasi eksposur jika terjadi gagal bayar. EAD suatu aset keuangan adalah jumlah tercatat bruto. Untuk komitmen pinjaman dan jaminan keuangan, EAD mencakup jumlah yang telah ditarik, serta jumlah potensial di masa depan yang akan ditarik, yang diestimasi berdasarkan pengamatan historis dan perkiraan berwawasan ke depan (*forward-looking*).

Ketika pemodelan parameter dilakukan secara kolektif, instrumen keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan kesamaan karakteristik risiko yang meliputi:

- jenis instrumen;
- peringkat risiko kredit;
- jenis agunan;
- tanggal pengakuan awal;
- sisa waktu jatuh tempo.

- a. Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan *internal rating grades*:

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (continued)

EAD represents the estimated exposure in case of default. EAD of a financial asset is the gross carrying amount. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, EAD includes the amount that has been withdrawn, as well as potential future amounts to be withdrawn, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking estimates.

When parameter modeling is done collectively, financial instruments are Banked according to the similarity of risk characteristics which include:

- type of instrument;
- credit risk rating;
- type of collateral;
- date of initial recognition;
- remaining due date.

- a. Credit risk analysis based on *internal rating grades*:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 Bulan/12- Month ECL	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL not Credit-Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL-Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit atas Aset Keuangan yang Dibeli atau Berasal dari Aset Keuangan Memburuk/ Purchases of Credit Impaired Financial Assets	Total/Total
Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Loans measured at amortized cost</i>					
<i>Bucket 1</i>	68.207.529	-	-	-	68.207.529
<i>Bucket 2</i>	-	1.245.142	-	-	1.245.142
<i>Bucket 3</i>	-	-	136.160	-	136.160
<i>Bucket 4</i>	-	-	218.706	-	218.706
<i>Bucket 5</i>	-	-	503.766	-	503.766
	68.207.529	1.245.142	858.632	-	70.311.303
Cadangan kerugian kredit/ <i>Loss allowance</i>	(274.991)	(78.713)	(218.326)	-	(572.030)
Total/Total	67.932.538	1.166.429	640.306	-	69.739.273
Dikurangi/Less: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned interest income</i>					(21.946)
Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>					69.717.327

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian
(lanjutan)

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss
(continued)

- a. Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan *internal rating* grades: (lanjutan)

- a. Credit risk analysis based on *internal rating* grades: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 Bulan/12-Month ECL	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL not Credit-Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL-Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit atas Aset Keuangan yang Dibeli atau Berasal dari Aset Keuangan Memburuk/ Purchases of Credit Impaired Financial Assets	Total/Total
Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Loans measured at amortized cost</i>					
<i>Bucket 1</i>	57.447.781	-	-	-	57.447.781
<i>Bucket 2</i>	372.219	-	-	-	372.219
<i>Bucket 3</i>	-	928.669	-	-	928.669
<i>Bucket 4</i>	-	1.314.026	-	-	1.314.026
<i>Bucket 5</i>	-	-	678.199	-	678.199
	57.820.000	2.242.695	678.199	-	60.740.894
Cadangan kerugian kredit/ <i>Loss allowance</i>	(177.649)	(141.665)	(187.825)	-	(507.139)
Total/Total	57.642.351	2.101.030	490.374	-	60.233.755
Dikurangi/Less: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned interest income</i>					(63.479)
Nilai tercatat/<i>Carrying amount</i>					60.170.276

Cadangan kerugian kredit untuk aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan karena nilai tercatat aset keuangan tersebut adalah nilai wajar.

Allowance for credit losses for financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income is not recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying value of the financial assets is fair value.

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

- b. Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan *probability of default*:

- b. *Credit risk analysis based on probability of default:*

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL not Credit-Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL-Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Atas Aset Keuangan yang dibeli atau Berasal dari Aset Keuangan Memburuk/ Purchases or Credit Impaired Financial Assets	Total/Total
Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Loans at measured amortized cost</i>				
Kredit Non Bank/ <i>Loan from Non-Bank</i>				
0,71% - 3,50%	66.474.314	-	-	66.474.314
4,70% - 28,35%	1.487.091	1.245.142	-	2.732.233
6,07% - 68,56%	-	-	136.160	136.160
12,00% - 92,93%	-	-	218.706	218.706
100,00%	-	-	503.766	503.766
Kredit Bank/ <i>Loan from Bank</i>				
0,00%	246.124	-	-	246.124
	68.207.529	1.245.142	858.632	70.311.303
Cadangan kerugian kredit/ <i>Loss allowance</i>	(274.991)	(78.713)	(218.326)	(572.030)
Total/ <i>Total</i>	67.932.538	1.166.429	640.306	69.739.273
Dikurangi/ <i>Less:</i>				
Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned interest income</i>				(21.946)
Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>				69.717.327

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Tidak Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL not Credit-Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Mengalami Penurunan Nilai/ Lifetime ECL-Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Atas Aset Keuangan yang dibeli atau Berasal dari Aset Keuangan Memburuk/ Purchases or Credit Impaired Financial Assets	Total/Total
Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Loans at measured amortized cost</i>				
Kredit Non Bank/ <i>Loan from Non-Bank</i>				
0,43% - 3,22%	57.064.692	-	-	57.064.692
3,05% - 23,01%	372.219	-	-	372.219
4,10% - 61,39%	-	928.669	-	928.669
7,93% - 70,78%	-	1.314.026	-	1.314.026
100,00%	-	-	678.199	678.199
Kredit Bank/ <i>Loan from Bank</i>				
0,00%	383.089	-	-	383.089
	57.820.000	2.242.695	678.199	60.740.894
Cadangan kerugian kredit/ <i>Loss allowance</i>	(177.649)	(141.665)	(187.825)	(507.139)
Total/ <i>Total</i>	57.642.351	2.101.030	490.374	60.233.755
Dikurangi/ <i>Less:</i>				
Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned interest income</i>				(63.479)
Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>				60.170.276

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

c. Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan *external rating* grades:

c. Credit risk analysis based on *external rating* grades:

31 Desember/December 31, 2022

	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 bulan/12- Month ECL	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Tidak Mengalami Penurunan nilai / Lifetime ECL not Credit-Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Mengalami Penurunan Nilai / Lifetime ECL-Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit atas Aset Keuangan yang Dibeli atau Berasal/ dari Aset Keuangan Memburuk/ Purchases or Credit Impaired Financial Assets	Total/Total
Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Loans at measured amortized cost</i>					
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 1	66.720.438	-	-	-	66.720.438
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 2	1.487.091	1.245.142	-	-	2.732.233
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 3	-	-	136.160	-	136.160
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 4	-	-	218.706	-	218.706
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 5	-	-	503.766	-	503.766
	68.207.529	1.245.142	858.632	-	70.311.303
Cadangan kerugian kredit/ <i>Loss allowance</i>	(274.991)	(78.713)	(218.326)	-	(572.030)
Total/ Total	67.932.538	1.166.429	640.306	-	69.739.273
Dikurangi/Less: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned interest income</i>					(21.946)
Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>					69.717.327

31 Desember/December 31, 2021

	Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian 12 bulan/12- Month ECL	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Tidak Mengalami Penurunan nilai / Lifetime ECL not Credit-Impaired	Kerugian Kredit Sepanjang Umurnya Mengalami Penurunan Nilai / Lifetime ECL-Credit Impaired	Kerugian Kredit atas Aset Keuangan yang Dibeli atau Berasal/ dari Aset Keuangan Memburuk/ Purchases or Credit Impaired Financial Assets	Total/Total
Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Loans at measured amortized cost</i>					
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 1	57.127.440	-	-	-	57.127.440
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 2	692.560	2.242.695	-	-	2.935.255
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 3	-	-	55.989	-	55.989
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 4	-	-	104.223	-	104.223
Kolektibilitas/ <i>Collectibility</i> 5	-	-	517.987	-	517.987
	57.820.000	2.242.695	678.199	-	60.740.894
Cadangan kerugian kredit/ <i>Loss allowance</i>	(177.649)	(141.665)	(187.825)	-	(507.139)
Total/ Total	57.642.351	2.101.030	490.374	-	60.233.755
Dikurangi/Less: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned interest income</i>					(63.479)
Nilai tercatat/ <i>Carrying amount</i>					60.170.276

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

49. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Analisa Sensitivitas Kerugian Kredit
Ekspektasian Terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi Masa
Depan

Asumsi ekonomi yang disajikan berikut ini disusun secara internal untuk keperluan perhitungan kerugian kredit ekspektasian.

49. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis of Expected Credit Loss for
Future Economic Conditions

The economic assumptions presented below are prepared internally for the purpose of calculating expected credit losses.

Skenario Moderat/ <i>Moderate Scenario</i>	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Skenario Moderat/<i>Moderate Scenario</i>					
<i>Interbank</i>	6,00%	6,25%	6,00%	5,75%	5,50%
<i>Brent</i>	90	90	85	80	80
<i>Inflasi/Inflation</i>	5,51%	3,00%	2,50%	2,50%	2,50%
<i>Tingkat pengangguran/Unemployment</i>	5,86%	5,86%	5,75%	5,75%	5,75%
Skenario Optimis/<i>Upside Scenario</i>					
<i>Interbank</i>	6,25%	6,50%	6,25%	6,00%	5,75%
<i>Brent</i>	86	85	80	75	75
<i>Inflasi/Inflation</i>	5,75%	3,50%	3,00%	3,00%	3,00%
<i>Tingkat pengangguran/Unemployment</i>	5,50%	5,50%	5,25%	5,25%	5,25%
Skenario Pesimis/<i>Downside Scenario</i>					
<i>Interbank</i>	5,75%	6,00%	5,75%	5,50%	5,25%
<i>Brent</i>	110	100	95	90	85
<i>Inflasi/Inflation</i>	5,25%	2,50%	2,00%	2,00%	2,00%
<i>Tingkat pengangguran/Unemployment</i>	6,25%	6,00%	6,00%	6,00%	6,00%

Rasio Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Terhadap Aset Keuangan/ECL Ratio to Financial Assets	Aset Keuangan yang Diukur pada Biaya Perolehan di Amortisasi / Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	Aset Keuangan yang Diukur pada Nilai Wajar Melalui Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total/Total
	Rupiah	Rupiah	Rupiah
31 Desember/December 31, 2022			
Kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dilaporkan/ <i>Reported Expected Credit Losses</i>	573.249	915	574.164
Nilai tercatat bruto/Gross carrying amount	80.265.337	37.465.724	117.731.061
Rasio kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dilaporkan terhadap nilai tercatat bruto/ <i>Expected Credit Loss ratio to gross carrying amount</i>	0,71%	0,002%	0,49%
31 Desember/December 31, 2021			
Kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dilaporkan/ <i>Reported Expected Credit Losses</i>	509.768	969	510.737
Nilai tercatat bruto/Gross carrying amount	71.768.040	24.622.415	96.390.455
Rasio kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dilaporkan terhadap nilai tercatat bruto/ <i>Expected Credit Loss ratio to gross carrying amount</i>	0,71%	0,004%	0,53%

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

50. KETIDAKPASTIAN KONDISI EKONOMI

Dampak pandemi COVID-19 masih terus melanda beberapa bisnis di Indonesia. Namun, Pemerintah telah mengambil beberapa upaya, antara lain dengan mendorong tingkat vaksinasi, membuka kembali kegiatan bisnis dan aktivitas sosial, termasuk menetapkan beberapa peraturan untuk meningkatkan kondisi ekonomi di Indonesia. Manajemen juga telah melakukan analisa terhadap dampak pandemi terhadap operasi dan rencana bisnis Bank secara keseluruhan. Terkait dengan hal ini, untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2022, kinerja keuangan Bank menunjukkan peningkatan dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya. Manajemen tidak melihat adanya dampak yang merugikan terhadap bisnis sehubungan dengan pandemi COVID-19 ataupun menimbulkan keraguan signifikan atas kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya.

50. ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT UNCERTAINTY

The impact of COVID-19 pandemic is still continuing to affect several businesses in Indonesia. However, the Government has taken some efforts, such as increase the vaccination rate, reopen business and social activities, as well as stipulated regulations in order to improve the economic condition in Indonesia. The management has assessed the impact of this pandemic to the Bank's operations and overall business plan. In respect to this matter, for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Bank's financial performance showed an increase compared to the prior year. Management does not foresee any adverse impact in business due to COVID-19 pandemic or may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

51. STANDAR AKUNTANSI BARU

Standar akuntansi dan interpretasi yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK), tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini.

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2022

- Amandemen PSAK 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang pengungkapan kebijakan akuntansi yang mengubah istilah "signifikan" menjadi "material" dan memberi penjelasan mengenai kebijakan akuntansi material";
- Amandemen PSAK 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang klasifikasi liabilitas;
- Amandemen PSAK 25: "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan" tentang definisi "estimasi akuntansi" dan penjelasannya;
- Amandemen PSAK 16: "Aset Tetap" tentang hasil sebelum penggunaan yang diintensifkan;
- Amandemen PSAK 46: "Pajak Penghasilan" tentang Pajak Tangguhan terkait Aset dan Liabilitas yang timbul dari Transaksi Tunggal yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IAS 12 Income Taxes tentang Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction; dan
- Amandemen PSAK 107: "Akuntansi Ijarah".

51. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not yet effective for current financial statements are disclosed below.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendment of SFAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding disclosure of accounting policies that change the term "significant" to "material" and provide explanations of material accounting policies";
- Amendment of SFAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding classification of liabilities;
- Amendment of SFAS 25: "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors" regarding the definition of "accounting estimates" and their explanations;
- Amendment of SFAS 16: "Fixed Assets" regarding proceeds before intended use;
- Amendment of SFAS 46: "Income Tax" on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction which adopted from Amended IAS 12 Income Taxes on Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction; and
- Amendment of SFAS 107: "Ijarah Accounting".

PT BANK MEGA TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2022 dan
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at December 31, 2022 and
For the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

51. STANDAR AKUNTANSI BARU (lanjutan)

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2023

- Amandemen PSAK 1: "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" terkait liabilitas jangka Panjang dengan kovenan; dan
- Amandemen PSAK 73: "Sewa" terkait liabilitas sewa pada transaksi jual dan sewa-balik.

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2025

- PSAK 74: "Kontrak Asuransi"; dan
- Amandemen PSAK 74: "Kontrak Asuransi" terkait Penerapan Awal PSAK 74 dan PSAK 71 - Informasi Komparatif.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan, Bank masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar baru dan revisi tersebut serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan Bank.

51. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendment of SFAS 1: "Presentation of Financial Statements" insurance contract regarding long-term liabilities with the covenant; and
- Amendment of SFAS 73: "Leases: regarding lease liabilities in sale-and-lease back transactions.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- SFAS 74: "Insurance Contract"; and
- Amendment of SFAS 74: "Insurance Contract" regarding Initial Application of SFAS 74 and SFAS 71 - Comparative Information

As at the authorization date of this financial statements, the Bank is still evaluating the potential impact of these new and revised standards to the Bank's financial statements.

this page is intentionally left blank

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



PT. BANK MEGA Tbk.

Menara Bank Mega 15th Floor
Jl. Kapten P. Tendean No. 12 - 14A
Jakarta 12790

