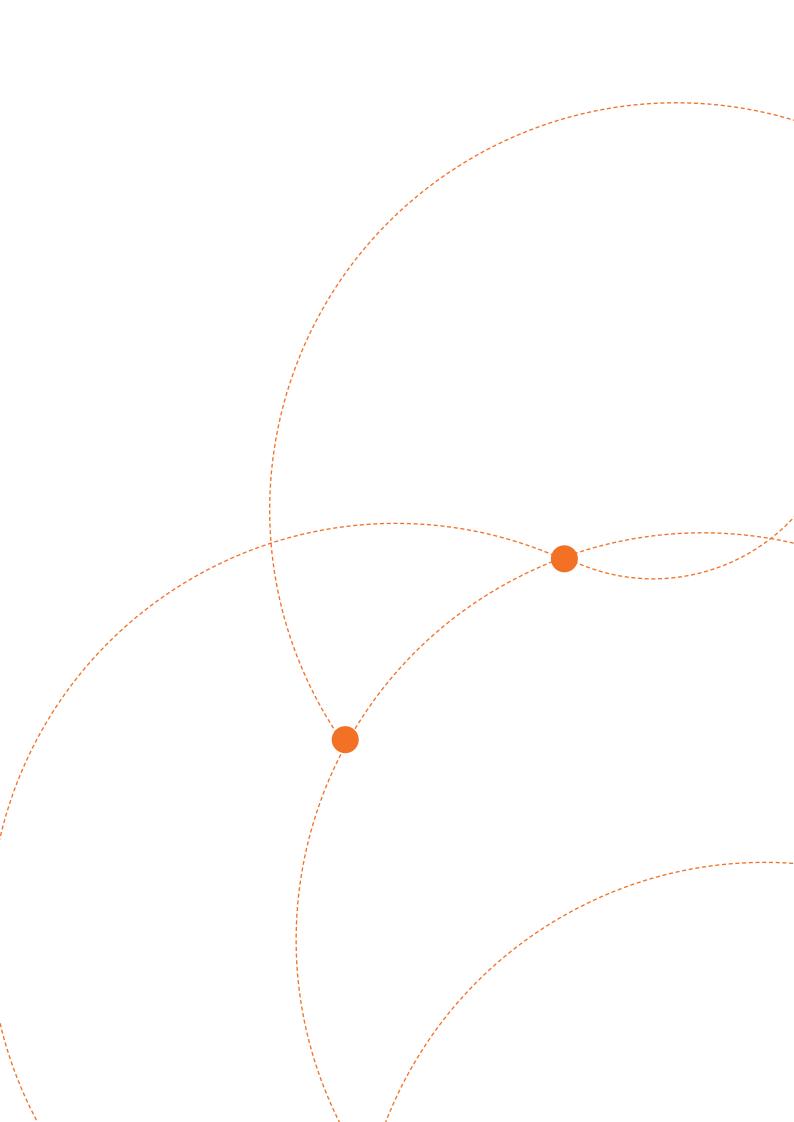


Digitalization for Higher Profitability

Rp



Annual Report



Digitalization for Higher Profitability

Amid the challenging economic conditions impacted by ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, Bank Mega successfully posted positive performance. Bank recorded 48.10% increase of profit before tax to Rp3.72 trillion. While net profit grew 50.21% to Rp3.01 trillion.

Strategy to maintain profitability conducted focused on increasing net interest income and fee based income including cost efficiency has successfully increased fee based income by 26.02% year on year.

Strategic focus on digital transformation and automation reflected Bank Mega's excellence as an innovator and forward looking company. Today, backed by an integrated one stop financial services under the auspice of CT Corp, Bank Mega brings connectivity to everyone.

The robust performance in 2020 indicated that Bank Mega is on the right path to bring about its sustainable business objectives and its aspiration for Indonesia.

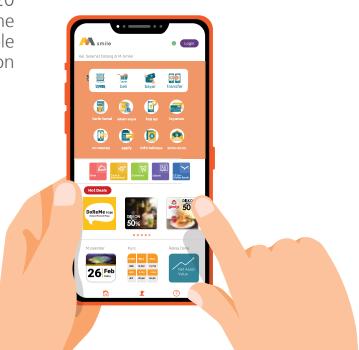


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Bank Mega's Net Profit has exceeded the industry average, supported by an increase of Fee Based Income and Net Interest Income.



DRIVING DIGITALIZATION ACROSS BUSINESS PROCESS

 $\left[\overrightarrow{A} \right]$

Pakai

#SmileSaja

RELIABLE ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY HAS ACCELERATED DIGITALIZATION PROCESSES & ENABLED AUTOMATION

Bank Mega has developed digitalization and automation process that include the launching of Chatbot Mila, mobile banking M-Smile and back-office automation

UPDATE NEWS

BRI

purchase





BUILIDING DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM TO CREATE RELIABILITY AND CONNECTIVITY

transfe

Supported by CT Corp strong fundamentals, Bank Mega continuously build digital ecosystem to establish a reliable and sustainable connectivity and services reliability.

Performance Highlights 2020



Profit After Tax grew 50.2% to Rp3 trillion from Rp2 trillion in previous period



Profit Before Tax increased by 48.1% to

Rp3.7 trillion compared to Rp2.5 trillion in in previous period



Net Interest Income rose by 9.2% to

Rp3.9 trillion

from previous position of Rp3.6 trillion



Loan growth of

Rp48.5 trillion

or decreased by 8.5% compared to Rp53 trillion in the previous period

Performance Highlights 2020



Third Party Funds increased by 8.8% to

Rp79.2 trillion

from the previous position of Rp72.8 trillion



Assets significantly increased by 11.3% to

Rp112.2 trillion

compared to Rp100.8 trillion in the previous period



Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) rose by

31%

from 23.7% in the previous period



Net NPL at

1.1%

or decreased compared to 2.25% in December 2019



Return on Assets (ROA) Increased by

3.6%

from the same period of previous year of 2.9%



Return on Equity (ROE) Increased by

19.4%

compared to the previous year position of 14.9%



Profit Before Tax increased by 50.21% to

Rp3.01 trillion

compared to Rp2 trillion in in previous period

Net Income



The Bank focuses on digital transformation to improve its services. Since M-Smile launching in early 2020, the number of mobile banking digital users increased 140% along with the increased transactions number by 175%.

Rp

Main Highlights



Main Highlights

Financial Highlights

In Rp Billion

| STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION | Growth | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Assets | 11.31% | 112,203 | 100,804 | 83,762 | 82,297 | 70,532 |
| Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks | -51.04% | 3,935 | 8,037 | 2,890 | 7,170 | 5,983 |
| Securities and other bills | 82.39% | 47,160 | 25,857 | 25,618 | 26,702 | 23,741 |
| Loans | -8.54% | 48,487 | 53,015 | 42,253 | 35,223 | 28,277 |
| Deposits from third parties | 8.79% | 79,186 | 72,790 | 60,735 | 61,283 | 51,073 |
| Total liabilities | 10.24% | 93,995 | 85,262 | 69,979 | 69,232 | 58,266 |
| Equity | 17.15% | 18,208 | 15,542 | 13,783 | 13,065 | 12,266 |
| Net income | 50.21% | 3,008 | 2,003 | 1,599 | 1,300 | 1,158 |

In Rp Billion

| STATEMENT OF INCOME | Growth | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Net interest income | 9.21% | 3,913 | 3,584 | 3,514 | 3,509 | 3,488 |
| Non-interest | 25.98% | 2,919 | 2,317 | 2,017 | 2,179 | 1,734 |
| Income before tax & minority interest | 48.10% | 3,715 | 2,508 | 2,002 | 1,649 | 1,545 |
| Net income | 50.21% | 3,008 | 2,003 | 1,599 | 1,300 | 1,158 |
| Total comprehensive profit (loss) | 53.28% | 3,922 | 2,558 | 1,368 | 1,378 | 1,275 |

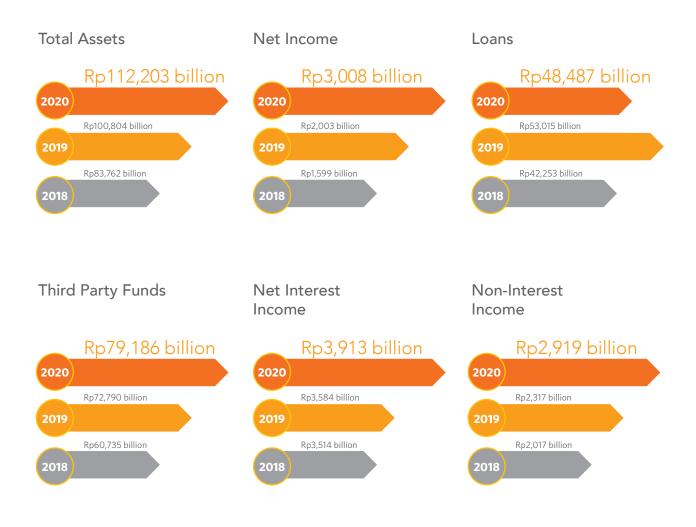
In Rp Billion

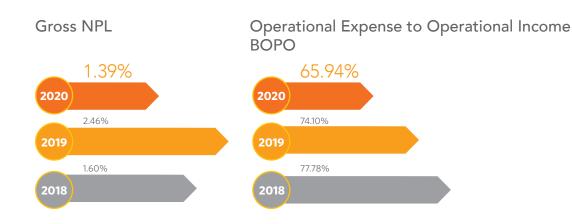
| FINANCIAL RATIO | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Return on Assets (ROA) | 3.64% | 2.90% | 2.47% | 2.24% | 2.36% |
| Return on Equity (ROE) | 19.42% | 14.85% | 13.76% | 11.66% | 10.91% |
| Loan to deposit ratio (LDR) | 60.04% | 69.67% | 67.23% | 56.47% | 55.35% |
| Non-Performing Loan (NPL) gross | 1.39% | 2.46% | 1.60% | 2.01% | 3.44% |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) | 31.04% | 23.68% | 22.79% | 24.11% | 26.21% |
| Liabilities on Equity | 516.23% | 548.59% | 507.72% | 529.90% | 475.02% |
| Liabilities on Total Assets | 83.77% | 84.58% | 83.55% | 84.12% | 82.61% |
| Operational expense on operational income | 65.94% | 74.10% | 77.78% | 81.28% | 81.81% |
| Net Interest Margin (NIM) | 4.42% | 4.90% | 5.19% | 5.80% | 7.01% |

| EMPLOYEES & BRANCH OFFICE | Growth | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total branch office | -2.71% | 377 | 377 | 369 | 364 | 349 |
| Total permanent employees | -6.08% | 5,052 | 5,379 | 5,962 | 6,156 | 6,466 |

Main<u>Highlights</u>

Financial Highlights



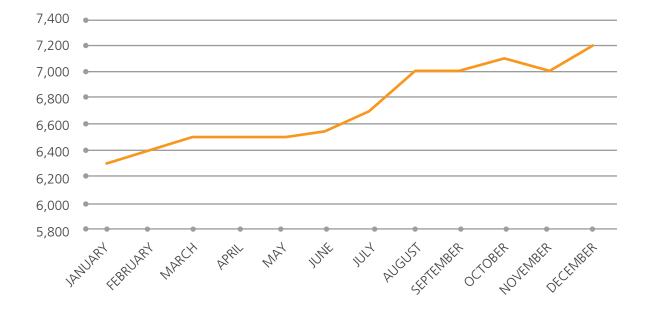


Annual Report 2020 15

Main Highlights

Share Highlights

Bank Mega Share Movement 2020



| 2020 - | | Price (Rp) | | Market Cap | Volume |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2020 - | Highest | Lowest | Closing | (Rp million) | (thousand shares) |
| Quarter I | 6,500 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 44,811,898 | 967 |
| Quarter II | 6,550 | 6,000 | 6,550 | 45,156,605 | 544 |
| Quarter III | 7,950 | 6,200 | 7,000 | 48,258,267 | 357 |
| Quarter IV | 7,475 | 6,900 | 7,200 | 49,637,795 | 143 |

| 2019 | | Price (Rp) | | Market Cap | Volume |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2019 | Highest | Lowest | Closing | (Rp million) | (thousand shares) |
| Quarter I | 7,000 | 4,800 | 5,575 | 38,435,000 | 40 |
| Quarter II | 6,250 | 4,600 | 5,850 | 40,331,000 | 46 |
| Quarter III | 6,800 | 5,025 | 6,000 | 41,365,000 | 83 |
| Quarter IV | 6,800 | 5,150 | 6,350 | 43,778,000 | 45 |

Share Highlights

Bank Mega Dividend Policy In 2020

| Financial Year | Dividend per Share (Rp) | Dividend Type | Total Payout (Rp) | % to Net Profit |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 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% |
| 2016 | 83,14 | Cash | 578.950.000.000 | 50% |
| 2015 | 75,58 | Cash | 526.350.000.000 | 50% |

Bonds Highlights

| Year | Description | Rating | Value | Listing |
|------|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 2008 | Subordinate Bond of Bank Mega year 2007 | A (idn) from Fitch Ratings Indonesia | Rp1.000.000.000.000 | Bursa Efek Indonesia |
| 2020 | 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. 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". | N/A | Rp50.000.000.000 | N/A |
| | 50,000,000,000 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. | | | |

Corporate Actions

In 2020, Bank Mega did not exercise any corporate actions.

Suspension/Delisting

During fiscal year 2020 there was no temporary suspension of Bank Mega's share trading.

Event Highlights



Bank Mega 2020 Workshop "Automation and Digitalization for Higher Performance "



17 January 2020

Launching of New Bank Mega Customer Service and Teller Uniforms - With fresher and warmer colors to look elegant when serving customers.



3 February 2020

Launching Memo Application - A digital application that can be accessed mobile via electronic devices, making it easier for employees to access and obtain information supporting their work.



6-14 February 2020

Operation Manager Enhancement Training Program - To improve operational knowledge and performance for employees.





6 February 2020

Keliling Dunia Bareng Mega Program - A lucky draw program for Mega Dana and Mega Maxi customers in the form of holiday tour packages and direct DoReMe Points prizes.





quality retirement

Mega Retirement Preparation Batch 3 -Preparing Bank Mega retirees to enjoy good

Main Highlights

Event Highlights



13 February 2020

Mega Travel Fair with Beauty Fest - Tour & travel Exhibition with a variety of attractive offers that can be obtained through the Mega Credit Card



13-15 February 2020

Risk Directorate Workshop - To increase employee Risk Management knowledge and abilities.



18 February 2020

Inauguration of Renovation of YPK Muli Elementary School Merauke, Papua - This school was built thanks to the help of customers and Bank Mega through the Mega Berbagi Savings product



Banking Education at YPK Muli Elementary School Merauke, Papua - This activity is routinely carried out by Bank Mega as part of the financial literacy and banking education.





19 February 2020

Inauguration of Renovation for ST. Antonius Padua Junior High, Sentani Papua - This school was built thanks to the help of customers and Bank Mega through the Mega Berbagi Savings product. Banking Education at ST. Antonius Padua Junior High, Sentani Papua - This activity is routinely carried out by Bank Mega as part of the financial literacy and banking education. Main Highlights

Event Highlights







20 February 2020

Renovation Ceremony of ST.Aloysius YPPK Tillemans Elementary school Timika, Papua - This school was built thanks to the help of customers and Bank Mega through the Mega Berbagi Savings product.



26 February 2020

Opening of OSDP Batch 17 - Training Program to prepare regeneration and improve employees' operational abilities.



6 March 2020

2020 AGMS - At the 2020 AGMS, the Meeting approved all agenda items to be scheduled.

Banking Education at ST.Aloysius YPPK Tillemans Elementary school, Timika Papua - This activity is routinely carried out by Bank Mega as part of the implementation of financial literacy and banking education.





5 March 2020

Public Expose 2020 - Bank Mega carried out information disclosure in the form of financial performance presentations attended by the public and the media.





QRIS socialization with Bank Indonesia -Demonstrating the readiness of Bank Mega in realizing a digital payment system.

Event Highlights



Relocation of Bank Mega Cilegon Transmart Cash Office.



Bank Mega 51st Anniversary Celebration - The Celebration was Virtually held.



16 April 2020

Bank Mega & CT Corp together with Astra and Indofood Provided the ICU and HCU Medical Equipment Assistance at RSKI Unair Surabaya.



15 May 2020

Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli: Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic.



30 A Bank

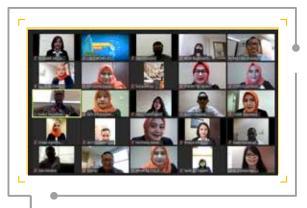
30 April 2020

Bank Mega & CT Corp together with Astra and Indofood Provided Medical Equipment Assistance for ICU and HCU at Kiara RSCM Building



28 May 2020

Branch Sales & Service Awards 2020 - An internal award event for the best employees of Bank Mega in their respective fields.





13 July 2020

OSDP Virtual Graduation Batch 17 - In the new normal era, Bank Mega continues to conduct graduation ceremony for OSDP graduates virtually.



Mega - The Grand Prize at the top of the program was awarded to 2 winners.





Bank Mega Supports ICStar Hackathon 2020 -This competition was to scout the best talents among IT students.



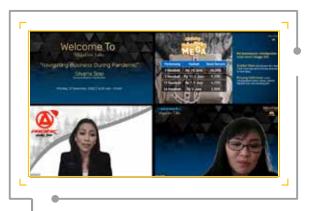


15 September 2020

CT Corp Digital Ecosystem Workshop -Involving all companies under CT Corp to create an integrated digital ecosystem.



Relocation of Bank Mega KCP JKT Equity Tower.



21 December 2020

MegaFirst Talk Webinar "Navigating Business During Pandemic" - Provides simple tips about business during the pandemic era to customers and potential customers.



22 December 2020

Webinar MegaFirst Talks – "Turning Pandemic Into Opportunity" - How to observe opportunities during the pandemic era for customers and potential customers



29 December 2020

MegaFirst Talk Webinar "Your Health is Your Greatest Wealth" - The importance of maintaining health and carrying out activities safely and productively during the pandemic era for customers and prospective customers.



Profit Before Tax increased by 48.10% to

Rp3.72 trillion compared to Rp2.51 trillion in in previous period

Net Income



Bank Mega ended 2020 with a solid performance and increased profitability, reaching several indicators that exceeded the budgeted targets and higher than the industry average.



We acknowledge that the Directors has delivered excellent performance amidst challenging economic conditions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. In formulating the strategy and business plan, the Directors has paid attention to what are the strengths and weaknesses, therefore, the implementation was conducted accordingly. The increase in profitability created optimism on sustainable business growth.

Chairul Tanjung President Commissioner



Dear Honorable Shareholders and Stakeholders,

First of all, please let us express our gratitude to God Almighty for Bank Mega's excellent endeavors in navigating the year 2020 amidst the global and national economic conditions impacted by the pandemic.

During 2020, the Board of Commissioners carried out its mandated duties and responsibilities to provide oversight on the Directors' duty to manage the Bank. The Board of Commissioners ensured that the Bank's activities adhered to the predetermined business plan, and that the implemented strategies adapted to market conditions and complied with laws and regulations. As a result, Bank Mega successfully recorded a 50.21% increase in net profits to Rp3.01 trillion.

Economic Overview

The global outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 has had a major impact on people, economies and finance. The epicenter of the crisis was more severe than previous ones, resulting in significant declines of economic activity at the global level from closures a number of countries implemented to break the chain of the virus spread. This caused the global economy to steeply decline, putting pressure on the real sector, thereby resulting in waves of layoffs in many companies. In October 2020, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast that world economic growth would decrease -4.4% for the year.

To prevent further contraction, many countries increased monetary and fiscal stimuli. Central banks in several countries implemented policies to maintain financial system stability, like by lowering interest rates, among other ways. At the Federal Open Market Committee meeting held in mid-December 2020, the US central bank, the Federal Reserve (The Fed), decided to manage the target range for the Fed Funds Rate (FFR) benchmark interest rate at 0% to 0.25%. In addition, The Fed also increased its purchases of large-scale assets.

In the Euro Zone, the regional economy is also being overshadowed by the risk of uncertainty caused by the health crisis. The spread of the virus in major countries such as Germany and France is not completely under control, so their economies have yet to recover. To address the economic recession, the European Central Bank lowered its benchmark interest rate, lowered banking fees and designed a government bond purchase program in response specifically to the Covid-19 virus.



Assets significantly increased by 11,31% to

Rp112,20 trilion

compared to Rp100,80 trillion in the previous period



The Covid-19 pandemic is also having a significant impact on the Indonesian economy. The large-scale social restrictions initially implemented from April to June have become common in many areas, reducing individual mobility. The number of unemployed has increased because of layoffs in many companies. As a result, Indonesian economic growth has declined and has entered a recession. All indicators of economic growth were negative, except for government spending.

The government moved quickly to respond to these conditions with various policies, such as by increasing the state budget deficit above 3 percent for additional health services funding, social protection for people recently laid off and families new to poverty, including MSMEs. Also, the bank relaxed its loan restructuring and eased policies in the financial sector. This is being done in synergy with the Government, the Financial Services Authority (OJK), and Bank Indonesia in an effort to promote national economic recovery.

The implementation of these measures through various policies was successful as economic growth moved into a positive direction during the third and fourth quarters. Economic growth in the second quarter of 2020 was recorded at minus 5.32%, but it improved to minus 3.49% in the third quarter of 2020.

The banking industry's performance also showed declining growth. The intermediary function of banking remains stagnant because of limited credit growth aligned with weak domestic demand caused by depressed business performance and banking prudence in response to the continuing pandemic. According to OJK data, as of December 2020 banking credit contracted with a negative growth of 2.41% (yoy). Third Party Funds grew by 11.11% yoy and LDR decreased to 82.24%. Meanwhile, profit before tax as of November 2020 decreased by 28.21% (yoy).

The banking industry gross non-performing loan ratio was maintained at 3.06%, or a net 0.98%, and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was maintained at 23,75%.

Bank Mega and the Board of Directors Performance

In 2020 the Bank recorded total assets of Rp112.20 trillion, an 11.31% growth from the Rp100.80 trillion of the previous year. Lending decreased by 8.54% to Rp48.49 trillion. This is in line with developments within the industry, which also experienced a slowdown in credit due to the depressed performance of the real sector and the global business. On the other hand, the banking sector must apply the prudential principles in the face of declining economic activities.

In line with the stimulus policy issued by the OJK to maintain the quality of banking assets through bank credit restructuring, Bank Mega has also provided relaxation to debtors affected by the pandemic. By the end of December 2020, the credit restructuring at Bank Mega reached Rp9.55 trillion, and was given to 184,771 debtors.

With the restructuring program, the Bank's Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Ratio was maintained at 1.39% (gross) or 1.07% (net), which was an improvement compared to 2019, when it was 2.46% (gross) or 2.25% (net).

Third Party Funds (TPF) increased by 8.79% to Rp79.19 trillion, up from the Rp72.79 trillion in 2019. The increased is followed with a growth in CASA (current account and saving account) composition which became 28,12% from the previous year of 24,75%. This impacts to the decrease of Cost of Fund, became 5,15% from previously at 5,84%.

Increased profitability was also followed with the strengthening of Bank Mega's capital wherein the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) reached 31.04%, which was above the industry at 23.75%. The loan-to-deposit ratio (LDR) of 60.04% is in line with Bank Mega's strategy to maintain liquidity amidst a challenging economic situation.

The Bank's other financial ratios are also progressing well. Return on assets (ROA) reached 3.64%, and the return on equity (ROE) was 19.42%, a significant increase from the 14.85% in the previous year. The Bank's management also became more efficient, with a decrease in the ratio of operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) to 65.94% from the previous 74.10%. This indicates proper performance of the automation and digitization program.

On the operational side, Board of Commissioners viewed that the more efficient of Bank Mega performance was due to the continuous digital transformation conducted by the Bank. In 2020, Bank Mega offered easy transactions to customers by using the Indonesian Standard Quick Response Code (QRIS) through the M-Smile Mobile Banking application. Moreover, M-Smile has additional features for transactions convenience and more comprehensive, such as registering new credit cards and supplements, opening deposit accounts, blocking cards, setting PINs, and managing scheduled transactions, as well as card delivery tracking.

The new features allow customers to make foreign currency transactions, share bill transactions (a bill split feature), and send greeting cards along with funds that can be transmitted via chat media or a link accessed by the recipients (*kirim-kirim* feature). The Mila (Mega Intelligent Assistant) service based on ChatBot is gradually improving and helps the Bank interact with customers.

On the non-financial side, during 2020 the Bank received various prestigious awards from local and international institutions. This indicates public trust in the Bank, as well as recognition of the Bank's performance.

Further to Bank Mega Performance during 2020, Board of Commissioers provide appreciation and recognition to the Directors who collectively has been working very hard in implementing its strategies and innovations on funding, loan, treasury as well as operational control and efficiency. Therefore, the Bank was able to increase its nett profit by 50,21% from Rp2 trillion in 2019 became Rp3 trillion in 2020. Meanwhile, profit before tax (PBT) grew 48.10% from Rp2.51 trillion to Rp3.72 trillion in 2020. This growth far exceeded the industry profit growth, which grew negatively by 28.21% up to November 2020.

Furthermore, the Board of Commissioners expects that moving forward it can encourage Bank Mega Management to continue to implement sound and smart business strategies, increase technology-based innovation and increase customer satisfaction hence the Bank continues to maintain good and sustainable business growth.

Board of Commissioners Oversight

In 2020, the Board of Commissioners carried out its mandated supervisory function over the Board of Directors' duties to manage the Bank. The Board of Commissioners also ensured that in carrying out its operational activities the Bank referred to a predetermined business plan and complied with all prevailing laws and regulations.

In an active and consistent manner, the Board of Commissioners supervises the implementation of the strategic policies set by the Board of Directors in order to achieve the Bank's 2020 Business Plan and to be able to create optimal and sustainable performance. The points of supervision were:

- Selective/prudent lending by striving to improve the quality of productive assets considering the unfavorable economic conditions caused by the pandemic, which has affected overall credit risk.
- Increased growth in low-cost funds and fee-based income (FBI) through the optimization of digital transactions, strategic partnerships, product innovations and new service features.
- Accelerated digital transformation to optimize the bank's operational processes, to mitigate operational risks, and to improve the quality of service to customers. In addition, improving the quality of human resources is also being done together with digitalization.
- Implementation a sound risk management framework and principles, and consistently improving instrument availability and human resources quality to ensure the risk management process is conducted in an effective and sustainable manner.

 Increased synergy with companies within PT CT Corpora to increase business volumes and create sustainable new business opportunities, which becomes a competitive advantage of Bank Mega.

Frequency and Procedure of Providing Advice to the Directors

In its supervisory function, the Board of Commissioners periodically holds Board of Commissioners meetings, Boards of Commissioners and Directors meetings, and BOC committees' meetings to provide the directives, recommendations, opinions, and decisions of the Board of Commissioners to the Directors in an effort to achieve the Bank's performance targets. Throughout 2020, the Board of Commissioners held 9 (nine) meetings and 49 (forty-nine) joint meetings with the Board of Directors.

Overview on the 2020 Business Prospects by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has compiled and implemented business prospects as stated in the Bank Business Plan set at the beginning of the year and revised in the middle of the year to anticipate the economic situation caused by the pandemic. Broadly speaking, we acknowledge that the business prospects have considered the assumptions in the global and national macroeconomics and have taken into account the Bank's strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, the strategies and business plan are on target and in line with the Bank's short terms and long terms directives and objectives.

The Bank's business prospects have also considered Industrial Revolution 4.0, which continues to develop rapidly. To contribute to the digital era, Bank Mega continuously implement digital innovations to build a healthy ecosystem in accordance with the direction of digital economic and financial developments in Indonesia. The pandemic, which limits the movements of individuals, encouraged the Bank to accelerate its digital transformation and it successfully launched the M-Smile mobile app in 2020. The app has various features that offers digital banking transactions convenience. In addition, there is a Chatting Robot application, Mila, which provides customers convenience in requiring general information about Bank Mega products.

Overview on GCG and Risk Management Implementation

GCG implementation is a shared duty and responsibility of the Board of Commissioners and the Directors, as well as by the committees. The Bank has implemented prudential banking principles and GCG practices and adheres to the principles of the prevailing laws and regulations in managing its business. The Bank maintains alignment and balance between the interests of shareholders and those of other stakeholders.

In 2020, Bank Mega conducted a GCG assessment using a self-assessment method involving the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Executive Officers. The self-assessment undertaken in the first semester of 2020 received feedback from the OJK and a score of 2 (two) or "Good". This indicated the implementation of good governance by Bank Mega management. The second selfassessment in the second semester of 2020 also scored a 2 (two) or "Good" that is still being submitted to the OJK.

The Board of Commissioners undertook risk oversight through its Committees: the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Bank Mega also has a Risk Management Committee, the members of which are Directors/Executive Officers who are in charge of risk management functions, as well as of other units related to potential risks.

Overview of Whistleblowing System Implementation

The Whistleblowing System (WBS) is part of the Bank's control system that designed to detect and prevent irregularities or fraud in every business aspect that may cause financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation. The WBS allows the active participation of Bank Mega's personnel in reporting frauds.

Bank Mega's Whistleblowing System (WBS) policy is stipulated by the Decree of the Board of Directors No. 94/DIRBM-PRMG/2019 concerning the Whistleblowing System (WBS), which is a means of communication provided by Bank Mega for all employees to convey information to the Banking Fraud Division. This division is responsible to the President Director, in a measure to promptly prevent and handle the fraud cases. This system is regularly evaluated for improvements to meet the Bank's requirements and developments.

Bank Mega has conducted the Anti-Fraud Strategy Implementation Policy as stipulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 39/POJK.03/2019 concerning the Implementation of Anti-Fraud Strategies for Commercial Banks dated 19 December 2019.

The Board of Commissioners concluded that WBS implementation was properly undertaken during 2020 and that each report was followed up in accordance with prevailing regulations.

Performance Assessment of the Board of Commissioners Committees

The Board of Commissioners has established committees that are structurally responsible to the Board; namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The duties and responsibilities of each Committee as well as the meetings held throughout 2020, are detailed in the Corporate Governance section of this Annual Report.

The Audit Committee has the duties to assist the Board of Commissioners in ensuring the bank's internal controls are in accord with regulations by prioritizing GCG principles. The Committee also monitors and evaluates audit planning and implementation, as well as audit follow-up results, to assess the adequacy of internal controls, including the financial reporting process. The Audit Committee reviews the conformity of financial reports with accounting standards. The Risk Monitoring Committee has the duties to ensuring proper risk management function by the Bank, and provides recommendations for protections against the inherent risks. Periodically, the Risk Monitoring Committee reviews the adequacy of the Risk Management Policies, monitors risk management functions and the quality of the Risk Profile Report information submitted to the OJK, and identifies other matters concerning risk management requiring the attention of the Board of Commissioners.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee functions to supervise and guide the Board of Directors and its executives in implementing remuneration and nomination policies. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee evaluates and recommends an overall remuneration policy for employees. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee also prepares and provides recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on the nomination and selection of replacement members to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

During 2020, the Board of Commissioners concluded that the Committees had properly performed their duties and responsibilities to assist and support the Board of Commissioners.

Corporate social responsibility

The Bank is highly committed to corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs which are implemented through "Mega Peduli" and "Mega Berbagi" activities. These programs express the Bank's concern and form its contribution to society and environmental preservation. They are as well a tangible manifestation of sustainable economic development.

Bank Mega has implemented CSR programs and activities to meet the Bank's strategy and support the principles of sustainability. The Board of Commissioners appreciates the CSR program established by the Board of Directors that focuses on the communities around Bank Mega and on education.

Detailed reports on the implementation of CSR activities are stated in the CSR section of this Annual Report.

Business Prospects in 2021

The global economy is predicted to improve in 2021 but it is still affected by uncertainties created by Covid-19. The distribution of highly efficacious vaccines in a number of countries has raised optimism that the pandemic will soon subside. Global economic and financial institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, and OECD project that economic growth in 2021 will improve compared to the previous year.

Based on data submitted by the OJK at the Financial Services Industry annual meeting, the Indonesian Government is projecting economic growth of 4.5% to 5.5% in 2021. This will have a positive impact for increasing bank lending to restore the economy.

In the context of the global and national economic dynamics, the Board of Commissioners concluded that the business prospects prepared by the Board of Directors in the Bank Business Plan for 2021 is on point, which includes targets for increasing loan growth, ensuring more effective and efficient operations, increasing profitability, and continuing the automation and digitization transformation.

Changes in the Composition of the Board of Commissioners

In 2020, the Bank did not carry out any changes on the composition of the Board of Commissioners.

Appreciation

Finally, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners, we would like to express our appreciation for the Directors for their dedication to the success and excellent performance of Bank Mega in navigating the year 2020, which was full of challenges. We would also like to convey our gratitude to all levels of the leadership and employees of Bank Mega who have worked hard together to advance the Bank's business.

To our loyal customers, we also express our gratitude for the support and trust they have given hence Bank Mega could record a good performance.

The Board of Commissioners also expresses its highest gratitude to the Shareholders, Regulators, business partners and all stakeholders who have provided their support.

Hopefully, this well-established cooperation will continue in the future.

Jakarta, 28 January 2021

Chairul Tanjung President Commissioner

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Bank Mega takes the challenging macroeconomic conditions of 2020 by remaining optimistic and by turning these challenges into opportunities. This enable the Bank to successfully perform in 2020, as is reflected in a 50.21% increase in profit after tax to Rp3.01 trillion.

Kostaman Thayib President Director

Dear Honorable Shareholders and Stakeholders,

In this very good occasion, please let us together bestow our gratitude to God Almighty because, with His grace, we have gone through various challenges marked by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

Amidst these dynamics, Bank Mega successfully closed 2020 with a solid performance and increased profitability, achieving several financial indicators that exceeded the targets set in early 2020 and that were above industry average. This positive performance demonstrates proper implementation of the Bank's business strategy and appropriate business strategy establishment.

Overview of Indonesian Economics and Banking

The year 2020 was marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, which began at the end of 2019 in China and spread throughout the world. This situation has impacted health and economics and almost every country has implemented strict social restriction policies that triggered significant economic declines. This led to economic recession in both developed and developing countries such as the United States, Japan, Britain, China, and those of the European Union.

Massive restrictions of activities have reduced supply and demand in the global economic system. On the supply side, the manufacturing sector has been forced to reduce production, resulting in disruptions to global supply chains. Even some large companies are laying off employees to reduce costs.

On the demand side, the consumption of goods and services has decreased, except for certain commodities, as a result of retail sales and shopping centers closure. The tourism sector has also declined because of the implementation of regional quarantines (lockdowns) in several countries. This situation has caused panic and uncertainty in financial markets and many people have fallen into poverty. Based on these developments, in October 2020 the IMF projected that the year's world economic growth would be contracted by -4.4%. The uncontrolled spread of the coronavirus is the strongest reason for this significant slowdown in the global economy.

To prevent further economic downturn and to maintain financial system stability, various countries' Governments and Authorities issued a number of policies to increase fiscal and monetary stimuli. Central banks in several countries have also lowered interest rates and increased large-scale asset purchases to maintain financial system stability, as has been done by the Federal Reserve, the central bank of the United States.

In Indonesia, the spread of the Covid-19 outbreak was officially announced by the Government in early March. It then impacted economic growth, especially by decreasing domestic demand, and resulted in a crisis in the business sector. A wave of layoffs led to an increase in the number of unemployed. Almost all economic growth indicators decreased, except government spending. Two consecutive quarters of negative economic growth led to an economic recession.

The government issued various policies to maintain stable health and restrain the economic downturn and contraction. The measurable policies have gradually improved the economy. In the second quarter of 2020, the national economy grew negatively by minus 5.32% and in the third quarter by minus 3.49%. By the end of 2020, even though the economy was predicted to continue to grow negatively, conditions would improve.

With Bank Indonesia's stabilization policy, the Rupiah exchange rate, which was decreased in March 2020, has again strengthened significantly, reaching Rp14,050 per US dollar on 30 December 2020 and retaining the potential to strengthen further. Inflation remains low, in line with the weak demand and the adequate supply.

Bank Indonesia is actively maintaining stability in the financial market and is encouraging economic recovery, among others, through the policy of lowering the benchmark interest rate instrument. Throughout 2020, Bank Indonesia lowered the BI benchmark interest rate

(7-Day reverse Repo) five times, finally to 3.75%. This was an effort to reduce the current account deficit and provide incentives for economic recovery in the real sector.

In the banking industry the pandemic caused a weakening of the intermediation function because of the limited loan growth that was in line with the weak domestic demand. This was due to the depressed performance of the business and prudential banking implementation in anticipating credit risks arising from debtors defaulting because of declines in business activities, as well as the profitability pressures on these debtor companies.

Through the stimulus and policies issued by the government regarding investments and policies to overcome the health and economic impacts of Covid-19, it is expected that the Indonesian economy will gradually return to its growth path next year.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) has issued numbers of relaxation policies to maintain industrial growth, among other ways by restructuring credit therefore banking asset quality could be maintained. In addition, the OJK has also issued several other stimuli, including adjustments to the capital conservation buffers fulfillment and the Foreclosed Collateral (AYDA) quality assessment, as well as the postponement of Basel III Reforms.

By the end of December 2020, according to data from the Financial Services Authority, bank loan growth declined to negative 2.41 (yoy). Third Party Funds grew by 11.11% yoy and resulted in LDR dropping to 82.24%. Bank capital (CAR) was recorded at 23.75%, hence the industry is considered capable of dealing with potential risks. The bank's gross non-performing loan ratio could be maintained at 3.06%, or net 0.98%, in line with the relaxation policy set by the government. Meanwhile, profit before tax as of November 2020 decreased by 28.21% (yoy).

Bank Mega Strategic Policy

Bank Mega has responded optimistically to the challenging macroeconomic conditions and turned them into an opportunity.

The Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy to limit community activities has resulted in a more digitalbased lifestyle. The digital transformation process and Bank Mega's automation were accelerated to ensure the resilience of the Bank's business model for entering a New Era. The existing digital channels are being enriched to increase customer convenience in conducting banking transactions. Automation processes are being enhanced hence business can be carried out easier, faster and more efficiently through the Digital Channels.

Moreover, with regards to the development of digital technology that increasingly affects the banking industry's business model, the Bank is also transforming its business model into a digital ecosystem to become a one-stop banking solution.

Responding to the economic conditions marked by the pandemic, Bank Mega established a very selective credit policy. The Bank conducted assessments towards existing debtors affected by the spread of Covid-19 hence recovery actions could be taken. Bank Mega also supports the Government's program by implementing a restructuring program especially for customers affected by the pandemic, in accordance with regulations.

Third-party funds growth would be taken in line with credit growth by prioritizing retail funding. The focus is to maximize business expansion while continuing to apply the principles of "prudential banking", among others, through an LDR ratio of about 70%.

Business Growth Strategy

The spread of Covid-19 has directly or indirectly impacted debtor performance and capacity and disrupted the Bank's performance. As such, to optimize the Bank's intermediation function, the strategy to increase volume is done by carrying out highly selective lending, utilizing credit ceilings, and focusing on syndicated loans for the corporate segment. Meanwhile, the strategy for maintaining credit quality is to conduct assessments of existing debtors, note early warning signals for recovery, and accelerate the settlement of non-performing loans.

The Bank also synergizes with companies in the PT CT Corpora (CT Corp) group to develop credit through relevant financing models and product capability building that allow more massive acquisitions (program credit approach) for both retail and commercial credit, including:

- Financing to suppliers of Transmart and other group companies by having assets and receivables as collateral.
- b. Financing to land owners for the construction of Transmart outlets.
- c. Financing the of apartments ownership, shop houses Transpark to end users.
- d. Meanwhile, on joint finance, the Bank will be developed tier-1 Financing Institutions owned by the Bank.

In the credit card side, Bank Mega continuously innovating to increase its market share. The Bank is establishing its foothold in the digital world with products such as virtual credit cards, digital on-boarding, making acquisitions through digital channels, and by improving mobile banking application functions and services.

The Bank is strengthening its synergy with the CT Corp network, which operates in multi-sectors such as retail, media, lifestyle and entertainment products, by providing various discounts throughout the year hence increasing the loyalty of Bank Mega customers.

Bank Mega's third-party funds collection strategy was to maintain a balance between third-party funds growth and credit growth. The main focus of fundraising was to increase retail funding through the MegaFirst and Upper Mass segments. To that end, Bank Mega is expanding cooperation with retail merchants, increasing the branding and developing features and services for transactions via e-channels. Bank Mega also continues to conduct loyalty programs for existing customers to encourage the growth of funds (Top Up). The development of digital-based banking services is one of the initiatives for improving overall customer experience when entering the New Era during this pandemic. The features include Online Onboarding, QR Pay, Fund transfers, Payment, Purchase, Top-up, Cash Withdrawal, Membership, Loyalty Points and Coupons, etc.

Customer engagement was created through customer experience and loyalty programs, including programs integrated with the CT Corp ecosystem, providing convenience for customer transactions at all touch points using digital channels. The MegaFirst value proposition is strengthened by the addition of Mega First privileges.

On the Treasury, Bank Mega actively and conservatively conducted its business prudently in maintaining portfolio of assets and liabilities. In maximizing revenue, the Bank added securities issued by the government with low-risk exposure.

Bank Mega 2020 Performance

Strategic policies implemented by the Bank were able to produce various performance achievements in 2020 amid the macroeconomic conditions overshadowed by the pandemic. The strategy was generally well implemented and resulted in Bank Mega's sustainable growth. Several of the Bank's financial indicators reached above the banking industry averages.

Bank Mega ended 2020 successfully and reassuringly recorded a 48.10% increase in Profit Before Tax (PBT) to Rp3.72 trillion compared to the previous year's Rp2.51 trillion. This is very encouraging since the industry's PBT as of November 2020 was minus 28.21%. Profit after tax grew by 50.21% YoY to Rp3.01 trillion, up from the previous year's Rp2 trillion.

Contributing to this growth was the 9.21% increase in net interest income (NII) to Rp3.91 trillion from Rp3.58 trillion in 2019. In addition, it was also supported by a 26.02% increase in fee-based income to Rp2.92 trillion, up from Rp2.32 trillion in 2019.

Bank Mega's total assets increased to Rp112.20 trillion, a 11.31% growth from the previous year's Rp100.80 trillion.

Third-Party Funds (TPF) increased by 8.79% to Rp79.19 trillion, up from Rp72.79 trillion in 2019. The increase in TPF was followed by an increase in the composition of retail funds and low-cost funds (current account and savings account/CASA) to 28.12% from 24.75% in the previous year. This had the impact of reducing the cost of funds to 5.15% from 5.84%.

Due to the pandemic impact, the Bank's loans experienced negative growth in 2020: a minus 8.54% to Rp48.49 trillion, down from Rp53.02 trillion in 2019. This is in line with developments within the industry, which has also shown a slowdown in credit because of real sector performance and the depressed business world.

Corporate Loans is a loan segment with positive growth compared to other segments, increased by 13.36% to Rp26.21 trillion from Rp23.12 trillion in 2019.

To support the stimulus policy issued by the OJK in maintaining the bank asset quality, Bank Mega has provided relaxation to debtors affected by the pandemic. By the end of December 2020, the loan restructuring reached Rp9.55 trillion given to 184,771 debtors.

To maintain credit quality, the Bank booked a very selective and prudent credit account, conducts assessments of existing debtors, provides early warning signals in order to make a proper recovery and accelerate the settlement of non-performing loans as well as conducted a restructuring program. This action resulted in a decrease of the Bank's Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Ratio to 1.39% (gross) or 1.07% (net) which improved compared to 2.46% (gross) or 2.25%. (net) in 2019.

The increased profitability of the Bank was reflected from the return on assets (ROA) and the return on equity (ROE). Bank Mega's ROA was 3.64%, up from 2.90% at the previous year. This was above the industry average of 1.64% as of November 2020. Bank Mega's ROE in 2020 was 19.42%, grew from the previous year's 14.85%.

The increased of Bank Mega profitability was resulted from the successful operational expense control. These were the impact of digital innovations and automation that has been implemented since the last 2 years, both for back office and front office. Bank Mega's ratio of operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) was 65.94%, decreased from the previous year's 74.10%.

Bank Mega's capital is also getting stronger as reflected in the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of 31.04%, an increase from 23.68%. A strong capital ratio is essential to support sustainable growth.

In 2020, Bank Mega relocated two offices to the Jakarta Equity Tower and the Cilegon Transmart Building. The size of the Bank Mega office network at the end of 2020 was 379 branch offices spread across Indonesia.

Comparison of Targets and Achievements

When compared with the target, Bank Mega has managed to record good performance improvements amid challenging macroeconomic conditions. Almost all of Bank Mega's financial indicators have exceeded the targets set at the beginning of the year, as well as the revision of the bank's business plan, which was done in mid-2020 in response to the pandemic.

Profit after tax was achieved 136.03% of target. Total asset achievement was 107.62% of the set target. Third-Party Funds growth 105.30% of the target set in the 2020 Bank Business Plan. Low-cost funds (current accounts and savings) were 113.01% of target. Credit achievement was 90.99%, only slightly below target because of the pandemic and the economic recession.

The achievements in 2020 have further strengthened Bank Mega's fundamentals and made us better prepared to navigate the challenges and opportunities of 2021.

Digital Transformation

In 2020, Bank Mega continued the transformation agenda started in 2018. The Bank conducted various

developments to provide a better customer experience. This service is being developed by optimizing the use of the latest technology and utilizing customer data to provide reliable, safe, fast and easy services.

The Bank optimizes the use of automation technology (Robotic Process Automation), data management, and security tools, as well as the use of third-party services in performing business support processes, operations, risk mitigation and other aspects. Digital transformation is not just about technology, but rather about Human Resources. Thus, leadership and strong commitment is required to fully oversee the digital transformation on all fronts.

In early 2020, Bank Mega launched the Mega Smart Mobile (M-Smile) mobile app, which is a digital channel where customers can access various services such as payments, transfers, top-ups, cardless cash withdrawals, account opening and financial information. This step was continued by adding features to M-Smile for customer transactions convenience and comprehensive services, such as new credit cards and its supplements registration, opening deposit accounts, blocking cards, setting up PINs, and setting up scheduled transactions, as well as tracking card deliveries.

Moreover, payment transactions using the Indonesian Standard Quick Response code (QRIS) have been implemented through the M-Smile Mobile Banking application. This is in line with the increasing trend towards online financial transactions during the pandemic.

Bank Mega also conducts periodic reviews to improve the availability of system services, system reliability, and security systems in the supporting features and services for customers.

Digital services based on Artificial Intelligence (Mega Intelligent Assistant/Mila) technology are increasingly getting accessed by customers. During 2020, the average monthly users who interacted with Mila were 8,699 customers. Mila's service also performed well, which can be seen from Mila's ability to answer an average of 87% of all the questions submitted every month.

Challenges Faced by The Bank

Throughout 2020 the banking industry faced tough challenges, especially in loan disbursement, because the real sector has not fully recovered from the effects of the pandemic. Large-scale social restriction policies (PSBB) in various regions in Indonesia also limit the Bank's expansion.

In addition to the declining demand, Banks are also facing credit risk from the weakening of the ability of debtors to settle their obligations. If this risk is not handled properly, it can affect the quality of the Bank's assets.

Faced with this condition, Bank Mega made various efforts as described previously. To maintain credit quality, the Bank conducted loan disbursement in a very selective manner as well as providing loan restructuring to debtors affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy to limit community activities during the pandemic has required the Bank to continuously innovate with digital-based products and services to provide easy and fast services.

Responding to these challenges, as described in the business strategy section, Bank Mega is grateful that by implementing these business strategies we were able to overcome the challenges and have successfully recorded an encouraging performance.

2021 Business Prospects

In the short term, 2021 will still be marked by various challenges, including weak demand for goods and services because of people's limited mobility and weak purchasing power. However, there is optimism that the pandemic will subside when vaccines are distributed to reduce the spread of the coronavirus. This will allow activities in public spaces to increase, which will stimulate economic activity. Therefore, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the IMF project that global economic growth will be better than in the previous year and in the range of 4.8% to 5.2%.

The Indonesian government is projecting economic growth of 5% in 2021. This will make a positive impact, towards the increased of banking loan disbursement to recover the economic condition.

By continuous digital transformation and synergize with CT Corp, Bank Mega believes that the Bank will grow sustainably in the coming future. Digitalization and the innovation of products and services will continue to be developed to align with the lifestyle changes within the New Normal Era, when people are getting more familiar with digital approach.

Human Resource Development

The Bank realizes that Human Resources (HR) are among the key factors with important roles in supporting the success of the Bank to meet its vision as a financial institution that excels in service and performance. Therefore, human resources management becomes the Bank main attention to build a sustainable positive performance.

The number of employees at the end of 2020 was 6,498. a decrease of 12.32% compared to the previous year, further to the implementation of automation process and the more comprehensive involvement of digital technology.

In 2020 the Bank held 2 (two) batch of the Mega Management Development Program (MMDP). This program aims to shape potential talents into future leaders with excellent leadership and entrepreneurship qualities, who are able to adapt and contribute optimally in various fields.

Programs are continuously developed to match existing conditions, as well as improvements to the HR management system through various digital platforms and solutions as a way to optimize existing programs.

Bank Mega also consistently adapts human resource management and overcomes challenges in the industry, as well as the various disruptions in the digital era that may arise. Thus, Bank Mega's human resources will be able to respond to challenges and adapt quickly to market changes in the banking industry.

Implementation of Governance and Risk Management

A sound Good Corporate Governance / GCG implementation becomes the basis for conducting each business activity to aim the added value to shareholders and other stakeholders.

To determine the progress of Governance, implementation every semester Bank Mega has measured the quality of GCG implementation through self-assessments approach in every semester. The criteria used in the self-assessment are supplied by Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.

According to the self-assessment in Semester I 2020, the implementation of Governance scored 2 (two) or "Good". The self-assessment in Semester II 2020 also scored a 2 (two) or "Good" currently has been submitted to the OJK. Bank Mega already followed up on recommendations that came out of the self-assessment results, so the implementation of governance will be improved.

In terms of Risk Management, Bank Mega has established 4 (four) pillars as the basis of risk management implementation. The four pillars serve as references in the risk management implementation within all the Bank working units are the Active Supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Directors; Policy Adequacy and Limit Stipulation; the Adequacy of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring and Control Process of Risk; and the Risk Management Information System.

Bank Mega constantly monitors and evaluates risk management implementation, among others, in the forums of the Directors Meeting and Joint Meetings of the Board of Directors and Commissioners. Every note on risk management implementation gets the attention of the Directors and the Board of Commissioners for further follow-up.

Within the group-wide scope, Bank Mega is a Principal Entity in the Implementation of Integrated Governance and Integrated Risk Management at the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate. To support its duties and responsibilities as the Main Entity, Bank Mega has established several units to support the implementation of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate.

Relationship between the Bank and Shareholders in Assuring the Rights of Shareholders

Shareholder rights in the implementation of the GMS have been regulated by the Bank's Articles of Association. Implementation of the Bank Mega GMS refers to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK.04/2014 on Planning and Holding General Meetings of Shareholders of Publicly Listed Companies. The Bank has fulfilled all stipulations for the organization of the GMS as per regulation.

In terms of communication policies with shareholders or investors, Bank Mega has a Public Exposé agenda, held once a year, to convey to the public and investors information such as periodic reports, information disclosure, business conditions or prospects and performance, and Good Corporate Governance implementation. In addition, Bank Mega published its performance reports quarterly in the print and electronic media in as stipulated by the regulator a form of information disclosure.

Performance Evaluation of Committees Under the Board of Directors

In carrying out its management duties, the Board of Directors is assisted by 6 (six) committees under the Board of Directors, namely the Risk Management Committee, the Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Credit Policy Committee, the Information Technology Committee, the Human Resources Committee and the Product Committee.

In 2020 the Committees under the Board of Directors has been properly, effectively and responsibly carried out their duties and responsibilities. Detailed discussion on duties and evaluation of each committee is discussed in the GCG section which is an inseparablel part of this Annual Report.

Corporate Social Responsibility Program

In carrying out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Bank Mega has two main programs; Mega Berbagi and Mega Peduli.

The implementation of Bank Mega's CSR in Mega Berbagi and Mega Peduli is discussed in more detail in the Sustainable Finance Report (Sustainability Report) which is an integral part of this 2020 Annual Report.

Changes in Composition of Board of Directors

In 2020 there were no changes in the composition of Bank Mega's Board of Directors.

Appreciation and Closing

In conclusion, the Board of Directors would like to express our appreciation to the shareholders and stakeholders, regulators, business partners and all customers of Bank Mega for their support. We also thank the Board of Commissioners for the direction and advice given for the management of Bank Mega to perform effectively and on target.

Appreciation is also extended to all Bank Mega employees for their contributions to the Bank's achievements. We hope the synergy and internal solidarity will grow and enable us to move forward to reach a brighter tomorrow.

Jakarta, 28 January 2021

Kostaman Thayib President Director

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Board of Directors



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Statements of Accountability of 2020 Annual Report

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

CHAIRUL TANJUNG

President Commissioner

YUNGKY SETIAWAN Vice President Commissioner

ACHJADI RANUWISASTRA Independent Commissioner

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AVILIANI Independent Commissioner

LAMBOCK V. NAHATTANDS Independent Commissioner

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Statements of Accountability of 2020 Annual Report

We, the signatories, hereby stated that all information contained in the 2020 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 & Human Capital Director

INDI A ERNI **Risk Director**

C. GUNTUR TRIYUDIANTO Operations & Information Technology Director



Assets significantly increased by 11,31% to

Rp112,20 trillion

compared to Rp100,80 trillion in the previous period Bank Mega offers banking transaction services with a more convenience, fast and comfortable supported by the current technology, therefore, customers may conduct banking transactions securely.

Total Assets





Company Identity

| Company's Name PT Bank Mega Tbk | | Previous Company's Name PT Bank Karman (1969) |
|--|---|--|
| Establishment 15 April 1969 | | Bussiness Legal Basis Act of Establishment no.32 dated April 15, 1969 |
| Share Listing Bursa Efek Indonesia | | Ticker Code MEGA |
| bulsa Elek indonesia | ŀ | Share ISIN Code ID1000052400 |
| Total Representative Offices 379 | | SWIFT Code MEGAIDJA |
| | | Contact Center 08041500010/(+62) 29601600 (from overseas) |
| Total Employees 6.498 employee | | Head Office Address Menara Bank Mega, Jl. Kapten Tendean No. 12-14A, Jakarta 12790 Tel. (+6221) 7917 5000, Fax. (+6221) 7918 7100, Mega Call: 08041500010/(+62) 29601600 (from overseas) www.bankmega.com corsec@bankmega.com |

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Company at a Glance

Starting as a family owned business called PT Bank Karman, and according to the establishment deed, the Company was formed on April 15, 1969, domiciled in Surabaya. The Company further changed its name in 1992 to PT Mega Bank and relocated its Head Office to Jakarta.

In conformity with its development, in 1996 PT Mega Bank was taken over by the PARA GROUP (PT Para Global Investindo and PT Para Rekan Investama), a holding company owned by Chairul Tanjung, an Indonesian entrepreneur. Afterwards, the PARA GROUP changed its name to PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp").

To further enhance its image, in June 1997 PT Mega Bank, as a trusted financial institution, changed its logo into the Letter M in blue and yellow with the objective that the public would be more easily recognize the new company logo.

In order to strengthen its capital structure, in 2000 PT Bank Mega implemented an Initial Public Offering and listed on the JSX and SSX. Thus, some PT Bank Mega shares are owned by the public and the company changed its name to PT Bank Mega Tbk. In order to strengthen the capital structure, in 2000 PT Bank Mega held the Initial Public Offering and listed its shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSE) and Surabaya Stock Exchange (BES) with a ticker code MEGA. Thus, a portion of PT Bank Mega's shares is owned by the public and changed its name to PT Bank Mega Tbk. Currently, the majority shareholder of Bank Mega is PT Mega Corpora which is part of the PT CT Corpora business group, as the holding company for all financial entities.

PT Bank Mega Tbk with the motto "Untuk Indonesia yang Lebih Baik" is growing by leaps and bounds and controlled

and has received numerous awards and achievements. In an effort to realize the performance matches the name it bears, PT Bank Mega Tbk adhering to the principles of professionalism, transparency and prudence with a strong capital structure as well as the latest products and banking facilities.

Bank Mega is sometimes challenged in business, but armed with confidence and enthusiasm to continue to be the best, so as to provide the best for the nation, all elements of the Bank agree to further reinforce these ambitions. Bank Mega's logo is a reflection of the spirit of all elements of Bank Mega for realizing the future goals of Indonesia.

The transformation of Bank Mega's logo in 2013 is a profound reflection on the expectations of Bank Mega to start building Indonesia into an unyielding nation with excellence, always able to realize prosperity and a better life.

The affirmation of the "M" symbol, which is widely known, has become the representation of the aspirations, optimism, opportunities and ideals of the Indonesian people, as well as of the desire to build a better and more prosperous future for families and the nation.

The series of warm colours symbolize the energy and spirit of Bank Mega and the new thinking and comprehensive financial solutions for customers and employees of Bank Mega. To make further emphasis, we embed the yellow as a symbol of intelligence and hope, combined with gray that symbolizes sophisticated processes and systems. The orange colour illustrates optimism and energy, indicating that Bank Mega always looks and does something positive, always strives to get a positive result.

Business Lines

Objectives and Scope of the Bank is to engage in Commerce Pursuant to Article 3 of the Articles of Association Year 2015, in order to achieve the abovementioned purpose and objective, the Bank can perform the following main business activities:

- 1. 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.
- 2. Giving credit.
- 3. Issuing debt instruments.
- 4. Buying, selling and ensuring at its own risk and for the benefit of and at the order of its customers.
 - a. Bill receivables including billing receivables that are accepted by the Bank with a validity period no longer than the trade practices for such letters.
 - b. Debenture and other trading papers with validity periods no longer than the traden practices for such letters.
 - c. Treasury Bills and Government Warranty Letters.
 - d. Bonds.
 - e. Trading Letters of up to a one-year period.
 - f. Marketable securities instruments with up to a one-year period.
- 5. Transferring money for self-interest or for customer interest.
- 6. Placing funds, lent from, or lend funds to other banks, either by mail, telecommunications facilities and sight drafts, cheques, or other means.
- 7. Accept the payment of marketable securities and perform calculations with or among third parties.
- 8. Provide a place to store goods and marketable securities.

- 9. Conduct a care centre for the interests of other parties pursuant to a contract.
- 10. Place funds from customers to other customers in the form of marketable securities that are not listed on a stock exchange.
- 11. Perform factoring, credit card business and trustee activities.
- 12. Provide financing funds or perform other activities based on Islamic principles in accordance with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia.
- 13. Carry out foreign exchange activities in accordance with provisions as set by Bank Indonesia.
- 14. 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.
- 15. 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.
- 16. Act as a founder of a pension fund in accordance with the provisions of prevailing regulations related with pension funds.
- 17. Perform other banking activities as allowed by prevailing regulations.

Our Products

Bank Mega's products are segmented into the categories below:

Savings

Savings Mega Dana Mega Maxi Mega Berbagi Mega Rencana Mega Perdana Mega Ultima Mega Valas TabunganKu Mega Absolut Rekening Dana Nasabah

Mega Bisnis

Mega Investasi

Mega Sindikasi

Kredit Modal Kerja

Mega Letter of Credit Mega Garansi

Mega Wali Amanat

Mega Automatic PIB

Mega Custody Service

Mega Security Agent

Mega Intercity Clearing

Carrefour Mega Card

Metro Mega Card

TSM Ultima Card

Mega Transfer

Mega Kliring

Mega Inkaso

Mega Concentration Account

Mega Oto Joint Financing

Mega Pro

Mega Pro Valas Mega Bisnis Valas

Current Account

Time Deposit Mega Depo Mega Depo Valas Mega Depo On Call

Loans

Mega Guna Mega OTO Mega Griya Mega Reno

Trade Finance

Mega SKBDN Mega Stand by LC

Services

Mega ATM Mega Pass Mega Call Mega Auto Pay Mega Internet Mega Internet Bisnis Mega Tax Mega SDB (Safe Deposit Box) Mega Cash

Cards Payment

Mega Infinite Card Mega Travel Card Mega Platinum Card Mega Gold Card Mega Silver Card

Remittance

Collection

International Transactions

Treasury

Classic)

Foreign Exchange Transactions (Spot, Forward & Swap)

Transmart Mega Card (Platinum &

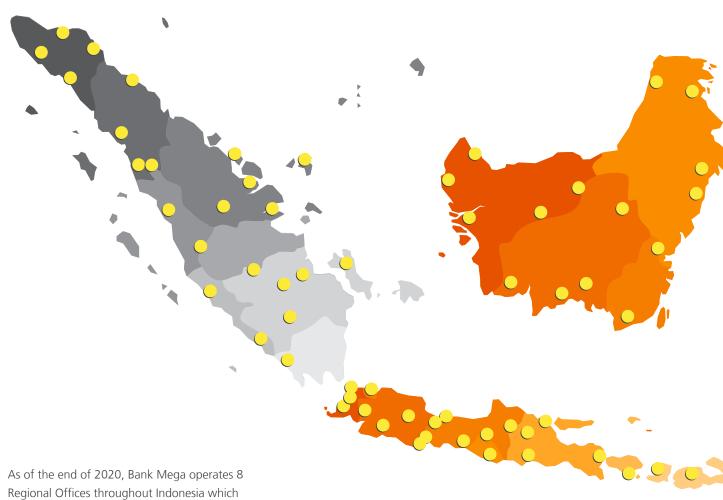
Pembiayaan Fasilitas Ekspor Impor Implant Banking Program Developer Line

Mega E-Billing Settlement Bank Mega Payroll Mega First Priority Banking MoneyGram Mega Virtual Account M-Smile M-Money

BPD Riau Card (Silver & Classic) BPD Sulteng Classic Card Mega Affinity IKAL Card Mega Corporate Card Mega Wholesale Card

Money Market Marketable Securities/Bonds

Operational Areas



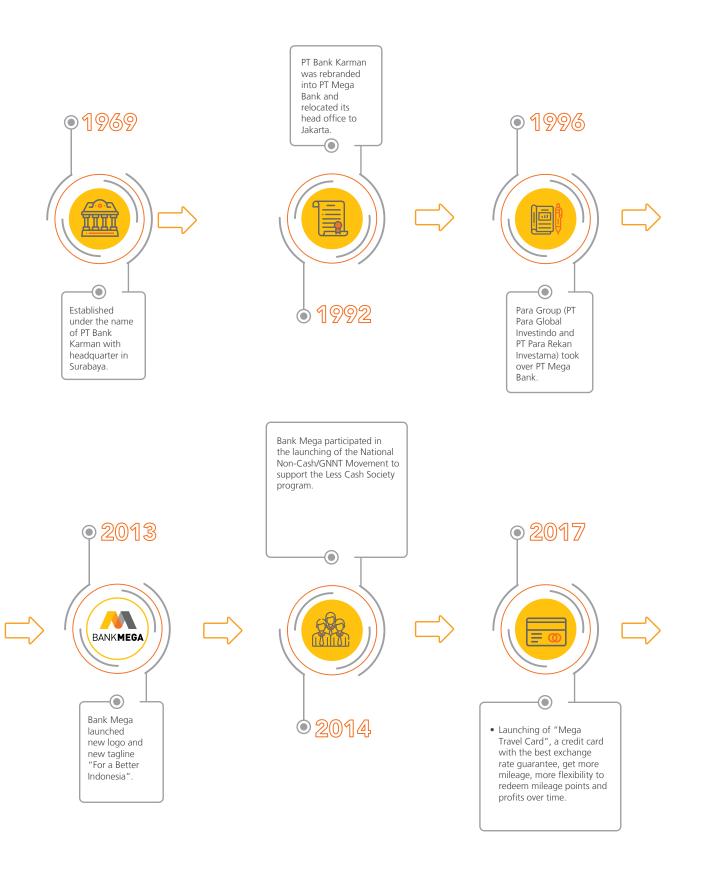
overseeing 377 Branch Offices and 2 Functional Offices listed below:

| Regional Office | Area |
|------------------------|--|
| Medan | Sumatra except Lampung |
| Jakarta 1 | DKI Jakarta, Bekasi, Karawang |
| Jakarta 2 | South Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, Banten, Lampung |
| Bandung | West Java (excluding Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Karawang) |
| Semarang | Central Java, DI Yogyakarta |
| Surabaya | East Java, NTT, NTB, Bali |
| Makassar | Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua |
| Banjarmasin | Kalimantan |
| | Medan Jakarta 1 Jakarta 2 Bandung Semarang Surabaya Makassar |

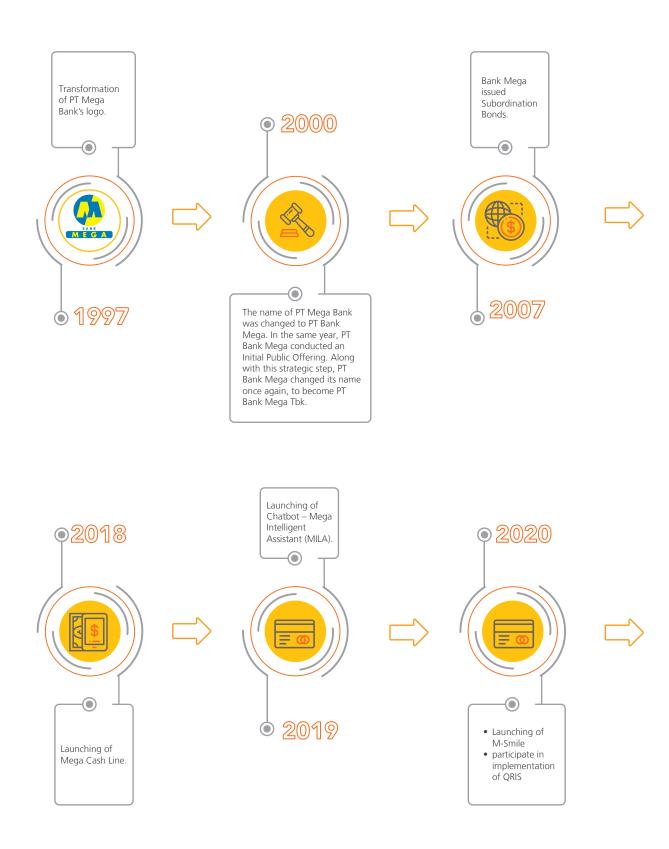
Operational Areas



Milestones



Milestones



Vision, Mission, & Corporate Values

Bank Mega's management believes that the organization's success really depends on how serious the entire workforce is in believing the Vision, Mission and Ideal values that develop from within the organization. Values that have been demonstrated time and time again to sustain success and present results for all stakeholders.





The Pride of the Nation

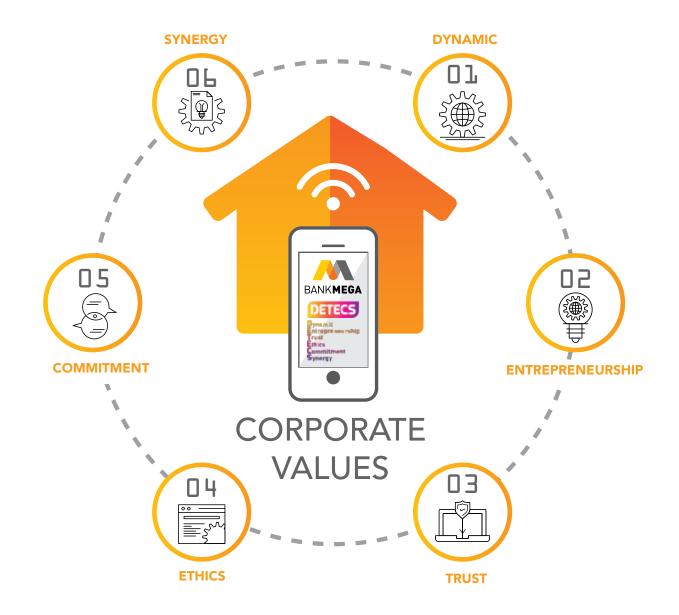
Mission



Realizing sustainable good relationships with customers 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

Vision, Mission, & Corporate Values

Corporate Values





Chairul Tanjung President Commissioner

| Citizenship | Indonesian |
|-------------|------------|
| Domicile | Jakarta |

Place and Year of Birth Jakarta, 1962

Education Background

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

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

President Commissioner PT Bank Mega Tbk – Extraordinary GMS dated 15 November 2017, effective since 4 June 2018. Professional Background

- President Commissioner of PT Bank Mega Tbk. (1992 2014)
- Chairman of the National Economic Committee from 2010 to 2014. This Committee launched the Masterplan of the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economics Developmet (MP3EI) (2011 - 2025)
- Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, Republic of Indonesia at the Cabinet of United Indonesia II (May October 2014)
- President Commissioneer of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2018 present)

Specific Experience

- Began his professional career while at the first year in Dentistry Faculty, Universitas Indonesia.
- Founder and Chairman of CT Corp, a prominent group focusing on consumer business, engaging in financial services, media, retail, property, lifestyle and entertainment. In addition to Bank Mega, other CT Corp main business are Carrefour and TRANSmart; Trans TV and Trans 7; Transvision; and Detik.com-portal and holds the largest stake in Garuda Indonesia, the Indonesia national airline.
- Member of Consideration Board of Majelis Ulama Indonesia,
- Chairman of National Kidney Foundation,
- Member of Consideration Board of Indonesian Dental Association,
- Honorary Advisor of the Asian Financial Forum, and Honorary Advisor of the Belt and Road Summit.
- Professor of Entrepreneurship at Airlangga University, Surabaya
- Visiting Professor of Entrepreneurship at the Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.
- Social activities with the CT ARSA Foundation
- Advisory Board Member Singapore Forum
- Board of Trustees United States Indonesia Society (USINDO)
- Supervisory Board Member of Indonesia Bankers Association
- Member of ADB Water Advisory Group

Awards

- "Bintang Mahaputra Adipradana" from the Government of Republic of Indonesia (2014),
- "Man of The Year" from Globe Asia (2011),
- "Indonesia's Rising Star" from Forbes (2010),
- "Enterpreneur of the year" from Enterprise Asia (2009),
- "Banker of The Year" from Globe Asia (2008),
- "Marketer of the year" from Indonesian Marketing Association and Markplus (2007)

Concurrent Position

- President Commissioner PT CT Corpora
- President Commissioner PT Para Rekan Investama
- President Commissioner PT Mega Corpora
- President Commissioner PT Trans Corpora
- President Commissioner PT Trans Airways

Affiliate Relations

Ultimate Shareholder of PT Bank Mega Tbk



Legal Basis of Appointment

- Vice President Commissioner of Bank Mega, based on Extraordinary GMS dated 28 February 2018
- Commissioner of Bank Mega pursuant to the Extraordinary GMS resolution on 15 November 2017
- President Commissioner of Bank Mega pursuant to the Extraordinary GMS resolution on 7 May 2016

Professional Background

- Manager Card Marketing, Card Center Division PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk, 1989
- Vice President Product and Service Development PT Bank Darnamon Indonesia Tbk, 1997
- President Director PT Danamon Kreasi Pariwara, December 1997
- Concurrent as Marketing Director PT Danamon Asuransi, September December 1997
- Retail Banking Director PT Bank Mega Tbk, 1998 2004
- President Director PT Bank Mega Tbk, 2004 2010
- Vice President Commissioner PT Bank Mega Tbk, 2010 2011
- Concurrent as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) PT Mega Corpora, 2010 2011
- Managing Director PT Rajawali Corpora pada tahun 2011 2012
- Director PT Indofood CBP Tbk, 2012 2015
- President Commissioner PT Bank Mega Tbk, 2015 2017
- Commissioner PT Bank Mega Tbk, 2017
- Vice President Commissioner PT Bank Mega Tbk, 2018 present

Training in 2020

- E-learning APU PPT, Bank Mega 24 March 2020
- CEO Forum Perbanas : 2021 Banking Industry Outlook Outlook 2021: Changes in the Banking Ecosystem, Pandemic Challenges and Policy Responses - 19 November 2020

Concurrent Position

- Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee of PT Bank Mega Tbk effective as of 8 June 2018
- President Commissioner PT Trans Retail Indonesia
- Commissioner PT Metropolitan Retailmart
- President Commissioner PT Trans Fashion Indonesia
- President Commissioner PT Trans Food Oriental
- President Commissioner PT Trans Retail
- President Commissioner PT Trans Rasa Nippon
- President Commissioner PT Trans Rasa Oriental
- President Commissioner PT Alfa Retailindo
- President Commissioner PT Trans Rasa Bali
- President Commissioner PT Trans Pizza Resto
- Commissioner PT Sistem Pembayaran Digital
- President Commissioner PT Metro Outlet Indonesia

Affiliate Relations

He has affiliated relations (in management) with Controlling Shareholder.



| Achjadi Ranuw Independent Commissioner | visastra |
|---|---------------|
| | |
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Jakarta |
| Place and Year of Birth | Kebumen, 1944 |
| Education Background | |

Bachelor Degree in Economics from Padjadjaran University, Bandung in 1968

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

- Independent Commissioner of Bank Mega based on resolution of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 24 March 2006 until present
- As Commissioner since 2004 based on resolution of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 27 February 2004

Professional Background

- Joining Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia/Bank Exim in 1969. Several Branch Office head positions accross Indonesia, Head of Bureau in several units of Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia/ Bank Exim.
- Director of Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia/Bank Exim, 1992 1997
- Vice President Commissioner PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk, 1997 1998
- Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk, 1997 1998
- President Director PT Bank Mega, Tbk, 1998 2004
- Commissioner of PT Bank Mega, Tbk (2004 2006)
- Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2006 present)

Training in 2020

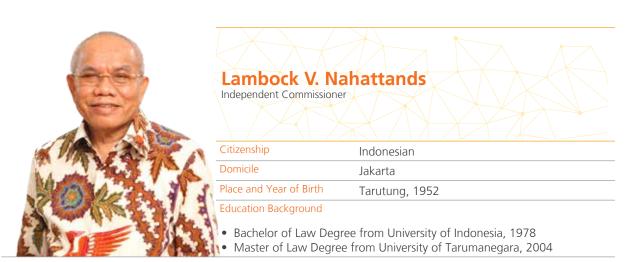
- Webinar: Socialization and Dissemination of Capital Market, mandatory obligations by Issuers, and roles of Members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in presenting the company to meet shareholders' expectation and protections.
- Webinar: CEO Monitoring "Maintaning Company's Reputation and Growth in the Pandemic Era", on 13 October 2020

Concurrent Position

- Chairman of Audit Committee, Effective on 3 July 2017
- Chairman of Renumeration and Nomination, Effective on 8 June 2018
- Chairman of Integrated Governance PT. Bank Mega, Tbk. Effective on 12 February 2020

Affiliate Relations

Board Of Commissioners' Profile



Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Independent Commissioner of Bank Mega pursuant to the Annual GMS resolution dated 7 May 2015 - present, and effective since 18 December 2015.

Professional Background

- Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, starting from the position of Acting Head of Law and Legislation Bureau Invitation I, and then occupied several positions, namely the Head of the Invitation Regulations Bureau I, Acting Deputy Secretary Cabinet for Law and Legislation, Invitation, Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Legal and Legislation Invitations, Deputy Cabinet Secretary and Deputy Cabinet Secretary, to receive the Satyalancana Award Wira Karya and also Bintang Jasa Utama (1994 - 2011)
- Ministry of State Secretariat as Secretary of the Ministry and received the Mahaputra Star award Naraya (2011 2014)
- Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mega Tbk (2015 present)
- Special Staff to the Coordinating Minister for Law and Legislation at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investments of the Republic of Indonesia.

Training in 2020

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Concurrent Position

Special Staff to the Coordinating Minister for Law and Legislation at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Affairs Investments of the Republic of Indonesia.

Affiliate Relations



| Aviliani Independent Commissione | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Jakarta |
| Place and Year of Birth | Malang, 1961 |
| ET AL ELL I | |

Education Background

- Bachelor of Economics Degree, Economics Faculty of Universitas Atma Jaya, Jakarta, 1985
- Master of Science Degree, Social and Political Science Faculty, University of Indonesia, 1995
- Doctorate, Doctor of Business Management (DMB) Institute of Agriculture Bogor, 2012

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Independent Commissioner of Bank Mega since 4 June 2018 - present pursuant to the Annual GMS resolution dated 28 February 2018

Professional Background

- Deputy Director of INDEF Business Development (1997 1999)
- Deputy Director of Research and Service of STIE Perbanas (1997 1999)
- Assistant Chair (PUREK II) at STIE Perbanas (1998 2002)
- Chair of the Department of Paramadina University (2002 2005)
- Deputy Secretary of the KP3EI (2012 2014)
- Secretary at the National Economic Committee (2010 2014)
- Lecturer at STIE Perbanas (2010 present)
- Independent Commissioner PT Bank BRI Tbk (2005 2014)
- Independent Commissioner PT Dyandra (2012-2018)
- Independent Commissioner PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (2014 -2017)
- Independent Commissioner at PT. Lintas Artha (2017 present)
- Head of the Development of Banking Economic Studies (Research, Publication, R&D) PERBANAS (2020-present)

Training in 2020

- Webinar: CEO Monitoring "Maintaining Company's Reputation and Growth in the Pandemic Era" 13 October 2020
- Webinar: Cyber Security in Banking Industry with the Theme of "Strengthening Industry Collaboration to Figh Cyber Threat in Banking Operation"
- Banking Outlook 2021: Changes of Banking Ecosystem, Pandemic Challenges and Policies Prospect

Concurrent Position

- Concurrent Position at one Non-Financial Agency
- Lecturer, Perbanas Institute Jakarta
- Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee PT Bank Mega Tbk, effective as of 8 June 2018

Affiliate Relations



Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

- President Director of Bank Mega since 2013 pursuant to the Annual GMS resolution dated 17 April 2013, effective as
 of 16 July 2013
- Joined Bank Mega as Director in 2004 pursuant to theAnnual GMS resolution on 27 February 2004, and served as:
 Retail Banking Director (2004 2012)
 - Business Development Director (2012 2013)
 - President Director (2013 present)

Professional Background

- Operation Manager in PT Program Pendidikan Teknologi Komputer and further worked as engineer in several software companies in Indonesia (1987 - 1989)
- Began his career in banking with Bank Central Asia (BCA) as Deputy Head of Consumer Banking Division Bank BCA (1992 - 2002)
- SVP dan Group Head Consumer Liabilities and Electronic Banking PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (2002 2004)
- President Commissioner of PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services-Indonesia (2003)

Training in 2020

- ASPI Executive Gathering 2020 Building a Trusted & Inclusive National Digital Payment System on 29 February 2020 at The Mulia Resort, Nusa Dua-Bali by ASPI (Indonesian Payment System Association)
- CFO of the Perbanas Forum-Impact of Covid-19 on Credit Restructuring According to PSAK 71 (online), 19 June 2020 by Perbanas
- Cyber Security Webinar: Strengthening Industry Collaboration to Fight Cyber Threat in Banking Operation, 7 October 2020 by Perbanas
- CFO Forum Banking Update: Post Implementation of PSAK 71 and Issues of Its Implementation (online) 23 October 2020 by Perbanas
- Visa Asia Pacific Senior Client Council: The Latest Global and Regional Developments, Payment Trends and Visa's Network of Networks Strategy (online), 17 November 2020 by VISA
- CEO of Perbanas Member Bank Forum Banking Industry Outlook 2021: Changes in the Banking Ecosystem, Pandemic Challenges and Policy Response (online), 19 November 2020 by Perbanas
- CEO Networking 2020: "Building Resilience to Economic Recovery" (online), 24 November 2020 by OJK, BEI, KPEI, and KSEI

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations



| Madi Darmadi Credit Director | Lazuardi |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Jakarta |
| Place and Year of Birth | Jakarta, 1966 |
| Education Background | |

Education Background

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

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Credit Director of Bank Mega pursuant to the Annual GMS dated 17 April 2013, and effective as of 16 July 2013

Professional Background

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

Training in 2020

- Webinar Refreshment SMR: The Macroeconomic Factors Impact on Liquidity Risk & Ensuring Compliance In The Era Of The New Normal, 19 August 2020, Maisa Edukasi.
- IBI Talks: How to Deal with Recession, 1 October 2020 oleh IBI
- Virtual Training "Monitoring of Credit Restructuring" 22 October 2020 by Duta Bangsa and Bank Mega

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations



Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Director of Bank Mega since 2012 pursuant to the Annual GMS resolution dated 29 March 2012 and effective as of 29 August 2012, he also serves the following positions:

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

Professional Background

- Began his career in banking as Auditor Bank-Officer, Bank Indonesia (1983 1989)
- Head of Credit Audit Division at Bank Universal (1990 1998)
- Head of Internal Audit Uni Bank Mega,, and Corporate Governance & Compliance Division Head, and further as Credit Administration
 Dvision Head (1999 2012)

Training in 2020

- ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2020 with the theme of "Testing Indonesia's Economy in the Second Period of the President Jokowi", on 26 February 2020 by CNBC Indonesia
- Macroprudential Discussion Forum Quarter IV-2019, with Topic Discussion:
- a. Financial System Stability Development (SSK) Quarter IV-2019 and future forecasts
- b. Challenges of Banking in Implementing Bank Indonesia Macroprudential Policy, particularly on Efforts to Foster the Bank Intermediary Performance
- On 9 March 2020 by Bank Indonesia
- Socialization for Depository Insurance Agency Regulation, with the agenda: Socialization of PLPS No. 5 of 2019 on the Reporting of Depository Insurance Data Based on Commercial Banks Customers and PLPS No. 6 of 2019 on Reports of Commercial Banks Participating as Depository Insurance, on 11 March 2020 by LPS
- Refreshment SMR: Risk Management & Treasury Program Good Corporate Governance Strategies In The Banking Business, on 13 March 2020 (LSPP)
- Socialization of Provisions for Commercial Banks, on 13-15 March 2020 by LPS
- Socialization of PMK 64 and PMK 65 on Subsidy for Interest and Liquidity Bridge, on 23 June 2020 through zoom meeting (OJK and Finance Ministry)
- "National Strategy to Prevent Corruption and Anti Bribery Management in the Private Sectors and Mentoring Plan", on 6 August 2020 by Virtual Meeting (OJK)
- Webinar "Identification of Criminal Act in Monitoring Suspicious Financial Transaction", on 7 August 2020 by Virtual Meeting (PPATK)
- Seminar of "Profiling Crime and Vulnerability of Money Laundering and Terrorism Funding Impacted by COVID-19 Crisis", on 19 August 2020 – Media Zoom Webinar (FKDKP)
- "Capital Market Socialization Activity", on 8 September 2020 Virtual Meeting (Webinar) OJK
- "Disclosure of Publication and Socialization of Short Term Liquidity Loan for Commercial Banks Conventional, with the agenda:

 Socialization of PBI PLIP and PADG PLIP, on 14 December 2020 Media Online (Bank Indonesia)

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations



| Indivara Erni Risk Director | |
|---|---|
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Bekasi |
| Place and Year of Birth | Bekasi, 1967 |
| Education Background | |
| Bachelor Degree in Econ Padjajaran in 1991 | omics with Cum Laude from the University of |
| | |

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Risk Director of Bank Mega, pursuant to the Annual GMS Resolution dated 27 March 2014, and effective 22 September 2014

Professional Background

- Began her career with Bank Universal in 1991 as the Best Graduates in the Management Development Program 1991. Since then, she served several positions until 2000. Following the merger of Bank universal to become Bank Permata, she served last position as Head of Product Management Division until 2003
- Joined Bank Mega in 2003, and served several posts, namely:
 - Head of Supply Chain Banking Division (2003 2006)
 - Head of Indirect Retail Financing Division (2006 2012)
 - Regional Manager Jakarta (2012 2013)
 - Head of Retail & Commercial Business Group (2013 2014)
 - Risk Director (2014 present)

Training in 2020

- Webinar of Ethics, Integrity and Governance in Financial Industry (25 August 2020, by LPPI)
- Webinar of National Banking in Addressing Global Economics Crisis (25 September 2020, by Perbanas Institute)
- Webinar Banking Update: Post Implementation of PSAK 71 and its Implementation issues (23 October 2020 penyelenggara PERBANAS/Perhimpunan Bank Nasional)

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations



| Citizenship | Indonesian |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Domicile | Jakarta |
| Place and Year of Birth | Manila, 1968 |
| Education Background | |
| Bachelor of Science from | m De La Salle University, 1991 |

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Treasury & International Banking Director of Bank Mega pursuant to the Annual GMS Resolution dated 27 March 2014, and effective 22 September 2014

Martin Mulwanto Treasury & International Banking Director

Professional Background

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

Training in 2020

- BNP Paribas Global Markets APAC Conference Live Series, 16 September 2020
- Webinar of Interest Rate Risk Management through the Development of Interest Rate Derivative Instrument of Overnight Index Swap (OIS) in Indonesia, 20 October 2020
- Dissemination of the 2025 Money Market Development Blueprint by Bank Indonesia, 23 December 2020
- APU PPT E-Learning, 24 March 2020 organizers of PT. Bank Mega Tbk.

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations



Lay Diza Larentie

Consumer Banking Director

| Citizenship | Indonesian | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| Domicile | Jakarta | | |
| Place and Year of Birth | Jakarta, 1967 | | |
| Education Background | | | |
| Bachelor of Business law from the University of Indonesia, 1990. | | | |

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Director of Bank Mega pursuant to the Annual GMS resolution dated 7 May 2015, and effective on 30 December 2015, with the following positions:

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

Professional Background

- Began her career in banking since 1990 as Management Development Program at PT Bank Lippo Tbk, then served in various positions until 2010 in Citibank, HSBC, and Barclays Bank
- General Manager Distribution and Personal Banking in 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)

Training in 2020

N/A

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations



| C. Guntur Triy | Idianto |
|----------------------------|--|
| Operations & Information T | echnology Director |
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Jakarta |
| Place and Year of Birth | Surakarta, 1966 |
| Education Background | |
| Bachelor Degree in Geol | ogy Enginering from Gadjah Mada University, 1992 |

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Director of Bank Mega pursuant to the GMS resolution dated 28 February 2018 and effective as of 12 September 2018, with the following positions:

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

Professional Background

- Began his career in banking as Officer Development Program of Bank Bali, and served several positions started as Card Production Unit Head, Authorization Unit Head, Card Business Manager, Portfolio Dept. Head Credit Card, AVP Electronic Channel Department Head, VP Business Development Electronic Banking (1993 - 2002)
- Head of Account Service, PT Bank Permata Tbk (2005 2010)
- Retail Technology and Operations Head Bank UOB Indonesia (2010 2011)
- Operational Director PT WOM Finance Tbk (2011 2015)
- IT Application Development Group Head PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (2016 September 2017)
- Digital Banking and Financial Inclusion Group Head PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (September 2017 April 2018)

Training in 2020

- CTI IT Infrastructure Summit 2020 (11 March 2020)
- International Flagship Webinar "Transformation of Banking Operations in the Digital Era: Resilience and Sustainbility Beyond New Normal" (November 25, 2020)

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations

Profile Of Committee Members Non-Commissioner

Indonesian

Payakumbuh, 1955

Currently studying Political Science Doctorate Program (Concentrated on Political Economy),

Jakarta

Member of Audit Committee

Domicile



Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Appointed as member of Bank Mega Audit Committee pursuant to the Board of Directors' Decree effective as of 3 July 2017

Iramady Irdja Member of Audit Committee

Place and Year of Birth

Education Background

Universitas Nasional

Graduated Magister Sains in 2018

- Professional Background
- He started his career at Central Bank of Indonesia in 1981 with his last position as Deputy Director Head of Bank Supervision in North Sumatera
- and Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD). 2008-2011
- UMK Development Consultant and Sharia Economy in Bank Indonesia working area, Sumbagteng (Sumbar, Riau, Jambi, Kepri), 2011-2012

| Advisor Committee LA-Indosat, 2015-2018 | , | 5 | 5 | 5. | |
|---|---|---|---|----|--|
| Training in 2020 | | | | | |
| N/A | | | | | |
| Concurrent Position | | | | | |
| No concurrent position | | | | | |
| A ffilles - Deletions | | | | | |

Affiliate Relations

He has no affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors



 Adrial Salam

 Member of Audit Committee

 Citizenship
 Indonesian

 Domicile
 Jakarta

 Place and Year of Birth
 Padang, 1959

 Education Background
 Completed Master of Management in 2001

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Appointed as member of Audit Committee PT Bank Mega, Tbk. pursuant to the Board of Directors Decree, effective as of 3 July 2017

Professional Background

- He had a career at PT Bank Mandiri Tbk from 1999 to 2016, with various key positions:
 - Branch Manager, 1999 2005
 - Investigator Special Audit, 2006 2008
 - Head of Regional Internal Control Bank Mandiri in Jakarta and West Java region, 2008 2011
 - Head of Internal Audit Bank Mandiri, Sumatera, 2011 2014
 - Head of Internal Audit Bank Mandiri, Jakarta and Kalimantan, 2014 2015
 - Head of Transformation Audit Team, 2015 2016
- Lecturer with Banking Operational and anti fraud prevention Module, 2005 2016
- Lecturer for Risk Management Certification, 2015 present
- Member of Audit Committee of Mandiri Inhealth since 2017

Training in 2020

- Agile Auditing: Audit Committee Partnership with Auditor Internal in Responding Disruptions; by IIA Indonesia (The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia) and IKAI (Indonesian Institue of Audit Committee) on 22 June 2020
- Panel Discussion: Role of Auditor Internal, Audit Committee, and Auditor External in ISO37001.2016 Anti Bribery Management System; by IIA Indonesia (The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia), IKAI (Indonesian Institue of Audit Committee), and IAPI (Institute Akuntan Publik Indonesia), on 29 July 2020

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations

Profile Of Committee Members Non-Commissioner

Member of Risk Oversight Committee



Purwo Junianto

| Member of Risk Oversigh Citizenship | Indonesian | |
|--|---------------|--|
| Domicile | Jakarta | |
| Place and Year of Birth | Jakarta, 1955 | |
| Education Background | | |

- Obtained MBA degree from University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign USA, in 1993
- Bachelor of Economics from Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta, 1978

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Appointed as member of Bank Mega Risk Oversight Committee pursuant to the Board of Directors Decree, effective as of 8 June 2018 Professional Background

- Began 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 Tirto Bumi Prakarsatama from 2002 2006 and 2004 2015
- He also served as lecturer at MM UGM Jakarta, 2002 2006

Training in 2020

- Trimegah Webinar: "Investment Strategy During Covid 19 Crisis: A Conclomerate's Perspective" 20 May 2020
- "Review of Law No. 11 of 2020 regarding Work Creation" Synergy with UGM and Kagama Expert Board, 17 November 2020

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations

He has no affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors



| Ivan Purnam | a Sanoesi |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Member of Risk Oversigh | nt Commitee |
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Jakarta |
| Place and Year of Birth | Jakarta, 1961 |
| EL C. B. L. L | |

Education Background

- Faculty of Economics of Accounting, Tarumanegara University in 1988
- Master Program of Financial Management at PPM School of Management in 2004

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Appointed as Member of Bank Mega Risk Monitoring Committee pursuant to the Board of Directors Decree effective as of 8 June 2018

Professional Background

Held various positions at PT Bank Central Asia Tbk since 1986 to 2016; began as Audit Staff, Head of Audit Section/Affairs, Head of Audit Bureau, and Deputy Head of Audit Division.

Training in 2020

- Three Lines As a New Normal Era Business Recovery Catalyst; by IIA Indonesia (The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia) 25 June 2020
- Sharing Experience Generating from Data Analytics & Visual Storytelling; by IIA Indonesia (The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia) 13 July 2020
 Artificial Intelligence Audit Framework; by IIA Indonesia (The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia) 2 October 2020

Jabatan Rangkap

- Member of Risk Oversight Committee PT Bank Mayora, 2017-present
- Member of Audit Commitee of PT Bank BTPN Tbk, 2019-present
- Member of Risk Oversight Committee PT Bank Ina Tbk, 2020-present

Affiliate Relations

He has no affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Profil Anggota Komite Non Komisaris

Member of Remuneration And Nomination Committee



Anwar V. Purba

 Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee

 Citizenship
 Indonesian

 Domicile
 Jakarta

 Place and Year of Birth
 Pematang Siantar, 1964

Education Background

Obtained Bachelor's Degree from the Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia and has completed an Executive Master's Program in Business Administration at the Asian Institute of Management, Manila, Philippines

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Reappointed as member of Bank Mega Remuneration and Nomination Committee pursuant to the Board of Directors Decree effective as of 8 June 2018

Professional Background

Rejoined Bank Mega in 2008 and held a position as Human Capital Management Head

Training in 2020

HR Analytics : Concept & Tools For Generating Insight and Decision Making di Jakarta

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations

He has no affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Profile of Internal Audit Unit Head



| Aloysius Ary Head of Internal Audit Ur | Satrio |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | South Tangerang |
| Place and Year of Birth | Semarang, 1967 |
| Education Background | |
| Bachelor Degree from Institute | e of Agriculatural Bogor, 1991 |

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Appointed as Internal Audit Unit Head, PT Bank Mega, Tbk. pursuant to Bank Mega Board of Directors Decree No. 1392/DIRBM/PMG/2020, and effective as of 25 September 2020

Professional Background

- Began his banking career with PT Bank Bali as Assistant Manager, Treasury System Development and then appointed as Senior Manager, Audit Development until the merger of Bank Bali with several banks and became PT Bank Permata Tbk (1992 - 2002)
- Served various positions in PT Bank Permata Tbk and last position as Vice President IT & Operation Risk Management (2002 2010)
- Joined PT Bank Mega Tbk in 2010 as Process Management Head, and held various position such as Centralized Operation Head, Internal Control Head, and Operational Risk Management Head prior to the appointment as Internal Audit Unit Head (2010 - present)

Training in 2020

- Fraud Audit (Internal Audit Development Agency), Jakarta, Online Class, 25 November 2020
- Business Process Audit & Excellence Audit (Internal Audit Development Agency), Jakarta, Online Class, 2-3 December 2020

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations

He has no affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Profile Of Corporate Secretary



| Corporate Secretary | |
|--|--|
| Citizenship | Indonesian |
| Domicile | Bogor |
| Place and Year of Birth | Conakry, Guinea, 1962 |
| Education Background | |
| Bachelor of Arts in Political Manila 1987 | Science, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Metro |

Position History

Legal Basis of Appointment

Serves as Corporate Secretary of PT Bank Mega Tbk since 2 November 2015 pursuant to the report to PT Bursa Efek Indonesia and Financial Services Authority through letter No. 262/DIRBM-COAF/15 dated 2 November 2015. She also serves as Head of Corporate Affairs.

Christiana Maria Damanik

Professional Background

- Conference Supervisor, PT Astrindo Satrya Kharisma (1988 1990)
- Corporate Secretary, PT Benua Birunusa is a holding company in the real estate industry (1990 1996)
- Her career in the banking industry began in PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk from 1996 to 2004, with the last position of AVP, Corporate Communication Head (1996 2004)
- VP, Corporate Communication Head, PT Bank Mandiri Tbk (2004 2007)
- Advisory Services on Corporate Communication for various sectors, especially banking (2007 2010)
- Corporate Secretary PT Bank Pundi Indonesia Tbk (2010 2015)

Training in 2020

- Seminar of Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Collaboration "Reporting on Waste with Circular Prespective" online class by IDX, 9 July 2020.
- Socialization of SEOJK No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 on Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Banks Reports, online class by OJK, 10 July 2020.
- Webinar IDX-IFC: "How to Improve Governance Using ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard Indicators" oleh IDX, 29 July 2020.
- Socialization of OJK Regulation No. 17/POJK.04/2020 on Material Transactions and Changes of Business Activities, online class by OJK, 11 August 2020.
- Socialization of OJK Regulation No. 42/POJK.04/2020 on Affiliated Transactions and Conflict of Interests, online class by OJK, 11 August 2020.
- Socialization of OJK Regulation No. 37/POJK.04/2020 on Information Disclosure Exception Procedures, online class by OJK, 11 August 2020.
- Socialization of OJK Regulation OJK No. 43/POJK.04/2020 on Mandatory Information Disclosure and Corporate Governance for Issuers or Listed Companies that Met Issuers' Criteria of Small Assets Scale and Issuers with Medium Assets Scale, online class by OJK, 11 August 2020.
- Indonesia on The Rebound on 14 August 2020 " How the digital economy is fueling Indonesia's Economic Recovery (KORN FERRY)
- Webinar OJK-IDX: "Socialization to Members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers and Public
- Companies", 8 September 2020 "Meeting Luncheon Talk" with Juniati Gunawan, 16 September 2020
- "Webinar Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Hearings of RSEOJK on the Format and Contents of EPP Annual Reports", by OJK 11 November 2020.
- Webinar " Efficiency of GMS Implementation according to Business Plan (Based on POJK and GCG Principles)", by Infobank, 26 November 2020.

Concurrent Position

No concurrent position

Affiliate Relations

He has no affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Bank Executive Officers As of December 2020

| DIVISION HEAD & REGIONAL OFFICE 1 ABDUL CHALID WIRAPATI Human Capital Reward, Operations & Services Head Head Office 2 ADIA ISNANDAR Corporate Legal Head Head Office 3 ADI HARYADI IT Payment Development Head Head Office 4 ADISTIA SUKYANTHO Financial Control Head Head Office 5 AGUSTINA LUBIS Treasury Operations Head Head Office 6 ALFIYA RAHMANI Marketing Communication Head Head Office 7 ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO Internal Audit Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDP IHSAN FAU | No. | Name | Position | Remarks |
|--|-------|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| 2 ADANG ISNANDAR Corporate Legal Head Head Office 3 ADI HARYADI IT Payment Development Head Head Office 4 ADISTIA SUKYANTHO Financial Control Head Head Office 5 AGUSTINA LUBIS Treasury Operations Head Head Office 6 ALFYA RAHMANI Marketing Communication Head Head Office 7 ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO Internal Audit Head Head Office 8 ANWAR V PURBA Human Capital Management Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & Sutternational Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDEY CURYANII IT Infrast | DIVIS | ION HEAD & REGIONAL OF | FICE | |
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| 4 ADISTIA SUKYANTHO Financial Control Head Head Office 5 AGUSTINA LUBIS Treasury Operations Head Head Office 6 ALFYA RAHMANI Marketing Communication Head Head Office 7 ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO Internal Audit Head Head Office 8 ANWAR V PURBA Human Capital Management Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDEP IHSAN FAUZI Collection Strategy & Support Head Head Office 15 DEDY YOLININ Credit Collection & Remedial Head Head Office 16 DENY YARLNANDA Custodian Services Head Head Office 15 DENY YARLARADA Customer Experienc | 2 | ADANG ISNANDAR | Corporate Legal Head | Head Office |
| 5 AGUSTINA LUBIS Treasury Operations Head Head Office 6 ALFIYA RAHMANI Marketing Communication Head Head Office 7 ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO Internal Audit Head Head Office 8 ANWAR V PURBA Human Capital Management Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDEY IHSAN FAUZI Collection Strategy & Support Head Head Office 16 DEDY CURYANI IT Infrastructure Service & Operations Head Head Office 16 DENY PARLINDUNGAN Custodian Services Head Head Office 17 DENY TAKARADA Customar Services Head Head Office 19 DENY TAKARADA Corporat | 3 | ADI HARYADI | IT Payment Development Head | Head Office |
| 6 ALFIYA RAHMANI Marketing Communication Head Head Office 7 ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO Internal Audit Head Head Office 8 ANWAR V PURBA Human Capital Management Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDEP HISAN FAUZI Collection Strategy & Support Head Head Office 15 DEDY SOLIHIN Credit Collection & Remedial Head Head Office 16 DENY YARLINDUNGAN Custodian Services Head Head Office 19 DENNY TAKARADA Customer Experience & Customer Care Head Head Office 20 DESY MIRANDA Corporate Funding Head Head Office 21 DICKY PRAMAYUDHA <td< td=""><td>4</td><td>ADISTIA SUKYANTHO</td><td>Financial Control Head</td><td>Head Office</td></td<> | 4 | ADISTIA SUKYANTHO | Financial Control Head | Head Office |
| 7 ALOYSIUS ARY SATRIO Internal Audit Head Head Office 8 ANWAR V PURBA Human Capital Management Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDEP IHSAN FAUZI Collection Strategy & Support Head Head Office 16 DEDY CURYANI IT Infrastructure Service & Operations Head Head Office 16 DEDY YOLHIN Credit Collection & Remedial Head Head Office 17 DEDY SOLIHIN Custodian Services Head Head Office 18 DENY PARLINDUNGAN Customer Experience & Customer Care Head Head Office 20 DESY MIRANDA Corporate Funding Head Head Office 21 DICKY PRAMAYUDHA <td>5</td> <td>AGUSTINA LUBIS</td> <td>Treasury Operations Head</td> <td>Head Office</td> | 5 | AGUSTINA LUBIS | Treasury Operations Head | Head Office |
| 8 ANWAR V PURBA Human Capital Management Head Head Office 9 ARI YANUANTO ASAH Transformation Project Head Head Office 10 ARIEF TENDEAS Digital Business Head Head Office 11 BOBBY HERMAN JOENAN CCPL Recovery Head Head Office 12 BUDI SETIO WIBOWO Crime & Fraud Investigation Head Head Office 13 CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIK Corporate Affairs Head Head Office 14 CYNTHIA RIKASARI Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head Head Office 15 DEDEP IHSAN FAUZI Collection Strategy & Support Head Head Office 16 DEDY CURYANI IT Infrastructure Service & Operations Head Head Office 17 DEDY SOLIHIN Credit Collection & Remedial Head Head Office 18 DENY PARLINDUNGAN Custodian Services Head Head Office 19 DENY TAKARADA Corporate Funding Head Head Office 12 DICKY PRAMAYUDHA Credit Risk Management Head Head Office 13 DITTO HARNANDO PURWADI Strategic & Business Development Head Head Office 14 DONNY | 6 | ALFIYA RAHMANI | Marketing Communication Head | Head Office |
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| 10ARIEF TENDEASDigital Business HeadHead Office11BOBBY HERMAN JOENANCCPL Recovery HeadHead Office12BUDI SETIO WIBOWOCrime & Fraud Investigation HeadHead Office13CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIKCorporate Affairs HeadHead Office14CYNTHIA RIKASARITreasury & International Banking Business Support HeadHead Office15DEDEP IHSAN FAUZICollection Strategy & Support HeadHead Office16DEDY CURYANIIT Infrastructure Service & Operations HeadHead Office17DEDY SOLIHINCredit Collection & Remedial HeadHead Office18DENY PARLINDUNGANCustodian Services HeadHead Office19DENY YAKARADACustomer Experience & Customer Care HeadHead Office20DESY MIRANDACorporate Funding HeadHead Office21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding | 8 | ANWAR V PURBA | Human Capital Management Head | Head Office |
| 11BOBBY HERMAN JOENANCCPL Recovery HeadHead Office12BUDI SETIO WIBOWOCrime & Fraud Investigation HeadHead Office13CHRISTIANA MARIA DAMANIKCorporate Affairs HeadHead Office14CYNTHIA RIKASARITreasury & International Banking Business Support HeadHead Office15DEDEP IHSAN FAUZICollection Strategy & Support HeadHead Office16DEDY CURYANIIT Infrastructure Service & Operations HeadHead Office17DEDY SOLIHINCredit Collection & Remedial HeadHead Office18DENY PARLINDUNGANCustodian Services HeadHead Office19DENY YAKARADACustodian Services HeadHead Office20DESY MIRANDACorporate Funding HeadHead Office21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management | 9 | ARI YANUANTO ASAH | Transformation Project Head | Head Office |
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| 16DEDY CURYANIIT Infrastructure Service & Operations HeadHead Office17DEDY SOLIHINCredit Collection & Remedial HeadHead Office18DENY PARLINDUNGANCustodian Services HeadHead Office19DENNY TAKARADA HERLAMBANGCustomer Experience & Customer Care HeadHead Office20DESY MIRANDACorporate Funding HeadHead Office21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HERRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead | 14 | CYNTHIA RIKASARI | Treasury & International Banking Business Support Head | Head Office |
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| 18DENY PARLINDUNGANCustodian Services HeadHead Office19DENNY TAKARADA HERLAMBANGCustomer Experience & Customer Care HeadHead Office20DESY MIRANDACorporate Funding HeadHead Office21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 16 | DEDY CURYANI | IT Infrastructure Service & Operations Head | Head Office |
| 19DENNY TAKARADA HERLAMBANGCustomer Experience & Customer Care HeadHead Office20DESY MIRANDACorporate Funding HeadHead Office21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 17 | DEDY SOLIHIN | Credit Collection & Remedial Head | Head Office |
| HERLAMBANG20DESY MIRANDACorporate Funding HeadHead Office21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCorporate Sales HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 18 | DENY PARLINDUNGAN | Custodian Services Head | Head Office |
| 21DICKY PRAMAYUDHACredit Risk Management HeadHead Office22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 19 | | Customer Experience & Customer Care Head | Head Office |
| 22DIMAS PRASETYOProperty & Facility Management HeadHead Office23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 20 | DESY MIRANDA | Corporate Funding Head | Head Office |
| 23DITTO HARNANDO PURWADIStrategic & Business Development HeadHead Office24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 21 | DICKY PRAMAYUDHA | Credit Risk Management Head | Head Office |
| 24DONNY INDRA LUKITOTreasury Sales HeadHead Office25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 22 | DIMAS PRASETYO | Property & Facility Management Head | Head Office |
| 25DWI INDAH KARMIANTINational Credit Appraisal HeadHead Office26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 23 | DITTO HARNANDO PURWADI | Strategic & Business Development Head | Head Office |
| 26EMMYLIA SOESANTICentralized Transactional Operations HeadHead Office27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 24 | DONNY INDRA LUKITO | Treasury Sales Head | Head Office |
| 27ENGGAH RAMDANIAnti Money Laundering HeadHead Office28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 25 | DWI INDAH KARMIANTI | National Credit Appraisal Head | Head Office |
| 28FARMAWATY TANGeneral Management OfficeHead Office29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 26 | EMMYLIA SOESANTI | Centralized Transactional Operations Head | Head Office |
| 29FX. SURJOBROTOFunding & Wealth Sales HeadHead Office30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 27 | ENGGAH RAMDANI | Anti Money Laundering Head | Head Office |
| 30GUNAWANAccount Services HeadHead Office31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 28 | FARMAWATY TAN | General Management Office | Head Office |
| 31HANUSA PRAHARAGeneral Management OfficeHead Office32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 29 | FX. SURJOBROTO | Funding & Wealth Sales Head | Head Office |
| 32HARI TAVIANTOROCore Banking System HeadHead Office33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 30 | GUNAWAN | Account Services Head | Head Office |
| 33HENRY DANIEL BUKITCorporate Sales HeadHead Office34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 31 | HANUSA PRAHARA | General Management Office | Head Office |
| 34HERSENRetail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales HeadHead Office35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 32 | HARI TAVIANTORO | Core Banking System Head | Head Office |
| 35JACKY GOSUMOLOConsumer Banking Analytics HeadHead Office36JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIEBusiness Strategic & Sales Governance HeadHead Office | 33 | HENRY DANIEL BUKIT | Corporate Sales Head | Head Office |
| 36 JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIE Business Strategic & Sales Governance Head Head Office | 34 | HERSEN | Retail Funding & Transmart Branch Sales Head | Head Office |
| - | 35 | JACKY GOSUMOLO | Consumer Banking Analytics Head | Head Office |
| 37 LENYLIA HAQCustomer Segment HeadHead Office | 36 | JULIE WIDYASTUTI FAUZIE | Business Strategic & Sales Governance Head | Head Office |
| | 37 | Lenylia haq | Customer Segment Head | Head Office |

Bank Executive Officers As of December 2020

| No. | Name | Position | Remarks |
|------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 38 | LEONARD PANJAITAN | Indirect Channel Head | Head Office |
| 39 | MARIANA HARYANI | Procurement Services Head | Head Office |
| 40 | MARTONO | Treasury & Financial Institution Head | Head Office |
| 41 | METTA PUSPITA ANORAGA | Retail Product Management Head | Head Office |
| 42 | MIDIANI DIAH CASITRIATI | Sales Process & Governance Head | Head Office |
| 43 | MUTESA HOLDIN | Centralized Credit Operations Head | Head Office |
| 44 | NOORDWIANTO CHANDRA KRESNA | CCPL Collection Head | Head Office |
| 45 | OMAR SOEHARTO | Compliance & GCG Head | Head Office |
| 46 | PURNOMO PUDYASTOMO | Operational Risk Management Head | Head Office |
| 47 | RAJA PARDEDE | National Credit Review, Restructure & Control Head | Head Office |
| 48 | RALPH BIRGER POETIRAY | Treasury & Global Markets Head | Head Office |
| 49 | RANGGA BAYU PAMUNGKAS | Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management Head | Head Office |
| 50 | RINALDI USMAN | CCPL & Alternate Channel Sales Head | Head Office |
| 51 | SANTOSO WIBOWO | IT Project Management Head | Head Office |
| 52 | SARMIATI | Capital Market Services Head | Head Office |
| 53 | SRI DEWI MULYATI | CCPL Marketing & Business Support Head | Head Office |
| 54 | TRI GANGGA WIRATMA | Process Management & Operations Control Head | Head Office |
| 55 | TRIARSO ANGGORO | Network Operations Head | Head Office |
| 56 | USDEK SIMANJUNTAK | CCPL Remedial Head | Head Office |
| 57 | UTOMO BUDI RAHARDJO | Process & System Development Head | Head Office |
| 58 | WIDJAJA HENDRA | Credit Business Head | Head Office |
| 59 | YEREMIA ARIYANTO IMANUEL | Credit Asset Recovery Head | Head Office |
| 60 | YOYO JUHARTOYO | IT Electronic Channel Head | Head Office |
| 61 | RIKA RAHAYU BEGAWAN | Regional Head Bandung | Bandung |
| 62 | THERESIA SANDHORA A. | Regional Head Banjarmasin | Banjarmasin |
| 63 | YULIANI | Regional Head Jakarta 1 | Jakarta |
| 64 | SANDRA RUSTANDI | Regional Head Jakarta 2 | Jakarta |
| 65 | ANDREW WONGJAYA | Regional Head Makassar | Makassar |
| 66 | LIVIANA DEWI | Regional Head Semarang | Semarang |
| 67 | EDDIE HARIJANTO BINTORO | Regional Head Surabaya | Surabaya |
| HEAD | OF BRANCHES | | |
| 1 | RONNY STEFAN SANGADI | Branch Manager Cabang Ambon | Ambon |
| 2 | SLAMET BILLY JAYA PUTRA | Branch Manager Cabang Bandung Supermall | Bandung Supermall |
| 3 | SRI YUNIARTI FADMI | Branch Manager Cabang Banjarmasin | Banjarmasin |
| 4 | SITI NURNANINGSIH | Branch Manager Cabang Balikpapan | Balikpapan |
| 5 | HENDRA | Branch Manager Cabang Batam | Batam |
| 6 | BASHAR MUHAMMADDAN | Branch Manager Cabang Bekasi Ahmad Yani | Bekasi Ahmao Yani |

Bank Executive Officers

| No. | Name | Position | Remarks |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 7 | REZA RINALDO | Branch Manager Cabang Bengkulu | Bengkulu |
| 8 | SUSAN THENDIANA | Branch Manager Cabang Cimahi | Cimahi |
| 9 | RADEN FARAHZIA WULAN | Branch Manager Cabang Cirebon | Cirebon |
| 10 | ZAHRONA | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Hasanudin | Jakarta Hasanudin |
| 11 | RIA ANCY HOLIDAY | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Mangga Dua | Jakarta Mangga Dua |
| 12 | BENNY SETIAWAN | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Pluit | Jakarta Pluit |
| 13 | ZORA FRISKILA | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Pondok Indah | Jakarta Pondok Indah |
| 14 | Sophia Febry Retna Widiastuti | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Sudirman | Jakarta Sudirman |
| 15 | NETTY JUNITA MARBUN | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Sunter Justus | Jakarta Sunter Justus |
| 16 | NATAL SIMANULANG | Branch Manager Cabang Jakarta Tendean | Jakarta Tendean |
| 17 | HASNI | Branch Manager Cabang Jayapura | Jayapura |
| 18 | NANIK AGUSTIN | Branch Manager Cabang Jember | Jember |
| 19 | RATNADI AGUS LAKSONO | Branch Manager Cabang Jombang | Jombang |
| 20 | SRI ENDAH WAHYUNI | Branch Manager Cabang Kediri | Kediri |
| 21 | SIYENE CHANDRA | Branch Manager Cabang Kendari | Kendari |
| 22 | JUSTUS AMARDIN FANGGIDAE | Branch Manager Cabang Kupang | Kupang |
| 23 | WILLIAM | Branch Manager Cabang Makassar | Makassar |
| 24 | AMELIA TERYSA PAWILOI | Branch Manager Cabang Malang | Malang |
| | | | |

Bank Executive Officers

| No. | Name | Position | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 25 | DAISY MERRY NATALIA FREDERIK | Branch Manager Cabang Manado | Manado |
| 26 | SUGIARTHA | Branch Manager Cabang Mataram | Mataram |
| 27 | ELISABET | Branch Manager Cabang Palu | Palu |
| 28 | ABUBAKAR ADAM | Branch Manager Cabang Pare - Pare | Pare - Pare |
| 29 | LISA VALERINA | Branch Manager Cabang Pekanbaru | Pekanbaru |
| 30 | LIANAWATY | Branch Manager Cabang Pematang Siantar | Pematang Siantar |
| 31 | BUDIORTIZ JOHAN | Branch Manager Cabang Pontianak | Pontianak |
| 32 | FRANSISCA ANGELIA FERIANTO | Branch Manager Cabang Purwokerto | Purwokerto |
| 33 | LIANA | Branch Manager Cabang Samarinda | Samarinda |
| 34 | DIAN ANGGRAENI | Branch Manager Cabang Semarang | Semarang |
| 35 | EFRI EKAYANI HARTADI | Branch Manager Cabang Surabaya Darmo | Surabaya Darmo |
| 36 | WAHYUNING SETIYO MUJIASIH | Branch Manager Cabang Surabaya Sungkono | Surabaya Sungkono |
| 37 | NANIK SETYANINGSIH | Branch Manager Cabang Surabaya Yos Sudarso | Surabay Yos Sudarso |
| 38 | ROSALIA LIDWINA HOWIWATI | Branch Manager Cabang Surakarta | Surakarta |
| 39 | ETI RUSMIATI | Branch Manager Cabang Tasikmalaya | Tasikmalaya |
| 40 | KING AMIDJAJA | Branch Manager Cabang Tegal | Tegal |
| 41 | LILY AINI SAPUTRI KAYO | Branch Manager Cabang Ternate | Ternate |

Human Resources



Bank Mega manages and develops its technology-based infrastructure and system optimally to foster effective human resources management process. Apart from digital-based technology development in various programs, the Bank also taken into account the shift in generation of employee that begins and will continue to be dominated by millennials.

Today, business progress is influenced by rapid and competitive technological development and evolution, requiring the Bank's human resources (HR) and organization to change and adapt to reach the set goals. This influence management human resources in reaching the Bank's objectives such as adjustment in employee's recruitment and development. Moreover, HR management system is continually improved and developed to attain an integrated system in line with business needs.

HR programs are continuously carried out to obtain quality employees, either with the employee development programs that have been implemented and from external sources. The development and improvement of work systems and processes to improve employee competencies are continuously carried out to answer the company's needs. These programs are expected to have an impact on increasing employee engagement and performance and conditions the Company to be ready to grow and develop in a sustainable manner.

Digital-based technology development and utilization has required Bank Mega to optimally manages and develops its technology-based infrastructure and system in fostering effective human resources management processes. Apart from digital based technology development in various programs, Bank also taken into account the shift in generation of employee that begins and will continue to be dominated by millennials. To that end, Bank Mega continues to align its way of working so as to be relevant with both internal and external conditions.

Employee Demographics



In 2020, Bank Mega managed a total of 6.498 employees, a decrease of 12.32% compared to the previous year. The decrease was in line with comprehensive implementation of work process automation and digital technology application. The decrease of total employees is relatively higher in male employee at 482 personnel, while female employee at 431 personnel. The ratio of male employee decreased from 50.11% to 49.74%, while female employee increased by 49.89% from 50.26%.

Employee by Gender

| No. | Gender | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Male | 3.232 | 3.714 |
| 2 | Female | 3.266 | 3.697 |
| Jumla | ah | 6.498 | 7.411 |

Employee by Age Level

| No. | Age | 2020 | 2019 | |
|-------|----------------|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | 20-24 year old | 428 | 661 | |
| 2 | 25-29 year old | 1.626 | 1.937 | |
| 3 | 30-34 year old | 1.442 | 1.724 | |
| 4 | 35-39 year old | 1.385 | 1.489 | |
| 5 | 40-44 year old | 789 | 754 | |
| 6 | 45-49 year old | 478 | 521 | |
| 7 | 50-54 year old | 305 | 277 | |
| 8 | 55-59 year old | 37 | 39 | |
| 9 | > 60 year old | 8 | 9 | |
| Total | | 6.498 | 7.411 | |
| | | | | |



The Bank's total employee based on age remains dominated by the age of 25 to 39 years during 2019 to 2020. In 2020 this group of age was accounted for 68.53% of total employees.

Employee by Education Level

| No. | Education | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | High School | 314 | 338 |
| 2 | Diploma D1-D2 | 25 | 37 |
| 3 | Diploma D3 | 1.050 | 1.204 |
| 4 | Bachelor Degree | 4.926 | 5.635 |
| 5 | Master Degree | 182 | 197 |
| 6 | Doctorate Degree | 1 | - |
| Total | | 6.498 | 7.411 |
| | | | |

In terms of education, in 2020 the number of high school to D3 educated employees are 1,389 or 21.38% of the total number of employees, while undergraduate to doctoral educated is 5,109 employees or 78.62% of

the total employees. Demographically, in 2020 S1 to S3 educated employees were still relatively dominant. The composition of high school to D3 compared to the composition of S1 to S3 in 2020 is relatively the same as in 2019.

Employee by Position

| No. | Position | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Administration | 2.498 | 3.122 |
| 2 | Officer | 2.641 | 2.928 |
| 3 | Manager | 1.088 | 1.091 |
| 4 | Vice President | 271 | 270 |
| Total | | 6.498 | 7.411 |

The ratio of administrative staff to the total employees in 2020 decreased by 3.68% compared to 2019, from 42.12% to 38.44%. Meanwhile, the ratio of the number of other ranks to total employees in 2020 compared to the previous year has increased.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

HR development in 2020 is implemented in harmony with the Bank business strategy development, and carried out with several adjustments following the new normal in order to continue fostering the Bank's objectives. The development programs are carried out according to the current conditions including the refinement of HR management through digital platfrom and solutions hence to optimize the existing programs. The development includes organizational and human resources enhancement, talent management, technological integration and improvement within the human resources programs and processes.

EMPLOYEE RECRUITMENT

To support business objectives achievement, HR recruitment is effectively conducted according to organization needs, particularly for key positions in Head Office, Regional and Branch Offices. The recruitment is carried out through both internal and external resources,

Recruitment based on Location

carried out by taking into account the employee's functional composition, in both business and supports.

The external candidates are searched digitally through various sourcing channel such as web-based sourcing and Job Fair during early year 2020. Moreover, with employee's active participation, the sourcing program through Employee Referral was continued to be implemented. The selection processes were mainly done online. The employee recruitment is also conducted through special designed development programs, in both general and functional methods. Fulfillment of program participants is carried out through a systematic selection stage and through predetermined criteria.

A total of 1,377 employees were recruited during 2020, with a composition of 17.94% (247 personnel) for Head Office, and 82.06% (1,130 personnel) were recruited for Regional and Branch offices, according to the business needs and development. The composition of employee fulfillment for Headquarters in 2020 decreased by 11.37% compared to 2019.

| NI | Lessting Desitions | 2 | 020 | | | 2 | 019 |
|-------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| No | Location Position | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| 1 | Head Office | 247 | 17.94% | 602 | 29.31% | 615 | 23.27% |
| 2 | Regional & Branch | 1,130 | 82.06% | 1,452 | 70.69% | 2,028 | 76.73% |
| Total | | 1,377 | 100% | 2,054 | 100% | 2,643 | 100% |

Total Recruitment for Development Programs

| NI. | Development Devenue in 2020 | | | | |
|-----|--|-------|------|--------------|--------|
| No | Development Prgrams in 2020 | Batch | % | Participants | % |
| 1 | Branch Manager Training Program (BMTP) | 2 | 8% | 20 | 4,72% |
| 2 | Operation Supervisor Development Program (OSDP) | 1 | 4% | 32 | 7,55% |
| 3 | Operation Manager Enhancement Training Program (OMETP) | 1 | 4% | 30 | 7,08% |
| 4 | Retail Funding Officer Training Program (RFOTP) | 5 | 20% | 48 | 11,32% |
| 5 | Service Development Training Program (SDTP) | 1 | 4% | 4 | 0,94% |
| 6 | Telemarketing Officer Training Program (TOTP) | 1 | 4% | 18 | 4,25% |
| 7 | Contact Centre Training Program (CCTP) | 5 | 20% | 120 | 28,30% |
| 8 | Frontliner Training Program (FLTP) | 1 | 4% | 18 | 4,25% |
| 9 | Young Financial Academy (YFA) | 8 | 32% | 134 | 31,60% |
| | Total | 25 | 100% | 424 | 100% |

Employee Demographics

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

To foster performance improvement, the Bank's career programs and development is carried out in harmony with the corporate strategy. The employee career development is carried out by taking into account employee career planning and recruitment requirement according to internal sourced employee planning, particularly for key and managerial positions. Career development is also aimed at maintaining competent and gualified human resources or talents, in which will be refinely managed through a comprehensive system implementation. Future employee career management will engage Internal Job Posting mechanism through trainings or development according to the needs. Career paths are provided vertically or horizontally within a similar function or job family, or in cross functions in line with the improvement of knowledge, competence and potential development

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

By considering external and internal factors, organizational development plan and implementation is made to foster the Bank' business growth objectives. External factor is considered through technology development and banking business climate that increasingly competitive. Employee Demographics While internal factor considered the internal resources capability and harmony between each business unit. To optimize organization function in fostering the Bank's performance improvement, the organizational refinement is carried out in every business segments and suppoting functions, which include improvements and refinement of operating model (including business processes) that involve automation and merging of several similar functions. Thus the function of the organization can run more optimally in supporting the improvement of company performance.

EDUCATION, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAININGS

To enhance employee's competence, HR development programs and trainings are continually conducted, which include knowledge, skills and code of conduct required to address business challenges in the digital era and pandemic situation in 2020.

Various trainings and development programs are carried out to improve both technical and non-technical capabilities according to business and organization needs. Overall, the Bank has carried out 699 direct or virtual training programs in early 2020, provided for 24.266 participants with hardskills and softskills materials.

The Bank also carried out e-Learning methods programs for 85.12% in-house trainings and 14.88% off-house trainings. During the pandemic, the Bank carried out most of its training and development programs.

| No | Program Types | Batch | % | Total Participants | % |
|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | In-House * | 595 | 85.12 | 23.983 | 98.83 |
| 2 | Off-House | 104 | 14.88 | 283 | 1.17 |
| Total | | 699 | 100 | 24.266 | 100 |

Total In-House and Off-House Programs

* Includes training on risk management certification and DPTP

Employee Demographics

Development and training programs to improve knowledge, skills and code of conduct according to Development and training programs to improve knowledge, skills and code of conduct according to specialization are carried out in every function. To foster business performance and creating excellent sales team, the Bank has carried out Retail Funding Officer Training (RFOT) program, Young Financial Academy (YFA) program and Telemarketing Officer Training Program (TOTP). Moreover, training program for the Branch Manager candidates has been implemented in two batches during 2020. To improve operations and business performance, the Operations Supervisor Development Program (OSDP) and Operations Manager Ehancement Training Program (OMETP) were carried out for Operations team at Branches. In order to improve customer service, the Bank has also implemented Service Development Training Program (SDTP) and Contact Center Training Program (CCTP).

To attain the latest update, mandatory programs from Regulators are also carried out regarding current banking litigation such as AML/CTF program, Anti Fraud and Customer Service and Complaint Settlement. Mandatory certification training program is also conducted for employee to attain certification or competencies according to the requirements. This includes Risk Management Certification, Compliance Certification, Treasury Dealer Certification, AAJI, Waperd, and MAPPI that intensively implemented and monitored, not only to improve employee competency and to support their duties, but also to improve risk and control competencies.

In 2020, in line with POJK No. 51 of 2017 on Sustainable Finance for financial institutions, the Bank continuously carried out training program for executives and employees aimed at fostering a sustainable economic growth.

The Bank carried out two batches of Mega Management Development Program (MMDP) in 2020, which aimed at developing potential talents to become future leaders with leadership quality and excellent entrepreneurship, and able to optimally adapt and contribute in various fields. This is one of the Bank strategies to address competitive business and challenges in the future.

To foster effective implementation of in-house development programs in Bank Mega, internal facilitators shall be supported with technical knowledge and capability in their fields, including the quality of presentation to all training participants. To that end, they were provided with Training for The Trainers (TTT) for effective teaching to adapt with new normal particularly in following the development of virtual and digital technical facilities.



Employee Demographics

| | Program Types | Batch | Peserta |
|---------------------------|---|-------|---------|
| In House | | 595 | 23,983 |
| | Regular Training | 359 | 12,068 |
| | Risk Management Certification | 14 | 255 |
| | Bancassurance AAJI Certification | 5 | 86 |
| | Bancassurance WPPE Certification | 11 | 578 |
| | Treasury Certification | 1 | 1 |
| | Retail Funding Officer Training (RFOT) | 5 | 48 |
| Training | Young Financial Academy (YFA) | 8 | 134 |
| naming | Service Development Training Program (SDTP) / Customer Service Video Banking | 1 | 4 |
| | Branch Manager Crash Program (BMCP) | 2 | 20 |
| | Frontliner Transformation Program (FLTP) | 1 | 18 |
| | Operations Manager Enhancement Training Program (OMETP) | 1 | 30 |
| | Telemarketing Officer Training Program (TOTP) | 1 | 18 |
| | Contact Center Training Program (CCTP) | 5 | 120 |
| Development | Operation Supervisor Development Program (OSDP) | 1 | 32 |
| On The Job Training (OJT) | | 1 | 1 |
| Workshop | | 13 | 545 |
| Socialization | | 166 | 10,025 |
| Off House | | 104 | 283 |
| Total | | 699 | 24,266 |

Total Programs and Participations of Education, Development and Trainings

The softskills training has also been provided to the managerial and non-managerial employees focusing on awareness development and new mindset in order to maintain productivity and effectiveness during the new normal adaptation. The Communication Skills and Motivation Skills programs were also carried out to support employee performance.

In addition to direct programs, intensive e-Learning programs are also developed to cover employee's learning needs comprehensively and effectively. Various e-Learning moduls have been implemented, which included banking knowledge and products, mandatory programs from Regulators such as Anti Fraud Strategy, Customer Complaint Handling, and AML/CTF as well as other modul such as IT Security Awareness, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Sustainable Finance Action Plan.

Moreover, to evaluate knowledge and supporting technical skills in each area, a periodical online test is also carried out for frontliners and operations.

The e-Learning implementation in 2020 increased 30% compared to the participation in 2019. Total e-Learning and Online Test in 2020 reached 44 thousand employees. The e-Learning modul will be continually developed and enriched according to the Bank needs.

Employee Demographics

HR SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

To enhance service quality and customer experience for employee, the Bank continually improves and refines its HR process and services through Human Resource Information System (HRIS) according to the technological development, employee needs, and in line with new normal adaptation. The system will be continually advanced in the future by optimizing mobile and analytics technology.

HR process refinement through automation and other mechanism such as centralization is carried out for Employee Database, Performance Management, Online Attendance, Recruitment Online, e-Learning and other systems. The refinement process will be continually carried out on an integrated HR system and digital application with an integrated data of multiplatform-basis, thereby supporting effective, informative and easy access HR activites – done continuously with organizational development.

The web-based information and communication media to employee will be continually developed and advanced to provide comprehensive and interactive information to several functions, at the same time to improve employee engagement.



Shareholders Composition

20 Largest Shareholders & Ownership Percentage As of 31 December 2020

| 1 PT MEGA CORPORA 4,040,231,622 2 PT INDOLIFE PENSIONTAMA 422,807,744 3 CITIBANK SINGAPORE A/C CBSG-BJB S/A IDEA 340,810,259 4 PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR TBK 298,715,775 5 BANK JULIUS BAER S/A NEOYEN HOLDING PTE 293,069,249 6 PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA 279,196,522 7 BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE 260,441,152 8 PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK 210,912,796 9 UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED- 182,657,057 10 PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED 177,000,000 11 PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA 108,294,949 12 PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED 73,000,000 13 CHEMINVEST LIMITED 63,000,000 14 BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT 60,000,000 15 PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA 50,335,884 16 CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED 25,858,010 17 PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA 14,275,000 18 PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA 9,220,500 <th>No</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Shares</th> <th>Percentage</th> | No | Name | Shares | Percentage |
|---|----|--|---------------|------------|
| 3CITIBANK SINGAPORE A/C CBSG-BJB S/A IDEA340,810,2594PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR TBK298,715,7755BANK JULIUS BAER S/A NEOYEN HOLDING PTE293,069,2496PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA279,196,5227BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE260,441,1528PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK210,912,7969UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 1 | PT MEGA CORPORA | 4,040,231,622 | 58.0178352 |
| 4PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR TBK298,715,7755BANK JULIUS BAER S/A NEOYEN HOLDING PTE293,069,2496PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA279,196,5227BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE260,441,1528PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK210,912,7969UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 2 | PT INDOLIFE PENSIONTAMA | 422,807,744 | 6.0715306 |
| 5BANK JULIUS BAER S/A NEOYEN HOLDING PTE293,069,2496PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA279,196,5227BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE260,441,1528PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK210,912,7969UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 3 | CITIBANK SINGAPORE A/C CBSG-BJB S/A IDEA | 340,810,259 | 4.8940445 |
| 6PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA279,196,5227BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE260,441,1528PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK210,912,7969UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 4 | PT. INDOFOOD SUKSES MAKMUR TBK | 298,715,775 | 4.2895666 |
| 7BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE260,441,1528PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK210,912,7969UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 5 | BANK JULIUS BAER S/A NEOYEN HOLDING PTE | 293,069,249 | 4.2084823 |
| 8PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK210,912,7969UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 6 | PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA | 279,196,522 | 4.0092696 |
| 9UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED-182,657,05710PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 7 | BANK JULIUS BAER S/A CAPITAL SPRING INVE | 260,441,152 | 3.7399420 |
| 10PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED177,000,00011PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 8 | PT. INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAKMUR TBK | 210,912,796 | 3.0287134 |
| 11PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA108,294,94912PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 9 | UBS AG SG S/A CRIS DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED- | 182,657,057 | 2.6229603 |
| 12PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED73,000,00013CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 10 | PT CHEMINVEST LIMITED | 177,000,000 | 2.5417248 |
| 13CHEMINVEST LIMITED63,000,00014BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 11 | PT SALIM CHEMICALS CORPORA | 108,294,949 | 1.5551184 |
| 14BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT60,000,00015PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA50,335,88416CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 12 | PT WINDSOR INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED | 73,000,000 | 1.0482820 |
| 15 PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA 50,335,884 16 CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED 25,858,010 17 PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA 14,275,000 18 PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA 9,220,500 | 13 | CHEMINVEST LIMITED | 63,000,000 | 0.9046817 |
| 16CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED25,858,01017PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA14,275,00018PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 14 | BANK JULIUS BAER S/A WINDSOR INVESTMENT | 60,000,000 | 0.8616016 |
| 17 PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA 14,275,000 18 PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA 9,220,500 | 15 | PT. AJ CENTRAL ASIA RAYA | 50,335,884 | 0.7228247 |
| 18PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA9,220,500 | 16 | CAPITAL CASTLE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED | 25,858,010 | 0.3713217 |
| | 17 | PT MEGAH ERARAHARJA | 14,275,000 | 0.2049894 |
| 19 PT. ADI MULYA 6,907,969 | 18 | PT DWI MITRA NUSANTARA | 9,220,500 | 0.1324066 |
| | 19 | PT. ADI MULYA | 6,907,969 | 0.0991986 |
| 20PT SEMPURNA CATUR GUNA6,252,484 | 20 | PT SEMPURNA CATUR GUNA | 6,252,484 | 0.0897858 |

Shareholding and Ownership

| No. | Shareholders | Total Shares | Shareholding Percentage |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | PT Mega Corpora | 4,040,231,622 | 58.018 |
| 2 | Indolife Pensiontama | 422,807,744 | 6.072 |
| 3 | Public < 5% | 2,500,735,840 | 35.911 |
| | Total | 6,963,775,206 | 100.000 |

Less than 5% Shareholders Group

| National Investors | Total Shareholders | Total Shares | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| Indonesian Individual | 757 | 14,544,113 | 0.20885 |
| Pension Funds | 1 | 9,000 | 0.00013 |
| Insurance | 5 | 337,290,127 | 4.84350 |
| Limited Liabilities Companies | 32 | 664,330,072 | 9.53980 |
| Total National Investors | 795 | 1,016,173,312 | 14.59227 |
| Foreign Investors | Total Shareholders | Total Shares | Percentage |
| Foreign Individual | 9 | 6,661,900 | 0.09566 |
| Foreign Companies | 15 | 1,477,900,628 | 21.22269 |
| Total Foreign Investors | 24 | 1,484,562,528 | 21.31836 |
| Total | 819 | 2,500,735,840 | 35.91063 |

Share Listing Chronology

| Year | Description | Total Shares Issued | Total Shares | Listing |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | Initial Public Offering | 562,500,000 | 562,500,00 | |
| 2001 | Share Dividend and Bonus Share | 189,750,000 | 752,250,000 | - |
| 2002 | Limited Public Offering I | 187,980,000 | 940,230,000 | - |
| 2005 | Share Dividend and Bonus Share | 485,158,642 | 1,425,388,642 | Indonesia Stock |
| 2006 | Limited Public Offering II | 200,054,546 | 1,625,443,188 | Exchange |
| 2009 | Bonus Share | 1,555,781,000 | 3,181,224,188 | - |
| 2011 | Bonus Share | 464,731,862 | 3,645,956,050 | - |
| 2013 | Share Dividend and Bonus Share | 3,317,819,156 | 6,963,775,206 | - |
| | | | | |

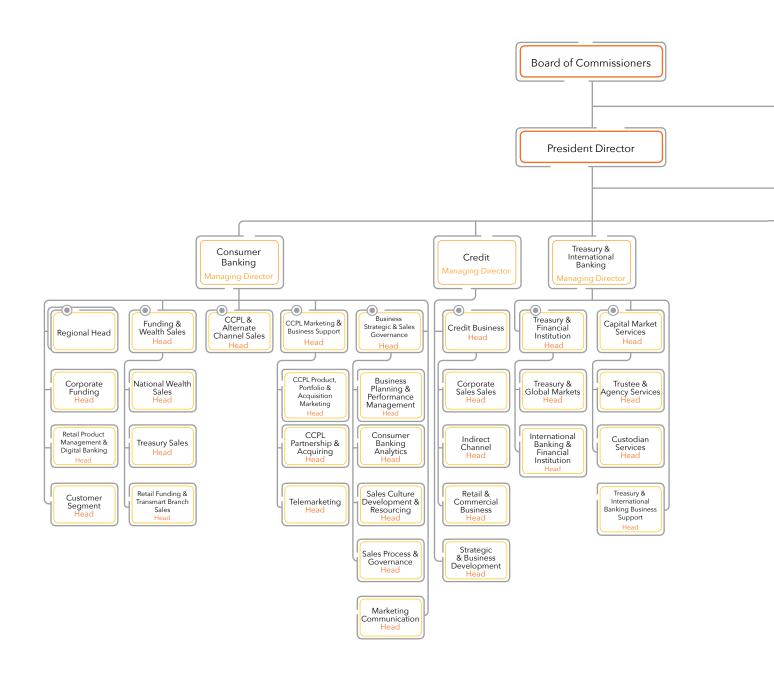
Other Stocks Chronology

| Year | Description | Rating | 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 | 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. | N/A | Rp50,000,000,000 | N/A |
| | 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". | | | |
| | With a Subordinated Bond Transaction Value of IDR 50,000,000,000 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. | | | |

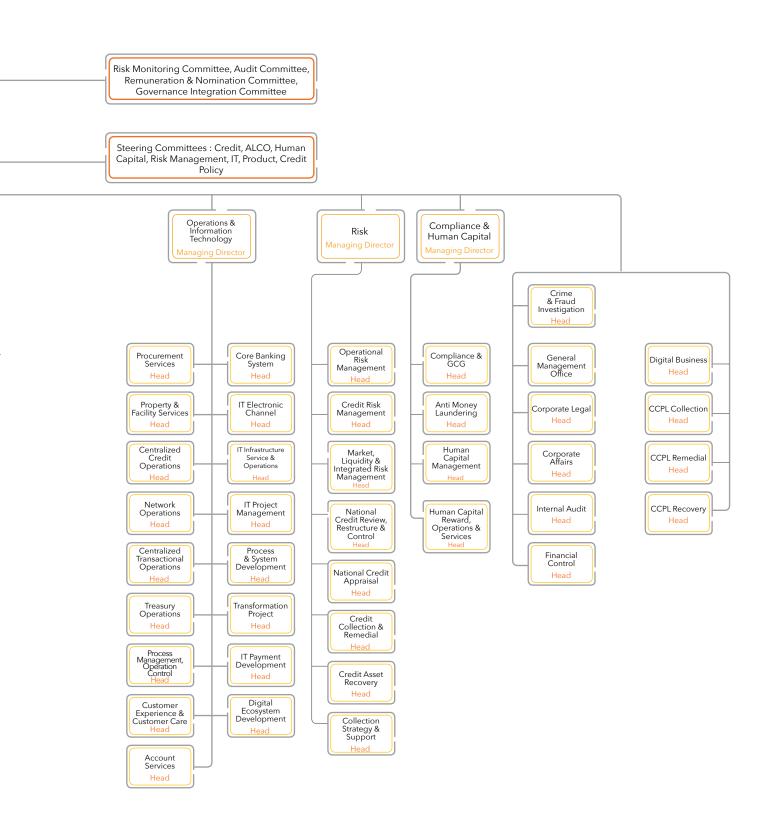
Name and Address of Supporting Institutions and/or Professions

| Name & Address | Services |
|---|--|
| Bursa Efek Indonesia Bursa Efek Indonesia Building Tower JI.Jend Sudirman Kav.52-53 Jakarta 12190 Indonesia TEL. 021. 5150 515 | Shares Listing |
| Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan Cyber 2 Tower 20th Floor Unit D-E-F Jl. Rasuna Said Blok X-5 Setiabudi Jakarta Tel. 021-25539200 Fax. 021-25539298 | Public Accountant Firm for External Audit (financial report audit) |
| PT Datindo Entrycom Jl. Hayam Wuruk No.28 Jakarta 10120 TEL. 021. 570 9009 FAX. 021. 570 9026 | Share Registrar |

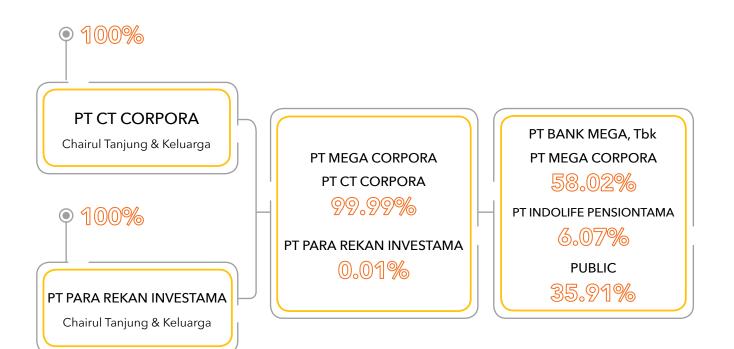
Organizational Structure



Organizational Structure



Corporate Group Structure







SHARE OWNERSHIP

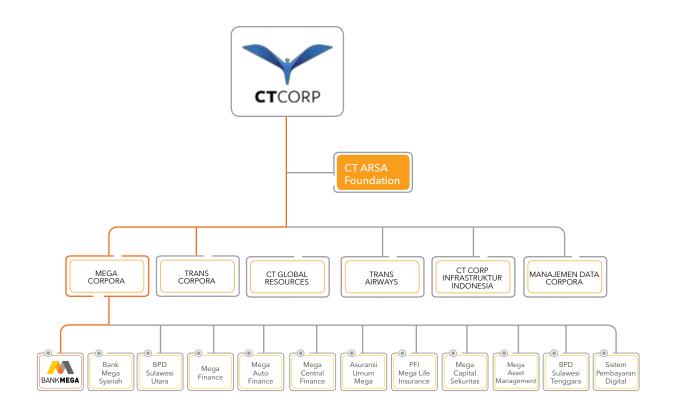
Pursuant to the Decree of Minister of Law and Human Rights No. W704909HT.01.04-TH.2007 dated May 2, 2007, concerning the approval of the Deed of Amendment to the Bank's Articles of Association, the name of PT PARA Inti Holdindo has been changed to PT CT Corpora, with the Family of Chairul Tanjung as shareholder. Pursuant to the Decree of Minister of Law and Human Rights No. C-03043HT.01.04TH.2007 dated November 13, 2007 on the approval of the Deed of Amendment of the Bank's Articles of Association; the name of PT PARA Global Investindo has been changed, as the shareholder of PT Bank Mega Tbk, to PT Mega Corpora. The following are composition of shareholders of PT Mega Corpora:

- PT CT Corpora 99.99%
- PT PARA Rekan Investama 00.01%

Group Business Structure

PT CT CORPORA SHARE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020



Referring to the business structure of CT Corporation, the entire operational process of Bank Mega as a financial institution is under the supervision of PT Mega Corpora. The position of Mega Corpora is parallel to the two other groups of companies, PT Trans Corpora which is engaged in media, lifestyle and entertainment. The other company, PT CT Global Resources is engaged in the development of Natural Resources. The three groups of companies manage a synergistic business activity under the auspices of CT Corpora. PT CT Corpora ("CT Corp") is a leading consumeroriented business group engaged in the financial, media, retail, property, lifestyle, and entertainment services industries. Some of CT Corp's main businesses besides 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 Corp is also the largest private shareholder in Garuda Indonesia, Indonesia's national airline.

Awards & Certifications



 The World's Top 1,000 Quoted Banks
 - 5 Star Rating (Top 5) -The Statement by Lafferty



2. 10th Annual Best of The Best 2020 Forbes The 50 Best Companies



"Public Companies with Highest Earnings

"Public Companies with Highest Growth

3. The Phenomenal Companies 2020

" (Rank 1)

of Profit" - (Rank 2) SWA Magazine

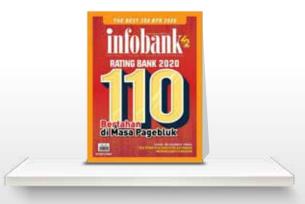


 SWA 100 Indonesia's Best Wealth Creators 2020
 5th Rank SWA Magazine



 Investor Best Bank Award 2020

 1st Rank Category BUKU 3 -Investor Magazine



 Infobank Awards 2020
 "Very Good" Predicate -BUKU 3 (Top 3) - Infobank

Awards & Certifications



Indonesia Financial Top Leader Award 2020

 Kostaman Thayib, President
 Director Bank Mega as Best Leader
 Bank BUKU 3



8. Infobank 17th Banking Service Excellence Awards 2020 - 3rd Best Chatbot Commercial Bank - Infobank & MRI



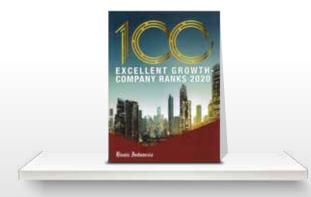
9. Bank Indonesia Awards 2020 - The Best MSME supporting bank



10. CNBC Indonesia Award 2020

The Most Inspiring Banks

The Most Profitable Bank of The Year



11. 100 Excellent Growth Company Ranks 2020 8th Rank Bisnis Indonesia



 The 3rd Satisfaction Loyalty Engagement (SLE) Awards 2020. For 11 Categories: 1st Rank for 7 Categories Infobank and MRI

Awards & Certifications



13. Infobank Digital Brand Awards - 3rd Rank, Category E-Money Bank Infobank and Isentia 2020



14. Infobank Digital Brand Awards - 1st Rank Credit Card - Infobank and Isentia 2020



15. Indonesia's Most Popular Digital Financial Brands (Millenials' Choice) – Iconomics



16. Top Bank Award 2020 - Platinum Rank, Category Bank BUKU 3 - Iconomics



17. Iconomics Emiten Award 2020 -Category: Finance – Iconomics



 QRIS Award 2020 - PJSP with Partition Active in Implementing QRIS in the Province South Sulawesi -Bank Indonesia

Awards & Certifications



19. Infobank Top SME Lender 2020 Award - The Best For SME Business Performance Year 2019 - Bank BUKU 3 - Infobank



20. Infobank The Best Bank In Mortage Award The Best Bank In Mortgage Year 2019 – BUKU 3 Infobank 2020



 21. Tempo Country Contributor Awards 2020

 The Most Appreciation Corporate Social Responsibility - Tempo Data Science (PDAT)



22. Top National Banker - Top 3 -Investor Magazine



Performing Bank 2020 Category BUKU 3 -The Finance

| No | Office Name | Address | No Telp | No Fax | Province |
|----|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | KC JKT SUDIRMAN | Sudirman Plaza Lt. Dsr 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 | 02157951662 | 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 Suprapto 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 | KCP JKT EQUITY TOWER | Gedung Perkantoran Equity Tower Ground Floor A1, JL. JEnd. Sudirman Kav.52-53 Lot 9 SCBD, Jakarta Selatan | 0215152008 | 0215152603 | DKI Jakarta |
| 16 | KCP JKT FATMAWATI | Jl. RS. Fatmawati No. 80 E | 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.No.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 | KC JKT HASANUDIN | Gedung Dani Prisma Jl. Sultan Hasanudin 47 – 48 | 0212702772 | 0212702773 | DKI Jakarta |
| 24 | KCP JKT BINTARO | Bintaro Sektor I Blok E – 20 | 0217351008 | 0217351012 | DKI Jakarta |
| 25 | KCP SBY GRESIK | Kompleks Pertokoan Multi Sarana Plaza Blok A No 8 Jl. Gubernur Suryo | 0313979936 | 0313982015 | Jawa Timur |
| 26 | KC JKT ROXY | Niaga Roxy Mas B II No.1 Jl.KH. Hasyim Ash | 0216334956 | 0216334957 | DKI Jakarta |
| 27 | KCP BKS KALIMALANG | Komp. Ruko XML (Kalimalang) No.43 Jl.KH.Noer Ali | 0218640525 | 0218640779 | Jawa Barat |
| 28 | KCP JKT SAHARJO | Jl. Prof. Dr. Soepomo No.32 | 02183702359 | 0218295198 | DKI Jakarta |
| 29 | KCP JKT GATOT SUBROTO | Gedung Patra Jasa Ground Floor Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav 32 – 34 | 02152900222 | 02152900225 | DKI Jakarta |
| 30 | KCP JKT TANJUNG DUREN | Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No. 139 | 0215645966 | 0215645967 | DKI Jakarta |
| 31 | KCP JKT RAWAMANGUN | Jl. Paus 89 B | 0214753070 | 0214756277 | DKI Jakarta |
| 32 | KC KEDIRI | Jl. Erlangga No 1 | 00354694009 | 0354694010 | Jawa Timur |
| 33 | KC SEMARANG | Menara Bank Mega Semarang Lt.GF Jl. Pandanaran No.82 | 02486460900 | 0243549371 | Jawa Tengah |

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| 34 | KC YOGYAKARTA | Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 44 | 0274548622 | 0274548623 | Yogyakarta |
| 35 | KCP JKT CIKINI | Jl. Cikini Raya No.28A | 0213157671 | 0213157617 | DKI Jakarta |
| 36 | KCP BDG PASIR KALIKI | Jl. Pasirkaliki No. 167 | 0226002708 | 0226002707 | Jawa Barat |
| 37 | KC BKS A. YANI | ruko Bekasi Mas Jl. A. Yani Kav A 3-5 | 02188960133 | 02188960134 | Jawa Barat |
| 38 | KCP SBY KEDUNGDORO | Jl. Kedungdoro 105 | 0315354494 | 0315354530 | Jawa Timur |
| 39 | KCP JKT PASAR BARU | Jl. Sukarjo Wiryopranoto No. 7 A | 0216011888 | 0216011883 | DKI Jakarta |
| 40 | KCP JKT TANAH ABANG | Jl. Fachrudin Tanah Abang Bukit Blok C No. 49 | 0213926751 | 02131924088 | DKI Jakarta |
| 11 | KCP JKT JEMBATAN LIMA | Komplek Ruko Jembatan Lima Indah No. 15 E, Jl. K.H. Mas Mansyur | 0216331341 | 0216330785 | DKI Jakarta |
| 12 | KCP JKT GLODOK | Komplek Ruko Glodo Plaza Blok G No.5 | 0216598088 | 0216000113 | DKI Jakarta |
| 13 | KCP JKT JATINEGARA | Jl. Jatinegara Timur Raya No. 101, Komp.Bona Gabe | 0218515408 | 0218515438 | DKI Jakarta |
| 14 | KCP SBY KAPAS KRAMPUNG | Jl. Kapas Krampung No. 186 | 0315026033 | 0315025977 | Jawa Timur |
| 45 | KC MEDAN | Jl. Kapt. Maulana Lubis No. 11 | 0614511618 | 0614565449 | Sumatera Utar |
| 16 | KCP BSD | Komplek BSD Sektor VII Blok RL No. 27 | 0215388208 | 0215388211 | Banten |
| 17 | KCP BDG KOPO | Komplek Ruko Kopo Plaza Jl. Lingkar Selatan Blok B No. 8 | 0226002955 | 0226002957 | Jawa Barat |
| 18 | KCP JKT GEDUNG JAYA | Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 12 | 02131927937 | 02131928036 | DKI Jakarta |
| 19 | KCP JKT TANJUNG KARANG | Jl. Tanjung Karang No. 3-4A | 0212305364 | 0212305362 | DKI Jakarta |
| 50 | KCP JKT KEMANG | Wisma Bakrie CSU Lt. 1, Jl. Kemang Raya No. 4 | 0217180771 | 0217180773 | DKI Jakarta |
| 51 | KC SOLO | Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 323 | 0271733660 | 0271733662 | Jawa Tengah |
| 52 | KC LAMPUNG | Jl. Laksamana Malahayati 8 | 0721474668 | 0721474670 | Lampung |
| 53 | KC PADANG | Jl. Jend Sudirman no.42 B-C | 075120999 | 075123099 | Sumatera Bara |
| 54 | KC PEKANBARU | Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 351 | 0761885888 | 0761854030 | Riau |
| 55 | KC JAMBI | Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 102 | 07417550805 | 074124008 | Jambi |
| 56 | КС ВАТАМ | 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 Ria |
| 57 | KCP MDN HARYONO | Jl. MT. Haryono No. 144 - 146 | 0614157165 | 0614157056 | Sumatera Utar |
| 58 | KC SAMARINDA | Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No.33B | 0541748899 | 0541736919 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 59 | KCP JKT PASAR MINGGU | Gedung ILP Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu No.39A | 0217974337 | 02179195646 | DKI Jakarta |
| 50 | KC BALIKPAPAN | Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 33 - 34 | 0542441516 | 0542441586 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 51 | KC BANJARMASIN | Jl. S. Parman No. 37 | 05116739000 | 05116710022 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 52 | KC MAKASSAR | Jl. A. Yani No. 7 | 04113623232 | 04113618107 | Sulawesi Selat |
| 53 | KCP SBY JEMUR ANDAYANI | Jl. Jemur Andayani No. 11C | 0318434951 | 0318434957 | Jawa Timur |
| 54 | KCP MALANG KYAI TAMIN | Jl. Kyai Tamin No.35 – 41 | 0341343877 | 0341343873 | Jawa Timur |
| 65 | KC CIREBON | Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 2B RT.04/ RW.02 | 0231211110 | 0231238800 | Jawa Barat |
| 66 | KCP UBUD | Jl. Raya Ubud, Ds. Kutur No. 115 | 0361977635 | 0361977636 | Bali |
| 67 | KCP JKT J YAKARTA | Jl. Pangeran Jayakarta No. 109A | 0216266687 | 0216266683 | DKI Jakarta |
| 68 | KC PALEMBANG | Jl. Kapt. A. Rivai No. 31 F | 0711373160 | 0711354140 | Sumatera Selatan |

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| 69 | KCP JKT DUTA MAS | Komp. Pertokoan Duta Mas Fatmawati Blok B1 No. 6, Jl. RS. Fatmawati No. 39 | 0217233830 | 0217233782 | DKI Jakarta |
| 70 | KC JKT CEMPAKA MAS | Rusun Hunian Graha Cempaka Mas Blok B, Jl. Letjen Suprapto No. 1 | 0214222929 | 0214222980 | DKI Jakarta |
| 71 | KC JKT MANGGA DUA | Ruko Harco Mangga Dua Blok E 32, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya | 0216000188 | 0216123162 | DKI Jakarta |
| 72 | KCP BDG BUAH BATU | Jl. Buah Batu No 141 | 0227322855 | 0227322856 | Jawa Barat |
| 73 | KCP BDG SETRASARI | Jl. Prof. Dr. Soeria Soemantri kav.7 | 0222009860 | 0222009858 | Jawa Barat |
| 74 | KC JKT TENDEAN | Menara Bank Mega Lantai Dasar, Jl. Kapt. Tendean Kav.12-14A | 02179175888 | 0217990868 | DKI Jakarta |
| 75 | KC MANADO | Kawasan Mega Mas Blok IB No.1 Jl. Piere Tendean (Boulevard) | 0431879555 | 0431879561 | Sumatera Utara |
| 76 | KCP TANGERANG | Jl. Daan Mogot No.27 B | 02155772060 | 02155772063 | Banten |
| 77 | KCP JKT KELAPA GADING | Jl. Boulevard Barat Blok LA 1 No.5-6 | 02145854822 | 02145854819 | DKI Jakarta |
| 78 | KCP MDN CIREBON | Jl. Cirebon No. 45 | 0614555525 | 0614555508 | Sumatera Utara |
| 79 | KCP MAKASAR A. YANI | Jl. A. Yani No. 43 | 04113618356 | 04113617447 | Sumatera Utara |
| 80 | KC JKT SUNTER JUSTUS | Wisma Justus Lt. Dasar Jl. Danau Sunter Utara No.27-28 Blok 03 | 02165830032 | 02165830783 | DKI Jakarta |
| 81 | KCP LAMPUNG - KARTINI | Jl. Kartini Blok B1 No. 25 | 0721242468 | 0721242471 | Lampung |
| 82 | KCP PALEMBANG SAYANGAN | Jl. Sayangan No. 72 | 0711375838 | 0711375607 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 83 | KCP SOLO URIP SUMOHARJO | Jl. Urip Sumiharjo No. 47 | 0271662668 | 0271662601 | Jawa Tengah |
| 84 | KCP YOGYAKARTA SRIWEDANI | Jl. Sriwedani No. 6 | 0274554949 | 0274557420 | Yogyakarta |
| 85 | KCP MAKASAR PANAKUKANG | Jl. Raya Boulevard Jasper II No. 45 C | 0411425036 | 0411425037 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 86 | KCP JKT WARUNG BUNCIT | Wisma Perkasa Jl. Warung Buncit Raya 21 B | 0217902530 | 0217902532 | DKI Jakarta |
| 87 | KCP JKT MUARA KARANG | Jl. Muara Karang Raya No. 50 E | 0216621018 | 0216621135 | DKI Jakarta |
| 88 | KCP TGR CIPUTAT | Kompl. Pertokoan Megamal Blok A/3, Ciputat Jl. Ciputat Raya | 0217444221 | 0217443661 | Banten |
| 89 | KCP JKT LOKASARI | Komplek Pertokoan THR Lokasari Blok B 25 - 27 Jl. Mangga Besar | 0216259886 | 0216591325 | DKI Jakarta |
| 90 | KC PONTIANAK | Jl. H. Agus Salim No. 10 – 12 | 0561739822 | 0561749078 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 91 | KC BOGOR | Jl. Ir. Juanda No. 38 - 40 | 02518356545 | 02518356546 | Jawa Barat |
| 92 | KCP BKS CIKARANG | Ruko Menteng, Blok A/6, Jl.MH. Thamrin Lippo Cikarang | 02189907877 | 02189907879 | Jawa Barat |
| 93 | KK CIPADUNG TRANSMART | Transmart Cipadung Unit GF 006 Jl. A.H. Nasution No.73 | 022-87836456 | 022-87836446 | Jawa Barat |
| 94 | KCP JKT PERMATA HIJAU | Grand ITC Permata Hijau, Ruko Emerald No. 9 Jl. Arteri Permata Hijau | 02153663522 | 02153663516 | DKI Jakarta |
| 95 | KCP BDG JUANDA | Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 126B | 0222532129 | 0222532017 | Jawa Barat |
| 96 | KCP BDG SUDIRMAN | Komplek Ruko Sudirman Plaza Blok 91F, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 66-68 | 0224260117 | 0224260116 | Jawa Barat |
| 97 | KCP JKT ITC MANGGA DUA | ITC Mangga Dua Lt.4 Blk AB no.39-42 Jl. Mangga Dua Raya | 02162300855 | 02162300880 | DKI Jakarta |
| 98 | KCP BALIKPAPAN SUDIRMAN | Komp. Balikpapan Permai No. 9, Jl. Jend.Sudirman | 0542443448 | 0542443449 | Kalimantan Timur East Kalimantar |

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| 99 | KCP SAMARINDA S. PARMAN | Kom Ruko Simpang Dr. Sutomo Petak 1 Jl. S Parman No.1 | 0541201222 | 0541202048 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 100 | KCP MADIUN | Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 23 | 0351483678 | 0351483676 | Jawa Timur |
| 101 | KCP SBY NGAGEL | Komp. RMI Jl. Ngagel Jaya Selatan Blok D – 12 | 0315017115 | 0315052956 | Jawa Timur |
| 102 | KC MATARAM | Jl. Pejanggik 129 | 0370648988 | 0370648090 | Nusa Tenggara Barat |
| 103 | KC PURWOKERTO | Komplek Ruko Kranji Megah Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 393 | 0281642758 | 0281642741 | Jawa Tengah |
| 104 | KCP MALANG KAWI | Jl. Terusan Kawi No. 2 Kav. 7 | 0341576234 | 0341576232 | Jawa Timur |
| 105 | KCP PALEMBANG PTC | PTC Blok 18, Jl. R. Sukamto No. 8A | 0711382382 | 0711382234 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 106 | KC JKT PONDOK INDAH | Pondok Indah Plaza I, Jl. Taman Duta I Blok UA 14 | 02175911608 | 02175911607 | DKI Jakarta |
| 107 | KCP KUDUS | Komp. Pertokoan Ahmad Yani No.15, Jl. Ahmad Yani | 0291446458 | 0291446369 | Jawa Tengah |
| 108 | KCP BANJARMASIN BANJARBARU | JL. Jend.A. Yani KM 36,5 | 05114787575 | 05114787585 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 109 | KCP JKT KRAMAT RAYA | JL. KRAMAT RAYA NO.178 B | 0213144377 | 0213144585 | DKI Jakarta |
| 110 | KCP JKT CINERE | Jl. Cinere Raya Blok A No.1 B | 0217535438 | 0217536148 | Jawa Barat |
| 111 | KCP SEMARANG PETERONGAN | Ruko Peterongan Plaza Blok A-12 Jl. MT. Haryono No. 719 | 0248413255 | 0248413236 | Jawa Tengah |
| 112 | KCP CIBUBUR CITRA GRAND | Komp. Ruko Citra Grand Blok R1 No.16 Jl. Raya Alternatif Cibubur | 02184592345 | 0218452345 | Jawa Barat |
| | KC JEMBER | Jl. A. Yani No. 19 | 0331481010 | 0331481616 | Jawa Timur |
| 114 | KCP JKT GREEN GARDEN | Komplek Ruko Green Garden Blok I-9 No. 12A Jl. Panjang | 0215800123 | 0215811506 | DKI Jakarta |
| 115 | KC KENDARI | Jl. A. Yani No. 30 AB Blok A3 dan A4 | 04013133232 | 04013128733 | Sulawesi Tenggara |
| 116 | KCP DEPOK ITC | Jl. Margonda Raya No.56 | 02177214436 | 02177214435 | Jawa Barat |
| 117 | KCP SBY SIDOARJO | Jl. A. Yani No.41-43 Blok C | 0318959787 | 0318959786 | Jawa Timur |
| 118 | KCP BLITAR | Jl. Cepaka No.5 | 0342816398 | 0342816397 | Jawa Timur |
| 119 | KCP JKT MAYESTIK | Jl. Kyai Maja No.53 C Jakarta 12130 | 02172798545 | 02172798556 | DKI Jakarta |
| 120 | KCP PALU MANONDA | "Komplek Ruko Patra Moderen Blok J1 no.7-8 Jl. Labu | 0451460600 | 0451460601 | Sulawesi Tengał |
| 121 | KCP JKT TUBAGUS ANGKE | Jl. Tubagus Angke Komp. Duta Mas Blok D9/A kav.7 | 02156944575 | 02156944576 | DKI Jakarta |
| | KCP CILEGON | Jl. Raya SA Tirtayasa No.17 G | 0254388882 | 0254388622 | Banten |
| | KCP BEKASI JUANDA | Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 137 Blok A No. 5 | 0218806229 | 0218807215 | Jawa Barat |
| 124 | KC TEGAL | Jl. Gajah Mada No. 103 | 0283324545 | 0283324600 | Jawa Tengah |
| 125 | KCP TANJUNG PINANG | Jl Merdeka No. 1 | 0771313911 | 0771314419 | Kepulauan Riau |
| | KCP JKT CEMPAKA PUTIH | Gedung Tindra unit J Jl. Letjend Suprapto No.60 Cempaka Putih | 0214225877 | 0214225887 | DKI Jakarta |
| 27 | KCP JKT KEBON JERUK INTERCON | Komplek Ruko Intercon Plaza Blok F no.9 Jl. Taman Kebon Jeruk Jakarta | 02158903686 | 02158933789 | DKI Jakarta |
| 128 | KCP TULUNGAGUNG | Jl. Diponegoro No.130 Tamanan | 0355337069 | 0355337066 | Jawa Timur |
| 129 | KCP SBY MULYOSARI | Jl. Mulyosari No.360 E | 0315910343 | 0315912894 | Jawa Timur |
| 130 | KCP BANJARMASIN A. YANI | Jl. A. Yani KM 3,5 No.66 A Karang mekar | 05113263399 | 05113266681 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 131 | KC PALU | Jl. Jend Sudirman No.15 | 0451456401 | 0451456407 | Kalimantan Tengah |

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| 132 | KCP MANADO SAM RATULANGI | Perkantoran Wanea Plaza Blk A1/1, Jl. Sam Ratulangi | 0431854842 | 0431854809 | Kalimantan Utara |
| 133 | KCP JKT MT. HARYONO | Wisma Indomobil I Jl.MT.Haryono Kav 8 | 0218520778 | 0218520180 | DKI Jakarta |
| 134 | KCP SEMARANG SUARI | Ruko Suari blok D Jl. Suari No.7 | 0243522992 | 0243522991 | Jawa Tengah |
| 135 | KCP PEKALONGAN | Jl.KH.Mansyur No.30 Blok 5 & 6 | 0285431238 | 0285431239 | Jawa Tengah |
| 136 | KCP PEKANBARU RIAU | Jl. Riau No.56 B | 076133299 | 076138600 | Riau |
| 137 | KCP JAMBI WILTOP | Komp. Pertokoan wiltop Jl. Sultan Thaha No.29-30 | 07417837169 | 07417837168 | Jambi |
| 138 | KC TASIKMALAYA | Jl. Gunung Sabeulah No.2 D | 0265338509 | 0265337735 | Jawa Barat |
| 139 | KCP SBY HR. MUHAMMAD | Kom. Ruko HR. Muhammad Square kav.A1 JI.HR.Muhammad 140B-1 | 0317382861 | 0317382859 | Jawa Timur |
| 140 | KCP JKT PURI INDAH | Rukan Sentra Niaga Puri Indah Blok T-6 No.22 | 02158356388 | 02158356387 | DKI Jakarta |
| 141 | KC SBY DARMO | Jl. Raya Darmo No.95 A | 0315688566 | 0315688575 | Jawa Timur |
| 142 | KCP DENPASAR GATOT SUBROTO | Jl Gatot Subroto Tengah 296 C | 0361424600 | 0361430588 | Bali |
| 143 | KCP BOGOR PADJAJARAN | Ruko Sentra V Point Jl. Padjadjaran No.1 Blok ZC | 02518387030 | 02518364018 | Jawa Barat |
| 144 | KCP CILACAP | Jl. A Yani Square No.2-3 | 0282520366 | 0282520122 | Jawa Tengah |
| 145 | KCP JKT CITRA GARDEN | Komplek ruko Citraniaga No. A2 Jl. Kebahagiaan | 02154370788 | 02154370790 | DKI Jakarta |
| 146 | KCP MAKASSAR METRO SQUARE | Jl. Veteran Utara Komp. Ruko Makkasar Sq Blok B/7 | 04113626565 | 0411'3625212 | Sulawesi Selatan |
| 147 | KCP JKT KELAPA GADING BOULEVARD RAYA | Jl Boulevard Raya Blok CN 3 No.3 Kelapa Gading | 02145840533 | 02145854819 | DKI Jakarta |
| 148 | KK JAMBI TRANSMART | Transmart Jambi Unit GF 19, Jl. Jend Sudirman, Kel. Tambaksari, Kec. Jambi Selatan | 07413611084 | '07413611085 | Jambi |
| 149 | KCP BEKASI JABABEKA | Ruko Jababeka 1 Shop House Blok B 14-15 | 0218934646 | 0218934346 | Jawa Barat |
| 150 | KCP JKT UNTAR | Universitas Tarumanagara Jl. Letnan Jendral S Parman No. 1 Gd Blok I Grogol | 02156963004 | 02156962415 | DKI Jakarta |
| 151 | KCP PATI | Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 87 | 0295385663 | 0295386223 | Jawa Tengah |
| 152 | KCP PURWAKARTA | Jl. RE Martadinata No. 12 | 0264200018 | 0264200019 | Jawa Barat |
| 153 | KCP GARUT | Jl. Ciledug No. 146 | 0262242191 | 0262242190 | Jawa Barat |
| 154 | KCP BOJONEGORO | Jl. Untung Surapati No. 18 | 0353893500 | 0353893505 | Jawa Timur |
| 155 | KCP TANGERANG CENTER | Komplek Mahkota Mas Ged. Transmart Tangerang Center Lt. GF Jl. MH. Thamrin | 02129155100 | 02129155102 | Banten |
| 156 | KCP JKT PANTAI INDAH KAPUK | Rukan Cordoba Blok G No. 17 Bukit Golf Mediterania Pantai Indah Kapuk J | 02155966039 | 02155966040 | DKI Jakarta |
| 157 | KCP MDN PULO BRAYAN | Jl. Yos Sudarso Komodor Laut No.16/EF | 0616636110 | 0616636106 | Sumatera Utara |
| 158 | KCP PALOPO | Jl Kelapa No. 60 | 047124800 | 047121002 | Sulawesi Selatan |
| 159 | KCP MAMUJU | Jl. Andi Pangerang Pettarani No. 45 | 042622433 | 042622290 | Sulawesi Barat |
| 160 | ΚϹΡ ΤΙΜΙΚΑ | Jl. Cendrawasih No. 99 Distrik Mimika Baru | 0901323918 | 0901323939 | Papua |
| 161 | KCP GORONTALO | Jl Ahmad Yani No. 139 | 0435824999 | 0435829977 | Gorontalo |
| | KCP MERAUKE | Jl. Raya Mandala No. 330 | 0971324500 | 0971324700 | Рариа |
| 162 | KCF WILHAUKL | Ji. Raya Manuala No. 550 | 0571524500 | 0571524700 | Тараа |
| 162 163 | KCP SORONG | Jl. Sudirman No. 60 | 0951331731 | 0951331922 | Papua Barat |

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| 165 | KCP PROBOLINGGO | Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 35 | 0335437929 | 0335437922 | Jawa Timur |
| 166 | KC BENGKULU | Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 237 | 0736347088 | 073625543 | Bengkulu |
| 167 | KCP SERANG | Jl. A Yani No. 15 | 0254216070 | 0254216027 | Banten |
| 168 | KCP SUMBAWA | Jl. Diponegoro No. 55 | 0371626669 | 0371626660 | Nusa Tenggara Barat |
| 169 | KCP BANYUWANGI | Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 46 | 0333419288 | 0333419282 | Jawa Timur |
| 170 | KCP SUKABUMI | Jl. Sudirman No. 49 | 0266215500 | 0266217600 | Jawa Timur |
| 171 | KCP SAMPIT | Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 51 | 053130902 | 053132051 | Kalimantan Tengah |
| 172 | KCP MAGELANG | Jl. Jend Sudirman No. 139 | 0293313226 | 0293313125 | Jawa Tengah |
| 173 | KCP TARAKAN | Jl. Sudirman No. 2 | 055121108 | 055122558 | Kalimantan Utara |
| 174 | KC TERNATE | Jl. Babula No. 2 | 09213128550 | 09213128577 | Maluku Utara |
| 175 | KCP KETAPANG | Jl. Let Jend R Suprapto No. 159 | 05343037099 | 05343037098 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 176 | KCP MDN ISKANDAR MUDA | Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda No. 137 | 0614564676 | 0614564611 | Sumatera Utara |
| 177 | KCP SINTANG | JI MT Haryono No. 15 | 056522255 | 056522252 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 178 | KC PARE- PARE | Jl. Bau Maseppe No.451 | 042124588 | 042124800 | Sulawesi Selatar |
| 179 | KC PALANGKARAYA | Jl. A Yani No. 66 | 05363241444 | 05363241441 | Kalimantan Tengah |
| 180 | KCP BITUNG | Jl. Yos Sudarso No.01, Lingkungan V | 043834454 | 043834820 | Sulawesi Utara |
| 181 | KCP JKT GADING ORCHARD | Komp. Orchard Sq Jl. Raya Klp Hybrida Blk GOS No. B19 | 02129077300 | 02129077340 | DKI Jakarta |
| 182 | KK JKT TB SIMATUPANG | Ged. AJMI, Jl. TB Simatupang Kav.88 | 02150812101 | 02150812102 | DKI Jakarta |
| 183 | KCP BKS PONDOK GEDE | Pondok Gede Plaza Jl. Raya Pondok Gede BlokC/21-22 | 02184938487 | 02184938488 | Jawa Barat |
| 184 | KCP JKT TAMAN PALEM | Komp.Perumahan Taman palem Blok B17 No.65-66 | 02155951983 | 02155951986 | DKI Jakarta |
| 185 | KCP SUMEDANG | Jl. Prabu Geusan Ulun No. 53 | 0261201799 | 0261201649 | Jawa Barat |
| 186 | KCP MAJALAYA | Blok Pasar Tengah, Jl. Pasar Tengah No. 28 | 02285963789 | 02285963790 | Jawa Barat |
| 187 | KCP JEPARA | Jl. Pemuda No. 3A | 0291597825 | 0291597832 | Jawa Tengah |
| 88 | KCP SITUBONDO | JI. Argopuro No.102 | 0338672800 | 0338674300 | Jawa Timur |
| 189 | KCP LEMBANG | Jl. Raya Lembang No. 360 | 0222787002 | 0222784755 | Jawa Barat |
| 190 | KCP SBY WIYUNG | Jl. Raya Menganti Wiyung No. 18 | 0317524378 | 0317524726 | Jawa Timur |
| 191 | KCP CIANJUR | Jl. Dr. Muwardi No. 110 | 0263262856 | 0263262866 | Jawa Barat |
| 192 | KCP KEDIRI PARE | Jl. Pahlawan Kusuma Bangsa No. 39 | 0354392900 | 0354395700 | Jawa Timur |
| 193 | | JL. Mayor Dasuki No. 176 | 02345357268 | 02345357262 | Jawa Barat |
| | KCP NGANJUK | Jl. Ahmad Yani No.77 | 0358331777 | 0358331771 | Jawa Timur |
| 195 | KCP BDG SOEKARNO HATTA | Jl. Bypass Soekarno Hatta No. 592 | 0227508956 | 0227508987 | Jawa Barat |
| 196 | | Jl. Moh. Hatta No. 30A | 0380820500 | 0380820013 | Nusa Tenggara Timur |
| 197 | KC CIMAHI | Jl. Raya Cimahi No. 517 | 0226635006 | 0226635007 | Jawa Barat |
| 198 | KCP BATURAJA | Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 55 | 0735327201 | 0735327202 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 199 | KCP SINGKAWANG | Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 88 | 0562633828 | 0562634020 | Kalimantan |

| No | Office Name | Address | No Telp | No Fax | Province |
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| 200 | KCP BONTANG | Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No.33 | 054822525 | 054825077 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 201 | KCP SANGATTA | Jl. Yos Sudarso II No.29 RT29 | 05492027966 | 054921531 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 202 | KCP JKT TANJUNG PRIOK | Jl. Enggano No. 68 | 02143800746 | 02143800745 | DKI Jakarta |
| 203 | KCP KARAWANG | Jl. Ahmad Yani No.87 | 02678453029 | 02678453024 | Jawa Barat |
| 204 | KCP BOYOLALI | Jl. Raya Pandanaran No. 51 | 0276325100 | 0276325355 | Jawa Tengah |
| 205 | KCP BENGKALIS | Jl. Ahmad Yani | 076622286 | 076622287 | Riau |
| 206 | KCP PELAIHARI | Jl. Ahmad Yani | 051223234 | 051223100 | Kalimantan |
| 207 | KCP SUKOHARJO | Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 119 | 0271592551 | 0271592046 | Jawa Tengah |
| 208 | KCP SAMBAS | Jl. Gusti Hamzah | 0562393231 | 0562393227 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 209 | KCP SANGGAU | Jl. Ahmad Yani No.14 | 056422313 | 056421912 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 210 | KCP LUWUK BANGGAI | Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 153 | 046123901 | 046123903 | |
| 211 | KCP CIBINONG | Jl. Mayor Oking | 02187914557 | 02187914569 | Jawa Barat |
| 212 | KCP BONE | Jl. Jend. A Yani No.2 | 048123001 | 048126232 | Sulawesi Selatar |
| 213 | KCP DEWI SARTI | Jl. Dewi Sartika Raya No.71 | 02180877927 | 02180877317 | DKI Jakarta |
| 214 | KCP SUNGAI LIAT | Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 106 | 071795927 | 071792862 | Bangka Belitung |
| 215 | KCP PEKANBARU NANGKA | Jl. Tuanku Tambusai No.199 | 076139541 | 076139549 | Riau |
| 216 | KCP PANGKALAN KERINCI | Jl. Maharaja Indra, Kel. & Kec. Pangkalan Kerinci | 0761494478 | 0761494447 | Riau |
| 217 | KCP TANA PASER | Jl. R. Suprapto RT 08/04 No.9 | 054321090 | 054321022 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 218 | KCP NABIRE | Jl. Yos Sudarso | 098424220 | 098424244 | Рариа |
| 219 | KCP PEKANBARU HARAPAN JAYA | Jl. H Imam Munandar | 076144133 | 076144122 | Riau |
| 220 | KCP JKT PASAR KRAMAT JATI | Ruko Pasar Induk Kramat Jati Blok D2 No 1, 12, & 12A | 02187788275 | 02187788285 | DKI Jakarta |
| 221 | KK SBY TRANSMART RUNGKUT | Transmart Rungkut, Jl. Raya Kali Rungkut No.25 | 03187855261 | 03187855323 | Jawa Timur |
| 222 | KCP BDG KOPO INDAH | Taman Kopo Indah II Blok IV A7 | 0225405399 | 0225405099 | Jawa Barat |
| 223 | KCP BARABAI | Jl. Garuda / Pangeran Moh Noor | 051742399 | 051742167 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 224 | KCP BANJAR | Jl. Letjend. Suwarto No. 10 | 0265745535 | 0265745560 | Jawa Barat |
| 225 | KCP RANTAU PRAPAT | Jl Jend. A Yani No. 128 | 0624351129 | 0624351123 | Sumatera Utara |
| 226 | KCP TENGGARONG | Jl. KH Achmad Muksin No. 56 | 05416666405 | 05417244724 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 227 | KCP TNG KARAWACI | Ruko Perkantoran Pinangsia Blok H No.062 & 063 | 0215519699 | 0215519747 | Banten |
| 228 | KCP BATULICIN | Jl. Raya Batulicin | 051874345 | 051874346 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 229 | | Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani | 062122666 | 062124666 | Sumatera Utara |
| 230 | KCP SRAGEN | Jl. Sukowati No. 135 | 02718823171 | 0271232234 | Jawa Tengah |
| 231 | INDAH | Jl. Komp. Duta Harapan Indah Blok L-11 & L-12 | 02166602545 | 02166602414 | DKI Jakarta |
| 232 | | Jl. Bandengan Utara No. 87 | 02166605145 | 02166605323 | DKI Jakarta |
| 233 | KCP TANJUNG TABALONG | Jl. Pangeran Antasari | 05262022202 | 05262022780 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 234 | KCP TROPODO | Komp. Tropodo Indah, Jl. Raya Tropodo B1 & B5 | 0318662228 | 0318668524 | Jawa Timur East Java |
| | KCP MUARA TEWEH | Jl. Yetro Sinseng | 051924858 | 051924859 | Kalimantan |

| No | Office Name | Address | No Telp | No Fax | Province |
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| 236 | KCP KUALA KAPUAS | Jl. Jend. A Yani No. 104 | 051323551 | 051323580 | Kalimantan Tengah |
| 237 | KCP KISARAN | Jl. Cokroaminoto | 062342399 | 062342326 | Sumatra Utara |
| 238 | KCP PANGKAL PINANG | Jl. Jend. Sudirman | 0717424709 | 0717424539 | Bangka Belitung |
| 239 | KCP TOMOHON | Jl. Babe Palar Matani III | 04313157891 | 04313157791 | Sulawesi Utara |
| 240 | KCP DUMAI | Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 75 | 0765438222 | 0765438221 | Riau |
| 241 | KCP TEMBILAHAN | Jl. M. Boya No.18 | 076821601 | 076821602 | Riau |
| 242 | KCP TUBAN | Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 185 | 0356327678 | 0356326997 | Jawa Timur |
| 243 | KCP PARIGI | Jl. Trans Sulawesi No. 163 | 045021555 | 045021035 | Sulawesi Tengał |
| 244 | KCP DURI | Jl. Jend. Sudirman | 0765594633 | 0765594631 | Riau |
| 245 | KCP UJUNG BATU | Jl. Jend. Sudirman | 0713323600 | 07627363302 | Riau |
| 246 | KCP PRABUMULIH | Jl. Jend. Sudirman | 0713323600 | 0713322115 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 247 | KCP SBY KLAMPIS | Jl. Klampis Jaya No. 88-90 | 0315963175 | 0315963194 | Jawa Timur |
| 248 | KC PEMATANG SIANTAR | Jl. Sutomo, Siantar Business Center Blok E3 & E4 | 062222123 | 062243111 | Sumatera Utara |
| 249 | KCP MEDAN KATAMSO | Komp. Grand Katamso. Jl. Brigjen Katamso | 0617853666 | 0617876601 | Sumatera Utara |
| 250 | KCP KOTABARU | Jl. H. Agus Salim No.11 | 051823633 | 051823662 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 251 | KC TANGERANG GADING SERPONG | Jl. Bulevar Raya Gading, Serpong Kav Blok M5/15 | 02129000809 | 02129000769 | Banten |
| 252 | KCP TANJUNG BALAI | Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto (d/h Sisingamangaraja) | 0623595655 | 0623595889 | Sumatera Utara |
| 253 | KCP MANADO CALACA | Ruko Pasar Calaca Unit 3 | 0431843320 | 0431843512 | Sumatera Utara |
| 254 | KCP MAKASAR DAYA | Komp. Bukit Khatulistiwa Blok A No. 15-16 | 04114772158 | 04114772244 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 255 | KCP TANJUNG REDEB | Jl. SM Aminuddin | 055423077 | 055423079 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 256 | KCP BELOPA | Jl. Topoka No.89 (Poros Palopo) | 04713316111 | 04713316090 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 257 | KCP TANJUNG PERAK | Jl. Perak Timur No. 196 | 0313283051 | 0313284896 | Jawa Timur |
| 258 | KCP BDG RAJAWALI | Jl. Rajawali Barat No. 63 | 0226012858 | 0226012771 | Jawa Barat |
| 259 | KCP CIKAMPEK | Jl. Jend. A Yani No. 9 | 02648387344 | 02648387171 | Jawa Barat |
| 260 | KCP PINRANG | Jl. Jend. Sudirman | 0421922266 | 0421923778 | Sulawesi Selatar |
| 261 | KC SIBOLGA | Jl. Brigjend Katamso No.01 | 063126601 | 063126606 | Sumatera Utara |
| 262 | KCP FAK-FAK | Jl. DR Salasa Namudat | 095624430 | 095624515 | Papua Barat |
| 263 | KCP MAKASSAR TANJUNG BUNGA | Menara Bank Mega Makassar Lt. G & 1,Jl.Metro Tanjung Bunga | 04118118900 | 04118118522 | Sulawesi Selatar |
| 264 | KCP PANGKALAN BUN | Jl. Sukma Aria Ningrat | 053225103 | 053225105 | Kalimantan Tengah |
| 265 | KCP AMUNTAI | Jl. Norman Umar | 052763522 | 052761969 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 266 | KCP MAKASSAR TRANS STUDIO | Trans Studio Mall GF Unit No. G-61 Jl.Metro Tj. Bunga | 04118117049 | 04118117044 | Sulawesi Selatar |
| 267 | KK CILEGON TRANSMART | Transmart Cilegon LT.GF JL.KH.Yasin Beji Kel. Kebondalem, Kec. Purwakarta Kota Cilegon | 02547817747 | 02547818035 | Banten |
| 268 | KCP BANDAR JAYA LAMPUNG | Jl. Proklamator | 0725528288 | 0725528252 | Lampung |
| 269 | KCP JKT SEASONS CITY | Jl. Latumenten No33 Kom. Ruko Seasons City Blok E28 & E29 | 02129071491 | 02129071492 | DKI Jakarta |

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| 270 | KK SBY PASAR ATUM MALL | Pasar Atum Mall It.3 No.BB-27 & BB-28 Jl. Stasiun Kota No.22 | 0313552187 | 0313552195 | Jawa Timur |
| 271 | KCP SENGKANG | Jl. Jend Sudirman | 048521700 | 048522031 | Sulawesi Utara |
| 272 | KCP JKT MENARA KADIN | Menara Kadin, Ground Floor A1 Jl. HR. Rasuna Said Blok X-5, kav. 02 & 03 | 02157903637 | 02157903638 | DKI Jakarta |
| 273 | KCP MALANG DINOYO | Jl.MT.Haryono No.140 | 0341553845 | 0341553841 | Jawa Timur |
| 274 | KCP BREBES | Jl. Raya A. Yani No.71 | 02386177500 | 02386177600 | Jawa Tengah |
| 275 | KCP MDN THAMRIN | Jl. MH Thamrin | 0617334130 | 0617320430 | Sumatera Utara |
| 276 | KCP SBY PASAR TURI | Ruko Pasar Turi, Jl. Semarang 94 - 124 /B8 | 0315354817 | 0315354807 | Jawa Timur |
| 277 | KCP MOJOKERTO | Jl. Mojopahit No.380 | 0321383428 | 0321383440 | Jawa Timur |
| 278 | KCP DENPASAR TRANSMART SUNSET ROAD | Carrefour Denpasar Sunset Road Unit GF 06 & 07 Jl. Gelogor Carik No.134X, Br. Gelogor Carik | 03614727122 | 03614727132 | Bali |
| 279 | KCP CIREBON SURYA NEGARA | Jl. Surya Negara Blok D10-11 | 0231226949 | 0231223567 | Jawa Barat |
| 280 | KCP TANGERANG CITRA RAYA | Jl. Citra Raya Boulevard Blok H1 No.15 | 02159401141 | 02159400516 | Banten |
| 281 | KCP HAYAM WURUK | Jl. Hayam Wuruk No.97A | 0216284610 | 0216284609 | DKI Jakarta |
| 282 | KCP BALIKPAPAN SOEPRAPTO | Jl. Lj. Soeprapto Komp. Pertokoan Plaza Kebun Sayur Blok T20 | 0542747266 | 0542747286 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 283 | KCP BUKITTINGGI | Jl. Ahmad Yani No.113 | 075231200 | 075235317 | Sumatera Barat |
| 284 | KCP SBY DHARMAHUSADA | Jl. Dharma Husada No. 113-113A | 0315990114 | 0315990220 | Jawa Timur |
| 285 | KCP TOBELO | Jl. Kemakmuran | 09242621222 | 09242622218 | Maluku Utara |
| 286 | KCP SALATIGA | Jl. Pemuda No.1 | 0298329333 | 0298329415 | Jawa Tengah |
| 287 | KCP MDN KRAKATAU | Jl. Gunung Krakatau | 0616615935 | 0616615934 | Sumatera Utara |
| 288 | KCP MAKASSAR PETTARANI | Jl. A. P. Pettarani | 0411435552 | 0411435590 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 289 | KCP PONOROGO | Jl. Jend.Sudirman | 0352485881 | 0352488185 | Jawa Timur |
| 290 | KCP PEMALANG | Jl. Jend. Sudirman | 0284323737 | 0284323322 | Jawa Tengah |
| 291 | KCP TANGERANG ALAM SUTERA | JI. SN-I No.57 | 02153122880 | 02153122879 | Banten |
| 292 | KCP JKT RADIO DALAM | Jl. Raya Radio Dalam No.99 Kav F RT/ RW 003/01 | 0217261868 | 0217260820 | DKI Jakarta |
| 293 | KCP MAROS | Jl. Jend. Sudirman (Poros Makassar Maros) Buttatua Utara | 0411374610 | 0411374618 | Sulawesi Utara |
| 294 | KCP BDG AHMAD YANI | Jl. Jend A. Yani No.650 | 0227106630 | 0227106651 | Jawa Barat |
| 295 | KCP MALANG BOROBUDUR | Jl. Borobudur No.11 | 0341487661 | 0341487669 | Jawa Timur |
| 296 | KCP JKT PASAR KOJA | Pasar Koja Jl. Kramat Raya No.22 Blok B Kav 1&2 | 02143920018 | 02143920034 | DKI Jakarta |
| 297 | KC AMBON | Jl. Sultan Hairun | 0911349038 | 0911349064 | Maluku |
| 298 | KCP MAKASSAR VETERAN SELATAN | Jl. Veteran Selatan | 0411871886 | 0411871893 | Sulawesi Utara |
| 299 | KCP MDN SETIABUDI | Jl. Setiabudi | 0618214202 | 0618214203 | Sulawesi Utara |
| 300 | KCP JKT RAWASARI | Jl. Rawasari Selatan No 1C & ID | 0214241934 | 0214241966 | DKI Jakarta |
| 301 | KCP JKT PALMERAH | Jl. Palmerah Barat No.32D & 32E | 02153673340 | 02153673339 | DKI Jakarta |
| 302 | KCP BOGOR PASAR ANYAR | Jl. Dewi Sartika Blok B1-B2 Pabaton Bogor | 02518328880 | 02518328870 | Jawa Barat |
| 303 | KCP BKS TAMAN HARAPAN INDAH | Sentra Niaga Boulevard Hijau Blok SNI No.27 | 02188866044 | 02188866045 | Jawa Barat |
| 304 | KCP JKT TELUK GONG | Jl. Kampung Gusti Blok N Kav.54-55 | 0216602498 | 0216602494 | DKI Jakarta |
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| 305 | KCP BKS GRAND MALL | Grand Mall Bekasi Ruko B/68 Jl. Jend Sudirman | 02188964406 | 02188964408 | Jawa Barat |
| 306 | KCP BOGOR WARUNG JAMBU | Jl. Pajajaran Ruko No.10 & 11 | 02518390020 | 02518390520 | Jawa Barat |
| 307 | KCP PURBALINGGA | Jl. Jend.Sudirman No.88 | 0281894488 | 0281894899 | Jawa Tengah |
| 308 | KCP MANOKWARI | Jl. Yos Sudarso | 0986214250 | 0986214248 | Papua Barat |
| 309 | KCP SEMARANG GANG TENGAH | Jl. gang Tengah No.102 | 0243568866 | 0243568867 | Jawa Tengah |
| 310 | KCP PONTIANAK SIANTAN | Jl. Khatulistiwa No.168 E-F | 0561887155 | 0561886321 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 311 | KCP LUBUK LINGGAU | Jl. Yos Sudarso | 0733320656 | 0733320478 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 312 | KCP BANGKALAN | Jl.KH.Lemah Duwur 53 Kel. Pejagan Kec. Bangkalan | 0313090558 | 0313061588 | Jawa Timur |
| 313 | KCP JAKARTA PURI KENCANA | Jl. Puri Kencana Blok K-7/2 M | 02158302669 | 02158302695 | DKI Jakarta |
| 314 | KCP JAKARTA KELAPA GADING BUKIT INDAH | Jl. Bukit Gading Raya Blok A Kav. No.25 | 02145876711 | 02145876712 | DKI Jakarta |
| 315 | KCP JAKARTA SUNTER GARDEN | Komp. Perum. Sunter Garden Blok B-VII kav.No.11A | 02129385070 | 02129385071 | DKI Jakarta |
| 316 | KCP YOGYAKARTA GEJAYAN | Jl. Gejayan CT.X/22 | 0274581919 | 0274561967 | Yogyakarta |
| 317 | KCP LAMPUNG PRINGSEWU | Jl. Jend A.Yani No.99 | 072924185 | 072924186 | Lampung |
| 318 | KCP TANGERANG MERDEKA | Jl. Merdeka No.8 | 02155734999 | 02155734949 | Banten |
| 319 | KCP TANGERANG CITY | Jl. Jend. Sudirman Ruko Tangcity Business Park Blok F Kav25 | 02129239230 | 02129239229 | Banten |
| 320 | KCP JAKARTA RUKAN TOP KALIMALANG | Jl. Kalimalang E-6/1-2 | 02129361841 | 02129361833 | DKI Jakarta |
| 321 | KCP JAKARTA CIPULIR | Jl. Ciledug Raya No.123 D | 0217226221 | 0217226231 | DKI Jakarta |
| 322 | KCP SURABAYA KENJERAN | Jl. Kenjeran 83i | 0313719665 | 0313719658 | Jawa Timur |
| 323 | KCP BALIKPAPAN MT. HARYONO | Jl. MT. Haryono Komp. Balikpapan Baru Blok B1 No.1 | 0542877735 | 0542876150 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 324 | KCP JAKARTA BUNGUR | Jl. Bungur Besar No.32C | 02142878750 | 02142878760 | DKI Jakarta |
| 325 | KCP TANGERANG MUTIARA KARAWACI | Ruko Mutiara Karawaci Blok C No.21 | 02155653342 | 02155653343 | Banten |
| 326 | KCP SAMARINDA AHMAD YANI | Jl. Ahmad Yani No.23 | 05417776000 | 05417776001 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 327 | KCP SOLO PALUR | Jl. Raya Palur No.329 | 0271821544 | 0271821543 | Jawa Tengah |
| 328 | KCP GOWA | Jl. Usman Salengke No. 3 | 04118220388 | 04118220387 | Sulawesi Selatan |
| 329 | KCP PAMANUKAN | Jl. Ion Martasasmita No.14B | 0260553900 | 0260553922 | Jawa Barat |
| 330 | KCP SUKABUMI TIPAR GEDE | Jl. Tipar Gede No.19 | 02666252400 | 02666252449 | Jawa Barat |
| 331 | KCP DENPASAR THAMRIN | Jl. Thamrin No.45 | 0361426325 | 0361423025 | Bali |
| 332 | KCP METRO LAMPUNG | Jl. Jend. Sudirman No.88 | 072544202 | 072543154 | Lampung |
| 333 | KCP PASURUAN | Jl. Soekarno Hatta No.123 | 0343415559 | 0343417449 | Jawa Timur |
| 334 | KCP BANDUNG CIHAMPELAS | Jl. Cihampelas No.119B | 0222060999 | 0222060998 | Jawa Barat |
| 335 | KCP BANDUNG CARINGIN | Pasar Caringin Kav.All No.12 Jl. Soekarno Hatta | 0225413644 | 0225413775 | Jawa Barat |
| 336 | KCP JAKARTA KUNINGAN CARD CENTER | Jl. Kompleks Rumah Sakit Mata Aini Kav.No.5 & 6 | 02129410724 | 02129410722 | DKI Jakarta |
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| | KCP BANDUNG UJUNG BERUNG | Jl. AH. Nasution No.202 | 02288884212 | 02288884211 | Jawa Barat |
| 338 | KCP JAKARTA PANGLIMA POLIM | Ruko Grand Panglima Polim Kav.36 Jl. Panglima Polim Raya | 02129501062 | 02129501051 | DKI Jakarta |
| 339 | KCP SUBANG | Jl. Oto Iskandardinata No.42 | 0260417557 | 0260471507 | Jawa Barat |
| 340 | KCP JAKARTA ASEMKA | Jl. Pintu Kecil No.58A & 58B | 0216900922 | 0216900923 | DKI Jakarta |
| 341 | KCP KUTA KALIANGET | Jl. Kalianget No.7 | 03614727403 | 03614727409 | Bali |
| 342 | KC JAYAPURA | Jl. Ruko Pasifik Permai Blok B No.10 Dok II Bawah | 0967522000 | 0967522004 | Рариа |
| 343 | KCP BANJARMASIN LAMBUNG MANGKURAT | Jl. Lambung Mangkurat No.45, 46 & 48 | 05113366460 | 05113366462 | Kalimantan Selatan |
| 344 | KK JAKARTA TRANSMART CEMPAKA PUTIH | Transmart Cempaka Putih Unit GF 13A-B Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No.83 | 02142871426 | 02142871430 | DKI Jakarta |
| 345 | KK JAKARTA TRANSMART CILANDAK | Transmart Cilandak, Unit G-06 Jl. Raya Cilandak KKO | 02178840116 | 02178836452 | DKI Jakarta |
| 346 | KK BALIKPAPAN TRANSMART DAUN VILLAGE | Transmart Daun Village Unit GF-05 Komplek Daun Village Jl. MT. Haryono | 05428513177 | 05428512509 | Kalimantan Timur |
| 347 | KK BANDUNG TRANS STUDIO MALL | Bandung Trans Studio Mall Lt. Dasar Jl. Gatot Subroto No.289 | 02273511718 | 02273511719 | Jawa Barat |
| 348 | KK JAKARTA CARREFOUR LEBAK BULUS | "Carrefour Lebak Bulus Lantai 1 Unit 05-07 Jl. Lebak Bulus Raya No.8" | 02129026011 | 02129026012 | DKI Jakarta |
| 349 | KK YOGYAKARTA TRANSMART MAGUWO | Transmart Maguwo Yogyakarta Jl. Raya Solo KM 8 No. 234 | 02742800006 | 02742800986 | Yogyakarta |
| 350 | KK TEGAL TRANSMART | Transmart Tegal Jl. Kolonel Soegiono | 0283 - 4533707 | 0283 - 4533708 | Jawa Tengah |
| 351 | KK BANDUNG TRANSMART BUAH BATU | Transmart Buah Batu Bandung Jl. Bojongsoang No.321 | 02286012942 | 02286012943 | Jawa Barat |
| 352 | KK PEKANBARU TRANSMART SOEKARNO HATTA | "Transmart Pekanbaru Jl. Soekarno Hatta" | 07618522789 | 07618406330 | Riau |
| 353 | KK PADANG TRANSMART | "Transmart Padang Jl. Khatib Sulaiman No.72" | 07518971152 | 07518971162 | Sumatera Barat |
| 354 | KK SEMARANG TRANSMART SETIABUDI | Transmart Setiabudi Semarang JI. Setiabudi No.117 | 02476404011 | 02476404012 | Jawa Tengah |
| 355 | KK DEPOK TRANSMART DEWI SARTIKA | Transmart Dewi Sartika Depok Jl. Dewi Sartika | 021 75231958 | 021 75231957 | Jawa Barat |
| 356 | KK MATARAM TRANSMART | Transmart Mataram Jl. Selaparang Lingkungan Sweta Timur | 03707561888 | 03707561616 | Nusa Tenggara Barat |
| 357 | KK PALEMBANG TRANSMART | Transmart Palembang Jl. Radial | 07115734599 | 07115734590 | Sumatera Selatan |
| 358 | KK MANADO TRANSMART KAWANUA | Transmart Manado Kawanua Jl. AA. Maramis | 0431 7286566 | 0431 7286366 | Sumatera Utara |
| 359 | KK SOLO TRANSMART PABELAN | Transmart Solo Pabelan Jl. A. Yani No.234 Dukuh Banaran | 0271 7464101 | 0271 7464060 | Jawa Tengah |
| 360 | KK CIREBON TRANSMART | Transmart Cirebon Jl. Cipto Mangun Kusumo No.234 | 0231 8805005 | 0231 8806090 | Jawa Barat |
| 361 | KK GRAHA BINTARO TRANSMART | Transmart Bintaro Graha Raya JI. Perumahan Graha Raya Bintaro Blok CP 03A | 02122927801 | 02122929405 | Banten |
| 362 | KK LAMPUNG TRANSMART | Transmart Lampung Jl. Sultan Agung | 07215612500 | 07215611333 | Lampung |
| 363 | KK SIDOARJO TRANSMART | Transmart Sidoarjo Jl. Mayjen Sungkono | 03199709988 | 03199709989 | Jawa Timur |

Office Address Office Networks

| No | Office Name | Address | No Telp | No Fax | Province |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 364 | KK PONTIANAK TRANSMART | Transmart Pontianak Jl. Ahmad Yani | 05616712800 | 05616712399 | Kalimantan Barat |
| 365 | KK KUPANG TRANSMART | Transmart Kupang Jl. W.J. Lalamentik | 03808443800 | 03808443801 | Nusa Tenggara Timur |
| 366 | KF COLLECTION & RECOVERY MEDAN | Jl. Komodor Laut Yos Sudarso No.111 B dan No.111 C | 08119635078 | | Sumatera Utara |
| 367 | KF COLLECTION & RECOVERY SURABAYA | Komplek pertokoan Semut Mega Plasa Jalan Stasiun Kota 24-C / 8-9 | 0315688566 | | Jawa Timur |
| 368 | KK BOGOR TRANSMART YASMIN | Transmart Bogor Yasmin Jl. KH. Abdullah bin Nuh Tanah Sareal | 02517595125 | 02517595105 | Jawa Barat |
| 369 | KK SURABAYA TRANSMART NGAGEL | Transmart Ngegel, Jl. Ngagel 137 - 141, Ngagel, Wonokromo | 0315040898 | 0315041942 | Jawa Timur |
| 370 | KK JEMBER TRANSMART | Transmart Jember, Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 71, Kel. Sempusari, Kec. Kaliwates, Kab. Jember, Propinsi Jawa Timur | 0331 - 5105066 | 0331 - 5105070 | Jawa Timur |
| 371 | KK MALANG TRANSMART MX MALL | Transmart MX Mall Malang, Jl. Veteran, Kel. Penanggungan, Kec. Klojen, Kota Malang, Provinsi Jawa Timur | 03415026123 | 03415026127 | Jawa Timur |
| 372 | KK Bekasi Transmart Juanda | Trans Studio Mall Cibubur Lt.GF, Unit No. 05, Jl. Alternatif Cibubur, Kel. Harjamukti, Kec. Cimanggis, Kota Depok, Propinsi Jawa Barat | 02139715507 | '02139715508 | Jawa Barat |
| 373 | KK CIBUBUR TRANS STUDIO MALL | Trans Studio Mall Cibubur Lt.GF, Unit No. 05, Jl. Alternatif Cibubur, Kel. Harjamukti, Kec. Cimanggis, Kota Depok, Propinsi Jawa Barat | 02139715507 | 02139715508 | Jawa Barat |
| 374 | KK 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 | 03616207072 | 0361-6207076 | Bali |
| 375 | KK 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 |
| 376 | KK PEKALONGAN TRANSMART | Transmart Pekalongan, Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No. 20, Podosugih, Pekalongan Barat, Kota Pekalongan | 0285433933 | 0285433939 | Jawa Tengah |
| 377 | KK 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 |
| 378 | kk 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 |
| 379 | KK BINTARO TRANS PARK | Trans Park Bintaro Lantai GF, Jl. Prof. DR. Satrio No.5, Pondok Jaya, Kec. Pondok Aren, Kota Tangerang Selatan, Banten 15220 | 02139700488 | 02139700490 | Banten |



Profit after tax increased by 50.21% to

Rp3,01 triliun

compared to Rp2,00 trillion in 2019



Total assets reached Rp112.20 trillion, grew

11,31%

compared to Rp100.80 trillion in 2019. Bank Mega is committed to achieving budgeted targets while still paying attention to existing risks and mitigating them in accordance with governance and risk management best practices.

Management Discussion and Analysis





Macroeconomics Review



The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the IMF projected global economic growth at 5.1% and 5.2%, respectively.

GLOBAL ECONOMY

Throughout the year, the economy was affected by the policies and actions taken to control the Covid-19 pandemic. Almost all countries implemented strict policies concerning public activities to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, triggering a significant economic contraction and resulting in a decline of the economies of a number of countries, especially China, Japan, the United Kingdom, and members of the European Union.

Pressure on the global economy came from both the demand side and the supply side. In terms of demand, the consumption of goods and services fell sharply along with declining retail sales following the closure of shops and shopping centers, as well as a decline in community mobility because of policies restricting activities in public spaces.

In terms of supply, production was disrupted by the halt of companies' activities, causing disturbances to the global supply chain. Meanwhile, companies were reducing investments because of the lowering of demand.

Governments and global authorities have issued a number of policies to prevent the continuous weakening of the economy, such as for increasing fiscal stimuli. The Central Bank also implemented some policies to maintain financial system stability, including by lowering interest rates and increasing the purchase of largescale assets, as is also being carried out by the Central Bank of the United

Macroeconomics Review

States, the Federal Reserve (The Fed). Another policy was the implementation of quantitative easing to maintain adequate liquidity.

In October 2020 the IMF released its 2020 world economic growth projection of a decline of -4.4%, which is based on the developments that have occurred. The insufficiently controlled spread of the coronavirus is the dominant reason for the significant slowdown of the global economy.

INDONESIAN ECONOMY

The Indonesian Government's official announcement of the Covid-19 outbreak in early March 2020 impacted the country's economy. It became stagnant and even tends to the negative. The country's economic growth in the second and third quarters was negative; hence, Indonesia technically entered into a crisis. According to data from the third quarter of 2020, the Indonesian economy contracted by -3.49% on an annual basis (year on year or YoY), which was an improvement from the -5.32% (YoY) in the previous quarter. This indicates a process of economic recovery and a reversal of the direction of national economic activity towards the positive zone.

Inflation was quite low and foreign exchange reserves were at USD135,9 billion as of December 2020. This is quite high and is considered capable of supporting the resilience of the external sector and maintaining macroeconomic and financial system stability. In the stock market, the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) closed at 5.797,07 in December 2020, an increase compared to the September 2020 closing of 4,870.04. It was supported by, among other things, positive sentiments from the ratification of the Job Creation Bill, which was favorable for investment in terms of the ease of doing business and land permits.

From the fiscal point of view, the Government and Authorities continue to conduct recovery efforts through incentives in taxation and state spending at both the central and regional levels. Support from the financing sector is expected to continue to encourage various sectoral and regional activities. The government coordinates with Bank Indonesia (BI) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK), as well as with the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS), to ensure stability is maintained in the financial sector to support economic recovery. To accelerate economic recovery, the Government also provided subsidies on MSME interest for the banking industry.

On the monetary side, BI also actively maintained market stability and took steps through policies to boost the economy in general. In 2020, Bank Indonesia lowered the BI benchmark interest rate (7-Day reverse Repo) five times, altogether from 5.00% to 3.75%. This was consistent with efforts to reduce the current account deficit to a safe limit and maintain the attractiveness of the domestic financial market, thereby strengthening Indonesia's external resilience amidst high global uncertainty.

2021 ECONOMY

In 2021, the Covid-19 outbreak is predicted to become more controlled through the widespread dissemination of information and education about the prevention of outbreaks and the distribution of vaccines in various countries. This will increase activity in public spaces, which will encourage economic activity. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the IMF projected global economic growth of 5,1% and 5.2%, respectively.

In line with this global optimism, the Indonesian Government is targeting 5% economic growth in 2021. To achieve this, the Government will continue to regulate the policies in the economic and financial sectors, such as the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) and infrastructure development.

Inflation is predicted to remain low and be maintained at 3.0% +/- 1%, supported by adequate foreign exchange reserves. Investments will continue to flow, especially in the financial market, which supports economic development in the real sector.

The national economy in 2021 is forecast to recover as the health risks come under control. Both government and business entities are geared up to utilize the country's demographic bonus and accelerate the economic transformation. Macroeconomics Review

As of 5 October 2020, banking loan restructuring reached Rp914.65 trillion for 7.53 million debtors consisting of 5.88 million MSMEs debtors amounted to Rp361.98 trillion and 1.65 million non-MSMEs debtors amounted to Rp552.69 trillion.

BANKING INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The banking industry development during the year has come under pressure amidst the uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the government and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) have collaborated and implemented swift and responsive policies to address the slowdown in the banking sector.

OJK policies include relaxation of credit restructuring to maintain the quality of banking assets. As of 5 October 2020, the realization of bank credit restructuring was Rp914.65 trillion for 7.53 million debtors consisting of 5.88 million MSME debtors at Rp361.98 trillion and 1.65 million non-MSMEs debtors worth Rp552.69 trillion.

In addition to credit restructuring relaxation, OJK is also preparing to extend several further stimuli, such as the exception for low quality assets calculation (loan at risk) in assessing bank soundness, governance of restructuring loan approval, adjustments to fulfillment of capital conservation buffers and assessing the quality of Foreclosed Collateral and postponement of Basel III Reforms.

The implemented stimulus policy had impacted the banking performance. According to OJK data as of September 2020 the intermediation performance grew positively and prudential levels were also maintained at a manageable level. Third Party Funds (TPF) increased by 12.88% yoy. After experiencing a deep contraction from April to June 2020, banking credit grew positively by 0.12% yoy as of September 2020. Working capital loans and consumer loans began to show positive growth on a monthly basis since the Covid-19 pandemic, which mainly derived from household loans (household and multipurpose appliances).

The implementation of stimulus policy impacted the banking industry. OJK data as of October 2020 stated that intermediation performance was stable and prudential level was maintained in a controlled level. Third Party Funds (TPF) increased by 11.55% year to date (Ytd) to Rp6,620 trillion.

Bank loans slightly decreased by minus 0.1% Ytd to Rp5,554 trillion from previous year of Rp5,684 trillion. The decrease of loans was due to weakening demands impacted by the pandemic.

Bank liquidity and capital are at adequate levels. The ratio of liquid assets as of 16 December 2020 was recorded at 157.39% and 34.14%, above the threshold of 50% and 10%, respectively. Bank capital (CAR) was 24.19%, hence the industry is considered to have an adequate capacity to mitigate with possible risks.

Management Discussion & Analysis

Operational Review Per Business Segment

Funding

During 2020, Bank Mega's Third Party Funds grew 9% to Rp79 trillion.



2020 has its different challenges from the previous years. Since the year's beginning, the pandemic has greatly affected the financial industry activities and performance. This changes customer's transaction behaviour which encourages the Bank to adapt its operation and carry out digital transformation.

Bank Mega's strategy to increase Third Party Funds (TPF) in 2020 was to focus on increasing low-cost funds and the acquisition of customer from retail and Priority Mass Affluent segments. Bank Mega also continues to organize loyalty programs for existing customers to encourage the growth of funds (Top Up).

Bank Mega strives to strengthen the retail business sustainably by launching attractive programs to raise funds from retail customers, including the "Keliling Dunia Bareng Mega" Lucky Draw Program which changed into a "Kejutan Di Rumah Bareng Mega" Lucky Draw Program to adapt to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, Bank Mega also continues to provide loyalty points (DoReMe points) for its loyal customers, as well as various new customer acquisition programs and Top Up for the MegaFirst and Mass Market segments.

Bank Mega also has various products to meet customers' financial needs as well as banking services with for customer transactions convenience, such as debit cards, as well as various e-channel-based features. In 2020, the Bank launched M-Smile Mobile Banking to increase customer transaction convenience. M-Smile has various features that meet customer needs, such as balance information, mutation, e-statement up to the last 12 months, credit card transaction information, limits, payments, and billing statements for the last 12 months, billing payments, credit or electricity top ups, and e-wallet

top up, QR transactions that supported QRIS, card-less cash withdrawal in Bank Mega ATMs, transfers (inter Bank Mega, inter Banks – Online, SKN & RTGS), virtual account and overbooking foreign currency, Kirim-Kirim Feature (sending money and greetings cards) & Split bill (tagih teman), savings services (card blocking, Autodebet, etc) and credit card (changing transaction to instalment, top up limits and arrangement, card blocking, etc), information on doreme points and credit card points and information on mutualfunds, promo, programs and other informations.

The strategy to synergize with the retail business units under the CT Corp business group also remains one of the mainstays of TPF acquisition, where the programs provide attractive benefits for Bank Mega loyal customers with indefinite validity.

At the end of 2020, Bank Mega's TPF reached Rp79.19 trillion, an increase of 8.79% compared to Rp72.79 trillion in 2019. Bank Mega's third party funds acquisition was driven by the growth of savings at 9.96% compared to the end of 2019. The growth of special savings from the MegaFirst customer segment grew 22.10% at the end of 2020 compared to the end of 2019, while maintaining stable cost of funds in 2020.

RETAIL FUNDING

Bank Mega's retail funding customers consisted of two segments, which are the Mass Market and MegaFirst. Mass Market customers are Individual and non-Individual customers with a balance under Rp500 million, although it is possible that there are customers with above Rp500 million balance in the Mass Market segment. The MegaFirst is intended for Individual customers with a balance above Rp500 million and registering for the MegaFirst facility, where customers will get First Class service in meeting their financial needs.

Bank Mega provides a variety of savings products to choose from, the Mega Dana, Mega Maxi, Mega Berbagi, Mega Rencana, Mega Perdana, Mega Ultima, Mega Valas, and TabunganKu. For Mega Dana and Mega Maxi products, customers will obtain loyalty points (DoReMe points) which can be used for transactions at cooperating CT Corp Merchants.

Mega Berbagi products are savings products with a unique proposition, where Bank Mega synergizes with customers in Education Sector social activities. Customers are invited to set aside minumum 1% of the interest received, and with an additional 1% from Bank Mega they contribute in education by providing school infrastructure and efforts in improving teachers and students competence.

To enhance the performance of Retail Funding segment, various activities were conducted in 2020, such as:

- Lucky Draw Program of "Keliling Dunia Breng Mega" which changed into "Kejutan Di Rumah Bareng Mega" to adapt to the Covid-19 pandemic. The door prize lasts for 6 months, where 52 lucky customers will be selected each month to receive prizes from Bank Mega.
- 2. Bank Mega continues providing DoReMe point, a loyalty point from Mega Dana and Mega Maxi Savings products that can be used for shopping at the merchants cooperating with CT Corpora.
- 3. Bank Mega also actively and sustainably invites the customer to re-carding from magnetic stripes card to chip-based card, in order to increase security and comfort when doing the transactions.
- 4. The Mega Travel Fair was organized 1 time in 2020, which was on February 2020 in 5 big cities. The Mega Travel Fair is one of facilities in providing benefits to customer, especially MegaFirst customer of Infinite cardholders that are planning for a holiday.
- Bank Mega is also continuously introducing Wealth Management concept to its loyal customers. The Bank offers 2 new Bancassurance products, namely Single Premium and Endowment products to address the customer financial needs according customer's risk profiles.

 Bank Mega participates as Distribution Partner in marketing of Sukuk Retail Government Bonds series SR-013 and ST-007. Bank Mega is also actively marketing the Government Bonds in secondary market.

Retail Funding Work Plans and Strategies in 2020

In 2020, Retail Funding has carried out various strategies according to the set work plans. The activities implemented based on work plans and the development of third party funds in Mass Market and MegaFirst segments, are as follows:

- a. Development of MegaFirst customers based on Membership Benefit & Lifestyle MegaFirst service offers "Membership Benefit" concept for customer's lifestyle privileges and banking experience with Bank Mega, where customer receives more benefits and appreciation other than having other banking facilities.
- b. Development of Mass Market customers through competitive acquisition programs to increase the number of new customers

Mass Market customers accounted the most numbers in Bank Mega, which become the Bank's focus in managing cost of funds. In controlling lower cost of funds, Bank Mega introduces various programs in a form of prizes and loyalty points to attract and increase ticket sizes from the retail customers.

- c. Improvement of process and service quality Improvement of process and procedures as well as service standardization will be increasingly carried out as it strongly related to customer's satisfaction level. This also serves as determinant factor in the acquisition of new customers and in retaining existing customers.
- d. Development of Banking Networks, Features and Services

In maintaining and improving its competitiveness in retail segment, Bank Mega aggressively expands its networks and services features such as Mobile Banking, Internet Banking and ATMs.

e. Wealth Management

Bank Mega continuously introduces customer portfolio diversification based on risk profiles, where customer can select products according to the needs, period of time and their risk profiles. Bank Mega introduces 4 customer risk profiles: Conservative, Moderate, Growth, and Aggressive.

In line with Bank Mega's strategy to strengthen retail business, the TPF growth performance of retail funding segment grew 7.21% in 2020 or Rp3.34 trillion to Rp50.53 trillion. Bank Mega manages the TPF growth to remain stable and consistent, which one of them was indicated by the growth of savings at 10.35% compared to the position at the end of 2019.

Retail Funding Strategies and Work Plans in 2021

In practice, the programs implemented during 2020 were effective in fostering fund acquisition performance of retail funding. Bank Mega will continue these programs, as follows:

- 1. Expansion of collaboration with retail merchants for the procurement of attractive programs for customers of Mass Market and MegaFirst segments, including debit cards transactions.
- 2. Development of tactical programs to enhance customer's brand awareness to Bank Mega's products.
- 3. Digital transformation by continuing to developing features and services for digital platform transactions.
- 4. Increasing retail customer acquisition through attractive acquisition programs.

Other than continuing existing programs, Bank Mega will carry out sustainable development on new products/ activities, such as:

- 1. Marketing programs and activities to increase brand image, brand awareness, customer loyalty and customer acquisition, such as prizes programs whether directly or through lucky draw, loyalty points (DoReMe Point), and developing new customer acquisition channel with digital platform.
- 2. Cash management services development to increase savings in Demand Deposits product.
- 3. Introducing product selection variant for Wealth Management, such as Investment product and Bancassurance, in order to meet customer financial needs.
- 4. Enhancing customer experience in carrying out banking activities by utilizing digital platform.

CORPORATE FUNDING

Corporate Funding is a specific unit in charge of penetration and acquisition of non individual customers (Corporate). This segment offers Bank savings products, such as Current Accounts (CA), Saving Accounts (SA) and Time Deposits (TD). To increase CASA, Corporate Funding offers cross selling of cash management such as Virtual Account (VA), Payroll and Corporate Card.

Corporate Funding Work Plans and Strategies in 2020

In 2020, Corporate Funding focused on improving Current Accounts through innovation in cross selling of Bank Mega's payroll services. Corporate Funding continued implementing its previous business strategies with 2 (two) new strategies as follows:

- Change the Composition of Expensive Funds (Time Deposits) to increase Current Accounts In 2020, Corporate Funding focused on increasing Current Accounts (low cost funds) by implementing: Cross-selling payroll and cash management services to increase low cost funds and improve customer transactions in Bank Mega using internet banking.
- 2. Replacing Customers Oriented to Interest Corporate Funding conducted replacing of customers with high interest orientation. The CFM

and CFO list the customers that are only prioritizing high interests which then being replaced with new customers.

As of 31 December 2020, Corporate Funding posted TPF acquisition of Rp26.23 trillion, grew 10.5% compared to Rp23.73 trillion in 2019.

Corporate Funding Work Plans and Strategies in 2021

In 2021, Corporate Funding will continue its strategic programs that partly have been implemented in the previous year. Moreover, Bank Mega will enhance its M-Auto penetrations in the Corporate Funding, such as for payroll.

ELECTRONIC CHANNEL (E-CHANNEL)

Banking industry experience rapid development of digital electronic channel and increasing growth of new Digital Banks coupled with the pandemic, which accelerate the banking world to be ready in delivering digital banking or will be left behind by the customers. Starting from virtual account opening from anywhere without the needs of customers to visit the branches to other services that are previously cannot be carried out to become available by using mobile banking. The processes are becoming more efficient and faster thereby reducing the needs of customers to visit branches.

This digitalization development is pivotal to compete in the banking industry. The Bank continuously pursues digitalization in every aspect, carries out innovations and moving into beyond banking by offering features and services that provide new experiences in banking services that enable the customers convenience while at the same time delivering fee based income for the Bank.

Currently, electronic banking services provide customer convenience and faster services in carrying out financial and non-financial transactions. The services are ATMs, Debit Cards, internet banking, and mobile banking.

ATM

In 2020, Bank Mega complemented its ATMs with features such as Payment for Local Water Companies billings; namely PDAM Pontianak, PDAM Semarang City, PDAM Bogor Regency, PDAM Bogor City, PDAM Lampung City, PDAM Palembang City, and Purchase of Tri Credit Top Up.

As of the end of 2020, total transactions volume of ATMs reached 18.6 million transactions with transaction value of Rp7.1 trillion. ATMs' revenue contributed to fee based income of Rp41.5 billion.

In 2021, Bank Mega will continue to complement new features such as new billers for buying and payment for tickets, insurance, multi finance, loans, telephones, TV, internet, e-commerce, utilities, top up and others. To increase transactions from Bank Mega's existing ATM networks, the Bank will expand its ATM acquiring service networks to be able to operate cards from other banks from outside of Indonesia (such as Visa Plus, Mastercard, JCB, and others).

DEBIT CARD

Debit cards remain as customer's preferences with its easy and practical use as well as can be used for online transactions. Bank Mega Debit Card can be used at physical and online merchants.

Bank Mega Debit Cards customers can enjoy all yearround discounts from their transactions in all retail outlets under CT Corp or other retail outlets cooperating with Bank Mega.

In 2020, Bank Mega Debit Cards posted total transactions of 1.13 million with transactions value of Rp406.88 billion. Bank Mega ATMs/Debit Cards are also available with GPN logo since 2017. To increase customer comfort and security, Bank Mega ATMs/Debit Cards have been equipped with chips.

MOBILE BANKING

Bank Mega also offers other e-channel services, namely M-Smile mobile banking which offers convenience

transactions. During 2020, M-Smile users increased to 286.977 users by the end of the year. Transaction volume also increased to Rp4.893 billion. The achievement indicated growth of trend whereby the users are starting to switch from Internet Banking to Mobile Banking.

Throughout 2020, total transaction grew by 10.1 million transactions. Going forward, applications development will continually be implemented with new attractive features for customers, as well as to reducing customer needs to visit branches and or call centre. Moreover, convenience in payment and buying features will also be carried out by cooperating with new billers.

INTERNET BANKING

Internet banking is one of e-channel services that remain as Bank Mega customer's preferences. This is indicated by the transaction volume of Mega Internet at Rp55,290 billion with total users of 34,266 in 2020. Total transaction of internet banking reached 2,952 million transaction as of the end of 2020.

To increase total transactions and volume, Mega Internet will continue complementing its features such as opening of second accounts, reward points, connected to various fund resources, Wealth product transactions, foreign currency transactions, apply insurance, digital branch services and so forth.

E-MONEY

During 2020, Bank Mega e-money users of both chip based and server based reached 4.18 million with total transaction of 195,967 at the end of 2020, and transaction volume of Rp3.7 billion. E-Money transactions are dominate by QRIS transactions where the users can carry out QR transactions in all merchants providing QRIS as payment tools.

Collaboration of e-money with strategic merchants is continually carried out to increase acceptance as a means of payment to support GPN and QRIS. Bank Mega is also planning to collaborate with strategic business partners in e-money cards cobranding and e-money top ups with strategic merchants nation-wide. Management Discussion & Analysis

Operational Review Per Business Segment

LOANS

Bank Mega focuses on maintaining loan quality and fostering the Government programs of Credit Restructuring for MSMEs Customers impacted by Covid-19 pandemic.



Bank Mega Loans segment consist of Corporate Loans, Commercial Loans, Retail Loans (SME and Consumer) and Indirect Channel Loans.

CORPORATE LOANS

Throughout 2020, the Bank's Corporate Loan focuses on financing companies or corporate business groups with good reputation and are active in participating in syndicated deals and entering into SOE financing.

In 2020, Corporate Loans posted loan disbursement of Rp26.3 trillion, grew 14% from Rp23.1 trillion in 2019.

COMMERCIAL LOANS

The strategic focus of Bank Mega Commercial Loans in 2020 was on cities with business bases and have the potential of economic growth and sales distribution model optimization by centralizing business centers in regional offices.

Loan disbursement of Commercial Loans in 2020 was Rp3.4 trillion, decreased by 20.9% from Rp4.3 trillion in 2019.

RETAIL LOANS (SME AND CONSUMER)

In 2020, Retail Loan focused on improving the effectiveness of business center functions to encourage the growth of Retail Loans and Commercial Loans.

INDIRECT CHANNEL

In 2020, the Indirect Channel segment focused on growth through the business groups and to expand cooperation with other partners, especially with financing companies owned by the Bank as a financing development with a mirroring scheme.

Loan disbursement of Indirect Channel in 2020 was Rp11.5 trillion, decreased by 25.3% from Rp15.4 trillion in 2019.

Strategies and Work Plans in 2021

Loan strategies in 2021 in general include:

- Increasing loan volume through activities primarily in the Corporate Segment and Indirect Channel. In addition, the Commercial and Retail segments focused on improving credit quality and maintained a stable credit portfolio.
- Focusing on increasing fee income by being disciplined in the application of fees and looking for potential extra fee income for certain credit structures.
- Improvement of debtor credit quality, which achieved in several measures, first: the selection process during new debtors acquisition to attain qualified debtors; second: account maintenance and early warning signals by periodically checking on the spot on the development of debtor's business; third: acceleration of settlement by increasing the intensity of collateral execution through the auction process and/or taking over of debtors' collateral through the AYDA process. In addition, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic: strict monitoring on debtors who received the Covid-19 stimulus restructuring, to ensure business conditions and payment of debtor obligations to the Bank went well and according to the agreed plan as per given stimulus, especially after the stimulus period ended.

To address the challenges in 2021, each segment has made plans related to strategies and focuses for development:

Corporate Loans:

- Focusing on SOEs, especially those related to infrastructure projects guaranteed by the government.
- Focusing on existing debtors who are part of the conglomerate group with strong financial strength and business diversification.

Commercial and Retail Loans

- Optimizing branch referrals for the acquisition of new debtors.
- Maintaining existing kredit portfolio and kredit quality.

Indirect Channel Loan

Focusing on existing financial/multi-finance institutions owned by conglomerates and banks.

In its efforts to increase fee-based income, the Bank will be disciplined in implementing credit fees and seek out potential extra fee income for credit structures with a certain level of complexity, such as project financing (new project/green field). Projects of large value are linked to SOEs or private (eg infrastructure projects, etc.). Where these efforts are also accompanied by the optimization of Trade Finance services, namely the issuance of LC, Prime Lending Rate, Bank Guarantee and Standby LC. This will be done sustainably, which is expected to increase marketing synergy and cross selling in order to increase fee-based income.

CREDIT CARD

In the digitalization era, Bank Mega designs its footholds into the digital world by offering virtual credit cards, digital on boarding, acquisitions through digital media, including to improving functions and services of M-Smile applications.



Economic instabilities were encountered by many countries impacted by Covid-19 pandemic, including Indonesia. Hence, this is directly impacted Bank Mega Credit Card business performance during 2020. Several main indicators of credit cards indicated negative trends, such as a decrease of Sales Volume to Rp18.1 trillion compared to Rp28.2 trillion in 2019. Outstanding posted a decrease to Rp6.4 trillion from Rp7.8 trillion in 2019. This is in line with a decrease of total credit cards to 1.24 million from 1.34 million credit cards in 2019. However,

industry-wise, overall numbers of credit cards in Indonesia decreased by 30% in 2020 compared to 2019.

In line with Bank Indonesia relaxation policy in addressing the pandemic, such as the issuance of the policy of lowering credit card interest rates, and reducing late fees to minimum payment, Bank Mega prudently have implemented various policies and strategies in 2020 in order to manage credit card portfolio to remain sound and gualified.

Changes in Behaviour and Roles of Digital for Bank Mega

The pandemic is shifting of customer's behaviour in doing transactions. The face-to-face conventional transactions are replaced by online transactions. The changes of behaviour become a challenge and opportunity for Bank Mega Credit Card to continue innovating in strengthening its footholds into digital world. The development of contactless through QR Code, virtual credit cards, digital onboarding, digital acquisitions and expansion of other functions and services in M-Smile apps, such as credit card applications, instalment applications, request for increase of credit card limits, registration of regular monthly payment billings (Mega Bill) and Insurance. All are expected to enhance and provide comprehensive product services for Bank Mega Credit Cards holders.

Significant Roles of Synergy between CT Corp and Bank Mega Credit Cards

Bank Mega unique credit cards proposition exceeded others banks in Indonesia with its excellence. As Bank Mega is under the one economic ecosystems of CT Corp. This enables all of its cardholders to meet the needs through benefits and offers of comprehensive CT Corp networks. The unmatched synergy in offering the needs from retail outlets, non-bank financial products to lifestyle and entertainment products from CT Corp subsidiaries become effective strategic tools and proper choice to realize Bank Mega future business endeavours.

The synergy of Bank Mega with CT Corp subsidiaries is continually optimized by providing various programs and offers throughout the year, thereby creating unique preposition for Bank Mega credit card and is seen as a strong provider of industry in Indonesia.

Food & Dining

For all cardholders with culinary hobby, Bank Mega Credit Card offers various culinary programs with more than 1,000 restaurants and café across Indonesia. Collaborating with Trans F&B, Bank Mega Credit Card provides exclusive offers throughout the year such as discounts up to 50% in Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf, Baskin Robbins, Wendy's, Warung Wardani, Gyukatsu and Tasty Kitchen that joining Trans F&B.

Fashion & Lifestyle

For fashion world lovers and cardholders that fond of collecting favourite branded goods from Trans Fashion, Bank Mega Credit Card offers special discount up to 20% for MegaFirst Infinite Credit Card and 10% discount for other Bank Mega Credit Cards in over 50 outlets of Trans Fashion, such as Aigner, Canali, Furla, Geox, Hugo Boss, Salvatore Ferragamo and Tod's brands.

Metro Department Store is one of the companies under CT Corp that offers lifestyle products by offering quality clothing and accessories. Their philosophy is to provide a comfortable and pleasant shopping environment and experience. Bank Mega and Metro Department Store have collaborated to create an exclusive program for all Bank Mega credit card holders, a 10% discount and reward point redemption throughout the year.





Travel & Leisure

Despite the impact on tourism sector and industry, Bank Mega remains committed to collaborate with AntaVaya Tour & Travel and pergi.com (online platform from Antavaya group) by offering tickets, accommodations, tourism packages and other special offers. The benefits from Bank Mega credit cards are among others: special prices for the purchase of tour packages, competitive price of international tickets and low interest instalment facility program. Special discount of up to 10% is also offered for MegaFirst Infinite Credit Card in all AntaVaya outlets across Indonesia.

With limited operations, alternative holidays can be spent with family in Trans Studio Cibubur, Bali, Makassar and Bandung that offers exciting and interesting rides including the first snow playground in Indonesia in Trans Snow World Juanda Bekasi. Save money for holiday with 25% discount for entrance tickets to Trans Studio with Bank Mega credit cards.

Other than enjoying the rides, Trans Studio Bandung Integrated Areas also offers the opportunity to pamper yourself with shopping in Trans Studio Mall or resting at the Trans Luxury Hotel Bandung, Trans Resort Bali, Love Fashion Legian and IBIS Hotel Bandung. Bank Mega Cardholders can enjoy overnight offers with special prices and 50% discount for weekdays and 25% for weekends.



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BANDUNG





Daily Neccesities

Transmart Carrefour Indonesia, a shopping center with a hypermarket concept by PT Trans Retail Indonesia, has a One-Stop Shopping Concept offering products at low prices and the best services. Bank Mega has collaborated with all Transmart Carrefour to provide the best benefits for all Bank Mega credit card holders by providing 10% discount and redeem reward points that can be enjoyed throughout the year every day.



Media & Entertainment

TRANS TV, TRANS7, CNN Indonesia and Detikcom are companies under the TRANSMEDIA umbrella. Together with Bank Mega, TRANSMEDIA collaborates to increase brand awareness and deliver various promotional program options, especially to Bank Mega cardholders and the wider community. The existence of TRANSMEDIA makes it easier for Bank Mega to carry out promotions for current and future innovations.



Financial Institution

CT Corp has several financial institutions such as Mega Insurance engaged in General Insurance Services, and PFI Mega Life engaged in Life Insurance Services. Bank Mega and the two insurance companies aims to assist in financial planning and self-protection and ownership of the cardholders' assets.





STRATEGIES IN 2021

In 2021, Bank Mega continues its commitments to develop Credit Cards business by focusing on providing excellent services and strengthening digital platforms. The developments are founded upon four pillars: increasing product values and benefits, refining existing procedures and processes, thereby creating unlimited digital experience, including holistic ecosystem development through market places with CT Corp networks. The first foothold has been placed in the previous years for Bank Mega to remain growing strongly while continuing to offering comprehensive products for Bank Mega cardholders.

In 2021, Bank Mega is confident to achieve positive growth through various strategies and business innovations, hence to improve the achievement of number of Credit Cards, Sales Volume and Outstanding in 2020. Management Discussion & Analysis

Operational Review Per Business Segment

TREASURY & GLOBAL MARKET



TREASURY

The economic conditions in 2020 remained influenced by health handling due to the Covid-19, especially on vaccine procurement. Along with Joe Biden elected as the, President of the United States, the final phase development of vaccines, and the introduction of the omnibus law as one of the biggest legal reforms since 1998, all projected to have a positive impact on Indonesia's financial markets.

To maintain stability and attractiveness of financial markets and to control the current account deficit, Bank Indonesia had lowered the BI-7DRR five times. The adjustment of interest rate policy led to lower interest rates on the Rupiah Interbank Money Market (PUAB) and the Repo Market.

The impact of Bank Indonesia policy led directly to increased liquidity in the banking system. However, this increased liquidity did not directly affect bank loan but instead improved banking investment, especially in securities.

To this end, Bank Mega Treasury actively and conservatively participates and performs its business prudently in maintaining its assets and liabilities portfolio to remain profitable while still paying attention to liquidity. The following are concrete measures taken by the Treasury during 2020:

 Safeguarding the risk appetite at a minimum by not adding securities issued by the Bank or corporation. Addition of securities only from government issuers to maximize the Bank's revenue without significantly increasing the risk exposure.

- Adjusting the marketable securities portfolio in accordance with PSAK 71 regulations while still paying attention to and controlling the risk exposure encountered by the Bank.
- Maintaining interbank placements in accordance with PSAK 71 regulations, by minimizing interbank placements to counterparties that do not have any rating.
- 4. Managing funding gap between assets and liabilities hence Bank are sufficiently safe to maintain daily liquidity.
- Always ensure the stability of the Bank liquidity by observing the number of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

The strategy was able to significantly increase the Company's revenue in 2020 while maintaining liquidity. Revenue was posted from Net Interest Income and capital gains from sales of securities. The performance of the Treasury unit in 2020 significantly exceeds the work plan achievement of the year.

GLOBAL MARKETS

2020 is an exciting year for the Indonesian financial market. Even with the pandemic, the domestic market as a whole still offers attractive potential due to the high yields. On the other hand, BI remains in a downward trend in interest rates because it is supported by low inflation and an exchange rate that can be maintained by Bank Indonesia.

Amid such conditions, the Bank's focus is to remain active in financial market hence it can significantly contribute to the Bank's overall performance while still paying attention to the compliance and risk corridors that are consistently implemented.

Global Markets Sales (GM Sales)

In Global Market Sales business, good skills in global market, which are very competitive, are needed. This expertise is then combined with deep understanding of local markets and innovations to increase competitiveness and to provide competitive pricing. The Company also continues to be committed in providing the best service to customers. These efforts are required to improve the competence and ability of GM Sales in marketing Global Markets products.

The increasing banking competition in expanding the customer market share has encouraged the Bank to increase its synergy with internal parties related to the marketing of Global Markets products amidst the limiting conditions in the Covid-19 pandemic. Global Markets product marketing, character, risk and product transparency need to be maintained to suit with the applicable rules.

In 2020, Global Markets Sales was more observant in seeing the needs of customers for Global Markets products such as bonds, foreign exchange products, and derivative financial products.

Global Markets Trading (GM Trading)

In 2020, the Global Markets Trading are able to take advantage of the market volatility amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Globally, the market is faced with a situation where many central banks are trying to lower their benchmark interest rates so as to provide an opportunity for the Global Markets Trading team to carry out daily activities to gain fee based.

The synergy with the Global Markets Sales Team will continue by providing competitive prices to achieve the market share targets while adhering to the principle of compliance internally, externally and with regulators.

In 2021, GM Trading observes that the foreign exchange market will remain active with all existing factors in both domestic and international market. GM Trading will continue to actively participate in the market deepening while paying attention to the existing situation and conditions.

With the bond market, it appears that in 2021 the overall interest rate conditions are quite low. To maintain fee based income, GM Trading needs to actively participate in the market deepening both in Rupiah bonds and other currencies such as bonds denominated in US Dollar.

Treasury & Global Markets Strategies in 2021

In 2021, the Bank's Treasury & Global Markets (TSGM) business unit will remain focus on a customer-centric business model. This will be achieved by strategic implementation of offering financial market services with a complete solution and covers all market segments (currencies, interest rates and derivatives).

On TSGM's commitment to become the customer's first choice, the Bank will strive in providing customer service. At the same time, the Bank will also continue to follow market developments in order to achieve a sustainable and profitable business model for both customers and the Bank.

In 2021, various challenges will be affecting the Bank's performance, especially in the TSGM business segment. The projection of sluggish and tends to decline economy due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic could bring about a slowdown in the business world as a whole. But optimism that a vaccine could be available means that market volatility will remain open.

To achieve sustainable growth, the Bank will continue the main priorities of TSGM in 2021, as follows:

- Optimizing transactions with retail customers from securities products, foreign exchange and structured products
- Promoting cross selling with corporate customers.
- Forex trading activities, securities and derivatives to support transactions with customers.
- Anticipating and providing input to regulators in the issuance of new regulations that build financial markets.
- Supports electronic channel development platform and encourage customers to start transact through existing electronic channels.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING & FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (IBFI)

2020 indeed was a challenging year in every turn, all activities were suddenly changed extremely, from daily habits to business activities were drastically transformed since the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak in Indonesia.

This however did not hinder IBFI Division to achieve the Bank's business targets specifically for the International Banking & Financial Institution segment. The IBFI Division continually carried out various adjustments in addressing the extreme situations by implementing proper Strategy and Plan. As the result, business achievement at the end of 2020 was above the target that reached 120% at the end of the year.

Expectations remained and various programs were introduced, hence the economy is expected to recover in the quarter-2 of 2021 and the conditions are expected to return to normal in the 2nd Semester.

Backed by appropriate planning, IBFI Division in the end of 2020 has initially prepared with new innovations to address the new challenges in 2021. This is aimed at providing optimal services and supporting the needs of clients of Bank and Non Bank Financial Instutitions.

The main focus of 2021 will remain on Trade Finance and Loan.

TRUSTEES ACTIVITIES

Trustee is a Capital Market Supporting Institution that represent the interests of Debt Securities Holders where the institution is required by companies issuing debt securities. In addition, Bank Mega also provides monitoring agent services for the issuance of Medium Term Notes (MTN) as well as guarantee agent services. Bank Mega has carried out Trustee business in more than 20 years.

Bank Mega has obtained a Registered Certificate (STTD) to carry out business activities as Trustee of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM) based on Decree No. 20/STTD-WA/PM/2000 on 2 August 2000.

The duties and responsibilities of Bank Mega as Trustee are as follows:

- a. Representing the interests of bondholders both inside and outside the court in taking legal actions related to the interests of bondholders;
- Submitting transparent complete information regarding the qualification as a trustee in the prospectus;
- c. Providing reports to the Financial Services Authority, the Stock Exchange and bondholders either directly or through the Stock Exchange in the event that the Issuers are defaulted or in a circumstance that may endanger the interests of the bondholders;
- Supervision or monitoring of the development of the issuer's business management based on financial reports or other reports;
- e. Providing advice to issuers in relation to the trustee agreement.

As of 31 December 2020, Bank Mega serves as Trustee for 133 bond issuances and/or sukuk and 161 Medium-Term Notes issuances. The total value of bonds and/or sukuk issued amounted to Rp115.95 trillion and USD25 million as of 31 December 2020.

CUSTODIAN SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Bank Mega has managed Custodian Service activities since 2001. Custodian Bank is a bank that provides securities depository services and other related activities namely securities transaction settlement, management of rights related to deposited securities and representing the Securities Holders' right as Proxy.

Bank Mega serves as a Custodian Bank based on a license from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM) No. KEP-01/PM/Kstd/2001 dated 18 January 2001. The Bank has already obtained Bank Indonesia approval to serve as a Sub-Registry based on Bank Indonesia letter No. 10/160/DPM dated 4 July 2008.

Bank Mega provides the following custodian services:

- General Custodian, including:
 - Safekeeping (securities custody and administration)
 - Settlement and transaction handling (handling and settlement of securities selling/buying transaction)
 - Corporate action (managing customers rights related to securities ownership)
 - Proxy (representing the customers in the general Shareholders Meeting based on proxies)
 - Reporting
- Mutual funds Custodian, including:
 - Unit Registry (listing and administrating Mutual funds Investment unit)
 - Fund Accounting (collective custodian, Mutual funds portfolio administration and net Asset Value calculation)
 - Reporting
 - Other securities custodian in accordance with the prevailing laws.

As of 31 December 2020, the Bank custodian administration portfolio value was Rp60.21 trillion.

Bank Mega 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 2 July 2020 regarding the Appointment Letter of PT Bank Mega Tbk as RDN Administrator Bank for the period of 2019-2024.

As of the end of 2020, Bank Mega total assets reached Rp112.20 trillion, grew 11.31% compared to Rp100.80 trillion in the same period of 2019.



Bank Mega 2020 Annual Report presents a financial analysis prepared based on the Financial Statements of PT Bank Mega Tbk, which have been audited by Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan in accordance with the Independent Auditor's Report No. 00018/2.1051/AU.1/07/0269-2/1///2021 dated 20 January 2021 with the opinion that the Financial Statements of PT Bank Mega Tbk have been fairly presented in all material respects.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ANALYSIS

ASSET

In Million Rupiah

| Description | 2020 | 2019 | Growth |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Cash | 969,421 | 1,123,163 | -13.69% |
| Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia | 2,191,077 | 4,258,626 | -48.55% |
| Current Accounts with Other Banks | | | |
| Related Parties | 103 | 106 | -2.83% |
| Third Parties | 595,805 | 299,518 | 98.92% |

| In Million Rupiah | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Description | 2020 | 2019 | Growth |
| Allowance for impairment losses | (2,232) | - | - |
| Total Current Accounts with Other Banks | 593,676 | 299,624 | 98.14% |
| Placements with BI and other banks | | | |
| Related Parties | - | 300,000 | - |
| Third Parties | 3,934,751 | 7,736,685 | -49.14% |
| Total Placements with BI and other banks | 3,934,751 | 8,036,685 | -51.04% |
| Securities | | | |
| Third Parties | 27,566,351 | 21,131,802 | 30.45% |
| Allowance for impairment losses | (2,022) | - | - |
| Total Securities | 27,564,329 | 21,131,802 | 30.44% |
| Securities purchased under agreement to resell | | | |
| Third Parties | 18,820,544 | 3,961,541 | 375.08% |
| Derivatives receivables | | | |
| Third Parties | 110,860 | 74,969 | 47.87% |
| Loans | | | |
| Related Parties | 646,067 | 273,960 | 135.83% |
| Third Parties | 47,948,055 | 52,748,835 | -9.10% |
| Unearned interest income | (107,598) | (7,492) | 1,336.17% |
| Allowance for impairment losses | (459,449) | (280,475) | 63.81% |
| Total Loans | 48,027,075 | 52,734,828 | -8.93% |
| Acceptances receivable | | | |
| Related Parties | 625 | - | - |
| Third Parties | 661,161 | 687,759 | -3.87% |
| Allowance for impairment losses | (648) | - | - |
| Total Acceptances receivable | 661,138 | 687,759 | -3.87% |
| Fixed assets - net | 5,832,815 | 5,906,523 | -1.25% |
| Other assets - net | | | |
| Related Parties | 149,558 | 6,690 | 2,135.55% |
| Third Parties | 3,347,409 | 2,581,621 | 29.66% |
| Total Assets | 112,202,653 | 100,803,831 | 11.31% |
| | | | |

Total Assets

At the end of 2020, Bank Mega total assets reached Rp112,20 trillion, grew 11,31% compared to Rp100,80 trillion in the same period of 2019, The increase in assets was mainly contributed by the increase of Securities purchased under agreement to resell, current accounts in other banks, securities and other assets of third parties,

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents position at the end of 2020 reached Rp969,42 billion, This is lower than the end of 2019 position of Rp1,12 trillion, The decrease of total cash and cash flows at the end of 2020 was due to the

decrease of current accounts with Bank Indonesia and placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks with a maturity period of 3 months,

Securities

Total securities owned by the bank derives from securities from third parties, At the end of 2020 total securities reached Rp27,57 trillion, increased by 30,45% from Rp21,13 trillion in 2019, These securities consisted of corporate bonds, negotiable certificates of deposits, Indonesian Retail Bonds, Indonesian Government Bonds, Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), Republican Bonds Indonesia, Bank Indonesia Deposit Certificates (SDBI) and import/export bills,

Loans

Bank Mega provided loans that consisted of loans to related parties and third parties, Loans to third parties decreased by 9,10% from Rp52,75 trillion in 2019 to Rp47,84 trillion, The decrease was due to weak demand of lending requests, While loans to related parties increased from Rp273,96 billion to Rp646,07 billion,

Fixed Assets

Bank Mega's net fixed assets decreased by 1,25% from Rp5,91 trillion in 2019 to Rp5,83 trillion in 2020, During 2020, the fixed assets accumulated depreciation reached Rp1,68 trillion, Bank Mega's fixed assets in 2020 consisted

LIABILITIES

In Million Rupiah

of buildings, office equipment and furniture and fixtures, vehicles and building improvements,

Other Assets

Other assets are consisted of other related party assets and other third party assets, The value of other related party assets significantly increased by 2,135,55% from Rp6,69 billion in 2019 to Rp149,56 billion, While other third party assets value increased by 29,66% from Rp2,58 trillion in 2019 to Rp3,35 trillion in 2020, Other assets consist of immaterial assets that cannot be classified in other posts,

| Description | 2020 | 2019 | Growth |
|--|------------|------------|---------|
| Obligations due immediately | 304,097 | 282,613 | 7.60% |
| Deposits from customers | | | |
| Current accounts | | | |
| Related Parties | 900,079 | 1,292,243 | -30.35% |
| Third Parties | 7,613,413 | 4,216,166 | 80.58% |
| Saving deposits | | | |
| Related Parties | 77,193 | 101,619 | -24.04% |
| Third Parties | 13,672,562 | 12,402,693 | 10.24% |
| Time deposits | | | |
| Related Parties | 2,464,715 | 960,495 | 156.61% |
| Third Parties | 54,458,340 | 53,816,958 | 1.19% |
| Deposits from other banks | | | |
| Related Parties | 3,112 | 36,655 | -91.51% |
| Third Parties | 1,949,091 | 6,124,443 | -68.18% |
| Securities sold under repurchased agreements | 10,663,223 | 3,934,495 | 171.02% |
| Derivatives payable from third parties | 47,150 | 37,469 | 25.84% |
| Income tax payable | 19,469 | 71,439 | -72.75% |
| Fund borrowings | 281,000 | - | - |
| Acceptances payable | 661,786 | 687,759 | -3.78% |
| Deferred tax liabilities - net | 256,832 | 57,988 | 342.91% |
| Post-employment benefits liability | 196,922 | 282,558 | -30.31% |
| Subordinated bonds - net | | | |
| Related Parties | 50,000 | - | - |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | | | |
| Related Parties | 11,293 | 4,009 | 181.69% |
| Third Parties | 364,226 | 952,791 | -61.77% |
| Total Liabilities | 93,994,503 | 85,262,393 | 10.24% |
| | | | |

Total Liabilities

Bank Mega total liabilities in 2020 was Rp93,99 trillion, increased by 10,24% from Rp85,26 trillion in 2019, The increase was driven by increased customer deposits, mainly in time deposits and third party savings, and Securities sold under repurchased agreements,

Deposits from Customers

The total value of Bank Mega customer deposits increased by 8,79% from Rp72,79 trillion in 2019 to Rp79,19 trillion in 2020, The increase in deposits was driven by an increase in current accounts, saving deposits, and time deposits of 54,55%, 9,96%, and 3,92%, respectively,

The deposits composition is still dominated by time deposits with a share of 71,89%, followed by savings with a share of 17,36% and current accounts with a share of 10,75%, Although the time deposits remained dominant, the percentage was decreased compared to previous year, as in line with Bank Mega's policy to increase low cost funds,

Deposits from Other Banks

Deposits of other banks in 2020 was Rp1,95 trillion, a decrease of 68,31% from Rp6,16 trillion in 2019, Deposits from Other Banks are mostly deposits from other third-party banks with a a share of 99,84%, While the balance of 0,16% was deposits from other related parties,

Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Total accrued expenses and other liabilities was Rp375,52 billion, decreased by 60,75% from Rp956,80 billion

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

In Million Rupiah

in 2019, The components were consisted of related parties at Rp11,29 billion and third parties of Rp364,23 billion, Accrued expenses and other liabilities include the obligation to purchase securities, debt interest, security deposits, and accrued expenses,

Derivative Liabilities

The value of derivative liability is the value of third party derivative liabilities, In 2020, the amount reached Rp47,15 billion, an increase of 25,84% compared to Rp37,47 billion in 2019,

Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreement

Securities sold under repurchase agreement is classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, The securities consist of Bonds, Government Bonds, and Bank Indonesia Deposit certificates, In 2020, the value reached Rp10,66 trillion, increased by 171,02% from Rp3,93 trillion in 2019,

Post-Employment Benefits Liabilities

Bank Mega reserved post-employment benefits in accordance with the Bank Regulations and minimum requirements of Labor Law No, 13/2003, In 2020, the value of post-employment benefits liabilities reached Rp196,92 billion, a decrease of 30,31% from Rp282,56 billion in 2019,

Tax Payable

Tax payable in 2020 reached Rp19,47 billion, a decrease of 72,75% from Rp71,44 billion in 2019, Tax payable is income tax payable of Article 29,

| Description | 2020 | 2019 | Growth |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Interest Income | 8,046,281 | 7,454,236 | 7.94% |
| Interest Expense | (4,132,838) | (3,870,709) | 6.77% |
| Net Interest Income | 3,913,443 | 3,583,527 | 9.21% |
| Other Operating Income | | | |
| Fees and Commissions | 1,617,722 | 1,922,179 | -15.84% |
| Gain on sale of securities | 959,580 | 268,381 | 257.54% |
| Gain on foreign exchange transactions net | 329,857 | 104,717 | 215.00% |
| Gain (Loss) from the changes in fair value of financial instruments - net | 6,486 | 13,705 | -52.67% |

In Million Rupiah

| Description | 2020 | 2019 | Growth |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Others | 5,697 | 7,618 | -25.22% |
| Total other operating income | 2,919,342 | 2,316,600 | 26.02% |
| Other Operating Expenses | | | |
| Fees and Commissions | (9,883) | (9,386) | 5.30% |
| Provision for impairment losses on financial assets and nonfinancial assets - net | (114,855) | (176,933) | -35.09% |
| General and administrative expenses | (1,703,998) | (1,927,034) | -11.57% |
| Salary expenses and other allowances | (1,268,792) | (1,310,680) | -3.20% |
| Net operating income | 3,735,257 | 2,476,094 | 50.85% |
| Non operating income (expenses) - net | (20,204) | 32,317 | -162.52% |
| Income before Tax Expense | 3,715,053 | 2,508,411 | 48.10% |
| Net Tax | (706,742) | (505,678) | 39.76% |
| Income for the Year | 3,008,311 | 2,002,733 | 50.21% |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| Revaluation surplus of fixed assets - net | 3,607 | (42,199) | -108.55% |
| Unrealized gains (loss) from changes in fair values of available-for-sale in securities | 909,684 | 597,881 | 52.15% |
| Comprehensive income for the year | 3,921,602 | 2,558,415 | 53.28% |
| Basic earnings per share | 432 | 288 | 50.21% |

Interest Income

Interest income increased by 7,94% from Rp7,45 trillion in 2019 to Rp8,05 trillion in 2020, Interest income was obtained from loans, securities and placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks,

Interest Expense

In 2020, interest expense increased by 6,77% from Rp3,87 trillion in 2019 to Rp4,13 trillion, Interest expense arises from customer deposits, namely Time Deposits, Savings and Current Accounts, deposits of other banks, and other financing costs, The highest increase in interest expense was contributed by time deposits amounted to Rp3,14 trillion,

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is derived from interest income less interest expense, In 2019, Bank Mega recorded a net interest income of Rp3,91 trillion, rose by 9,21% compared to Rp3,58 trillion of 2019,

Profit Before Tax

In 2020 profit before tax increased by 48,10% from Rp2,51 trillion in 2019 to Rp3,72 trillion in 2020, The increase of profit was contributed from the increase of interest income and other operating income,

Profit After Tax

In 2020, Bank Mega recorded profit after tax of Rp3,01 trillion, increased by 50,21% compared to Rp2,00 trillion in 2019, This value is obtained after profit less tax expense of Rp706,74 billion,

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is calculated by reducing net revaluation surplus of fixed assets and addition of unrealized profits from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities, In 2020, comprehensive income for the year reached Rp3,92 trillion, an increase of 53,28% from Rp2,56 trillion in 2019,

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year available to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, In 2020, earnings per share was recorded at Rp432, an increase of 50,21% from Rp288 in 2019, The increase of basic earnings per share was due to an increase of profit for the year,

EQUITY

In Million Rupiah

| Description | 2020 | 2019 | Growth |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Share capital | 3,481,888 | 3,481,888 | 0.00% |
| Additional paid-in capital | 2,048,761 | 2,048,761 | 0.00% |
| General reserve | 4,344,351 | 3,664,675 | 18.55% |
| Retained earnings | 1,576 | 1,543 | 2.14% |
| Other comprehensive income | 8,331,574 | 6,344,571 | 31.32% |
| Total equity | 18,208,150 | 15,541,438 | 17.16% |
| Total liabilities and equity | 112,202,653 | 100,803,831 | 11.31% |

Equity

Bank Mega total equity in 2020 increased by 17,16% from Rp15,54 trillion in 2019 to Rp18,21 trillion, The increase of equity was contributed from the increase of

retained earnings by 31,32% from Rp6,34 trillion in 2019 to Rp8,33 trillion, The increase of retained earnings was obtained from a profit increase of 50,21%,

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In Million Rupiah

| Description | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities | (545,449) | 3,649,734 |
| Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities | (4,932,652) | 3,147,712 |
| Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities | (670,350) | (799,650) |
| Increase (decrease) in net cash and cash equivalents | (6,148,451) | 5,997,796 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 13,839,608 | 7,841,812 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 7,691,157 | 13,839,608 |

Statement of Cash Flows

Total consolidated cash and cash equivalents as of the end of 2020 reached Rp7,69 trillion, The balance of cash and cash equivalents was contributed by Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks with a maturity period of 3 months at Rp3,93 trillion and current accounts with Bank Indonesia of Rp2,19 trillion,

Additionally, current accounts with other banks was posted at Rp595,91 billion,

Net Cash Flows from Operating activities

From operating activities, cash receipts were derived from interest receipts, fees and commissions, and other operating income, receipts from sale of foreclosed assets, receipts from written off loans, deposits from customers, and deposits from other banks, While cash outflows were derived from non-operating expenses, interest payments and other financing, other operating expenses, tax payments, placements with BI and other banks, securities purchases, loans, and obligations due immediately, Net cash used in operating activities in 2020 reached Rp545,45 billion,

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Total net cash used in investing activities was Rp4,93 trillion which contributed from proceeds from sales and maturities of securities available for sale amounted to Rp24,01 trillion, and proceeds from sales of fixed assets of Rp5, 69 billion, While cash out was used to purchase fixed assets at Rp91,20 billion, and acquisition of securities available for sale at Rp28,86 trillion,

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

In 2020, cash flow for financing activities was recorded at IDR 670,35 billion, Cash flows from financing activities is only used for cash dividend payments, In 2020, a dividend payment of Rp1,00 trillion was made, Bank Mega also received loans of Rp281 billion and subordinated bonds of Rp50 billion,

Increase/Decrease of Cash Flows

At the end of 2020, total cash and cash equivalents reached Rp7,69 trillion, lower compared to Rp13,84 trillion at the end of 2019, The decrease was influenced by the used of net cash used in operating activities at Rp545,45 billion and net cash used in investing activities of Rp4,93 trillion,,

SOLVENCY AND COLLECTABILITY

Solvency

Bank Mega's ability to pay debts or meet its obligations is measured through several ratios, including liquidity ratio, solvency ratio and earnings ratio, On liquidity, the Bank has in place the liquidity measure tools, In 2020, the liquidity ratio is reflected in the Bank's Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) that reached 60,04% or decreased compared to 69,67% in 2019, Solvency ratio can be seen from the Capital Adequacy Ratio, In 2020, Bank Mega CAR was at 31,04% which is within the regulation requirements, Capital adequacy is needed to meet credit risk, market risk and operational risk, Likewise, the earnings ratio consists of ROA and ROE, where, in 2020, the ROA was 3,64%, increased compared to 2,90% in 2019, ROE was at 19,42%, a significant increase compared to 14,85% in 2019,

Receivables Collectability

Collectability of receivables can be measured from the ratio of Non-Performing Loans (NPL), In 2020, the gross NPL ratio reached 1,39%, and net NPL ratio at 1,07% or below the regulatory rules of 5%, For non-performing loans, the Bank undertakes loan restructuring which includes modification of credit terms, or conversion of credit to shares or other financial instruments,

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Management uses the capital ratio in order to monitor the amount of capital and the capital ratio follows the standards, In 2020, Bank Mega's capital ratio reached 31,04% or above the regulatory minimum requirements, This means Bank Mega has adequate ability to advance its business developments,

Capital Policy

The purpose of Bank Mega in the Bank's capital management is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and maintain investors, depositors, customers and market confidence, The Bank considers factors such as optimal capital returns to shareholders, maintaining a balance between higher profits and gearing ratios and the security afforded by a sound capital position,

MATERIAL COMMITMENTS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL GOODS

Throughout 2020, there were no material commitments for capital investment,

2020 TARGET AND REALIZATION

| Description | Bank Business Plan | Actual | Achievements | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Description | December 2020 | December 2020 | Achievements | |
| Assets | 104.26 | 112.20 | 107.62% | |
| Credit | 53.29 | 48.49 | 90.99% | |
| Third Party Funds | 75.20 | 79.19 | 105.31% | |
| - Current Accounts | 6.20 | 8.52 | 137.42% | |
| - Saving | 13.50 | 13.75 | 101.85% | |
| - Savings Deposit | 55.50 | 56.92 | 102.56% | |
| PBT | 2.73 | 3.72 | 136.26% | |
| PAT | 2.21 | 3.00 | 135.75% | |

(In trillion Rupiah)

MATERIAL INFORMATION AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Throughout 2020, there were no material information and facts that occurred past the date of the accountant's report,

BUSINESS PROSPECT

The economics growth in 2021 will be improving compared to the previous year, However, the growth will remain clouded by uncertainty due to health risks impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic,

The improved growth is indicated at 5% target followed by lower trend of banking interest rate benchmark and increase of inflation including the continuation of fiscal stimuli and monetary by the Government,

Positive economic growth and the increase of people's purchasing power will render good business prospect for the banking industry,

Bank Mega is aimed and committed to achieve the targets as budgeted while remain taking into accounts the inherent risks and managing it in accordance to governance and risk management best practices,

Bank Mega strives to improve its intermediary roles by improving a selective lending disbursement, To maintain good credit quality, lending will be prioritized toward Corporate and Direct Channel segments, Bank Mega will be focusing on Lending to SOEs guaranteed by the government, major conglomerations, and financing partners under the flagship of credible conglomerate group, The Bank will also optimize its credit fees,

Going forward, Bank Mega continues to develop digital transformation to deliver more convenience and comfort for customer transactions,

MARKETING ASPECTS

Bank Mega always anticipates the changing trend of society and customer behaviours in meeting the needs toward banking products and services,

The Bank will focus on marketing through digital platforms of its own group or through collaborations with other parties, The offline product and services branding is also carried out to improve brand awareness,

Corporate loans will be focusing on syndicated loans and SOEs of good reputations and corporations under major conglomerate group,

For commercial retail loans, Bank Mega will be focusing on new borrowers' acquisition that meet the bank's criteria; focusing on proper industry and loan structure, disbursement in big cities, collaboration of Business centre and Network; and improving good relations with debtors,

In indirect channel segment, the Bank will continue its expansion on new partners especially the business under major conglomerate group, as well as synergizing with CT Corp business group,

Bank Mega will continue to develop digital technology innovations by enriching features in its existing digital platform and continue the existing MILA (Mega Intelligent Assistant) services, Bank Mega also offers transaction convenience with the use of QRIS via its Mobile Banking, namely M-Smile,

Backed by its digital services, Bank Mega confident to be able to increase fee based income, Moreover, Bank Mega optimizes its trade finance services to increase fee income,

DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND POLICY

In the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 6 March 2020, recorded by the Deed of Notary Dharma Akhyuzi, S,H,, No, 07, the shareholders agreed to the distribution of cash dividends amounted to Rp1,001,350 million as well as to set a general reserve fund of Rp33 million to meet the provisions of Article 70 of the Limited Liability Company Law,

ESOP/MSOP PROGRAMS

During 2020, the Company did not exercise or implement any ESOP or MSOP programs,

MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

During 2020, there were no transactions that contained conflicts of interest,

USE OF IPO FUNDS

During 2020, the Company did not conduct an IPO and there was no use of IPO funds in the context of business development,

AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS

In conducting business activities, the Bank conducted transactions with related parties fairly and in accordance with the provisions of IFAS No, 7 on "Related Party Disclosures",

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,

INVESTMENT, EXPANSION AND DIVESTMENT WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

During 2020, Bank Mega did not execute any investments, expansions and divestments involving conflicts of interest,

REGULATORY CHANGES

There are no changes in laws and regulations that have a significant effect on the Company throughout 2020,

APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES

On 1 January 2020, the Bank adopted new and revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISFAS") that are mandatory for application from that date, Changes to the Bank's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards and interpretations,

The Bank has adopted the requirements of SFAS 71: FinancialInstrumentsstarting1January2020, Classification and measurement, and impairment requirements for financial assets, are applied retrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the initial implementation date, As permitted by SFAS No, 71, the Bank does not restate the comparative period,

The Bank has also adopted SFAS No, 73: Leases from January 1, 2020, Identification and measurement of the asset's rights and lease liabilities are applied on a modified retrospective basis without a restatement for comparative period,

Impact of the adoption of SFAS No, 71: Financial Instruments and SFAS No, 73: Leases on 1 January 2020 is disclosed in Note 49,

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation did not result in substantial changes to Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial periods:

- SFAS No, 72: "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"
- Amendments of SFAS No,1: Presentation of Financial Statements
- Amendment of SFAS No, 25: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors
- Adjustment of 2019 SFAS No, 1: Presentation of Financial Statements
- Revised 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting,

BUSINESS CONTINUATION INFORMATION

Bank Mega management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future, Furthermore, Bank Mega is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, On the operational aspect, Bank Mega has developed 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 critical resource of the Bank 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,

The Bank has implemented Risk Event Database (RED) effectively, RED is a tool to maintain and record operational risk events as well as to manage any "loss events and near miss" for management attention, RED is also used as preparation for assessment on Operational Risk Capital Charge according to Advanced Measurement Approach method, RED is used as preparation for assessment on Operational Risk Capital Charge according to Advanced Measurement Approach Measurement Approach method, RED is used as preparation for assessment on Operational Risk Capital Charge according to Advanced Measurement Approach method,

On economy aspect, the Covid-19 outbreak has caused global and domestic economic slowdown, which in turn affected the operations of the Bank, its customers and vendors, While disruption is expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the extent of the impact on the Bank's operations and financial performance, The extent of such impact will depend on certain future development which cannot be predicted at this moment, including the duration of the spread of the outbreak, economic and social measures that are being taken by the government authorities to handle Covid-19 threat, and the impact of such factors to the Bank's employees, customers and vendors, To that end, Bank Mega is closely monitoring it's operations, liquidity and resources, and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of this unprecedented situation,

Management Discussion & Analysis

Digital Transformation



Bank Mega offers transaction convenience with the use of QRIS via its Mobile Banking, namely M-Smile The Indonesian economy in general and the banking industry in particular encountered significant challenges throughout 2020 due to the pandemic throughout the year. Face-to-face interactions between customers and banks are severely restricted, thus encouraging more access to digital platform services. Bank Mega carried out various initiatives to accelerate the digitization process to improve internal performance and digital service capacity for customers.

Bank Mega's Information Technology System development is carried out to enrich the existing features of the digital channels. Customers can use various features to support their activities by adding the types of payment and purchase transactions, information on the customer's positions and transaction movements, and digital combine statements. Customers can also carry out the onboarding process both at branches and through the mobile application to provide high flexibility for the public if they become Bank Mega customers.

Bank Mega has also implemented a payment transaction feature using the Quick Response Indonesian Standard (QRIS) code at various merchants supported by the ability of customers to conduct transactions using the Merchant Present Mode (MPM) and Customer Present Mode (CPM) methods. In addition, customers can also upload a Quick Response (QR) code from a file or photo gallery on the device without meeting the merchant face to face.

Digital Transformation

Bank Mega also conducts periodic reviews to improve the availability of system services, system reliability, and security systems in support of features and services hence the customers can solve the difficulties and challenges in information technology systems and processes.

The following are some of the activities conducted to support the Digital Banking Transformation at Bank Mega:

 Improved Customer Service in Bank Mega Digital Channels

Bank Mega offers easy transactions using QRIS through the Bank Mega Mobile Banking application, namely M-Smile. Bank Mega is actively involved in the working group for QRIS preparation and socialization and implementation in the field to support the acceleration of the digital economy.

In addition, there are additional features on M-Smile for easier access, such as time deposits account opening, card blocking, PIN setting up, transaction scheduling, as well as card delivery tracking. Customers can also make foreign exchange transactions, share bill transactions (split bill feature), and send greeting cards with a number of funds which can be informed via chat media or a link that can be accessed by the recipient of funds (kirim-kirim feature).

Bank Mega also continues to increase the dissemination of MILA (Mega Intelligent Assistant) to its loyal customers. The results are quite encouraging, in 2020, in average there were 8,699 users who interacted with Mila with an average of 39,469 questions monthly. In terms of questions, Mila's service was able to answer as many as 87% of the total questions. This indicates Mila's good performance.

Bank Mega will continue to improve Mila's performance in providing information to customers by developing the ability to answer questions and features regarding Bank Mega products and services. With this development, Bank Mega hopes to continue to improve the service to customers when accessing the information about Bank Mega.

- Internal Process Efficiency and Automation Bank Mega conducts continuous efforts to improve the efficiency of internal processes by the development of information technology systems with one of the solutions is automation. There are various developments carried out internally to automate various processes such as:
 - Credit onboarding process, credit card, cash line, treasury.
 - Maintenance of customer data for credit, credit card, treasury and merchant data.
 - Credit card and cash line repayment process.
 - Pre-transaction processing for bank note transactions, cash withdrawals and deposits between branches.
 - Process transactions for payment transactions, credit card refunds, Letters of Credit (L/C) and Prime Lending Rates (SKBDN).
 - Post-transaction processing for payment transactions, settlement, reconciliation and reporting.
 - Process support for forecast activities and scheduler agents, budgeting, procurement and distribution of goods and services, tax payments, insurance policies and vouchers.

Bank Mega collaborates with PT IDStar Cipta Teknologi to become one of the national banks that supports the ICStar Hackathon. This provides students the opportunity to gain knowledge of automation. The information system uses the Robotic Process Automation (RPA) solution to then apply it to various cases in the financial industry guided by experienced practitioners in their respective fields. With this event, Bank Mega supported the collaboration between educational institutions and banking industry to create a quality information technology workforce while at the same time increasing process efficiency through solutions that can be implemented in real life. Management Discussion & Analysis

Information Technology

The Information Technology System Development at Bank Mega is conducted by upgrading the features within the available digital channels to enhance customer service. Bank Mega also performs regular review to make more services available in the system, improve system reliability, and enhance cyber security to support features and services.



Bank Mega continues to enhance Information Technology System by upgrading the features within the available digital channels. This development enables the customer to use various features for their activities, such as the types of payment transactions and purchase, information on transaction position and mutation, as well as digital combine statements. Bank Mega also carried out other innovations such as introducing payment transaction feature using Quick Response Indonesian Standard (QRIS) code in various merchants, supported with customer transaction ability using Merchant Present Mode (MPM) and Customer Present Mode (CPM) methods. Moreover, customer also can save the QR code in their gadgets for virtual transaction with merchants.

Information Technology

To enhance the availability of system services, system reliability, and cyber security in supporting its features and services, Bank Mega carries out periodical review. This review will enable the Bank to manage any obstacles and challenges in both the information technology systems and processes.

During 2020, the Operations & Information Technology Directorate has completed 622 technology portfolios to support operations efficiency and business development of the Bank.

The following are several information technology system development activities performed by Bank Mega:

Customer Service Enhancement in Digital Channels

Bank Mega provides transaction convenience with QRIS through its Mobile Banking apps, M-Smile. Moreover, M-Smile has been expanded with new features that provide customer convenience access such as registration of new credit card and supplement, account opening of time deposits, card blocking, PIN arrangement, and scheduled transaction arrangement, including card delivery tracking.

The new features for customer also included foreign currency transaction, split bill feature, and greeting cards service as well as funds information through chat media or link that can be accessed by the recipients (kirim-kirim feature).

Moreover, Bank Mega also continue to provides Mila (Mega Intelligent Assistant) services of ChatBot bases integrated with several social media, such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram dan Line. During 2020, monthly average users interacted in Mila reached 8,699 customers with total average questions received monthly at 39,469 questions. Mila also delivered good performance, as shown by average capability in answering questions at 87% from total questions received monthly. Going forward, Bank Mega will continue to improve Mila performance by providing information to customer through its ability in answering questions and Bank Mega products and services features. As such, Bank Mega expects to continue improving customer services in accessing information regarding Bank Mega.

Credit Card Customers can access Mobile Apps services, namely M-Smile. The facility provides features for customer to view status, usage, new transactions, last 3 months billing, as well as online transaction requests such as periodical billing payments (Mega bill), changing of transaction to instalment (MegaPay), insurance application (Credit Shields), top up credit limit application, and others.

Process Efficiency and Automatization

Bank Mega always made continuous efforts to improve the efficiency in its internal processes through the development of information technology, in which one of the solutions are carried out through automation. Various developments are conducted internally for process automation. In addition, Bank Mega also carries out continuous efforts in developing robotics automation devices to study human behavior in every activity, specifically related to Bank Mega daily operations.

Wealth Management System

To reduce the manual workloads and provide comprehensive customer services, Bank Mega has developed wealth management system. Currently the wealth management products and services portfolio, such as mutual funds, retail bonds, and bancassurance have been integrated in one system for comprehensive transactions.



Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) rose by

31,04%

from 23,68% in the previous period



Net NPL at **1.07%**

or decreased compared to 2.25% in September 2019 Bank Mega aligns business development with the improvement of GCG to support the sustainability of the Bank and to maintain the shareholders' trust, as well as to provide benefit to other stakeholders in achieving the Bank vission and mission

Corporate Governance Rp Rp Rp Rp

GCG LEGAL REFERENCES

The implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) at Bank Mega refers to:

- 1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40 Year 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
- 2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.10 Year 1998 on amendment to Law No. 7 of 1992 on Banking;
- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks;
- Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 13/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks;
- Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 dated November 17, 2015 on the Governance Guideline of Public Companies;
- Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 21/SEOJK.04/2015 dated 16 November 2015 regarding the Implementation Governance Guidelines of Public Companies;
- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 17/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 on the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomeration;
- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 18/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 on the Implementation of Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomeration.

Bank Mega also refers to the GCG implementation guideline and internal policy as follows:

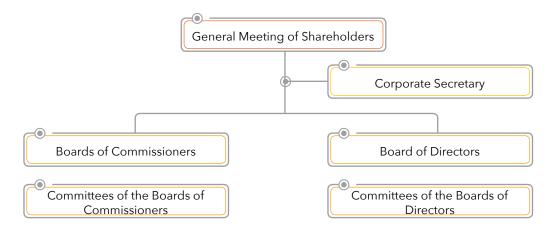
- 1. Articles of Association of the Company;
- Principles of Corporate Governance as developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
- GCG Guidelines for Indonesian Banking developed by the National Committee on Governance Policy (KNKG);
- 4. ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard;
- 5. Principles for Enhancing Corporate Governance issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Bank Mega establishes GCG Structures, which consist of the General Meeting of Shareholders ("GMS"), the Board of Commissioners and the Directors, based on the Articles of Association and prevailing regulations.

Bank Mega also has the committees to assist the functions as well as implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Directors in managing the Bank.

The structure of GCG Bank Mega is illustrated below:



- 1. The Bank has adequate numbers and competencies of the Board of Commissioners and The Directors in accordance with the complexity of the Bank's business. The appointment of Commissioners and Directors is carried out by taking into consideration the recommendation of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
- The composition of the Independent Commissioner has fulfilled the minimum requirement of 50% according to POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.
- 3. The Bank has established the Internal Audit Unit, Compliance Unit, Risk Management Unit, Anti Money Laundering Unit, Anti Fraud Strategy Unit, which are independent from the Operating Units and Business Units, which subsequently are able to implement its functions independently and supported by competent human resources with appropriate duties and responsibilities, job description and charter according to the Bank's organization structure.
- 4. The Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee has been established under the Board of Commissioners to assist in their duties and responsibilities. Meanwhile, the Board of Directors has established several executive committees to assist in their duties and responsibilities, including: Risk Management Committee, ALCO, Information Technology Committee, Credit Policy Committee, HR Committee, and Product Committee.
- 5. Procurement and update of policies and procedures adjusted with the regulations of Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia as well as the prevailing laws and regulations. The policies and procedures are transparently implemented to all employees both through direct socialization of media publication that are accessible by all employees.
- 6. Adequate management information system that facilitate the Bank in attaining accurate and timely data for decision making and/or reporting to any parties stipulated under regulatory.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is the highest structure in the Bank's GCG that serves as a forum for shareholders to discuss and make strategic and important decisions related to the business of the Company as stipulated in the Articles of Association and prevailing regulations.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held on March 06, 2020, as stated in the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 07 dated March 06, 2020 with the following agenda:

- Approval and Ratification of the Company's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending 31 December 2019 which consists of the Company's Management Report, the Company's Financial Report and the Supervisory Report of the Company's Board of Commissioners.
- Determination of the Use of Net Profit for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2019.
- Sustainable Finance Action Plans Report
- Appointment of a Public Accountant Firm that will conduct the audit of the Company's financial statements for Fiscal Year 2020.
- Determination of honorarium and other benefits for the Board of Commissioners and Directors for 2020.
- Approval of the Company's Recovery Plan.
- Change of the Company's Articles of Association.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

In the implementation of the Company's organization structure, the Board of Commissioners has the authority functions in implementing oversight on the Company's management by the Directors. The supervisory of the Board of Commissioners is carried out through advisory to the Board of Directors with due regards to the laws and Articles of Association.

Legal References

- 1. Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding the Limited Liability Companies.
- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 33/ POJK.04/2014 regarding the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.

- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks
- c. Has never been convicted because of crimes that harmed the state's financial and/or related to financial sector;

Board of Commissioners' Structure, Composition, and Appointment

| News | Desition | Effective of Appointment | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Name | Position | Effective Date | AGMS/EGMS | |
| Chairul Tanjung | President Commisisoner | 4 June 2018 | 15 November 2017 | |
| Yungky Setiawan | Vice President Commisisoner | 28 February 2018 | 28 February 2018 | |
| Achjadi Ranuwisastra | Independent Commisisoner | 24 March 2006 | 24 March 2006 | |
| Lambock V Nahattands | Independent Commisisoner | 18 December 2015 | 7 May 2015 | |
| Aviliani | Independent Commisisoner | 4 June 2018 | 28 February 2018 | |

The Board of Commissioner members' number, structure, composition, integrity and competence are in accordance with the Bank's business activities, and have fulfilled the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations, including:

- 1. The number of Commissioners does not exceed the number of Directors.
- 2. The number of Independent Commissioners is more than 50% of the Board of Commissioners.
- 3. All Commissioners are domiciled in Indonesia.
- 4. The replacement and/or appointment of the Commissioners has taken into account the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's recommendations, and obtained the GMS.
- 5. All the Board of Commissioners members have adequate competence in supporting their position's duties and responsibilities.
- 6. All the Board of Commissioners's members have passed the Fit & Proper Test and have obtained an Approval Letter from the Financial Services Authority and or Bank Indonesia.
- Except for the President Commissioner who is the ultimate shareholder, the other Commissioners, either individually or collectively, do not own shares which amounted to 5% (five percent) or more at Bank Mega or at other banks and companies domestically and abroad.

Appointment Criteria

- 1. Proficient in doing legal capacity;
- 2. During 5 (five) years prior to the appointment:
 - a. Has never been declared bankrupt;
 - Has never been a member of the Board of Directors and/or a member of the Board of Commissioners that is declared guilty causing a company to bankruptcy;

- 3. Has never been a member of the Directors and/or a member of the Board of Commissioners 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 Directors and/ or member of the Board of Commissioners is not accepted by the GMS or do not give any accountability as a member of the Board of Directors and/or a member of the Board of Commissioners to the GMS; and
 - c. Caused a company which has a liscense, approval, or registered to Financial Services Authority to not fulfill the requirement to submit annual reports and/or financial statements to the Financial Services Authority.
- 4. Have a commitment to follow the laws and regulations; and
- 5. Have knowledge and/or expertise in the field that is required by the company

Dismissal of the Board of Commissioners Members The terms of office of a member of the Board of Commissioners ends when a member is:

- 1. Passed away
- 2. No longer fulfilling requirements as the Board of Commissioners.
- Voluntary resignation The GMS has the authority to dismiss members of the Board of Commissioners by stating the reasons.

Independence and Concurrent Positions

Independence

All members of the Board of Commissioners do not have mutual ownership, management, financial and family relationships with other members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Controlling Shareholders, except for the President Commissioner who is the ultimate shareholder of Bank Mega.

The Independent Commissioner has fulfilled the provisions related to independence, and has signed a Statement Letter regarding independence and share ownership.

Concurrent Positions

During 2020, the concurrent positions held by the Board of Commissioners' members of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk are as follows:

| Name | Position | Concurrent Position | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Chairul Tanjung | President Commissioner | President Commisisoner in CT Corpora Group companies: a) PT. CT Corpora b) PT. Para Rekan Investama c) PT. Mega Corpora d) PT. Trans Corpora dan e) PT. Trans Airways | | |
| Yungky Setiawan | Vice President Commissioner | President Commisisoner in CT Corpora Group companies: a) PT. Trans Retail Indonesia, b) PT. Metro Outlet Indonesia c) PT. Trans Fashion Indonesia d) PT. Trans Food Oriental e) PT. Trans Retail f) PT. Trans Rasa Nippon g) PT. Trans Rasa Oriental h) PT. Alfa Retailindo i) PT. Trans Rasa Bali, j) PT. Trans Pizza Resto, Commisisoner in CT Corpora Group companies: a) PT. Sistem Pembayaran Digital b) PT. Metropolitan Retailmart | | |
| Lambock V Nahattands | Independent Commissioner | Special Staff of the Coordinating Minister for Law and Legislation at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia. | | |
| Aviliani | Independent Commissioner | Independent Commissioner of PT. Lintas Artha (a Non Financial Institution company that are external of business group) Lecturer, Perbanas Institute Jakarta Chairman of the Risk Oversight Committee, PT Bank Mega, Tbk. | | |
| Achjadi Ranuwisatra | Independent Commissioner | Chairman of Committees in PT Bank Mega Tbk: The Audit Committee The Remuneration and Nomination Committee The Integrated Governance Committee | | |

The concurrent positions held by Chairul Tanjung and Yungky Setiawan are carried out in the context of conducting the supervisory function of the company in the business group as stated in the assignment letter from the controlling shareholder (ultimate shareholders).

The concurrent positions of Lambock V Nahattands dan Aviliani as stated above does not violates the provision of concurrent position as stated in the article 28 and 46 POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks

Based on POJK No.18/POJK.03/2014 dated 19 November 2014 regarding the Implementation of the Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomerates, Achjadi Ranuwisastra serving as the Chairman of the Integrated Governance Committee was not regarded as concurrent position.

Duties and Reponsibilities of the Board of Commissioners in 2020

- 1. To carry out oversight duties on the Bank's management by the Directors, evaluate and approve the annual budget and work plan.
- 2. To approve the Risk Management Policy and ensuring that the implementation of risk management is adequate in accordance with the Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Strategy.
- 3. To decide on the proposal of the Directors related to business transactions or activities exceeding the Directors authority.
- 4. The Board of Commissioners also conducts coaching and development in order to maintain Bank Mega business plan with due observance to prudential principles and good corporate governance.
- 5. 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.
- 6. To ensure that the Directors has followed up the audit findings and recommendations from the Internal Audit Unit, External Auditors, Bank Indonesia oversight results and Financial Services Authority (OJK) as well as oversight results from other authorities.

- 7. To evaluate the Bank's Compliance Function implementation, at the second semester of 2019 and first semester of 2020 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.
- 8. To enhance compliance and anti fraud culture in all organization elements.
- 9. On the Integrated Governance implementation, the Commissioners has also conducted oversight on the Directors' duties and responsibilities in the implementation of Integrated Governance.

Performance Assessment of the Committees Under the Board of Commissioners

In performing its oversight duties, the Board of Commissioners may establish Committees that directly responsible to the Board of Commissioners.

As of 31 December 2020, there are 3 (three) Committees under the Board of Commissioners, namely the Audit Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Risk Oversight Committee. The committees have their respective duties and responsibilities, as described in the Committee Under the Board of Commissioners section in this Annual Report.

In general, the Board of Commissioners considers that all Committees have performed their duties properly in accordance with GCG principles and the Company's objective. This assessment is undertaken based on the report on the implementation of duties and responsibilities which is submitted by each Committee.

| No | Trainings Titles | les Trainings Titles | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. | Yungky Setiawan E-Learning AML CTF | | | |
| | | CEO Forum of Perbanas Members Banks - Banking Industry Outlook 2021: Changing of Banking Ecosystems, Pandemic Challenges and Respond on Policies | | |
| 2. | Achjadi Ranuwisastra | Socialization and Dissemination of Regulation and Policies to Indonesia Capital Market Industry Communities (Online) | | |
| | | Webinar CEO Mentoring: Maintaining Company's Reputation and Growth in the Pandemic Era | | |
| 3. | Aviliani | Webinar CEO Mentoring: Maintaining Company's Reputation and Growth in the Pandemic Era | | |
| | | Webinar: Cyber Security pada Industri Perbankan dengan Tema "Strengthening Industry Collaboration to Figh Cyber Threat in Banking Operation" | | |
| | | Banking Outlook 2021: Changing of Banking Ecosystems, the Challenges of Pandemic and Prospect of Policies | | |

Board of Comissioners training year 2020

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER

Based on Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 55/POJK.03/2016 the minimum number of Independent Commissioners is 50% of the total Commissioners of Bank Mega.

The number of Bank Mega's Board of Commissioners as of 31 December 2020 is three (3) members of total five (5) members of the Board of Commissioners hence had complied with the rules of the Financial Services Authority.

Independent Commissioner Criteria

The criteria for Independent Commissioners in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 13/ SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks, which are not to have financial relationship, management relationship, share ownership and/or family relationships with fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and/ or Controlling Shareholders or business relationship with Bank Mega, which may affect its ability to act independently.

All Independent Commissioners of Bank Mega have met the criteria as stated in the Statement Lettersigned by respective Independent Commissioner at the time of the appointment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Directors is the Company's organ that is collectively has the authority and responsibility to manage the Company in accordance with its purpose and objectives, and represents the Company both inside and outside the court in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Decision-making for the Company's operations and performing the Company's day-to-day business are the main responsibilities of the Directors. While each member of the Directors is entitled to make a decision based on each respective assigned duty, but the implementation of decision by each member of the Directors still remains a collective responsibility.

Legal References

- 1. Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding the Limited Liability Companies.
- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 33/POJK.04/2014 regarding the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Regulation of Financial Services Authority No. 55/ POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 on the Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks

Board Manual

The Company has in place a Board Manual as a guideline (Board Manual) in carrying out its managerial duties. The Board Manual is prepared based on the Limited Liablity Company Law, Capital Market Law, OJK Regulation, BEI Regulation and the Company's Article of Association.

The Board Manual contains among other duties, authorities, obligations, responsibilities, position ethics, Board of Directors meetings, and committees under the Board of Directors, resignation as well as concurrent positions.

The Board of Directors Structure, Composition, and Appointment

| Name | Position | Effective of A | Appointment |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Position | Effective Date | AGMS/EGMS |
| Kostaman Thayib | President Director | 16 July 2013 | 17 April 2013 |
| Martin Mulwanto | Treasury & & International Banking Director | 22 September 2014 | 27 March 2014 |
| Yuni Lastianto | Compliance & HC Director (Independent Director) | 29 August 2012 | 29 March 2012 |
| Indivara Erni | Risk Director | 22 September 2014 | 27 March 2014 |
| Madi Darmadi Lazuardi | Credit Director | 16 July 2013 | 17 April 2013 |
| Lay Diza Larentie | Consumer Banking Director | 30 December 2015 | 7 May 2015 |
| C. Guntur Triyudianto | Operations & IT Director | 12 September 2018 | 28 February 2018 |
| | | | |

The total numbers, composition, integrity, and competency of the Directors members are in accordance with the Bank's business activities, and has also met the Financial Services Authority's regulations, among others:

- 1. Total members of the Directors numbers more than 3 (three) members.
- 2. All members of the Directors are domiciled in Indonesia.
- 3. The replacement and/or appointment of the Directors has taken into account the recommendations of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and has obtained the approval of the GMS.
- 4. All members of the Directors have more than 5 (five) years of experience in banking operations as the bank's executives.
- 5. Has passed the Fit & Proper Test and have obtained the Approval Letter from the Financial Services Authority.
- 6. There are no members of the Directors, both privately and jointly, owning shares that reach 5% (five percent) or more at Bank Mega or at banks and other companies domiciled at home and abroad.
- 7. There are no members of the Directors, either alone or jointly, having shares in excess of 25% (twenty five percent) of paid-in capital in another company.
- 8. The Directors does not delegate general power to other parties that may cause in transfer of its duties and functions.
- 9. The Directors also does not use any individual and/or professional advisors as consultant.

Appointment Criteria

- 1. Proficient in doing legal capacity;
- 2. During 5 (five) years prior to the appointment:
 - a. Has never been declared bankrupt;
 - Has never been a member of the Directors and/ or a member of the Board of Commissioners that is declared guilty causing accompany to bankruptcy;
 - c. Has never been convicted because of crimes that harmed the state's financial and/or related with financial sector;
- 3. Has never been a member of the Directors and/or a member of the Board of Commissioners that while in his/her tenure:
 - a. Had a track record to not hold the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS);

- Accountability as a member of the Board of Directors and/ or member of the Board of Commissioners is not accepted by the GMS or do not provide any accountability as a member of the Directors and/or a member of the Board of Commissioners to the GMS;
- c. Caused a company which has a license agreement, or registered in the Financial Services Authority to not meet the requirement to submit the annual reports and/or financial statements to the Financial Services Authority.
- 4. Have a commitment to follow the laws and regulations; and
- 5. Have the knowledge and/or expertise in the field required by the company.

Dismissal of Members of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to the Bank's Articles of Association, the tenure of the Directors members is ended in the event of:

- 1. Passed away.
- No longer fulfilling the requirements as the Board of Directors
- 3. Voluntary resignation.

The GMS has the authority to dismiss members of the Board of Directors by stating the reasons.

Board of Directors Allocation of Duties

The Directors' duties are allocated according to their field and competence to ensure the effective implementation of duties of each of Directors' member in managing the Company. The position of the Directors, including the President Director is equal. The duty of the President Director is to coordinate the activities of the Directors.

Board of Directors Duties and Responsibilities

The Directors has carried out duties and responsibilities with due observance to the authorities regulated in the Bank's Articles of Association and fully responsible on the Bank's management implementation. Moreover, the Directors has in place the Board Manual that serves as the charter and work procedures including work ethics, time of work, and meetings of the Directors and Board of Commissioners.

The implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors are among others:

- 1. To determine the Bank's long-term, medium-term, and annual objectives and strategies.
- 2. To establish a Corporate Governance implementation policy and declare Integrity Commitment and ensure the implementation of GCG principles in every Bank's business activities at all levels and organization.
- 3. To develop strategic policy on the company management in accordance with the given authority.
- 4. To develop remuneration policy and disclose the Bank's strategic policies on employment.
- 5. To implement the principles of good governance in every business activity of the Bank at all organizational levels.
- To establish Internal Audit Unit, Compliance Unit (CGCG), Anti Fraud Strategy Unit (CFIN), Anti Money Laundering Unit (AMLA), Risk Management Unit (SKMR).
- 7. To establish an executive committee and evaluating the committee's performance at the end of each financial year.
- To follow up the findings of Internal Audit, External Auditors, and oversight results of Bank Indonesia/ Financial Services Authority and/or other regulators' oversight results.

- 9. To evaluate and monitor the Bank's prudential and compliance principles.
- 10. To make transparent the financial and non-financial conditions to Stakeholders as stipulated in applicable banking regulations and legislations.
- 11. To account for the implementation of their duties to the Board of Commissioners and shareholders through the GMS.
- 12. Organizing the annual GMS and other GMS as stipulated in the laws and regulations and the Articles of Association,

Independence and concurrent positions

Independence

All members of the Board of Directors do not have mutual ownership, management, financial and family relationships with other members of the Board of Directors, Commissioners and Controlling Shareholders.

Each member of the Board of Directors has signed a statement letter regarding independence and share ownership.

Concurrent Positions

All members of the Board of Directors do not have concurrent positions as Commissioners, Directors or Executive Officers at other banks, companies and or institutions.

| No. | Director | ector Training Attended | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | 1. Kostaman Thayib | ASPI Executive Gathering 2020 - Building a Trusted & Inclusive National Digital Payment System. | | | | |
| | | Perbanas CFO Forum - Impact of Covid-19 on Credit Restructuring According to PSAK 71 (Online) | | | | |
| | | Webinar Cyber Security: Strengthening Industry Collaboration to Fight Cyber Threat in Banking Operation | | | | |
| | | CFO Forum - Banking Update: PSAK 71 Post Implementation and Issues of Its Implementation | | | | |
| | | Visa Asia Pacific Senior Client Council: The Latest Global and Regional Developments, Payment Trends and Visa's Network of Networks Strategy | | | | |
| | | CEO Forum of Perbanas Member Bank - Banking Industry Outlook 2021: Changes in Banking Ecosystem, Challenges of Pandemic and Policy Response | | | | |
| | | CEO Networking 2020: "Building Resilience to Economic Recovery" | | | | |

Board of Director Training in 2020

| No. | Director | Director Training Attended | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 2. | Yuni Lastianto | Refreshment SMR: Risk Management & Treasury Program-Good Corporate Governance Strategies In The Banking Business | | | |
| | | Economic Outlook 2020 "Testing the Indonesian Economy in President Jokowi's 2nd Term" | | | |
| | | Macroprudential Discussion Forum for Quarter IV-2019, with the topic: Development of Financial System Stability (SSK) in Quarter IV-2019 and Projection & Challenges faced by Banks in Implementing Bank Indonesia Macroprudential Policies, especially concerning the Efforts to Promote Bank Intermediation Performance | | | |
| | | Disemination of Deposit Insurance Corporation Regulation Number 5 year 2019 concerning Reporting of Commercial Bank Customer-Based Deposit Insurance Data and PLPS Number 6 year 2019 concerning Reports of Commercial Banks Participating in Deposit Insurance | | | |
| | | Disemination of Commercial Bank Provisions | | | |
| | | PMK 64 and PMK 65 dissemination concerning interest subsidies and liquidity bailouts | | | |
| | | Dissemination of National Strategy for Corruption Prevention and Anti-Bribery Management in the Private Sector and the Assistance Plan Implementation (Online) | | | |
| | | Webinar: Identification of Crime Origins in Suspicious Financial Transaction Monitoring | | | |
| | | Webinar: Crime Profiling and Money Laundering and Terrorism Funding Vulnerability as the Impact of the Covid-19 Crisis | | | |
| | | Capital Market Disemination | | | |
| | | Submission of Issuance and Dissemination Information of Provisions Regarding Short-Term Liquidity Loans for Conventional Commercial Banks, with the agenda: Socialization of PBI PLJP and PADG PLIP | | | |
| 3. | C. Guntur Triyudianto | CTI IT Infrastructure Summit 2020 | | | |
| | | BI Flagship Webinar "Transformation of Banking Operations in the Digital Era: Resilience and Sustainability Beyond New Normal" | | | |
| 4. | Indivara Erni | Virtual Seminar: Ethics, Integrity and Governance in the Financial Industry | | | |
| | | National Banking Webinar: Facing the Global Economic Crisis | | | |
| | | CFO Forum - Banking Update: PSAK 71 Post Implementation and Issues of Its Implementation | | | |
| 5. | Madi Darmadi Lazuardi | Webinar Refreshment SMR: The Macroeconomic Factors Impact On Liquidity Risk & Ensuring Compliance In The Era Of The New Normal | | | |
| | | IBI Talks: How to Deal with Recession | | | |
| | | Virtual Training "Monitoring Restrukturisasi Kredit" | | | |
| 6. | Martin Mulwanto | BNP Paribas Global Markets APAC Conference Live Series | | | |
| | | Dissemination of the 2025 Money Market Development Blueprint (online) | | | |
| | | Webinar of Interest Rate Risk Management Through the Development of Interest Rate Derivative Instrument of Overnight Index Swap (OIS) in Indonesia. | | | |
| | | e Learning APU PPT | | | |

Performance Assessment of the Committees Under the Board of Directors

As of 31 December 2020, there are 6 (six) 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 2020 has been effective in accordance with the Company goals. This assessment is based on recommendations and reports submitted to the Board of Directors in relation to the execution of the duties of each committee

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Board of Commissioners' Performance Assessment

The Board of Commissioners' Performance Assessment is conducted once in 1 (one) year by referring to the provisions stipulated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. 014/DEKOM/XII/ 16 dated 2 December 2016 concerning Self-Assessment of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, as well as Succession in the Nomination Process of the Board of Directors; and/or Decree of the Board of Commissioners No. 005/DEKOM/III/20 dated 18 March 2020 concerning the Work Guidelines and Rules of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The assessment of the Board of Commissioners is conducted in accordance with predetermined criteria which includes duties and responsibilities in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Board of Directors Performance Assessment

The Board of Directors Performance Assessment is conducted once in 1 (one) year with reference to the provisions stipulated in the Board of Commissioners Decree No. 014/DEKOM/XII/16 dated 23 December 2016 concerning Self-Assessment of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, as well as Succession in the Nomination Process of the Board of Directors; and/or the Board of Commissioners Decree No. 005/DEKOM/III/20 dated 18 March 2020 concerning the Work Guidelines and Rules of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Directors' assessment is carried out in accordance with predetermined criteria which includes duties and responsibilities in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Self Assessment was followed by succession in the nomination process for members of the Directors. This is part of the leadership continuity preparation process by finding potential candidates for Board of Directors. In the end, the potential candidate will be nominated as a member of the Directors to the Board of Commissioners.

REMUNERATION GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of PT Bank Mega Tbk Remuneration Governance has been regulated in the Decree of the Board of Directors SK. 081/DIRBM-HCRO/18 on the First Revision of the Remuneration Governance Policy of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk. The policy was enacted from 1 January 2017 (in accordance with the POJK No. 45/ POJK.03/2015 December 23, 2015 concerning the Implementation of Governance in Providing Remuneration for Commercial Banks and SE OJK No. 40/SEO JK.03/2016 dated 26 September 2016 concerning the 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.

The Bank has established the Remuneration & Nomination Committee with membership composition in accordance with OJK regulations. The composition of the membership and implementation of the Committee's meetings are presented in a separate chapter. Remuneration paid to members of the Remuneration & Nomination Committee for 1 (one) year is Rp14,984,518,548.

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 Paymen | 1 st Year Payment | 2 nd Year Payment | 3 rd Year Payment |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Commissioners | 80% | | 6.66% | 6.66% |
| Directors | 80% 6.66% | | 0.00% | 0.00 % |
| Group Head | | | | |
| Regional Head | 85% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Selective Division Head | | | | |

Corporate Governance

Bonus payments suspended in year 1 are paid the following year after direct payment and so on up to year 3 payment.

Positions and parties who become MRT

| MRT Positions | MRT Total |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Board of Commissioners | 5 |
| Board of Directors | 7 |
| Group Head | 8 |
| Regional Head | 8 |
| Selective Division Head *) | 25 |

*) The Selective Division Head categorized as MRT has been determined by the Management in a total of 28 personnel and can be adjusted annually based on the Management Decisions.

Remuneration Package and Facilities received by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners

| | Total received in 1 (one) year | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Remuneration Types and Other Facilities | Board of Commissioners | | Directors | |
| | Person | In Million Rp | Person | In Million Rp |
| Salary, bonus, regular allowances, tantiem, and other facilities in non-nature | 5 | 32,912 | 7 | 67,569 |
| Other faciltiies in non-nature (housing, health insurance, and others) | | | | |
| a. can be owned | 5 | 177 | 7 | 122 |
| b. cannot be owned | | | | |
| Total | | 33,089 | | 67,691 |
| | | | | |

Remuneration Package grouped in income level received by members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in 1 (one) year

| Total Remuneration per person in 1 Year *) | Total Board of Director | Total Board of Commissioners |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Above Rp2 billion | 7 | 5 |
| Above Rp1 billion to Rp2 billion | - | - |
| Above Rp500 million to Rp1 billion | - | - |
| Rp500 million and below | - | - |
| | | |

*) received in cash

Total Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and employees receiving variable remuneration in 1 (one) year and total nominal

| Variable Remuneration | | To [.] | tal Reveived | in 1 (one) Year | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Dire | ectors | ors Board of Commissioners | | Employees | |
| | Person | Million Rp | Person | Million Rp | Person | Million Rp |
| TOTAL | 7 | 23,665 | 5 | 8,107 | 2,990 | 44,456 |

Highest and Lowest Salary Ratio

Highest and Lowest Salary Ratio in Bank Mega in 2020 were:

- The highest and lowest employee salary ratio is 47.95:1
- The highest and lowest Director salary ratio is 2.62 : 1
- The highest and lowest Board of Commissioners salary ratio is 3.54 : 1
- The highest Directors salary ratio and the highest employee salary ratio is 3.14 : 1

Total employees affected by employment termination and total severance nominal paid

| Total Employees | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 0 | | |
| 0 | | |
| 182 | | |
| | | |

Amount of Remunerations provided in 1 (one) year

| A. Permanent Remuneration *) | | |
|--|--------------|----------|
| 1. Cash | Rp131,104 | |
| Shares / share-based instruments issued by the Bank | - | |
| B. Variable Remuneration *) | | |
| | Not Deferred | Deferred |
| 1. Cash | Rp33,606 | Rp3,670 |
| 2. Shares / share-based instruments issued by the Bank | - | - |
| *) only for MPT and expressed in million runiah | | |

*) only for MRT and expressed in million rupiah

Quantitative Information

| | Total Reduction During The Reporting Period | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Deferred Remainder | Due to Explicit Adjustment (A) | Due to Implicit Adjustment (B) | Total (A)+(B) |
| Rp8,722 | | | |
| | - | - | - |
| Rp 8,722 | - | - | - |
| | Remainder Rp8,722 | Deferred RemainderDue to Explicit Adjustment (A)Rp8,722- | Deferred RemainderDue to Explicit Adjustment (A)Due to Implicit Adjustment (B)Rp8,722 |

Note: *) MRT only

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Board of Commissioners Meeting Policy

The Board of Commissioners Meeting shall be conducted periodically at least 1 (once) every 2 (two) months. The Board of Commissioners Meeting may also be conducted at any time outside the scheduled meeting based on the request of 1 (one) or more members of the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners Meeting schedule for the relevant year is determined at the beginning of the year by the Corporate Secretary.

The Board of Commissioners Meeting implementation policy follows Bank Mega Articles of Association, which are:

1. The meeting materials shall be provided to the Board of Commissioners no later than 5 (five) working days prior to the meeting.

- 2. The Meeting shall be valid if it is attended or represented by more than 1/2 (one-half) of the total members of the Board of Commissioners.
- 3. The Board of Commissioners Meeting shall be chaired by the President Commissioner or a member of the Board of Commissioners who is present and appointed at the meeting.
- 4. Minutes of meetings are prepared by the party appointed by the Board of Commissioners and signed by all members of the Board of Commissioners who are present at the meeting.

Frequency and Attendance of the Board of Commissioners

During 2020, the Board of Commissioners has convened 9 (nine) Meetings with the attendance frequency and agenda of meetings as follows:

The Board of Commissioner Meetings in 2020

| Participant's Name | BOC Meeting | Atendance |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Frequency | % |
| Chairul Tanjung | 8 times | 89% |
| Yungky Setiawan | 9 times | 100% |
| Achjadi Ranuwisastra | 9 times | 100% |
| Lambock V Nahattands | 9 times | 100% |
| Aviliani | 9 times | 100% |
| Total Rapat Setahun | 9 times | |

Joint Meetings of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The Board of Commissioners and Board of Director shall convene the joint meetings periodically for at least one (one) meeting in every 4 (four) months, with the meeting policy and procedures referring to Bank Mega Article of Association.

Frequencies and Attendance of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Joint Meetings

A total of 49 joint meetings of the Director and Board of Commissioner were held during 2020, with the following frequencies of attendance and agenda:

Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Member Attendance

| No | Director / Commissioner | Attendance | % Attendance |
|----|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Chairul Tanjung | 49 | 100% |
| 2 | Yungky Setiawan | 47 | 96% |
| 3 | Achjadi Ranuwisastra | 48 | 98% |
| 4 | Lambock V Nahattands | 46 | 94% |
| 5 | Aviliani | 47 | 96% |
| 6 | Kostaman Thayib | 49 | 100% |
| 7 | Yuni Lastianto | 46 | 94% |

Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Member Attendance

| No | Director / Commissioner | Attendance | % Attendance |
|----|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 8 | Madi D Lazuardi | 49 | 100% |
| 9 | Indivara Erni | 49 | 100% |
| 10 | Martin Mulwanto | 48 | 98% |
| 11 | Lay Diza Larentie | 49 | 100% |
| 12 | C. Guntur Triyudianto | 49 | 100% |

Board of Directors Meeting Policy

The Board of Directors Meeting shall be conducted periodically at least once a month and may also be conducted at any time outside the scheduled meeting based on the request of one (1) or more members of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors Meeting implementation policy follows Bank Mega Articles of Association, which are:

- 1. The meeting material shall be given to the Board of Directors no later than 5 (five) working days prior to the meeting.
- The Meeting shall be valid if it is attended or represented by more than 1/2 (one-half) of the total members of the Directors. The President Commisioner, Mr. Chairul Tanjung is the Last Controlling shareholder of PT Bank Mega Tbk.
- 3. The Directors Meeting shall be chaired by the President Director or a member of the Directors who is present and appointed at the meeting;
- Minutes of Meeting shall be prepared by the party appointed by the Board of Directors and signed by all members of the Board of Directors present at the Meeting.

Board of Directors Meeting Frequencies and Attendance

In 2019, the Board of Directors has convened 52 meetings with attendance frequencies and agenda of meetings as follows:

AFFILIATES RELATIONS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, AND ULTIMATE AND/ OR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

The President Commisioner, Mr. Chairul Tanjung is the Last Controlling shareholder of PT Bank Mega Tbk.

All members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of Bank Mega have no affiliation with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Major and/or Controlling Shareholders, except for Mr. Chairul Tanjung who serves as the President Commissioner as well as the Last Controlling Shareholder of PT Bank Mega Tbk.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee was established to assist the duties of the Board of Commissioners in supervising the management of the Bank carried out by the Board of Directors. The implementation of Audit Committee's duty is by giving 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.

| No | Director | Attendance | % Attendance |
|----|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Kostaman Thayib | 52 | 100% |
| 2 | Yuni Lastianto | 48 | 92% |
| 3 | Madi D Lazuardi | 52 | 100% |
| 4 | Indivara Erni | 52 | 100% |
| 5 | Martin Mulwanto | 50 | 96% |
| 6 | Lay Diza Larentie | 52 | 100% |
| 7 | C. Guntur Triyudianto | 50 | 96% |
| | | | |

Board of Directors Meeting Attendance

Legal References

- Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated December 7, 2016 on the Implementation of Governance of Commercial Banks.
- Decree No. SK.087/DIRBM/17 dated July 3, 2017 on the Audit Committee of PT Bank Mega Tbk.

Audit Committee Member and Composition

There are 3 (three) members of the Audit Committee, which as of the end of 2020 consisting of one Independent Commissioner as the Chairman as well as member, and 2 (two) Audit Committee members from independent party, with the following formation:

- Has no affiliation with the Bank, members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors, or Ultimate Shareholders of the Bank; and
- 4. Does not have a business relationship, either directly or indirectly, related to the Bank's business activities

All members of the Audit Committee of Bank Mega Audit have signed an independent Statement documented by the Corporate Secretary.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has carried out its duties and responsibilities of 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:

| Name | Position | Appointment | Skills | Concurrent Position |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| Achjadi Ranuwisastra | Chairman | 03 July 2017 | Banking | Independent Comissioner, PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Chairman of Remuneration and Nomination Committee, PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Chairman of Integrated Governance Committee, PT Bank Mega, Tbk. |
| Iramady Irdja | Member | 03 July 2017 | Finance & Accounting | - |
| Adrial Salam | Member | 03 Juliy 2017 | Finance & Accounting | Member of Audit Committee, PT Mandiri Inhealth |

Audit Committee Profiles

Profile al all members of the Audit Committee can be found on the Board of Commissioners Profile section, Chapter 3 Company Profile in this Annual Report.

Audit Committee Independence

In performing its duties, the Audit Committee shall act independently. Each member of the Audit Committee of Bank Mega has met the following independent criteria:

- 1. Not a person who works or has the authority to plan, lead, control, supervise the Bank's activities within the last 6 (six) months, except for an Independent Commissioner.
- 2. Do not have either direct or indirect shares in the Bank

- a. Monitor and evaluate the audit planning and implementation as well as monitoring the followup 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:
 - i. The execution of the Internal Audit Work Unit's duties.
 - ii. The conformity of the audit process by the Public Accounting Firm with applicable audit standards
 - iii. 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 to be submitted at the GMS.

Audit Committee Work Programs and Realization

During 2020, the Audit Committee discussed and submitted suggestions that included various important activities carried out by the Bank, including:

| No | Program | Realization | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 1. | IADT Annual Audit Work Plan (RKAT) Evaluation 2020 | The evaluation has been done on the Annual Audit Work Plan 2020. | |
| 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 2019. For the 2020 fiscal year audit, an evaluation of the audit results of PT Bank Mega Tbk fiscal year 2020, by the Crowe Public Accountant Office since the fourth quarter of 2020 and the evaluation will still continue until the finalization of assignment of Public Accountant Office in February 2021. | |
| 4. | Making recommendations for the appointment of a Public Accounting Firm for the 2020 financial year. | The recommendation has been made on the Public Accountant Firm appointment for fiscal year 2020. | |
| 5. | Evaluating the results of the implementation of the internal control audit and the adequacy of the 2020 audit report. | | |
| 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. | |
| 7. | Evaluating the implementation of the compliance function per semester in 2020. | The compliance function has been evaluated per semester. | |
| 8. | Audit Committee Charter Update | The Audit Committee Charter has been revised according to the needs of the organization | |
| 9. | Evaluation of IADT Annual Work Plan and Budget Changes in 2020 during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period | 5 | |
| 10. | Recommendations for Termination of Employment Relations and Appointment of the Head of IADT. | Recommendations for termination of employment relations and the appointment of the new Head of IADT have been made. | |

Audit Committee Meeting 2020

In 2020, the Audit Comitee has conducted 14 (fourteen) meetings, attended by all Committee members. The decisions resulting from the Audit Committee meetings was written in a minutes of meeting and was well documented

2020 Audit Committee Meeting Attendance Data

| No | Meeting Participant Name | Meeting Attendance | Attendance Resistance |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Achjadi Ranuwisastra | 14 times | 100 % |
| 2. | Iramady Irdja | 14 times | 100 % |
| 3. | Adrial Salam | 14 times | 100 % |

RISK OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Legal References

- 1. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 on the Implementation of Governance in the Commercial Banks.
- 2. Decree No. SK.056/DIRBM/18 dated 8 June 2018 on the Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Mega Tbk.

Risk Oversight Committee Member & Composition

There are 3 (three) members of the Risk Oversight Committee, which as of the end of 2020 consisting of one Independent Commissioner as the Chairman and member, and 2 (two) Committee members from independent party, with the following formation:

| Name | Position | Appointment | Skills | Concurrent Positions |
|----------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| Aviliani | Chairman | 08 June 2018 | Economy | Independent Commissioner, PT Bank Mega, Tbk. Independent Commissioner, PT Lintas Artha, Tbk. Lecturer, Perbanas Institute, Jakarta |
| Purwo Junianto | Member | 08 June 2018 | Risk Management | - |
| Ivan Purnama Sanoesi | Member | 08 June 2018 | Financial Management | Risk Oversight Committee Member, PT. Bank Mayora Audit Committee Member, PT. Bank BTPN, Tbk. Risk Oversight Committee Member, PT. Bank Mayora |

Risk Oversight Committee Profile

Risk Oversight Committee's member profiles can be found on the Board of Commissioners Profile, Chapter 3 Company Profile in this Annual Report.

Committee Independence

All members of the Risk Oversight Committee are independent parties without any financial, management, share ownership and/or family relationships with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and/or Controlling Shareholders or any relationship with the Bank, which may affect the ability to act independently. Committee members who are independent parties were not former members of the Board of Directors or Executives from the same banks. All members of the Risk Oversight Committee have signed an independent Statement Letter documented by the Corporate Secretary.

Risk Oversight Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The Risk Oversight 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:

- i. Evaluate the suitability of the risk management policy and the implementation of the policy
- ii. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Risk Management Committee's and the Risk Management Work Unit's duties.

Risk Oversight Commitee Work Programs and Realization

During 2020, the Risk Oversight Committee discussed and submitted suggestions that included various risk management activities carried out by the Bank, including:

| No | Work Programs | Realizations | Description |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bank Risk Profile Evaluation | Evaluation has been done on: Risk Profile quarter IV/2019 Risk Profile quarter I/2020 Risk Profile quarter II/2020 Risk Profile quarter III/2020 | The Risk Profile has been developed in accordance with the Regulators rules During 2020 the Bank's risk profile is relatively stable, on low to moderate level. |
| 2. | Assessment on the effectiveness of Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Unit | 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 in IRMC quarterly meetings. | The IRMC in Mega Corpora Financial Conglomeration has been well implemented according to the regulations. |
| 4. | Risk Limit monitoring on credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. | Evaluate the Credit Risk Limit report every month Attend the ALCO Meeting every month | In general, Risk Limit can be maintained within the range of risk appetite and risk tolerance. Of the 18 credit risk indicators, only 1 indicator has a tolerance breach, the ratio of the core debtors. In market risk, out of 3 risk indicators, one indicator has a tolerance breach, the EVE / capital ratio. In Liquidity risk, out of 11 indicators, only 1 indicator has a tolerance breach, the RIM ratio. |
| 5. | Memberikan informasi dan saran kepada Dewan Komisaris | No. MD. 001/KPRBM/20 dated March 6, 2020 No. MD. 003 / KPRBM / 20 dated 29 April 2020 No. MD. 004 / KPRBM / 20 dated 6 May 2020 No. MD. 006 / KPRBM / 20 dated 7 August 2020 No. MD. 007 / KPRBM / 20 dated 4 November 2020 | Evaluation of the Risk Profile for Quarter IV/2019. Evaluation of Risk Management Implementation in 2019. Evaluation of the Risk Profile for Quarter I / 2020. Evaluation of the Risk Profile for Quarter II / 2020. Evaluation of the Risk Profile for Quarter III / 2020. |

Risk Oversight Committee Meeting

In 2020, the Risk Oversight Comitee has conducted 6 (six) meetings, attended by all Committee members. The

decisions resulting from the Risk Oversight Committee meetings was written in a minutes of meeting and was well documented.

2020 Risk Oversight Committee Meeting Attendance Data

| No | Meeting Particioant Name | Meeting Attendance | Attendance Percentage |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Aviliani | 6 times | 100% |
| 2. | Purwo Junianto | 6 times | 100% |
| 3. | Ivan Purnama Sanoesi | 6 times | 100% |

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

In supporting the succession program of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to ensure the composition diversity of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors which consists of individuals with the highest integrity. In addition, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is also tasked to provide recommendations to the Boards in relation to the remuneration package for members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Legal References

 The Regulation of Financial Services Authority No.34/POJK.03/2014 dated 8 December 2014 on the Implementation of the Nomination and Remuneration Commission of Issuers or Public Companies.

- The Regulation of Financial Services Authority No.55/ POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 on the Implementation of Commercial Bank Governance.
- Board of Directors Decree No. SK.060/ DIRBM/18 dated 08 June 2018 concerning the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of PT Bank Mega Tbk.

Composition and Profile of Nomination & Remuneration Committee Members

There are 3 (three) members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, which as of the end of 2020 consisting of one Independent Commissioner as the Chairman as well as member, and 2 (two) Remuneration and Nomination Committee members were a Commissioner and a HR Executive, with the following formation:

| Name | Position | Appointment by Board of Directors | Skills | Concurrent Positions |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Achjadi Ranuwisastra | Chairman | 08 June 2018 | Banking | Independent Commissioner PT. Bank Mega, Tbk. Chairman of the Audit Committee, PT. Bank Mega Tbk. Chairman of the Integrated Governance Committee |
| Yungky Setiawan | Member | 08 June 2018 | Banking | President Commissioer at grou CT Corpora Companies: a) PT.Trans Retail Indonesia b) PT. Metro Outlet Indonesia c) PT. Trans Fashion Indonesia d) PT. Trans Food Oriental e) PT. Trans Retail f) PT. Trans Rasa Nippon g) PT. Trans Rasa Oriental h) PT. Alfa Retailindo i) PT. Trans Rasa Bali j) PT. Trans Pizza Resto |

| Name | Position | Appointment by Board of Directors | Skills | Concurrent Positions |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|
| | | | | Commissioner at group CT Corpora Companies: a) PT. Sistem Pembayaran Digital b) PT. Metropolitan Retailmart |
| Anwar V. Purba | Member | 08 June 2018 | HR | - |

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Profile

Remuneration and Nomination Committee's member profiles are described in the Board of Commissioners Profile, Chapter 3 Company Profile in this Annual Report.

Committee Independence

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee carries out their duties and responsibilities professionally and independently, without any interference from any parties and and accordin to the prevailing laws and regulations. Every action and decision taken by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was conducted fairly and objectively in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Duties and Responsibilities Implementation

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has assisted the supervisory and oversight function by

the Board of Commissioners on the Directors and its executives in terms of implementing the remuneration and nomination policies by providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners including:

- 1. Evaluating and recommending overall employee remuneration policies to the Board of Commissioners and Directors.
- 2. Evaluating and recommending the overall remuneration policy for the Board of Commissioners and Directors to the Board of Commissioners.
- 3. Preparing and updating the Committee Charter and Code of Conduct

Remuneration and Nominaion Committee Work Programs and Realizations

During 2020, the Risk Oversight Committee discussed and submitted suggestions that included various important activities carried out by the Bank, including:

| No | Work Programs | Realizations | Description |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Evaluation of the Remuneration Policy Implementation for Semester 2 2019. | The evaluation results are submitted to the Board of Commissioners. | Evaluation for the Implementation of the Remuneration Policy for Semester 1 2020 will be carried out in mid-2020. |
| 2. | Renewal of the Charter and Code of Conduct of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. | The update results are submitted to the Board of Commissioners. | Stipulated by the Board of Commissioners in Decree No. Ref. 005/DEKOM/III/20 concerning the Work Guidelines and Rules of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. |
| 3. | Proposed remuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners for 2020. | Diusulkan kepada Dewan Komisaris. | Determined by the Board of Commissioners after the General Meeting of Shareholders of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk. year 2020. |
| 4. | Proposed the division of tasks and remuneration for members of the Board of Directors for 2020. | Diusulkan kepada Dewan Komisaris. | Determined by the Board of Commissioners after the General Meeting of Shareholders of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk. year 2020. |
| 5. | Evaluation of the Implementation of the Remuneration Policy for Semester 1 2020. | The evaluation results are submitted to the Board of Commissioners. | Evaluation for the Implementation of the Remuneration Policy for Semester 1 2020 will be carried out at the end of 2020. |
| 6. | Evaluation of Remuneration Policy Implementation for the 2 nd Semester of 2020. | The evaluation results are submitted to the Board of Commissioners. | The evaluation of Remuneration Policy Implementation for the 1 st Semester of 2021 will be carried out on the 2 nd semester of 2021. |

Remuneration & Nomination Committee Meetings

In 2020, the Remuneration and Nomination Comitee has conducted 5 (five) meetings, attended by all Committee members. The decisions resulting from the Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings was written in a minutes of meeting and was well documented. 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.

2020 Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meeting Attendance Data

| No | Meeting Participant Names | Meeting Atendance | Attendance Percentage |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Achjadi Ranuwisastra | 5 times | 100% |
| 2. | Yungky Setiawan | 5 times | 100% |
| 3. | Anwar V. Purba | 5 times | 100% |
| Total | Total Meetings in a Year5 times | | |

COMMITTEES UNDER THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To help carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the Directors form the Committees as follows:

- 1. Risk Management Committee
- 2. Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)
- 3. Credit Policy Committee
- 4. Information Technology Committee
- 5. Human Resources Committee
- 6. Product Committee

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Risk Management Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The authority and responsibility of the Risk Management Committee is to evaluate and provide recommendations to the Directors 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.

- 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. Establish policies to be taken based on evaluation results.
- 7. Evaluate the Quarterly and Semi-yearly Risk Profile reports and the PTKB Report prior to submitting to OJK as a regular report.
- 8. Evaluate the Bank's business strategy to manage with risk strategy.
- 9. Monitor significant issues through reports as submitted by the Risk Management Committee Secretariat.

Year 2020 Risk Management Committee Activities

The Risk Management Committee has held Committee meetings to discuss the risk management implementation as follows:

| No. | Subject Matter |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Assessment of Bank Soundness Level (PTKB) PT Bank Mega, Tbk Semester II - 2019 |
| 2. | Risk Limit Monitoring Position 31 December 2019 |
| 3. | Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position 31 December 2019 |
| 4. | Risk Limit Monitoring Position 31 January 2020 |
| 5. | Review of Liquidity Risk Profile Parameters |
| 6. | Review Parameter Risk Limit Credit Risk |
| 7. | Review of Economic Sector Limits |
| 8. | Rencana Penerbitan Subdebt |
| 9. | Operasional Standardized Approach |
| 10. | Review of Market Risk Profile Parameters |
| 11. | Bank Mega BUST 2019-2020 |
| 12. | Risk Limit Monitoring February 2020 Position |
| 13. | Risk Profile for the period of Quarter I - 2020 |
| 14. | Risk Limit Monitoring 31 March 2020 Position |
| 15. | Market, Liquidity & Strategic Risk Limit Review |
| 16. | The application of PSAK 68 in the COVID-19 Pandemic |
| 17. | Economic Sector Limit Monitoring 31 March 2020 Position |
| 18. | Risk Limit Monitoring 31 April 2020 Position |
| 19. | Risk Limit Report April 2020 Position |
| 20. | Risk Based Assessment of Money Laundering Activities at KC / KCP 2019 |
| 21. | Monitoring of Economic Sector Limits 1 May 2020 Position |
| 22. | Risk Limit Report 1 May 2020 Position |
| | |

| No. | Subject Matter |
|-----|---|
| 23. | Action Plan for Risk Limit (Breach Limit) for March 2020 Position |
| 24. | Assessment of Bank Soundness Level Semester I - 2020 |
| 25. | Risk Limit Position Monitoring 30 june 2020 |
| 26. | Credit Limit Review per Economic Sector Q3 2020 |
| 27. | Economic Sector Limit Monitoring Position 31 July 2020 |
| 28. | Risk Limit Report for July 2020 Position |
| 29. | Review of Parameter Contingency Funding Plan |
| 30. | Review Stress Testing Recovery Plan 2020/2021 |
| 31. | Review Indikator Risiko Operasional – Maturity dan Kegagalan Sistem TI |
| 32. | Monitoring of Economic Sector Limits for August 2020 Position |
| 33. | Risk Limit Monitoring August 2020 Position |
| 34. | Risk Profile for Quarter III - 2020 |
| 35. | Risk Limit Monitoring for September 2020 position |
| 36. | Monitoring of Economic Sector Limits for September 2020 Position |
| 37. | Risk Limit Monitoring 31 October 2020 Position |
| 38. | Economic Sector Limit Monitoring 31 October 2020 Position |
| 39. | Determination of External Ratings for CKPN & ATMR - Credit 2020 |
| 40. | Monitoring of Recovery Plan Indicators (November 2020) |
| 41. | Risk Limit Monitoring November 2020 Position |
| 42. | Proposed Maturity Profile Limit |
| 43. | Economic Sector Limit Monitoring 30 November 2020 Position |

Corporate Governance

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES COMMITTEE (ALCO)

ALCO Committee Duties and Responsibilities

- 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.

ALCO activities in 2020

ALCO Committee has meetings to discuss the following matters:

| No. | Subject Matter |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Economic Indicator, Securities Portfolio |
| 2. | Risk Management |
| 3. | Financial Predictions |
| 4. | TPF Interest Rates and Credit |
| 5. | NSFR Simulation |
| 6. | TPF Interest Rates and Credit |
| 7. | The Impact of Covid-19 on the Economy |
| 8. | Interest Rates |
| 9. | Interest Rates Reduction for BPR and DOC |
| 10. | Economic Indicator, Decreasing Cost of Fund |

CREDIT POLICY COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of the Credit Policy Committee

- 1. Submit a written report periodically to the Board of Directors with a copy to the Board of Commissioners, regarding:
 - Results of supervision on the Bank Credit Policies implementation.
 - The results of monitoring and evaluating the credit conditions implementation.
- 2. Provide advice on corrective measures that shall be taken to mitigate risks that may arise from the implementation of a policy to the Board of Directors with a written copy periodically to the Board of Commissioners.
- 3. Conduct regular meetings at least once every 2 (two) months. The results of these regular meetings are set forth in the form of Credit Policy Committee Meeting Minutes.

Year 2020 Risk Management Committee Activities

The Risk Management Committee has held Committee meetings to discuss the risk management implementation as follows:

| No. | Subject Matters | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Discussion on the Secure Loan Workflow system used for credit repayment media | |
| 2. | Discussion on the Authority of Officials in the Credit Sector, especially for early repayment | |
| 3. | Discussion of making provisions regarding the impact of the Covid-19 stimulus | |
| 4. | Discussion on changes to the provisions of the Financial Information Report (SLIK) system | |
| | | |

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 the Information Technology Committee (KTI)

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. Formulation of key Information Technology policies, standards and procedures.
- Conformity between the approved Information Technology project and the Information Technology Strategic Plan.
- 4. The conformity between the Information Technology project and the agreed project plan.
- 5. Conformity between Information Technology and management information system requirements as well as the needs of the Bank's business activities.
- 6. The effectiveness of steps 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. Monitoring of Information Technology performance and efforts to improve Information Technology performance.
- 8. Efforts to resolve various problems related to Information Technology that cannot be resolved by the work units of Information Technology users and administrators in an effective, efficient and timely manner.
- 9. Adequacy and allocation of resources owned by the Bank.
- 10. Conduct evaluation and approval for the implementation of Information Technology projects that require an investment of more than IDR1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah).
- 11. Reviewing project effectiveness after going live against the predetermined forecast/plan.

2020 Information Technology Committee Activities

The Information Technology Committee has held meetings to discuss the following topics:

| No. | Subject Matters |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Project-Request for Approval : Loyalty Point Project |
| 2. | Project-Request for Approval: Infrastructure for Digital Banking |
| 3. | Project-Request for Approval: Card Printing Machine |
| 4. | ITSO Project - Request for Approval: a. Upgrade the IPC Trading Treasury system b. M-Smile Application Network Repair c. Hardware and Data Warehouse Application Software Replacement d. Hardrware Replacement and Software Development Application Corebanking & Asccend AS400 |
| 5. | ITPM Project-Request for Approval : Post Implementation Review (PIR) |
| 6. | RSTI Conformity and Project Realization |
| 7. | Technology Delivery Portfolio |
| 8. | System & Network Performance Report |

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Human Resources Committee Duties and Responsibilities

- 1. To study and discuss issues in Human Resources and establish direction as well as policies.
- 2. To discuss and arrange the organizational structure of PT Bank Mega Tbk, including the establishment of positions in the organization.
- 3. To decide and discuss remuneration policies given to employees.
- 4. To establish awards/sanctions and the form or number of awards/sanctions for employees.

Duties Implementation/Activities Report of Human Resources Committee in 2019

In general the meetings of Human Resources Committe

have been convened in accordance with the rules and materials related to the employment in Bank Mega. The maters discussed by the Committee are as follows:

| No. | Subject Matter |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Discussion of cases that occurred at the Branch Office. |
| 2. | Recommendations for sanctions on audit findings at Branch Offices. |
| 3. | 2020 Periodic Salary Review. |
| 4. | Proposed 2020 Employee Salary Scale. |
| 5. | 2020 Employee Bonus. |

PRODUCT COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities of Product Committee

- 1. Ensure that New Product or activity that will be developed are in line with the Bank's plan and strategy as well as potential risks.
- 2. Provide approval and recommendations for new product or activity proposals submitted by the initiator.
- 3. Ensuring the completeness of documents in the process of approval of product proposals and registration of every new product or activity submission
- 4. Monitor the fulfillment of the provisions relating to the issuance of new products or activities. Monitor compliance toward the issuance of new products or activities.
- 5. Submit any report of plan and realization of the issuance of new products or activities of the Bank made by the Initiator to Bank Indonesia/ OJK in accordance with the provisions.
- 6. Conduct evaluations in Bank products and activities
- 7. Monitor the product evaluation conducted by the Initiator/ Product Owner.

Product Committee Activities in 2020

In 2019, the Product Committee has conducted meetings to discuss the following topics:

| No. | Subject Matter |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Produk Bond Option (call or put) |
| 2. | Customer Fund Account (RDN) |
| 3. | Mega Investa Link |
| 4. | Mega Saving Protection |
| 5. | Secondary Market Obilization Marketing Through M-smile |
| 6. | Online Mutual Funds |
| 7. | Ashmore Mutual Funds Unggulan Nusantara Bonds Fund |
| 8. | Manulife Mutual Fund Shares Syariah Global US Dollar Dividend |
| 9. | Online Bancassurance Product Marketing |
| 10. | Issuance of New Products Collaboration between Bank Mega & PT. PFI Mega Life: "Mega Comforta Insurance". |
| 11. | Issuance of New Products Collaboration between Bank Mega & PT. Mega General Insurance: "Mega Critical Care Insurance". |
| 12. | Marketing of Bancassasurance Products for Distribution Cooperation to Bank Mega Savings Customers |
| 13. | Mobile Banking Service Realization Report (M-Smile) |

| No | Committee Names | Total Meetings in 1 year | Minutes of Meeting |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Risk Management | 12 | Complete |
| 2. | ALCO | 10 | Complete |
| 3. | Credit | 4 | Complete |
| 4. | IT | 4 | Complete |
| 5. | HR | 13 | Complete |
| 6. | Product: | | |
| | - SBDV | None | - |
| | - RPDB | 10 | Complete |
| | - CPMA | 24 | Complete |
| | - TIBS | 2 | Complete |

COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

Compliance Structure

Bank Mega has appointed a Director in Charge of The Compliance Function (Compliance & Human Capital Director) and a Compliance Work Unit (Compliance & GCG) which is independent from the operational work unit.

The Compliance & Human Capital Directorate Organizational Structure refers to Decree No. 063/ DIRBM/20 dated 06 July 2020 and is effective from 06 July 2020.

Compliance Frameworks

- 1. Creating steps to create a Compliance Culture in all Bank activities at every level.
- Identify, measure, monitor, and control Compliance Risk by referring to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulation regarding Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks (in coordination with SKMR).
- 3. Make efforts to ensure that the policies, regulations, systems and procedures, as well as the Bank's activities are in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) / Bank Indonesia (BI) and the applicble laws and regulations.
- Review and / or recommend updating and refinement of policies, regulations, systems and procedures in place and / or will be issued by the Bank to comply with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) / Bank Indonesia (BI) and laws and regulations applies.

- 5. Ensuring the Bank's compliance with the commitments made by the Bank to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) / Bank Indonesia (BI) and / or other competent supervisory authorities.
- 6. Disemination on matters related to the Compliance Function, implementation of Governance (GCG), especially regarding applicable regulations.
- 7. Acting as a contact person for Bank Compliance and Governance (GCG) issues for internal and external parties.
- 8. Preparing the reports related to the compliance function in accordance with Financial Services Authority regulations.
- 9. Conducting a self-assessment of the implementation of Governance (GCG) and preparing a Governance Implementation Report in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Services Authority.
- 10. Acting as an Integrated Compliance Work Unit (Integrated Governance in the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate), and conducting selfassessment on the implementation of Integrated Governance (TKT) and reporting the implementation of TKT to OJK.

Compliance Function Implementation

On the Compliance function implementation, the Compliance Unit has carried out the following:

- 1. Policy Draft Review
 - a. Reviewing the draft policy on products & operations, including new products/ activities.
 - b. Reviewing the draft policy on credit, including new products/activities.

- c. Reviewing the draft policy on the implementation of compliance and governance functions
- 2. Loans Monitoring
 - a. Reviewing loan proposal and cooperation proposal for lending (joint financing and others).
 - b. Monitoring credit quality.
 - c. Monitoring the achievement of SME loans and loans to productive business.
- 3. Regulation Dissemination

As the effort to improve employees' awareness toward compliance risk and to enhance as well as realize the compliance culture in all organization levels and Bank's business activities. The Bank represented by CGCG unit has implemented the following measures:

- a. Indirect Socialization is conducted through the following methods: Through Bank Mega internal website accessible to all employees.
 - 1) Submission of Official Memo to all working units and Branch Offices/ Sub-Branch Offices on the internal and external rules issued monthly.
 - Prepare Official Memos reminder to working units on the implementation of certain rules that required internal review and/or implementation of action plans. During 2018, a total of 65 Official Memos reminder were made.
- b. Direct Socialization were carried out through:
 - Become a facilitator in training programs such as training for new employees, employees who submitted to career development programs (Development Programs), namely the New Employee Induction Program (NEIP), Mega Management Development Program (MMDP), and Branch Manager Training Program (BMTP).
 - 2) Conduct Compliance and Governance Application training to all employee through E-learning programs.

4. Monitoring Prudent Principles

Monitoring of compliance with Bank Indonesia / OJK regulations and implementation of Bank prudential principles in compliance with Capital, Liquidity, Legal Lending Limits, Credit Quality, Statutory Reserves and Foreign Exchange Management.

5. Compliance Reports

The Compliance reports have been submitted to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners quarterly and submitted to the Financial Services Authority by semesters.

6. Bank Operational Activity Coaching

Based on the analysis of the Internal Audit Findings Report on operational fields, in 2020 there were 39 Memo of Service of funding and lending been developed that aimed at the head of work units at the Head Office, Regional/Area and Branches to improve the supervision and guidance functions. Coaching through Service Memo is one of the efforts to reduce recurring audit findings (or the same findings in several branch offices) and high risk which is expected to improve the culture of compliance, where all work unit leaders at Headquarters, Regional and Branch Offices to:

- a. Ensuring that each operational / funding / credit activity is in accordance with the applicable policies and procedures and the authority limits given.
- b. Ensuring the dual control (check & balance) in various operational / funding / credit activities and is guided by the Bank's prudential principles.
- c. Ensure that every employee has carried out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with their respective job descriptions.
- d. Increase employee knowledge by conducting discussions on policies and procedures on an ongoing basis and fostering a culture of compliance and risk awareness.
- Providing suggestions / input for improvements to policies and procedures that are no longer relevant / relevant to the condition of operational / funding / credit activities, while still considering risks and prioritizing the Bank's prudential principles.

LEARNING PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION (TRAININGS HELD BY THE BANK)

Trainings held in 2020

| Field | Se | mester I | Semester II | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| Field | Freq | Participants | Freq | Participants | |
| In house | 286 | 10,679 | 270 | 12,625 | |
| Off house | 45 | 108 | 59 | 175 | |
| Risk Management Certification | 4 | 55 | 10 | 200 | |
| DPTP | 15 | 241 | 10 | 183 | |
| E-Learning* | 14 | 3,502 | 57 | 39,595 | |
| Total | 364 | 14,585 | 406 | 52,778 | |

*include On Line test

CORPORATE SECRETARY

The Corporate Secretary serves as a link between the company's organ with the external parties including government and non government institutions, shareholders, as well as other capital market players. The Corporate Secretary is appointed and dismissed based on the Decree of Board of Directors, and is directly responsible to the Board of Directors.

Legal References

- Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 35/ POJK.04/2014 on the Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies.
- Indonesian Stock Exchange Regulation No. I-A on the Establishment of Corporate Secretary.

Appointment & Profile

Bank Mega has appointed Christiana M. Damanik as Corporate Secretary based on a report to PT Bursa Efek Indonesia and Financial Services Authority through Letter No. 262/DIRBM-COAF/15 2 November 2015.

The profile of Christiana M. Damanik can be found on the Corporate Secretary Profile, Chapter 3 Company Profile in this Annual Report.

Duties and Responsibilities

- 1. Follow the update on the Capital Market development, in particular the regulations applicable in the area of Capital Market.
- 2. Provide services to any information required by shareholders and public regarding the Bank's conditions, such as the request for the Annual Report and Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
- 3. Provide input to the Board of Directors to comply with the Capital Market regulations.
- 4. Act as a contact person between Bank Mega and the Financial Services Authority, PT Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), other regulators and the public.
- 5. Prepare a special Share Registry.
- 6. Administer and and being responsible for the availability of minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors and joint meetings of the Boards.
- 7. Prepare the necessary materials in relation to periodic reports/ activities of the Board of Directors to be presented to third parties.
- 8. Responsible to convene the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Corporate Secretary Duty Implementations

The Corporate Secretary has implemented the following duties during 2020:

- 1. Provided services on information required by the shareholders and public regarding the Bank's conditions, such as the request for the Annual Report and Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
- Submitted periodic reports and incidental reports to the Financial Services Authority and PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("BEI").
- 3. Submitted information disclosures to public through PT BEI.
- 4. Followed the capital market development included new regulations as well as provided latest informatin and inputs to the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and related operating units of new capital market regulations

Information Disclosure

The Corporate Secretary has conducted disclosures on the Bank information to OJK, Capital Market Regulators and Public during the 2020, as follows:

| Letter Dates | Subject |
|------------------|---|
| 10 January 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the period 31 December 2019 |
| 10 January 2020 | Registration activity report as of December 2019 |
| 11 January 2020 | Prime Lending Rate Report Advertisement for PT. Bank Mega Tbk As of December 2019 |
| 29 January 2020 | Submission of advertisements for the announcement of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| 10 February 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 31 January 2020 |
| 12 February 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of January 2020 |
| 13 February 2020 | Submission of the 2019 Annual Report and the 2019 Sustainability Report of PT Bank Mega Tbk. Copies: Director of Bank Supervision 2, Directorate of Bank Supervision 1, OJK & Service Sector Registration Division, PT Bursa Efek Indonesia |
| 13 February 2020 | Financial Report dated December 31, 2019. Copies: Director of Bank Supervision 2, Directorate of Bank Supervision 1 OJK & Service Sector Registration Division, PT Bursa Efek Indonesia. |
| 13 February 2020 | Submission of Invitation for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) of PT Bank Mega Tbk 2020. Copies: Director of Bank Supervision 2, Directorate of Bank Supervision 1, OJK & Registration Division of the Service Sector, PT Bursa Efek Indonesia. |
| 19 February 2020 | 2020 Public Expose Plan Reporting |
| 28 February 2020 | Submission of 2020 Public Expose Materials |
| 05 March 2020 | Financial Report Advertisement of PT. Bank Mega Tbk As of 31 December 2019 |
| 05 March 2020 | Material Information or Facts Report on the Impact of the Implementation of PSAK 71,72 and 73 |
| 10 March 2020 | 2020 Public Expose Results Report |
| 10 March 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 29 February 2020 |
| 12 March 2020 | Registration Activity Report as of February 2020 |
| 12 March 2020 | Advertising Report Summary of Minutes of the AGMS of PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| 16 March 2020 | Disclosure of Information related to Corporate Actions |
| 24 March 2020 | Afilliated Transaction |
| 02 April 2020 | Submission of Deed of PT Bank Mega Tbk cc-BEI-bank supervision 1, OJK |
| 07 April 2020 | Report on Measures to Prevent the Spread of Covid -19 in the Company |
| 09 April 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 31 March 2020 |
| 13 April 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of March 2020 |

| Letter Dates | Subject |
|-------------------|--|
| 13 April 2020 | Prime Lending Rate Report Advertisement for PT. Bank Mega Tbk As of March 2020 |
| 22 April 2020 | Submission of Advertisement Evidence of Interim Financial Information |
| 30 April 2020 | Material information or fact reports |
| 04 May 2020 | Covid-19 Impact Assessment Periodic Evaluation Report |
| 06 May 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of April 2020 |
| 08 May 2020 | Submission of the Revised 2019 Annual Report of PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| 08 May 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 30 April 2020 |
| 08 May 2020 | Covid-19 Impact Assessment Periodic Evaluation Report |
| 12 May 2020 | Submission of the Revised 2019 Annual Report of PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| 12 May 2020 | Submission of Evidence of Advertisements for the Financial Statements of PT Mega Corpora and its subsidiaries 31 December 2019 |
| 28 May 2020 | Request for Explanation of Issuers and Other Public Companies |
| 29 May 2020 | Advertisement disclosure of affiliate transaction information |
| 29 May 2020 | Affiliated Transactions |
| 29 May 2020 | Request for Explanation of Issuers and Public Companies in response to OJK letters |
| 05 June 2020 | An explanation regarding the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic |
| 09 June 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of May 2020 |
| 09 June 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 31 May 2020 |
| 11 June 2020 | Explanation Regarding the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic as of 31 May 2020 |
| 09 July 2020 | Organizational Structure Report of PT. Bank Mega Tbk |
| 09 July 2020 | Prime Lending Rate Report Advertisement for PT. Bank Mega Tbk As of June 2020 |
| 10 July 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of June 2020 |
| 10 July 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 30 June 2020 |
| 14 July 2020 | Explanation Regarding the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic as of 30 July 2020 |
| 30 July 2020 | Financial Report Advertisement of PT. Bank Mega Tbk As of 30 June 2020 |
| 30 July 2020 | Submission of the June 2020 Interim Financial Report of PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| 10 August 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 31 July 2020 |
| 10 August 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of July 2020 |
| 14 August 2020 | Submitting proof of advertisement for Affiliated Transactions and or Conflict of Interest |
| 14 August 2020 | Submission of Advertisement Evidence of Financial Statements of PT Mega Corpora and its subsidiaries |
| 14 August 2020 | Affiliated Transactions |
| 18 August 2020 | Explanation Regarding the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic as of July 2020 |
| 10 September 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 31 August 2020 |
| 10 September 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of August 2020 |
| 09 October 2020 | Changes in Internal Audit |
| 12 October 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 30 September 2020 |
| 12 October 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of September 2020 |

| Letter Dates | Subject |
|-----------------|---|
|) November 2020 | Foreign Currency Debt Report for the Period of 31 October 2020 |
| November 2020 | Registration Activity Report As of October 2020 |
| November 2020 | Financial Report Advertisement of PT. Bank Mega Tbk As of 30 September 2020 |
| November 2020 | Affiliated Transactions |
| December 2020 | Foreign Currency Payable Report for the Period 30 November 20 |
| ecember 2020 | Registration Activity Report as of November 20 |
| cember 2020 | Submission of the EGMS Agenda |
| December 2020 | Submission of Explanations for Issuers and other Public Companies |
| December 2020 | Submission of EGMS Cancellation |
| | |

2020 Press Releases

| 1Saving while on Vacationing through "Keliling Dunia Bareng Mega"6-Feb2Mega Berbagi Program Completes Renovation of Elementary School Ypk Muli, Merauke Mega Berbagi Program Donation Beneficiary18-Feb3Mega Berbagi Program Completes Renovation of Junior High School ST. Antonius, Sentani, Beneficiary of Mega Berbagi Program Completes Elementary School St. Renovation. St. Aloysius Yppk Tillemans Donation Recipient of the Mega Berbagi Program20-Feb4Mega Travel Fair Comes With A New Concept Incorporating Beauty Fest13-Feb6Bank Mega Wins 11 Prestigious Awards from Infobank20-Feb7Saving while on Vacationing through "Traveling the World with Mega"21-Feb8Before Taxes Grows 25:29%, Reaching IDR 2.5 Trillion5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT C orp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-1930-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic28-Jul14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep17Bank Me | No. | Description | Date |
|---|-----|--|--------|
| 2Berbagi Program Donation Beneficiary11 <td>1</td> <td>Saving while on Vacationing through "Keliling Dunia Bareng Mega"</td> <td>6-Feb</td> | 1 | Saving while on Vacationing through "Keliling Dunia Bareng Mega" | 6-Feb |
| 3Beneficiary of Mega Berbagi Program Donation19-Feb4Mega Berbagi Program Completes Elementary School St. Renovation. St. Aloysius Yppk Tillemans Donation Recipient of the Mega Berbagi Program20-Feb5Mega Travel Fair Comes With A New Concept Incorporating Beauty Fest13-Feb6Bank Mega Wins 11 Prestigious Awards from Infobank20-Feb7Saving while on Vacationing through "Traveling the World with Mega"21-Feb8Bank Mega Creates Positive Performance Amidst Economic Challenges Bank Mega Profits Before Taxes Grows 25.29%, Reaching IDR 2.5 Trillion5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 During the Covid-19 Pandemic30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 2 | | 18-Feb |
| 4Tillemans Donation Recipient of the Mega Berbagi Program20-Feb5Mega Travel Fair Comes With A New Concept Incorporating Beauty Fest13-Feb6Bank Mega Wins 11 Prestigious Awards from Infobank20-Feb7Saving while on Vacationing through "Traveling the World with Mega"21-Feb8Bank Mega Creates Positive Performance Amidst Economic Challenges Bank Mega Profits Before Taxes Grows 25.29%, Reaching IDR 2.5 Trillion5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-Apr12CT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 During the Covid-19 Pandemic30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega Saving Elements.28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 3 | | 19-Feb |
| 6Bank Mega Wins 11 Prestigious Awards from Infobank20-Feb7Saving while on Vacationing through "Traveling the World with Mega"21-Feb8Bank Mega Creates Positive Performance Amidst Economic Challenges Bank Mega Profits Before Taxes Grows 25.29%, Reaching IDR 2.5 Trillion5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 During the Covid-19 Pandemic30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega Saving Elements.28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 4 | | 20-Feb |
| 7Saving while on Vacationing through "Traveling the World with Mega"21-Feb8Bank Mega Creates Positive Performance Amidst Economic Challenges Bank Mega Profits5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 Countermeasures30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega Saving Elements.28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 5 | Mega Travel Fair Comes With A New Concept Incorporating Beauty Fest | 13-Feb |
| 8Bank Mega Creates Positive Performance Amidst Economic Challenges Bank Mega Profits Before Taxes Grows 25.29%, Reaching IDR 2.5 Trillion5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 During the Covid-19 Pandemic30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega Saving Elements.28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 6 | Bank Mega Wins 11 Prestigious Awards from Infobank | 20-Feb |
| 8Before Taxes Grows 25.29%, Reaching IDR 2.5 Trillion5-Mar9Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination13-Mar10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 Countermeasures30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega Saving Elements.28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 7 | Saving while on Vacationing through "Traveling the World with Mega" | 21-Feb |
| 10Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation15-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-Apr11Positive Performance of Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 Countermeasures30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 8 | | 5-Mar |
| 11Positive Performance of Bank Mega for the Q1 2020 Period at the Beginning of the Corona Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 Countermeasures30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 9 | Bank Mega Together with Bank Indonesia Holds QRIS Dissemination | 13-Mar |
| 11Pandemic22-AprCT Corp together with Bank Mega, supported by Astra and Indofood to Deliver ICU and12HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-1913Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event27-Apr | 10 | Bank Mega 51 Years Building the Nation | 15-Apr |
| 12HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 Countermeasures30-Apr13Bank Mega Distributes 16 Thousand Basic Food Packages. Mega Peduli Caring for Others During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-May14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 11 | | 22-Apr |
| 13During the Covid-19 Pandemic15-Widy14Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega28-Jul15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 12 | HCU Medical Supplies for Gedung Kiara, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo for Covid-19 | 30-Apr |
| 15Spreading its Wings, PFI Mega Life Releases Mega Saving Protection: Insurance Products with Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 13 | | 15-May |
| 15Saving Elements.6-Aug16Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event3-Sep | 14 | Delivery of Grand Prize Kejutan Dirumah Bareng Mega | 28-Jul |
| | 15 | | 6-Aug |
| 17Bank Mega's performance for the September 2020 period was above the industry average11-Nov | 16 | Bank Mega Supports the ICStar Hackathon 2020 Event | 3-Sep |
| | 17 | Bank Mega's performance for the September 2020 period was above the industry average | 11-Nov |

INTERNAL AUDIT IMPLEMENTATION

Internal Audit (IADT) Structure and Position

- 1. The IADT Head is directly responsible to the President Director.
- 2. 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, Audit Committee and Compliance Director.
- 3. To maintain independence and to facilitate the audit, IADT Head can communicate directly with the Board of Commissioners to inform various matters relating to the audit.
- 4. The IADT Head is appointed and dismissed by the President Director with approval from the Board of Commissioners by considering the recommendations of the Audit Committee, and reported to the Financial Services Authority.

Intenal Audit (IADT) Duties and Responsibilities

- IADT assists the President Director and the Board of Commissioners in supervision duties by describing the operational, whether the planning, implementation and monitoring of audit results.
- IADT conducts an analysis and assessment in finance, accounting, operations and other activities through auditing.
- 3. IADT identifies all possibilities to improve and increase the efficient use of resources and funds.
- IADT provides recommendations for improvement and objective information about the activities examined at all levels of management.
- In the context of carrying out functions as an Integrated Internal Audit Work Unit, the duties and responsibilities of the Internal Audit (IADT) refer to the Integrated Corporate Governance Guidelines of PT Mega Corpora, namely:
 - a. Monitored the implementation of internal audits in each of the related Financial Services Institutions (LJK) in the Financial Conglomerate.

b. Submitting the integrated audit monitoring report to the Director appointed to supervise the Financial Services Institution (LJK) in the Financial Conglomerate and the Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity and the Director in charge of the Main Entity Compliance function.

Implementation of Internal Audit (IADT) Duties in 2020

Throughout 2020 IADT has carried out its duties and obligations 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:

- Conducted operational and business audits of 39 Branch Offices / Sub-branch Offices / Cash Offices in Regional Audit 1.
- Conducted operational and business audits of 43 Branch Offices / Sub-branch Offices / Cash Offices in Regional Audit 2.
- Conducted Audits of 29 Divisions / Work Units
 / Systems / Applications at the Non Operational Headquarters (KPNO).
- Conducted an Audit of Mega Oto Joint Financing (MOJF) in 10 Partner Offices.
- Conduct APU PPT Audit, Risk Management, Anti Fraud, and Consumer Service and Protection of 8 Branch Offices / Sub-Branch Offices.
- Conducted an Information System Technology (TSI) Audit of 17 Systems / Applications, and 11 Branch Offices / Sub-Branch Offices.
- Monitored the implementation of internal audits of 9 Financial Services Institutions (LJK) in the Mega Corpora group.
- Acting as a Bank Indonesia Counterpart / Financial Services Authority.

• Enhance the quality of human resources skills periodically and continuously by including 6 employees in the SMR refreshment "Digital Banking Risk Management", 45 employees in Anti Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism Funding (APU-PPT) training, Good Corporate Governance, Anti Fraud Strategy, 23 employees in Anti Fraud Audit training and 23 employees in Business Process Audit training.

The audit results are submitted in the Audit Report (LHA) which contains all the findings and responses from the auditee (the audited parties) as well as the auditee's commitment to complete the intended audit findings within the determined time period. As a follow up to the results of the audit / inspection, IADT requested evidence of improvements made using supporting documents.

The follow-up will continue until all problems can be resolved by the auditee.

EXTERNAL AUDIT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Audit by Public Accountant

- 1. Bank Mega has met all governance aspects in the appointment process of Public Accountant and Public Accountant Firm, among others:
 - The Public Accountant and Public Accountant Firm are registered in Bank Indonesia/Financial Services Authority.
 - The appointed Public Accountant and Public Accountant Firm are not exceeding 3 (three) fiscal years consecutively.
 - The appointment of Public Accountant Firm has been approved by the GMS following the recommendation of the Audit Committee through the Board of Commissioners.
- 2. Based on the authority granted by the GMS and with due observation to the recommendation of the Audit Committee as well as prevailing laws and regulations, the Board of Commissioners has appointed Public Accountant Firm Kosasih Nurdiyaman Mulyadi Tjahjo & Partners (Crowe) to audit Bank Mega financial statements for fiscal year 2020.

B. Audit by Financial Services Authority

During 2020, OJK has carried out the following examinations:

- Operational Risk in Information Technology Activities of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk Head Office, Regional Offices (3 Regional Offices) and Branch Offices (1 Branch Office) as of January 31, 2020. Exit meetings have been conducted at Regional Offices and Branch Offices on February 20, 2020, February 28, 2020 and March 13, 2020. As for the results of the inspection at the Head Office, an exit meeting was held on November 19, 2020 together with the results of examinations on Treasury and Credit Activities. (30 June 2020).
- Treasury and Credit Activities of PT. Bank Mega, Tbk with the position on June 30, 2020. The results of the OJK examination were conducted at an exit meeting on 19 November 2020.

The follow-up to the completion of the audit findings with the deadline for completion up to 31 December 2019 has been completed in a timely manner and will then complete the commitment in 2021 according to the agreed deadline.

C. Performing an Audit by Bank Indonesia

During 2020 there were no audits by Bank Indonesia.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST HANDLING

Bank Mega already has a policy regarding the handling of conflicts of interest and affiliated transactions. This policy generally regulates the approval, administration and disclosure of conflicts of interest and affiliated transactions.

In 2020 there were no activities/transactions that caused a conflict of interest, but there were activities or affiliated transactions with companies in the business group. In addition to transactions with affiliated parties which are the Bank's business activities, the Bank also carries out other transactions, namely the issuance of PT Bank Mega Tbk subordinated bonds, purchasing

office space, leasing the use of office space, rack servers and archive boxes. The transaction has been processed according to the provisions and is supported by a Cooperation Agreement and is properly administered by the Bank. Affiliate transaction data for 2020 (other than transactions that are Bank Mega's business activities) are as follows:

A. ISSUANCE OF SUBORDINATED BONDS OF PT BANK MEGA Tbk

| Na | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of Decision Makers | Transaction Types | Duration | | Turner of the Malers |
|----|-------------------|--|--|------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| No | Parties | | | Start | End | Transaction Value |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Kostaman Thayib (President Director) Martin Mulwanto (Director) | lssuance of 27 May 28 May Subordinated 2020 2020 –Bonds | Rp50,000,000,000 | | |
| | PT. Mega Corpora | Ali Gunawan (Director) | | | | |

B. PURCHASE OF OFFICE SPACE

| No | The Affiliated Parties | Name and Positions of Decision Makers | Transaction Date | Duration | Transaction Value |
|----|---------------------------------|--|---|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Kostaman Thayib (President Director) Martin Mulwanto (Director) | Purchase of Strata Title Office Space at Trans Icon Mixed | 12 August 2020 | Rp50,000,000,000 |
| | PT. Trans Properti Indonesia | Chairal Tanjung (President Director) | Used Strata Tower Surabaya | | |

C. LEASE OF BUILDINGS

1. Bank Mega with Bank Mega Syariah

| No | The Affiliated Parties | Name and Positions of Decision Makers | Transaction Types | Duration | | Transaction |
|----|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Start | End | Value |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | _ Lease lt. G & Mezzanine | 25-Mar- 2016 | 24-Mar- 2021 | Rp6,058,800,000 |
| | PT. Bank Mega Syariah Indonesia | Emmy Haryanti (Dirut) & Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | | | | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega, Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (FM Head) | Lease Gedung Bank Mega KC Bogor Lt. 8 | 27-Dec- 2017 | 26-Dec- 2022 | Rp3,200,100,000 |
| | PT. Bank Mega Syariah Indonesia | Emmy Haryanti (Direktur Utama) & Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | | | | |

| No | The Affiliated Parties | Name and Positions of Decision Makers | Transaction | Du | ration | Transaction Value |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| INO | | | Types | Start | End | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | _ | 3-May- 2019 | 2-Dec- 2020 | Rp516,192,000 |
| 3 | PT Bank Mega Syariah | Emmy Haryanti (Direktur Utama) & Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | Lease Gedung KC Bank Mega | | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Mgt Head) | Pekanbaru Lt 2 | 3-Dec- | 2-Dec- 2025 | Rp2,445,120,000 |
| | PT Bank Mega Syariah | Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur Utama) & Marjana (Direktur) | _ | 2020 | 2025 | |
| 4 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (Facility & Maintenance Head) | Sewa Menyewa Menara Bank Mega | 20-Jun- 2018 | 19-Jun- 2023 | Rp3,074,400,000 |
| | PT Bank Mega Syariah | Emmy Haryanti (Direktur Utama) Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | Bandung, Lantai Dasar dan 2 | 2018 | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega Semarang, Lantai 1 | 1-Jun- 2019 | 31-May- 2020 | Rp499,891,200 |
| 5 | PT Bank Mega Syariah | Emmy Haryanti (Direktur Utama) & Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | | 1-Jun- 2020 | 30-Sep- 2020 | Rp166,630,400 |
| 5 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | | | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Syariah | Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur Utama) & Marjana (Direktur) | | 1-Oct- 2020 | 31-Dec- 2020 | Rp124,972,800 |
| - | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Sewa Menyewa Gedung Bank | 2-May- | 1-May- | Du 2 044 622 666 |
| 6 | PT Bank Mega Syariah | Emmy Haryanti (Direktur Utama) & Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | Mega, KC Surabaya Darmo Lt 1 & 2 | 2017 | 2022 | Rp2,941,632,000 |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | | 3-Jul- 2019 | 2-May- 2020 | Rp602,394,000 |
| 7 | | | Lease Menara Bank Mega Makassar Ground Floor | 3-May- 2020 | 2-Sep- 2020 | Rp240,957,600 |
| | PT Bank Mega Syariah (Direktur Uta | Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur Utama) & Marjana (Direktur) | | 3-Sep- 2020 | 2-Dec- 2020 | Rp180,718,200 |
| | | iviaijalia (Direktur) | | 3-Dec- 2020 | 2-Dec- 2020 | Rp 3,669,969,600 |

2. Bank Mega with PT. Para Bandung Propertindo

| Na | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction | Dura | tion | Transaction Value | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| No | Parties | Decision Makers | Types | Start | End | mansaction value | |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease It 30 | 25-Mar- | 24-Mar- | Rp3,661,800,000 | |
| I | PT. Para Bandung Propertindo | Dony Oskaria (Dirut) | | 2016 | 2021 | | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease It.7 | 25-Aug- 2019 | 24-Aug- 2024 | Rp6,589,560,000 | |
| | PT. Para Bandung Propertindo | Dony Oskaria (Direktur Utama) | | | 2024 | | |

3. Bank Mega with PT. Asuransi Umum Mega

| No | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction Transa | Duration | | Transaction | |
|----|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| NO | Parties | Decision Makers | Transaction Types | Start | End | Value | |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Lt. 18 | 25-Mar- 2016 | 24-Mar- | Br 12 224 000 000 | |
| | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | Ivan Nanulaitta (Dirut) | - | 2010 | 2021 | Rp12,234,900,000 | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega, Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung | 1-Jun- | 31-May- | Rp89,262,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) & Fang Verawati Tandyo(Direktur) | Bank Mega KC Lampung Lt. 3 | 2017 | 2022 | | |
| 3 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Aditya Wahyu Windarwo (Retail Product & Bancaassurance Management Head) Lirani Setyowati (Pejabat Sementara Marketing Communication Head) | Lease Gedung KC Bank Mega Pekanbaru Lt 5 | 15-Jan- 2016 | 14-Jan- 2021 | Rp478,296,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | - | | | | |

| Na | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction Transa | | ration | Transaction | |
|----|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| No | Parties | Decision Makers | Transaction Types | Start | End | Value | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Grace Vita Nelwan (Network Management Head) Diki Wanda Jatnika, (Debit & E-Channel Head) | 20 r) Lease Gedung KC Bank Mega Jambi Wiltop Lt 3 | 10-Jun- 2015 | 9-Jun- 2020 | Rp136,620,000 | |
| 4 | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | | | | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | | 10-Jun- 2020 | 9-Jun- 2025 | Rp136,620,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, SH.MM.MH (Direktur) | | | 2025 | | |
| 5 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (Facility & Maintenance Head) | Kank Meda | 20-Jun- 2018 | 19-Jun- 2023 | Rp1,080,000,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | Bandung, Lantai 3 | 2018 | 2023 | | |
| 6 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | gt Lease Gedung KC Bank Mega | 22-Feb- 2020 | 21-Jun- 2020 | Rp41,104,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, SH.MM.MH (Direktur) | Cirebon Lt 5 | | | | |
| 7 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega - Semarang, Lantai | 1-Apr- 2019 | 31-Mar- 2024 | Rp2,444,022,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | 7 | 2019 | 2024 | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung Bank Mega | 22-Aug- | 21-Aug- | | |
| 8 | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, S.H, M.H, M.M (Direktur Utama) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | KCP Yogyakarta Gejayan, Lt 3 | 22-Aug- 2016 | 2021 | Rp455,676,000 | |
| 9 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Joseph Georgino Godong (Direktur) Cosmas Setiawan Suwono (Direktur) | Lease Gedung Bank Mega, KCP Malang Dinoyo | 17-Dec- 2017 | 16-Dec- 2022 | Rp73,440,000 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) Fang Verawati Tandyo, (Direktur) | Lt 3 | 2017 2022 | | | |

| No | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction Types | Du | ration | Transaction | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| INO | Parties | Decision Makers | mansaction types | Start | End | Value | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Suparman Kusuma (Direktur) Y B Hariantono (Direktur) | | 3-May- | 2-May- | Do1 455 048 00 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) Fang Verawati Tandyo, (Direktur) | | 2015 | 2020 | Rp1,455,948,00 | |
| 10 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | | Bank Mega Makassar Lantai 1 | 3-May- 2020 | 2-Dec- 2020 | Rp215,592,300 |
| | PT Asuransi Umum | H. Lukman Siregar, SH.MM.MH (Direktur) | _ | 3-Dec- | 2-Dec- | Rp1,847,934,00 | |
| | Mega | Hardianto Wirawan (Direktur) | 2 | 2020 | 2025 | Np1,647,954,00 | |
| 11 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | – Baniarmasin 2 | 1-Apr- | 31-Mar- 2024 | Rp1,147,692,00 | |
| | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | Lantai 2 | 2019 | 2024 | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | | | 2.11 | | |
| 12 | PT Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, S.H, M.H, M.M (Direktur Utama) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | | 4-Oct- 2017 | 3-Nov- 2021 | Rp193,246,200 | |
| 13 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung KCP Bank Mega | 9-May- | 8-May- | Rp287,280,000 | |
| 15 | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | lvan Nanulaitta (Dirut) | Manado Calaca Lt. 3 | 2016 | 2021 | κμ287,280,000 | |
| 14 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung KCP Bank Mega | 1-Apr- | 31-Mar- | Rp60,000,000 | |
| 14 | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | Lukman Siregar (Direktur Utama) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | Samarinda Ahmad Yani | 2017 | 2022 | кр60,000,000 | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung | 1 1.1 | 20 100 | | |
| 15 | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, S.H, M.H, M.M (Direktur Utama) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | - KCP Bank Mega Palembang A. Rivai | 1-Jul- 2017 | 30-Jun- 2022 | Rp92,925,000 | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung | 1 100 | 21 May | | |
| 16 | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, S.H, M.H, M.M (Direktur Utama) & Fang Verawati Tandyo (Direktur) | KCP Bank Mega Pontianak Siantan | 1-Jun- 2017 | 31-May- 2022 | Rp453,900,000 | |

4. Bank Mega with PT. Mega Capital Sekuritas

| No | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction Types | Du | ration | Transaction | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|--|---------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| NO | Parties | Decision Makers | mansaction types | Start | End | Value | |
| | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (FM Head) | _ | 25-Jan- | 24-Mar- | | |
| 1 | PT. Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Lease lt.2 | 2018 | 2021 | Rp6,253,280,00 | |
| 2 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Gedung - KC Bank Mega | 25-May- | 24-May- | Rp674,352,000 | |
| 2 | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Pekanbaru Lt 5 | 2019 | 9 2024 100 | NP074,552,000 | |
| 3 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (Facility & Maintenance Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega Bandung, Lantai 3 | 25-Aug- | 24-Aug- | Rp1,465,110,00 | |
| - | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | | 2018 | 2023 | | |
| 4 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega | 1-Apr- | 31-Mar- | Rp709,206,000 | |
| · | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Semarang, Lantai 7 | 2019 | 2024 | ···p···· | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | _ | 25-Aug- | 24-Jul- | Rn877 280 200 | |
| | PT Mega Capital Indonesia | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Lease Gedung - Bank Mega, | 2016 | 2020 | Rp827,289,300 | |
| 5 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | KCP Yogyakarta Gejayan, Lt 3 | 25-Jul- | 24-Aug- 2021 | Rp109,942,300 | |
| | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | | 2020 | 2021 | , , <u>-</u> , | |

| N | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | T | | ration | Transaction | |
|----|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| No | Parties | Decision Makers | Transaction Types | Start | End | Value | |
| 6 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega | 25-May- 2019 | 24-May- 2024 | Rp413,088,000 | |
| | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Makassar Lantai 1 | 2015 | 2024 | | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease KC S Parman Banjarmasin, Lantai 2 | 1-Apr- | 31-Jul- | Rp188,025,600 | |
| 7 | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| 7 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | | 1-Aug- | 31-Mar- | Rp161,207,200 | |
| | PT Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | - | 2020 | 2024 | | |

5. Bank Mega with PT. Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh

| No | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction | Du | ration | Transaction |
|----|---|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| NO | Parties | Decision Makers | Types | Start | End | Value |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease lt.10 | 25-Aug- 2019 | 24-Aug- 2024 | Rp14,721,600,000 |
| | PT. Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh | Ch. Suswati Handayani (Direktur) | | | | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease lt. 20 | 25-Aug- 2019 | 24-Aug- 2024 | Rp15,711,600,000 |
| | PT. Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh | Ch. Suswati Handayani (Direktur) | | 2015 | 2021 | 1,000,000 |
| 3 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease lt.22 | 25-Aug- 2019 | 24-Aug- 2024 | Rp16,371,600,000 |
| | PT. Duta Visual Nusantara Tivi Tujuh | Ch. Suswati Handayani (Direktur) | - | 23.5 | 2027 | |

6. Bank Mega with other affiliated parties: PT. Mega Asset Management, PT. Mega Capital Investama (MCIV), PT. Trans Rekreasindo, PT. Trans Ice (Baskin Robbins), PT. Trans Retail Indonesia (Trans Mini), PT. Trans Burger (Wendys), PT. Indonusa Telemedia, PT. Anta Express Tour & Travel Service, PT Detik Tivi Dua, PT. Trans Kalla Makassar, dan PT. Televisi Transformasi Indonesia.

| No | The Affiliated | | Transaction Types | | ration | Transaction | |
|----|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| NO | Parties | Decision Makers | fransaction types | Start | End | Value | |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFMHead) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (FM Head) | _ Lease It.2 | 1-Feb- 2018 | 30-Sep-2021 | Rp1,915,254,000 | |
| | PT. Mega Asset Management | Alex Prawira Ujuan Panjaitan (Direktur) & Suryani Salim (Direktur) | | 2010 | | | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease It.6 | 3-Nov- 2019 | 2-Nov-2024 | Rp2,053,440,000 | |
| | PT. Mega Capital Investama (MCIV) | Rini Subarningsih (Direktur) & Finny Fauzana (Direktur) | | 2015 | | | |
| 3 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Lease Gedung MBM JKT Lantai 7 | 19-Jan- 2020 | 18-Jan-2021 | Rp698,520,000 | |
| | PT. Trans Rekreasindo | Ali Gunawan (Direktur Utama) | | | | | |
| 4 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & FX. Adviadi Nugroho (Facility & Maintenance Head) | Lease It.LG (Food Court) | 15-May- 2018 | 14-May- 2021 | Presentase bagi hasil sebesar 15% | |
| | (PT. Trans Ice) Baskin Robbins | Ignatius Yoelarto (Direktur) | | | | | |
| 5 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Paulus Tangkilisan (PRFM Head) & Herman Irawan (FM Head) | Lease It.LG (Food | 9-Jan- | 8-Jan-2035 | Presentase bagi | |
| | (PT. Trans Retail Indonesia) Trans Mini | Shafie Bin Shamsuddin (Presiden Direktur) | Court) | 2015 | | hasil sebesar 3% | |
| 6 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Lease It.LG (Food Court) | 14-Jul- 2020 | 13-Jul-2025 | Presentase bagi hasil sebesar 15% | |
| | (PT. Trans Burger) Wendys | Bouzeneth Benaouda (Direktur Utama) | | | | | |

| No | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction Types | Di | uration | Transaction | |
|----|--|---|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| NO | Parties | Decision Makers | Transaction Types | Start | End | Value | |
| | PT. Bank Mega, Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | _ | 1-Jul- 2019 | 30-Jun-2020 | Rp69,000,000 | |
| 7 | PT. Indonusa Telemedia | Brando Tengdom (Direktur) & Hauji Suryadi(Direktur) | Lease Gedung Bank Mega KC | 2019 | | | |
| | PT. Bank Mega, Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Bogor Lt. 5 | 1-Jul- 2020 | 30-Jun-2021 | Rp99,360,000 | |
| | PT. Indonusa Telemedia | Brando Tengdom (Direktur) & Hauji Suryadi(Direktur) | | 2020 | | | |
| 3 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Gedung - KC Bank Mega | 1-Aug- | 31-Jul-2022 | Rp180,573,000 | |
|) | PT. Anta Express Tour & Travel Service | Ratih Prabandari SE. Ak (Direktur) & Ida Wijanty (Retail & Tour Director) | Banjarmasin | 2017 | | | |
| 9 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega | 1-Apr- 2019 | 31-Mar- 2024 | Rp409,428,000 | |
| | PT. Anta Express Tour & Travel Service | Ratih Prabandari SE. Ak (Direktur) & Ida Wijanty (Retail & Tour Director) | - Semarang, Lantai Dasar | 2019 | 2024 | | |
| 0 | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Lease Gedung KC Bank Mega Surabaya Yos | 1-Jul- 2020 | 30-Jun-2025 | Rp1,741,320,000 | |
| | PT Detik Tivi Dua | Titin Rosmasari, (Direktur Utama) | Sudarso Lt 3 | | | | |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Phie Karsa Kosindra (GSPF Head) & Dimas Prasetyo (PRFM Head) | Lease Menara Bank Mega | 10-Oct- | 9-Oct-2021 | Rp542,724,000 | |
| | PT. Trans Kalla Makassar | Max Kembuan, SE, MM, AK (Direktur Utama) | Makassar Lantai 9 | 2016 | 5 000-2021 | 10342,724,000 | |
| | PT Bank Mega Tbk | Yungky Setiawan (Direktur) & Suwartini (Direktur) | Lease Lahan KC | 1-Aug- | 31-Jul-2023 | | |
| 12 | PT. Televisi Transformasi Indonesia | Dudi Hendrakusuma (Direktur) | Palembang | 2003 | 5 1-Jul-2023 | Rp956,245,476 | |

D. SERVER RACK RENTAL

| | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction | Dura | tion | Transaction |
|----|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| No | Parties | Decision Makers | Types | Start | End | Value |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data 3-Dec-2018 2-Dec- Center Setu | | Rp849,600,000 | |
| | PT. Mega Central Finance | Asikin (Direktur) & Rudy Santoso (Direktur) | Center Setu | | | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data | 4-Jan-2019 | 3-Jan- 2022 | Rp75,600,000 |
| | PT. Mega Finance | H. Hermawan Ariyanto, S.E (Direktur) | Center Setu | | | |
| 3 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data Center Menara | 3-Jan-2019 | 2-Jan- 2022 | Rp118,719,360 |
| | PT. Mega Asset Management | Suryani Salim (Direktur) | Bank Mega Tendean | | | |
| 4 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data Center Menara | 3-Jan-2019 | 2-Jan- | Rp211,518,720 |
| | PT. Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Bank Mega Tendean | | 2022 | |
| 5 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data Center Menara | 1-Jan-2020 | 31-Dec- 2022 | Rp139,871,232 |
| | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | H. Lukman Siregar, SH, MM, MH (Direktur) | Bank Mega Tendean | | | |
| 6 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data Center Menara | 9-May- 2020 | 8-May- 2023 | Rp86,991,552 |
| | PT. PFI Mega Life Insurance | Samdarshi Sumit (Direktur Utama) | Bank Mega Tendean | | | |
| 7 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data Center Setu | 21-Jan- 2019 | 20-Jan- 2022 | Rp424,800,000 |
| | PT. PFI Mega Life Insurance | Samdarshi Sumit (Direktur Utama) | Center Setu | | | |

| | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction | Dura | tion | - Transaction | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| No | Parties | Decision Makers | Types | Start | End | Value | |
| 8 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Istanti Hadiyan Fitriani (Branch Infrastructure Head) | Server Rack Rental Data | 2-Jan-2019 | 1-Jan- | Rp849,600,000 | |
| | PT. Bank Mega Syariah | Emmy Haryanti (Direktur Utama) & Yuwono Waluyo (Direktur) | Center Setu | | 2022 | Г. , , | |
| 9 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Sewa Menyewa Penempatan Rack Server Data Center | 3-Sep-2018 | 2-Sep- 2021 | Rp424,800,000 | |
| | PT. Trans Retail Indonesia | Bouzeneth Benaouda (Direktur) | Setu | | | | |
| 10 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data | 25-Sep- 2018 | 24-Sep- 2021 | Rp113,400,000 | |
| | PT. Alfa Retailindo (Trans Park) | Bouzeneth Benaouda (Direktur Utama) | Center Setu | | | | |
| 11 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data | 1-Nov- 2019 | 31-Oct- 2022 | Rp151,200,000 | |
| | PT. Trans Ice | Fransiscus Sumampow (Direktur Utama) | - Center Setu | | | | |
| 12 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data Center Menara Bank Mega | 1-Nov- 2019 | 31-Oct- 2022 | Rp60,551,712 | |
| | PT. Trans Ice | Fransiscus Sumampow (Direktur Utama) | Tendean | | | | |
| 13 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data | 23-Mar- 2020 | 22-Mar- 2023 | Rp1,274,400,000 | |
| | PT. Indonusa Telemedia | Agung DM. Sahidi (Direktur) & Hauji Suryadi (Direktur) | Center Setu | 2020 | 2023 | | |
| 14 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Project & Cost Management Head) | Server Rack Rental Data | 27-Nov- 2020 | 26-Nov- 2023 | Rp424,800,000 | |
| | PT. Asuransi Umum Mega | Hardianto Wirawan (Direktur) | Center Setu | 2020 | 2023 | | |

E. ARCHIVE BOX RENTAL

| No | The Affiliated | Name and Positions of | Transaction | Rental fee/ | Duration | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| NO | Parties | Decision Makers | Types | year | Start | End | | |
| 1 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Setu Archive Box Rack | | Box Back Rp. 4.2 | Rp. 4.200,-/ | 1-Apr-2020 | 31-Mar-2025 |
| | PT. Trans Coffee | · · · | · | | | | | |
| 2 | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | Rp. 4.200,-/ box/month | 1-Apr-2020 | 31-Mar-2025 | | |
| 2 | PT. Trans Fashion Indonesia | Ali Gunawan (Direktur) | Setu Archive Box Rack Rental | | | | | |
| | PT. Bank Mega Tbk | Dimas Prasetyo (PRFS Head) & Herman Irawan (Vendor & Quantity Mgt Head) | Sewa Rack Box Arsip - Setu | Rp. 4.200,-/ | 1-Apr-2020 | 31-Mar-2025 | | |
| 3 | PT. Mega Capital Sekuritas | Yimmy Lesmana (Direktur Utama) & Nany Susilowati (Direktur) | Setu Archive Box Rack Rental | box/month | | | | |

LEGAL PROBLEMS AND SETTLEMENT EFFORTS BY THE BANK

Legal issues that occur until 31 December 2020 and their settlements status.

| | Total | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|--|
| Legal Issues | Civil | Criminal | |
| Settled (Inkracht/Denied) | 704 | - | |
| In the process of settlement | 150 | - | |
| Total | 854 | - | |

A brief description of the legal issues are as follows:

A. CIVIL CASES:

Civil cases that have been settled through litigation, both inkracht at the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court level handled by Bank Mega up to December 2020, are 704 Civil Cases. While 150 cases are still ongoing at the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court levels. Most of the civil cases handled by Bank Mega are legal issues based on the following matters:

- Disputes with debtors
- Disputes with third parties (derden verzet)
- Disputes caused by not meeting the requirements of legal subjects
- Dispute ownership regarding collateral related to bankruptcy
- Industrial Relations Disputes.
- State Administration Disputes

B. CRIMINAL CASES

There were no Criminal cases throughout 2020.

FINANCIAL SANCTIONS AND VIOLATIONS OF PRUDENTIAL PRINCIPLES

In 2020, the nominal of sanction fines decreased significantly compared to 2019. In 2019, the frequency of sanctions imposed by the regulator was 16 times and nominal fines of Rp1,050,769,209 whereas in 2020 the frequency is 16 times with the nominal fine of Rp320,760,000.

INFORMATION AND DATA ACCESS

The Company makes it easy for all stakeholders to access all the Bank's material information and data including corporate actions, Annual Reports, Financial Reports and releases to journalists and investors, which can be accessed through the Company's website.

All of these documents are available or can be obtained through:





INTEGRITY COMMITMENT

Bank Mega code of conduct is included in the Integrity commitment.

The integrity commitment covering among others:

- Integrity Commitment Charter
- Management and Employees Commitment
- Integrity Commitment Benefits
- GCG Principles
- Work Ethics and Culture
- Code of Ethic
- Obligations for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Employees
- Prohibition for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Employees, Conflict of Interest
- Anti Fraud Declaration
- Sanctions

Integrity Commitment Enforcement

Integrity commitment applies to all Bank Mega employees regardless of their occupation and position in Bank Mega.

Integrity Commitment Dissemination

Integrity Commitment is disseminated through "e-Komitmen Integritas" system with implementation process as stated in the Board of Directors Decree No SE 148/DIRBM-PMOC/20 dated 24 August 2020.

Sanctions on the Breaches of Integrity

Commitment Breaches of Integrity Commitment will be firmly enforced based on the company rules and the Board of Directors policy as well as prevailing laws and regulations.

Corporate Culture

Corporate culture is established from the core values of Bank Mega which becomes the foundation of the Bank's management and all operating units activities. In its implementation, the Corporate Culture is expected to guide all employees in carrying out duties and responsibilities in the effort to achieve the Bank established goals.

The Bank's core values that aimed at becoming a culture are:

- Dynamic
- Entrepreneurship
- Trust
- Ethics
- Commitment
- Synergy

Whistleblower Protection

Bank Mega ensures the protection for Whistleblowers on the confidentiality of personal data and information of whistleblowing that also covers the protection towards:

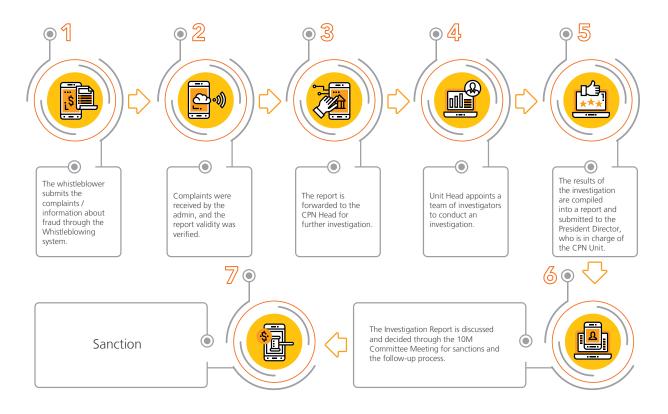
- Opression
- Discrimination
- Dismissal

ANTI FRAUD POL ICY AND WHISTLE BLOWING SYSTEM

Bank Mega has implemented the Anti-Fraud Strategy Policy as stipulated in the Financial Service Authority Regulations number 39/POJK.03/2019 concerning the Implementation of Anti-Fraud Strategies for Commercial Banks on 19 December 2019. The application of the Anti-Fraud Strategy is an integral part of Risk Management application. To ensure that business activities are carried out legally, prudently, and in accordance with the principles of good governance.

Bank Mega has a Whistleblowing System which is regulated in the Internal Policy as a means of detecting indications of fraud in the form of reporting provided by Bank Mega for all employees and even for external parties. Bank Mega provides access to all employees without exceptions to act as a Whistleblower on indications of cases to Management, in this case to the Crime & Fraud Investigation Division, which is directly responsible to the President Director. The whistleblowing system plays a very important role in the disclosure of a case (fraud), because to combat and anticipate frauds, requires overall participation of all parties from top to bottom.

The commitment of the Board of Directors and Commissioners in the prevention and eradication of Fraud in the company is very strong, where an Anti-Fraud Unit has been established, with the ability to take preventive actions, detect and investigate and is able to provide recommendations in handling fraud cases, in terms of sanction enforcements (Law Enforcement) and business process improvement.



Whistleblowing System Mechanis

The whistleblower submits the complaints / information about fraud through the Whistleblowing system. Complaints were received by the admin, and the report validity was verified. The report is forwarded to the CPN Head for further investigation. Unit Head appoints a team of investigators to conduct an investigation. The results of the investigation are compiled into a report and submitted to the President Director, who is in charge of the CPN Unit. The Investigation Report is discussed and decided through the 10M Committee Meeting for sanctions and the follow-up process. Sanction.

PROVISION OF FUNDS TO RELATED PARTY AND PROVISION OF LARGE EXPOSURE

Bank Mega already has a written and clear policies, systems and procedures for providing funds to related parties. The Bank is guided by the stipulations of Bank Indonesia / the Financial Services Authority concerning the Legal Lending Limit of the Bank (BMPK) and has observed the prudential principles and applicable laws The Bank makes information on Bank products transparent in accordance with the regulations governing Bank product information and the use of customer personal data transparency. Transparency about products is presented in the form of brochures, leaflets and other promotional media as well as on the Bank Mega website. With customer complaints, the Bank has made transparent the procedures for customer complaints and dispute resolution and already has a Customer Complaint system that can be used through the Bank Mega website, Call Center, or submitted through Bank officers.

| | | Total | | |
|----|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|--|
| No | Fund Provisions | Debtors | Nominal (Rp Millions) | |
| 1. | Related Parties | 192 | 944,442 | |
| 2. | Large Exposures | 21 | 15,531,892 | |

Funding to the Commissioners and Directors

| Name | Position | Loan |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Board of Commissioners | | |
| Chairul Tanjung | President Commissioner | Credit Card |
| Yungky Setiawan | Vice President Commissioner | Credit Card |
| Achjadi Ranuwisastra | Commissioner | Credit Card |
| Lambock V Nahattands | Commissioner | - |
| Aviliani | Commissioner | Credit Card |
| Board of Directors | | |
| Kostaman Thayib | President Director | Credit Card |
| Madi Darmadi Lazuardi | Director | Credit Card |
| Yuni Lastianto | Director | Credit Card |
| C. Guntur Triyudianto | Director | Credit Card |
| Indivara Erni | Director | Loan |
| Martin Mulwanto | Director | Loan & Credit Card |
| Lay Diza Larentie | Director | Credit Card |

ADEQUACY OF TRANSPARENCY

The Bank has made financial and non-financial conditions transparent to Stakeholders and reports to the Financial Services Authority or Stakeholders in accordance with the provisions. On governance transparency, Bank Mega has compiled Governance implementation report according to the prevailing regulations. The report is completed with the Bank's assessment results on the Governance implementation in accordance with the indicators set forth by Financial Services Authority. The report is also submitted to the Financial Services Authority and Bank Mega homepage which is as part of the Bank's Annual Report.

BANK STRATEGIC PLAN

Bank Mega has developed Corporate Plan and Business Plan by referring to the Financial Services Authority. The Corporate Plan and Business Plan are aligned with Bank Mega Vision and Mission and were developed realistically, comprehensively, measured by taking into account prudential principles. The formulation of Corprate Plan and Business Plan by the Board of Directors is carried out following series of discussion involving the Board of Commissioners and other Management, in which then proposed for the Board of Commissioners' approval. The Corporate Plan and Business Plan are also communicated to Bank Mega organizational elements.

SELF ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF PT BANK MEGA TBK IN 2020

| Self Assessment Result of Governance Implementation Semester I | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Bank Mega Ratings (Bank Mega & OJK Assessments) | | Rating Definition | |
| Individual & 2 OJK 2 | | Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally good . This is reflected from the adequate fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Bank's Management | |
| | Self Asses | ssment Result of Governance Implementation Semester II | |
| | ga Ratings Assessments) | Rating Definition | |
| Individual | 2 | Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Corporate Governance that is generally good . This is reflected from the adequate fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Bank's Management | |

The Bank Governance assessment is done comprehensively and in a structured manner towards the governance system, namely governance structure, governance process and governance outcomes for 11 assessment factors as regulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55/POJK.03/2016 dated 7 December 2016 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No.13/SEO JK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 concerning Implementation of Governance for Commercial Banks.

The Bank Governance Assessment is part of the Bank Soundness Rating Assessment - RBBR (PTKB - RBBR). PTKB - RBBR for Semester I of 2020 has been submitted to OJK with Letter No. 012/MIRG-SKOJK/20 dated 27 July 2020 and semester II of 2020 has been submitted to OJK with Letter No. 002/MIRG-SKOJK/21 dated 28 January 2020. As a Public Company, Bank Mega has the obligation to fulfill the Governance Guidelines for Public Companies stipulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No.21/POJK.04/2015 dated 16 November 2015 regarding the Implementation of Governance Guidelines for the Public Companies, and the Financial Services Authority Circular No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 dated 17 November 2015 regarding the Governance Guidelines for the Public Companies.

The Governance Guidelines of Public Companies contain good corporate governance practices in accordance with international practices covering 5 (five) aspects, and 8 (eight) GCG principles, and 25 recommendations of GCG aspect and principles. Bank Mega implementation is as follows:

| Aspect, Principle and Recommendation | Bank Implementation | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| A. Relations of Public Companies with Shareholders in Ensuring Shareholders Rights | | |
| Principle 1 | | |
| Enhancing the Value of Annual General Meeting of | | |
| Shareholders (AGMS). | | |

| Aspe | ct, Principle and Recommendation | Bank Implementation |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| Red | commendations: | |
| 1) | Bank has a way or technical procedure for voting either open or closed that prioritize the shareholder independency and benefits. | Comply |
| 2) | All members of the BOD and BOC of Company are present in GMS. | Comply |
| 3) | The summary of GMS resolution is available in the respective Company website for at least a year. | Comply |
| Enh | nciple 2 ancing the communication quality of Company with reholders and investor | |
| Rec 4) | commendations: Bank has the communication policy with the shareholders and investor | Comply |
| 5) | Bank discloses a communication policy of public company with shareholders or investors in the Website. | Comply |
| | oard of Commissioners Functions and Roles | |
| Stre | nciple 3 Enghtening the membership and composition of the Ird of Commissioners | |
| Rec 6) | commendations: The determination of the number of BOC members takes into account on the conditions of the Bank. | Comply |
| 7) | The determination of the composition of members of BOC members takes into account on the diversity of skills, knowledge, and required experience. | Comply |
| Imp | nciple 4 rove the Quality of Implementation of Duties and ponsibilities of the Board of Commissioners. | |
| Rec 8) | commendations: The Board of Commissioners has a Self Assessment policy to assess the performance of the Board of Commissioners. | Comply |
| 9) | Self assessment policy for assessing the performance of the BOC was disclosed through the Annual Report of the Bank. | Comply |
| 10) | The Board of Commissioners has a policy related to the resignation of members of the Board of Commissioners if they are involved in financial crimes. | Comply |
| 11) | The Remuneration and Nomination Committee shall arrange a succession policy in the process of Nomination of members of the Board of Directors | Comply |

| spect, Principle and Recommendation | Bank Implementation |
|--|--|
| Board of Directors Functions and Roles | |
| Principle 5 Strengthening the Membership and Composition of Board of Directors | |
| Recommendation: 12) Determination of the number of BOD members shall take into account on Public Company Conditions as well as effectiveness in decision making | Comply |
| 13) Determination of the composition of the members of the Board of Directors shall observe the diversity of skills, knowledge, and experience required. | Comply |
| 14) Members of the Board of Directors in charge of accounting or finance have expertise and/or knowledge in the field of accounting. | Comply |
| Principle 6 Improve the Quality of Implementation of Duties and Responsibility of 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) Self Assessment Policy to assess the performance of the Board of Directors is disclosed through the annual report of the Bank. | Comply |
| 17) The Board of Directors has a policy related to the resignation of the members of the Board of Directors if they are involved in financial crimes. | Comply |
| Stakeholders Participation | |
| Principle 7 Improve Aspects of Corporate Governance through Participation of Stakeholders | |
| 18) The Public Company has a policy to prevent the occurrence of insider trading. | Comply |
| 19) The Public Company has anti-corruption policies and fraud changes. | Comply |
| 20) The Public Company has a policy on the selection and development of suppliers or vendors capability. | Comply |
| 21) The Public Company has a policy on the fulfilment of creditor rights. | Creditor rights in details is regulated under Credit Agreement made between the Bank and Creditors. |
| 22) The Public Company has Whistleblowing System | Comply |
| 23) The Public Company has a policy of providing long- | Comply |

| Aspect, Principle and Recommendation | Bank Implementation |
|--|--|
| E. Information Disclosures | |
| Principle 8 Improving Information Disclosures | |
| Recommendations: 24) The Public Company utilizes the use of information technology more widely than the Website as an information disclosure medium. | Currently is only using website and social media |
| 25) The Public Company's Annual Report reveals the final beneficiary shareholding of at least 5% (five per cent), other than the disclosure of the ultimate beneficial owner in the shares of the Public Company through its principal shareholder and controller. | Comply |

INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION

In the Implementation of Integrated Governance, Bank Mega as the Main Entity has implemented monitoring of governance in LJK (Financial Services Institution) related to the Mega Corpora financial conglomerate. Efforts to improve the Integrated Governance include:

- a. Conducted coordination meetings with members of the Integrated Governance Support Group in the Financial Conglomeration of PT Mega Corpora 2 (two) times during 2020.
- b. Conducting Integrated Governance Committee Meetings, during 2020 2 (two) meetings were held.
- c. Implementation of Integrated Governance Oversight by the Board of Commissioners, assisted by the Integrated Governance Committee. During 2020 the Board of Commissioners held 5 (five) meetings, 1 (one) of them discussed the Application of TKT, while in the second semester of 2020 there were 4 (four) times, 1 (one) of them discussed the application of TKT.

Integrated Corporate Governance Implementation Report

a. The Main Entity has prepared and sent the 2019 Mega Corpora Financial Conglomeration Integrated Corporate Governance Report to the Financial Services Authority (Letter No.010/DIR-CHC/19 dated 21 May 2019 regarding the Integrated Corporate Governance Report of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomeration 2019).

- b. The Main Entity has prepared and submitted a Self-Assessment Report on the Integrated Corporate Governance of the Mega Corpora Financial Semester II Year 2019 (letter No.004/DIR-CHC/19 dated 13 February 2019 regarding the Semester II 2019 PT. Mega Corpora Financial Conglomeration Integrated Governance Self-Assessment Report & Bank Mega & Bank Mega Syariah Synergy Monitoring Report.
- c. Main Entity has prepared and submitted Self Assessment Report for Integrated Governance of Financial Conglomerate of PT. Mega Corpora Semester I of 2020 to OJK with the Letter No.017/ DIR-CHC/20 dated 12 August 2020 regarding the Integrated Governance Self Assessment Report of the Financial Conglomerate of PT. Mega Corpora Semester I of 2020 & Report on Monitoring the Synergy of Bank Mega Syariah and Bank Mega.
- d. For the Implementation of Integrated Governance Self-Assessment Report of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate Semester II 2020, the Main Entity has coordinated and sent a Compliance Monitoring Form with LJK that are members of the Mega Corpora Financial Conglomerate. The report will be sent to the Financial Services Authority by 15 Februay 2021.



In 2020, Bank Mega made improvements to the risk assessment method that focuses on governance and work unit processes.

I. General Disclosure of Bank Risk Management

A. Organization

Implementation of Risk Management is stipulated in the Regulation of financial Services Authority no. 18/PoJK.03/2016 on the Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

Bank Mega risk management is under the coordination of Risk Directorate, which is in charge of 8 (eight) 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, and Collection Strategy & Support.

The Credit Risk Management, Operational Risk Management, Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management, National Credit Appraisal, National Credit Review, Restructure & Control Units, jointly with Good Corporate Governance, Banking Fraud, Anti Money Laundering, Corporate Legal, Customer Care Center, Unit Operation Control Units, and other related work units have the duties to carry out identification, analysis and monitoring of all Bank's main risks with due observance to the set risk management policies and procedures. The Internal Audit Unit (IADT) is in charge of carrying out the risk control functions.

On the scope of bank-wide, Bank Mega has in place the Risk Management Committee (RMC) that assist the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in carrying out active supervision related to risk management. The following committees are established under the Board of Commissioners Risk structure: Monitoring Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as well as Audit Committee. While the Board of Directors has established the Executive Committees, consisting of: Risk Management Committee, Credit Policy Committee, Product Committee, Procurement of Goods Committee, Information Technology Committee, Human Resources Committee, Assets & Liabilities Committee, and Crisis Management Committee.

Within the group-wide scope, Bank Mega is a Principal entity in the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management at the Mega Corpora financial Conglomerate and the Market, Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management unit as the organizer of the Integrated Risk Management Committee (IRMC).

B. 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 provisions of the OJK, which are 8 (eight) bank's main risks based on OJK Circular no. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 1 September 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 Management Implementation Quality.

The parameters for assessing inherent risk are in accordance with the financial Services Authority Circular no. 14/SEOJK.03/2017 dated 17 March 2017 on the Assessment of Health levels of Commercial Banks are as follows:

| Types of Risk | Risk Indicator |
|---------------|---|
| Credit | 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 | 1. Portfolio Volume and Composition |
| | 2. Potential loss (Potential loss) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book |
| | 3. Business Strategy and Policy |
| Liquidity | 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 |
| Operations | 1. Characteristics and Business Complexity |
| | 2. Human Resources (People) |
| | 3. Information Technology and Supporting Infrastructure (System) |
| | 4. Internal fraud and external fraud frequency |
| | 5. External events frequency |
| Compliance | 1. Types and Significance of Violations or non-compliance carried out by the Bank |
| | Bank Compliance Track Record (Types and frequency of Similar Violations within 3 years) |
| | 3. Violation of the Provisions for Certain Transactions |
| Strategic | 1. Suitability of the Strategy with the Conditions of the Business environment |
| | 2. Bank Strategy |
| | 3. Bank Business Position |
| | 4. Achievement of the Bank's Business Plan |

| Types of Risk | Risk Indicator |
|---------------|--|
| Legal | 1. Litigation Factor |
| | 2. Engagement Weakness Factors |
| | 3. Factors in Absence/Amendment to Legislation |
| Reputation | 1. Reputation effect of Bank owners and Related Companies |
| | 2. Violation of Business ethics |
| | 3. Product Complexity and Bank Business Cooperation |
| | 4. Frequency, Materiality, and negative news exposure of the Bank |
| | 5. Frequency and Materiality of Customer Complaints |
| Intra-Group | 1. Composition of Intra-group Transactions in the financial Conglomerate |
| Transactions* | 2. Documentation and fairness of Transactions |
| | 3. Other Information |
| | |

Assessment Parameters in the Inherent Risk are in accordance to SeoJK no.14/SEOJK.03/2015 concerning the Implementation of Integrated Risk Management

C. Risk Profile*)

Based on the conditions and steps taken in risk management during 2020, the PT Bank Risk Profile Mega, Tbk positions in June 2020 and December 2020 are as follows:

| | Period of June 2020 | | Period of December 2020 | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Risk Profile | Inherent Risk Rating | Risk Management Implementation Quality Rating | Risk Level Rating | Inherent Risk Rating | Risk Management Quality Rating | Risk Level Rating |
| Credit Risk | Moderate | Fair | 3* | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 |
| Market Risk | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 |
| Liquidity Risk | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 |
| Operational Risk | Moderate | Fair | 3* | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 |
| Strategic Risk | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 |
| Legal Risk | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2* | Low | Satisfactory | 1 |
| Compliance Risk | Moderate | Fair | 3 | Low to Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 |
| Reputation Risk | Moderate | Satisfactory | 2 | Low | Satisfactory | 1 |
| Composite Rating | | | 3* | | | 2 |

Description::

The rating method has been adjusted to Se OJK No. 14/SeoJK.03/2017 *has been adjusted to the results of the OJK prudential meeting

D. Risk Management Implementation Process

The implementation of Risk Management is an obligation for each Bank as regulated in the financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 on the Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Circular of the Financial Services Authority no. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016 on the Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks. Based on these provisions and the Bank's internal needs, Bank Mega has implemented Risk Management in accordance with the scope of its activities.

Achieving the strategic goals and business objectives of Bank Mega must be balanced with the application of risk management in accordance with national banking best practices (risk-return management). for this reason, the Bank determines the Risk Appetite parameters and Risk Tolerance which are reviewed periodically. Definition of Risk levels and measurements based on a combination of aspects of Risk Inherent and Quality Implementation of Risk Management (KPMR) refers to Circular of the financial Services Authority No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017.

Four pillars of risk management implementation have become the reference in the implementation of risk management throughout the Bank's work units. Implementation of four pillars of risk management implementation in Bank Mega is as follows:

a. Active Supervision of the Board of Commissioners and The Directors The active supervision of the Board of Commissioners is conducted through the approval and evaluation of risk management policies as drawn up by the Directors. The Board of Commissioners periodically evaluates the implementation of risk management policy through BoD and BoC Meetings, as well as in Risk Monitoring Committee (KPR) meetings. In addition, the Board of Commissioners evaluates Board of Directors' requests related to transactions/policies and approves to these requests.

Active supervision of the Directors is conducted, among others, by the preparation, approval and implementation and evaluation of risk management and risk limit policies and procedures, whether conducted through Risk Management Committee Meetings, Asset & liability Committee Meetings (AICO), and Credit Policy Committee Meetings. The Board of Directors also compiles and establishes an approval mechanism for transactions that exceed the limits/authorities, and irregularities, and approves transactions that exceed the limit/ authority or irregularities.

 Policy Adequacy and Limit Stipulation In order to support the implementation of risk management, Bank Mega established several Risk Management and Risk limit Determination Policies. In its implementation, these policies are documented in writing in the form of a circular (SE) and a decree (SK) and periodically reviewed with the approval up to the Board of Directors level through the committee meetings or through circulation to the Board of Directors in accordance with 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 Bank Mega which includes identification, measurement, monitoring, and risk control on 8 (eight) types of risk supported by Risk Management Information System is as follows:

- Governance & Policy
 Stipulate governance of risk management policies, including the establishment of risk appetite and risk tolerance.
- Risk Identification & Measurement
 Prevents banks from unexpected losses through risk measurement that includes:
 - Identifying risks to existing banking processes and activities and the process of new banking activities
 - Measuring potential risks
 - Measuring actual losses
- iii. Risk Monitoring Monitoring risk events to detect and prevent losses.
- iv. Risk Control Applying effective risk control
- v. Risk Disclosures Submission of risk report that includes a Risk Management Report to the Board of Directors and a Risk Management Information Report to the public.

E. Internal Control System

Internal control system at Bank Mega is developed and implemented using the Three lines of Defense model consisting of:

| Risk Taking Unit 1st Line of Defense | Risk Control Unit 2nd Line of Defense | Risk Assurance Unit 3rd Line of Defense |
|---|---|--|
| Risk Owner, responsible on risks taken, its executions and results (day-to-day risk management & control). | Risk Control, responsible in developing the Bank's risk framework, policies, principles, and development methodology. | Risk Assurance, responsible in independent assessment on the effectiveness of risk management implementation and internal control |
| Responsible on risks taken, its executions and results (day-to-day risk management & control). Responsible on the risk management and control in the day-to-day business activities or its functions Identifying, measuring, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting the risks in business activities/ functions according to risk strategy/ policy/ parameter that has been set forth by 2nd line of defense. | Preparing risk management strategy and policy proposal, including risk appetite & limits Developing risk framework, policy, principle, tools, methodology and management standard. To recommend to the 1st line of defense in implementing risk policy based on its authority. To escalate important issues to Senior Management/ Board of Directors/ Risk Management Committee. | Conduct internal audit independently and periodically toward risk management and internal control implementation. Arrange recommendations/ corrective actions and monitor their implementation. |

In order to improve the implementation of Risk Management, Bank Mega has always developed tools that are used, evaluated, and corrected any weaknesses in the process and the development of human resources as the key to the implementation. This is important because the risk factors that have a dynamic nature follow the development of banking business practices themselves.

The Risk Assurance function is carried out by the Internal Audit Work unit (IADT) which conducts regular monitoring/audits, 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) units.

• Lending supervision and monitoring is carried out by the national Credit Review, Restructure & Control (NCRC) unit.

Based on the results of examinations and monitoring during 2020 (1 unit at Head office, 49 KC and 135 KCP and 1 KK), both onsite and offsite, there are still some conditions or weaknesses in lending that need attention and improvement.

The action plan for improvement or guidance that has been carried out by the NCRC work unit on the findings of the inspection and monitoring results. The report on the inspection results has been made in the form of a Service Memo and forwarded to the relevant work units for further action and attention.

 The examination and monitoring of operational activities were carried out by the Process Management & Operations Control Unit (Branch Operations Control sub unit and Head Office & Jakarta Operations Control) by conducting an onsite and offsite inspection.

Based on the results of the examination it can be concluded that there is still a need to improve operational activities. The improvement plans are:

- a. Socialization of the presign documents and branch officials routinely conducts surprise checks.
- b. Marketing socialization steps to increase target achievement in accordance with the company code of ethics.

- c. Training to increase branch officials' control.
- d. Imposing sanctions

Improvement of the Risk Management Process

Efforts to improve risk management are focused on 5 (five) main things, as follows:

I. Identification

1. Risk awareness as the main key in managing risk is always increased both at the executive level and at the leadership level. one method used is to add Risk Management material to employee education programs. Risk awareness is also carried out through internal media such as Credit and operational Risk Bulletins as well as CrediBlast (media with information concerning credit risk) which are distributed to all Bank employees.

Additionally, dissemination, especially the issue of Operational Risk, was conducted to all employees through a bulletin and a risk campaign publication containing Operational Risk events as well as the operational risk articles in the Bank's internal magazine.

2. Understanding of policies, existing products and the authority they have will be a priority that will be carried out by the relevant work units to the implementing staff in the field. To identify the risks inherent in developing new products and activities, the Bank applies 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 intended to improve the weaknesses of the product. In addition to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management in this area, the Bank has specific risk management guidelines for certain products which are considered to have significant risks.

With the growth of the Bank's loan portfolio, the risk identification process is very important in view of the large potential risks, both in terms of potential decreases in credit quality and credit concentration based on financing limits per economic sector. The Bank has and continues to carry out training and debriefing programs for all officials and officers related to credit activities. one form of supervision on the loan portfolio is carried out by the national Credit Review, Restructuring & Control work unit through the Credit Control work team, starting credit disbursement to find out whether the disbursed credit is in accordance with the Bank's procedures and policies.

Monthly Report of Credit Card segment is carried out regularly to analyse and discuss any impact of the risks founded in this segment as one of the methods to control and mitigate Credit Risk. This is also done to analyse the performance Credit Cards, on meeting the set target and/or risk appetite.

- 3. The Credit Risk Identification Process is carried out by looking at the overall loan portfolio, both in segmentation, credit quality, economic sector, concentration of credit on individual and business group debtors, and adequacy of credit provisions carried out by the Credit Risk Management work unit. In addition to monitoring the credit portfolio, monitoring is also carried out in the form of a watchlist as a form of an early warning system in preventing the deterioration of credit quality. To identify bank credit risk for economic sectors, industry analysis was carried out on several key industries.
- 4. For Market Risk, the identification process is carried out based on portfolio categories, product details and types of transactions such as transactions related to exchange rates, interest rates and various derivatives. To simplify the identification process, the system used is Spectrum and Bloomberg.

- 5. The process of identifying liquidity Risk is carried out on Bank products and activities that affect the collection and distribution of funds that are in assets, liabilities and administrative accounts and other risks that have the potential to increase liquidity Risk.
- 6. Throughout 2020, the operational Risk identification strategy focused on identification through data. Some of the tools that produce the data needed are the Risk event Database (RED), Key Risk Indicator (KRI) and Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), operational Risk online Test (OPRIST), e-learning. Throughout 2018 the Bank perfected the operational Risk Management System (ORMS) developed in 2016 so that existing tools can be integrated. The operational Risk Management System has 3 (three) modules, namely RCSA, RED, and KRI.
- 7. The risk assessment method has been refined in 2020, the method which previously focused on work unit governance shifted to focus on the process. This year a risk assessment has been carried out on the Process of Discount Granting or Eliminating Charge Elimination in Collection and also, a risk assessment was carried out on the credit card restructuring process.
- 8. Since 2020 the Bank has measured the operational risk in the branches through the Branch Operational Risk Profile assessment, which is published every quarter.
- 9. To complete the operational risk identification process, throughout 2020 the Bank routinely monitors bookkeeping losses due to operational Risk based on 7 GL operational losses. In addition, the Bank also monitors bookkeeping activities to GL Suspense to avoid errors and misuse of the GL in question. The Bank has routinely published internal reports on both of these monitoring activities, the report and monitoring of GL Operational Risk Losses and GL Suspend.

10. Reviewing the Action Plan Document (Recovery Plan) in connection with the Bank as a former Systemic Bank which is still obliged to carry out the Action Plan (Recovery Plan) program as well as carry out stress tests on Recovery Options on the said Recovery Plan document.

II. Measurement

- 1. Risk measurement is carried out by the Risk Management unit (SKMR) through the assessment of Bank Risk Profiles every quarter and Bank Soundness Rating (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 an Integrated Risk Profile every semester.
- 2. In relation to the CAR provisions, the Bank has adopted the Basel II standard approach to measure Credit Risk and Market Risk.
- In measuring Credit Risk, The Bank uses the 3. standard method according to OJK Circular Letter No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Guidelines for Calculating Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using the Standard Method. The Bank also already has a stress test measure for credit. The Bank will also continue to develop and implement rating and scoring for the Corporate, Commercial and SME segments and provision of interbank facilities. The Bank will also continue to refine scoring for the Credit Card segment, where there will be internal and external scoring developments, both traditional and non-traditional, to accelerate the Credit Card application process, with the desired level of risk. In addition, the Bank also conducted industry analysis of several key industries in measuring the level of risk and the Bank's exposure to these industries.

- Measurement of Market Risk includes the process of valuing financial instruments, calculating market risk capital charges, stress testing, and sensitivity analysis. for the valuation process, Banks can use marked to market methods and/or marked to models. Meanwhile, for the calculation of capital charge market risk, the Bank uses the standard calculation method that has been reported to the regulator (BI and OJK). In addition, the Bank has also measured interest rate Market 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 Standard Approach for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book for Commercial Banks.
- 5. In measuring liquidity Risk, the Bank already has measuring instruments such as cashflow projections, maturity profiles, liquidity ratios, and stress tests. The Bank has also implemented the calculation of liquidity ratios from Basel III, namely liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable funding Ratio (NSFR). In addition, the Bank has also taken measurements on the indicators of the Contingency Funding Plan.
- 6. 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 implementation of controls to anticipate future operational Risk. Currently RCSA has been implemented in branch offices and several work units in the head office, especially those that have transactional activities.
- 7. On the other hand, in order to the measure capital adequacy, Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach in calculating RWA for operational Risk. In accordance with the provisions of the new regulation, Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 6/

SEOJK.03/2020 concerning the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk Using the Standard Approach for Commercial Banks, currently the Bank is also preparing a tool to apply the intended Standard calculations.

III. Monitoring

- 1. The Risk Management Committee (KMR), the Integrated Risk Management Committee (KMRT), 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 policy proposed by the business unit will first evaluated from various aspects of risk before implementation.
- 2. The Asset and liability Committee (ALCO) is conducted regularly (monthly) to oversee the achievement of business targets, implementation of interest rate policies, macroeconomic projections, and discussion of strategic issues related to the management of Market Risk and Bank liquidity Risk.
- 3. The Bank routinely conducts Credit Quality Monitoring on potentially problematic loans and starts having problems through periodic credit monitoring meetings and on a monthly basis through Monthly Credit Report for all credit segments. The Bank also routinely conduct Quality Assurance on Credit card approvals using a sampling method to ensure the process has been carried out according to prevailing policies.
- 4. Monitoring of risks has been carried out inherently by each unit carried out by each supervisor and official above and this is in line with the concept of Three lines of Defense. In addition, the Internal Audit unit (IADT) and Process Management & Operations Control (sub unit Branch Operations Control and Head Office & Jakarta Operations Control) have a role in streamlining the implementation of the monitoring process.

- 5. The Bank has monitoring the financing limit based on the economic sector and the economic sector monitoring mechanism through trigger and action tools determined through Decree No. 051/DIRBM/19. In addition, the Bank also has risk limit monitoring credit with trigger and action tools which is stipulated by Decree No. 182/DIRBM-CPPD/17. The Credit Risk Management work unit has monitored the achievement of credit compared to the economic sector limit. The results of monitoring are reported periodically (1 time in one month) to the Board of Directors and Commissioners as well as several related divisions.
- Credit monitoring is also carried out through 6. making monthly and quarterly periodic reports for all credit and credit card segments, related to concentration levels, credit risk limits (credit limits), credit quality, credit reserves, credit deviations and To Be obtained Documents (TBO Documents), credit restructuring and comparison with commercial banks and peer groups. Periodic monitoring is also carried out on the use of Credit Discretionary limits (BWMK) for credit breakers for both credit and credit cards. Periodic monitoring is carried out in the context of reviewing performance and limits of authority of BWMK holders. The policy on granting the limits of Authority to Disconnect Credit (BWMK) is also periodically reviewed.
- 7. The Market Risk monitoring process for trading activities and counterparty is monitored by Treasury International Banking Business Support (TIBS) and Market, liquidity & Integrated Risk Management (MIRG). In addition, the Bank also monitors and prepares daily reports on exposures, risks and uses of treasury limits and global markets that are reported to the relevant work units and Bank Management.
- The liquidity Risk monitoring process is carried out based on the results of measurement of maturity profile, daily cashflow, ICR, NSFR and stress tests. The implementation of meeting daily liquidity needs is carried out by the Treasury

Work unit. Monitoring results are submitted to the regulator and the Bank's management periodically. In addition, the bank also monitors the indicators of the Contingency Funding Plan & Recovery Plan which are reported periodically to management.

- The Bank also strengthens the monitoring system, particularly for operational Risk with mechanisms and tools such as: limit transaction determination for each branch operations official and its staff, monitoring mechanisms for days H and H + 1 through the Internal Control and self-assessment through ORMS.
- 10. 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 by the operational Risk governance Meeting at each level of the organization up to the Bank level.
- 11. Monitoring trigger levels in the Action Plan Program (Recovery Plan) in the form of Capital, Liquidity, Profitability, and Asset Quality periodically in accordance with the provisions. As well as escalation and preparation of action plans when trigger levels were exceeded.

IV. Control

- 1. The Bank has made internal policies related to 8 (eight) main risks of the Bank, 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 Mega Corpora financial Conglomerate, namely Intra-group Transaction Risk.
- 2. In an effort to improve the Quality of Risk Management Implementation, particularly in the part of conformity to 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 periodically monitored according to the Bank's risk tolerance.

- 3. Determination of parameters, percentages or numbers of risk appetite and risk tolerance is carried out based on historical data analysis, statistical approaches, business / expert judgment and conditions of commercial bank data and strategic decisions from management.
- 4. Review of the risk appetite and risk tolerance will be carried out periodically by considering

changes in the conditions and internal business strategies of the Bank and the national macroeconomic banking.

5. Risk limit parameters (risk appetite and risk tolerance) which currently a reference based on SK. 080/DIRBM/20 concerning Bank Risk limit Policies, are as follows:

| No | Parameter | Risk Appetite | Tolerance |
|----|---|---------------|---|
| 1. | Strategic Risk | | |
| а | Bank Mega's assets are compared to the Bank's Business Plan Target | ≥ 80% | ≥ 60% |
| b | Bank Mega's DPK is compared to the Bank's Business Plan Target | ≥ 80% | ≥ 60% |
| С | Bank Mega Credit is compared to the Bank's Business Plan Target | ≥ 80% | ≥ 60% |
| d | CAR Position | ≥ 17% | ≥ 15% |
| е | BOPO Position | ≤ 80% | ≤90% |
| f | Market Share for peer groups | | |
| | - Assets | ≥17% | ≥15% |
| | - TPF | ≥17% | ≥15% |
| | - Credit | ≥15% | ≥10% |
| | - Capital | ≥17% | ≥15% |
| g | CAR after stess test | > 14% | Above the applicable Bank Minimum Capital |
| 2. | Operational Risk | | |
| а | Internal frequency of fraud (3 months) | 0 | < 3 times |
| b | The ratio of the number of permanent employees resigning to total employees (3 months) (not including outsourcing employee) | ≤2% | ≤ 3,09% |
| С | The ratio of the number of employees who have not been trained (12 months) to total employees | ≤ 5% | ≤ 20% |
| d | OPRIST score | ≥ 85 | ≥ 75 |
| е | Core System Downtime Total (3 months) | | |
| | - Silverlake Downtime | < 60 minutes | < 120 minutes |
| | - Ascend Downtime | < 60 minutes | < 120 minutes |
| | - MOJF Downtime | < 60 minutes | < 120 minutes |
| | - Spectrum Downtime | < 60 minutes | < 120 minutes |
| | - PCE Downtime | < 60 minutes | < 120 minutes |
| f | Total Core System Interruption Frequency (3 months) | | |
| | - Silverlake Interruptions | NONE | ≤ 2 times |
| | - Ascend Interruptions | NONE | ≤ 2 times |
| | - MOJF Interruptions | NONE | ≤ 2 times |
| | - Spectrum Interruptions | NONE | ≤ 2 times |
| | - PCE Interruptions | NONE | ≤ 2 times |

| No | Parameter | Risk Appetite | Tolerance | | |
|----|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 3. | Credit Risk | | | | |
| а | Low Quality Loan to Total Loans | ≤ 7,50% | ≤ 22,50% | | |
| | - Low Quality Corporate Loan to Total Corporate Loans | ≤ 7,50% | ≤ 20,00% | | |
| | - Low Quality Commercial Loan To Total Commercial Loans | ≤ 5,00% | ≤ 15,00% | | |
| | - SME Low Quality Loan to SME Total Loans | ≤ 10,00% | ≤ 25,00% | | |
| | - Low Quality Consumer Loan for Total Consumer Loan | ≤ 7,50% | ≤ 15,00% | | |
| | - JF & FL Low Quality Loan to JF & FL Total Loans | ≤ 10,00% | ≤ 25,00% | | |
| | - CC Low Quality Loan to Total CC Loans | ≤ 5,00% | ≤ 15,00% | | |
| b | Non Performing Loans to Total Loans | ≤ 2,00% | ≤ 4,00% | | |
| | - Corporate Non Performing Loan to Total Corporate Loans | ≤ 0,50% | ≤ 2,50% | | |
| | - Commercial Non Performing Loan to Total Commercial Loans | ≤ 0,75% | ≤ 3,00% | | |
| | - SME Non Performing Loans to SME Total Loans | ≤ 4,00% | ≤ 6,00% | | |
| | - Consumer Non Performing Loans to Total Consumer Loans | ≤ 3,00% | ≤ 5,00% | | |
| | - JF & FL Non Performing Loans to JF & FL Total Loans | ≤ 1,25% | ≤ 3,00% | | |
| | - CC Non Performing Loans to CC Total Loans | ≤ 2,00% | ≤ 4,00% | | |
| C | - NET NPL Ratio to Total Loans | ≤ 1,50% | ≤ 3,50% | | |
| d | Credit to Core Debtors to Total Credit | <u>≤</u> 35,00% | <u>≤</u> 50,00% | | |
| е | Allowance for Impairment Losses to Total Credit | < 1,25% | < 2,25% | | |
| f | AYDA to Total Assets | < 1,00% | < 2,00% | | |
| 4. | | | | | |
| а | PDN to Capital KPMM (incl DNDF) | < 5% | < 10% | | |
| b | Unrealized Loss Bonds to KPMM Capital | > -3% | > -5% | | |
| C | Maximum Δ Economic Value of Equity (Δ EVE) Loss to Capital | ≤ 13% | ≤ 15% | | |
| 5. | Liquidity Risk | | | | |
| а | Risk Limit for Liquid Asset Portfolios | | | | |
| | 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 + Other BI placements (≤ 1 month) to TPF | < 10% | < 30% | | |
| b | Risk Limit for Liquid Asset Portfolios | | | | |
| | 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% | | |
| С | Risk Limit Composition of Vulnerability in Funding Needs | | | | |
| | c.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) | >120% | >100% | | |
| | c.2 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) | >110% | >100% | | |
| | c.3 LDR Foreign Currency | <90% | <100% | | |
| | c.4 RIM | 80% ≤ x ≤ 85% | Min.70% and Max. 95% | | |

| No | Parameter | Risk Appetite | Tolerance |
|----|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| d | Risk Limit Profil Maturitas (Behavioral) | | |
| | d.1 Maturity Gap Time Bucket ≤1 (one) months (Rupiah) | ≤Rp -5 trillion | ≤Rp -7 trillion |
| | d.2 Maturity Gap Time Bucket ≤1 (one) months (Valas) | ≤USD -350 million | ≤USD -500 million |
| 6. | Legal Risk | | |
| а | Percentage of Addition to the Amount of Claims experienced by the Bank | ≤ 10% | ≤ 20% |
| 7. | Compliance Risk | | |
| а | Frequency of Penalty Sanctions imposed by Regulators (OJK and/or BI) | ≤ 4 times | ≤ 8 times |
| b | Nominal Penalty Fines for Non-Compliance | ≤ Rp 50 million | ≤ Rp 100 million |
| 8. | Reputation Risk | | |
| а | Number of Negative Reports | < 15 times | < 20 times |
| 9. | Intra-Group Transaction Risk | | |
| а | Total Loans Provided To The Mega Corpora Group To Total Bank Loans | ≤ 2% | ≤ 3,50% |
| b | Total TPF Originating From The Mega Corpora Group To The Bank's Total TPF | ≤ 5% | ≤ 10% |
| С | Total Revenues Originating from The Mega Corpora Group To Total Bank Revenue | ≤ 5% | ≤ 10% |
| d | Total Costs/Expenses Derived from Mega Corpora group to Total Bank Costs Expenses | ≤ 5% | ≤ 10% |

- 6. The risk limit will be monitored periodically according to Bank Mega's strategic goals and business strategy and the risk tolerance set by Bank Mega.
- 7. The credit provision process is done using the four eyes principle, the decision to provide the credit involves both business and risk parties, and is decided by the credit committee according to its level.
- 8. Control of Credit Risk is carried out by Internal Audit periodically. Meanwhile, the process of controlling Credit Risk at the branch is routinely carried out by the national Credit Review, Restructuring & Control (NCRC) work unit through the Credit Control work team. Some aspects of Credit Control examination include compliance aspects and potential risks arising in the credit process, market conditions and document a well as financial monitoring. Risk limit policies on the acquisition of credit portfolios are a milestone for management in determining the direction of the development of a loan portfolio in the economic sector with the desired level of risk.

Risk control in addition to being built-in in the transaction and operational implementing unit, Internal Control also conducts periodic credit and operational checks. The handling of non-performing loans is carried out by independently separate work units, namely national Credit Review, Restructuring & Control (NCRC) and Credit Collection & Remedial (CCRD), which are tasked with restructuring loans that have problems but still have the potential to pay. Credit Asset Recovery (CARC) & CCRD play a role in managing and liquidating assets submitted by troubled debtors who have on possibility to restructure.

- 9. The function of credit collection (collection) that experiences late installment payments is in the Collection Strategy & Support work unit.
- 10. Market Risk Control is carried out through a limit system and discussion in the ALCO Committee meeting and the Risk Management Committee (KMR).
- 11. Control of liquidity Risk is carried out through funding strategies, management of liquidity positions and daily liquidity risks, management of intragroup liquidity and liquidity Risk positions, management of high-quality liquid assets and emergency funding plans.
- 12. To ensure the continuity of business processes in the midst of the crisis conditions faced. The Bank continues to perfect Business Continuity Management (BCM) which covers business and operational aspects.

- 13. The Bank continuously strengthens risk control mechanisms, especially for operational Risk with measures such as fulfilling and improving human resources through training programs, increasing coordination of control work units, improving policies and procedures, strengthening control at the first line of defense, and etc.
- 14. With regards to the Covid-19 outbreak during 2020 that has started since March and impacted the operations, Bank Mega has also implemented Business Continuity Management to ensure the continuity of the Bank's operations and to control the spread of virus in the Bank's environment.
- 15. Through periodic supervision on Risk limit, management can find out the direction of the Bank's main Risk movements (Credit, Market, liquidity, Strategic and operational) as an early warning signal.

V. Reporting

- 1. The Bank periodically and routinely reports to regulators on business developments that occur. The technical and type of reports sent are in accordance with the provisions and formats stipulated by the regulator. Through this reporting system, Bank Mega periodically performs the translation function of its internal risk conditions to regulator.
- 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 related units through the provision of informative and dual control data in risk control.

| No | Report | Information | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 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.095/DIRBM/20 concerning Bank Mega's Risk Limit Policy. | |
| 2 | Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) | CAR Report to the Regulators (BI and/or OJK) related to the calculation of Capital, Market and Credit Weighted Assets (RWA), Loans, and Operational. | |
| 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 | GL Monitoring Report | Monitoring Report on Operational Risk Loss based on 7 GL Operational Loss and GL Suspense Monitoring Report. This is done to prevent mistake or misuse of such GLs hence this report is issued monthly. | |
| 9 | Branch Risk Profile Report | The Operational Risk profile assessment report of branch offices stating the measurement of inherent risks and Risk Management Practices Quality. | |
| 10 | GL Monitoring Report | Monitoring Report on Operational Risk Loss based on 7 GL Operational Loss and GL Suspense Monitoring Report. This is done to prevent mistake or misuse of such GLs hence this report is issued monthly. | |
| 11. | Report on Risk Quantitative Information | Publication every 6 (six) months regarding quantitative information on bank risk exposures based on POJK No. 32/POJK.03/2016 dated August 12, 2016 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and SEOJK No. 43/SEOJK.03/2016 concerning Transparency and Publication Report of Conventional Commercial Banks. | |
| 12 | GWM Monitoring | Minimum Mandatory Statutory Fulfilment Monitoring | |
| 13 | Weekly Report | Weekly publication of important facts related to Bank Mega's Market and liquidity Risk exposure, along with supporting data that management needs to know. | |
| 14 | Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit – Standardized Approach | The preparation and calculation of RWA for the Standardized Approach Credit has been regulated in SE No.127/DIRBM-CPPD/17 dated July 18, 2017. | |
| 15 | Economic Sector Limit Report and Trigger & Action Tools | 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 regulated in decree 0568/DIRBM/20 dated 28 July 2020. | |
| | | | |

| No | Report | Information |
|----|--|--|
| 16 | Credit Quality Monitoring 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. |
| 17 | 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 the Banking Book. |
| 18 | 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. |
| 19 | 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 decree 006/DIBM/20 concerning the Guidelines for Bank Mega Decreasing Financial Assets. |
| 20 | Valuation of Securities Marked to Market & Marked to Model | The revaluation process of the fair value of productive assets is in the form of securities to determine the Bank's position on a daily basis to the value of market closure on that day. Some productive assets in the form of 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. |
| 21 | Fairness of Market Price (off-market) | Measurement and monitoring of the fair value of the market price (off-market) of forex transactions |
| 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 by using stress scenarios in general market towards the Bank. The stress test on the implementation of liquidity Risk management is carried out by referring to SK No.111/DIRBM/ 6 which was published on April 15, 2016 concerning the Stress Test Policy. |
| 23 | Report on liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) | Report on Calculation of Compliance with liquidity Adequacy Ratios as regulatedin OJK Regulation No.42/PoJK.03/2015. |
| 24 | NSFR | Net Stable Funding Ratio Calculation Report regulated in OJK Regulation no. 50/POJK.03/2017. |
| 25 | 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 | E-Learning Operational Risk | The implementation of online training to all Bank employees to increase the operational risk management understanding level. |
| 27 | Credit Stress Test Report | In the application of Credit Risk management, stress testing is carried out which is tested by considering the increase in non-performing financing and a decrease in the quality of credit to banks in crisis conditions. |

| No | Report | Information |
|----|---|---|
| 28 | Action Tools & Credit Risk Limit Trigger | 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 SE no. 182/DIRBM-CPPD/17 dated September 29, 2017 concerning the Mechanism of Trigger & Action Tools for Credit Risk Limit. |
| 29 | Trigger Level Monitoring Report Action Plan Program (Recovery Plan) | To monitor the trigger level of the Action Plan Program (Revovery Plan), a Trigger Level Action Plan Program Monitoring Report is prepared in the form of Capital, Liquidity, Profitability, and Asset Quality. |
| 30 | Contingency Funding Plan Indicators Monitoring Report | In order to monitor the indicators of the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which are reported periodically. |

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 2019/2020 based on the Bottom Up Stress Test (BUST) scenario. 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.

E. Risk Management Strategy

Risk management policies are adjusted to the direction of the Bank's business strategy. The focus of the business strategy in 2020 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 managemen tbased training.

6. Implementation of regulatory provisions or recommendations in an orderly and sustainable manner.

The focus of risk management implementation also starts from the results of risk profile evaluations throughout 2020. operational Risk, Credit Risk, and Strategic Risk need to be given attention in light of several key issues that require an action plan. The action plan will get the attention and direct followup by management if needed.

In addition, the management of other risks will continue to be carried out with the pattern as has been done with adjustments and improvements to the parameters that are still at risk

II. Specific Diclosure Of Bank Risk Management

a. 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) 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.

Throughout 2020, the Bank has calculated the Allowance for Impairment losses (CKPN) according to the PSAK 17 principles. The calculation of Allowance For Impairment Losses (CKPN) changes from an "incurred loss approach" to an "expected loss approach" for financial instruments measured

at amortized cost and financial instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

CKPN is calculated for the following financial instruments: Demand Deposits and Placements with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Securities including Securities purchased under agreement to resell, Loans, Acceptance Receivables and administrative transaction receivables such as bank guarantees and letters of credit (L/C).

Determination of the type of bill for which CKPN is calculated, definition of bills that experience impairment, an explanation of the approach used for the formation of individual and collective Allowance for Impairment losses (CKPN), and statistical methods used in calculating CKPN contained in the guidelines for Decreasing Bank Mega Credit Value.

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.

b. 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.

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.

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.

c. 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; and/or
- Inability to generate cash flows from fund raising, interbank transactions, and loans received.

Liquidity Risk Management Organization

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.

The tools used to measure and control liquidity Risk refer to regulatory provisions which include Maturity Profile, Cash flow Projection, Stress Testing, and liquidity Risk parameters in Bank Soundness Rating (PTKB) using a risk approach (Risk-based Bank Rating/RBBR) which consists of 2 parts, namely Risk Inherent and Quality of Implementation of Risk Management. These inherent indicators are grouped into 3 (three) major categories, namely the Composition of Assets, obligations, and Administrative Account Transactions, Concentration of Assets and liabilities, Vulnerability to funding needs.

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

d. 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.

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 guarter.

On the other hand, the measurement of risks associated with the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for operational Risk currently the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) approach which is deemed still able to meet the needs of the Bank.

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 non-transactional 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.

e. 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

f. 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 guickly 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.

g. 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.

h. 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

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.

National Credit Review Restructuring and Control (NCRC) is a division under the Risk Directorate together with the Credit Risk Management, Market Liquidity & Integrated Risk Management, Operational Risk Management, National Credit Appraisal, Credit Collection & Remedial and Credit Asset Recovery Divisions.

The purpose and objective of NCRC Division is as an independent party in the process/activity risk mitigation related to credit in terms of:

- 1. Reviewing the process and providing recommendations on credit proposals/ restructuring proposals proposed by business units that are used as material for consideration by the Credit Committee in making credit decisions.
- 2. Examining new liquid loans/existing portfolios in accordance with credit decisions.
- 3. Together with related units providing input and suggestions in making credit policies

The function of this division is:

- 1. To improve the prudential banking principle through the dual control function of each credit proposal
- 2. To increase the level of risk awareness on credit monitoring after disbursement
- 3. As an independent unit to mitigate risks and provide justification on potential risks to the credit committee as a basis for consideration in credit decision.
- Providing early warning to stakeholders regarding the condition of the debtor from the results of new/ existing credit checks for follow-up/ improvement.
- 5. As a unit that carries out checks & balances on the billing process and credit settlement
- 6. Supporting work processes/ activities by preparing the systems and procedures for a more effective and efficient process

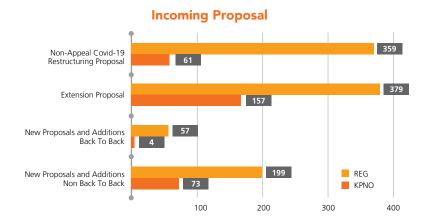
In carrying out its functions, this Division is divided into 4 (four) departments: Credit Review, Credit Restructure, Credit Control and Credit Development and Portfolio Monitoring.

Credit Review Department

Functions to review the feasibility of credit proposals initiated by business units, both from the Head Office and Regional Offices, and the results of the review are used as a consideration for the Credit Committee in making credit decisions. Total Credit Proposals received and processed by NCRC from business units in 2020, consisting of new submissions, extensions and appeals for both back-to-back and non-BTB proposals, including 1,309 COVID-19 restructuring with a total ceiling limit of Rp153 Trillion. The contribution of proposals given by head office businesses was 23.3% or 305 proposals, the rest came from regional business units. In addition to regular proposals, Credit Review also processes 430 COVID-19 restructuring proposals with a total ceiling of Rp8.7 Trillion.

The total number of credit proposals approved by the Credit Committee including the COVID-19 restructuring were 1,052 (80% approved) with a total approved ceiling of Rp71 Trillion (46% approved). Of the total approvals from the Credit Committee, 413 COVID-19 proposals were approved with a ceiling of Rp8.69 Trillion.

Regional Credit Review conducted the largest proposal review process in terms of the number of proposals, which was 897 proposals (85.3%), in terms of ceiling, the Regional Credit Review Head Office conducted the largest review, which was Rp70.6 Trillion (98.5%). In addition, Credit Review has also contributed in the assistance and consultation of Bank Mega Syariah credit proposals.



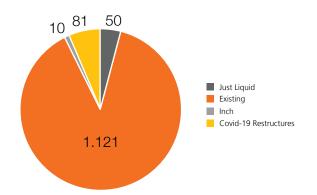
Credit Restructure Department

In 2020, the Credit Restructure Department processed 249 COVID-19 proposals with a total ceiling of Rp145 Billion. All applications processed by Credit Restructures are approved by the Credit Committee.

Credit Control Department

Functions to conduct credit checks, both existing and newly disbursed loans.

During the January to December 2020 period, the total number of debtors that were successfully examined were 1,262, the majority of examinations in 2020 were on existing credit proposals which amounted to 1,121 debtors (89%) the remaining COVID-19 restructuring debtors were 81 (6%), 50 new debtors (5%), and the rest were 10 INCH debtors (1%).



Credit Development & Portfolio Monitoring

Functions to update / develop the work processes in the form of work guidelines, standard operating procedures, format / template reviews, reporting, and infrastructure to support the smooth running of work activities in the NCRC unit.

Policies & Reporting



During 2020, Credit Development & Portfolio Monitoring conducted an analysis of the internal and external policies requested by the CPPD work unit, some of which are::

- 1. Synergy Opinion for Financing Review
- 2. Credit Documentation Opinion
- 3. Credit Policy Opinion
- 4. Trading Line Opinion
- 5. Insurance Coverage Opinion
- 6. Mega Factoring Opinion
- 7. Covid-19 Economic Stimulus Opinion

Aside from updating the NCRC work guidelines, Credit Development also produces reports for management input in the form of:

- 1. Incoming Progress Proposal Report
- 2. COVID-19 Proposal Monitoring Report
- 3. Report on the Realization of the COVID-19 Proposal
- 4. Reports on deterioration and DPD Debtors
- 5. Weekly Progress Report

In addition to Policy and Reporting, Credit Development and Portfolio Monitoring also empowered all NCRC staff through a workshop held on March 12-14, 2020 at MTC Mega Mendung - West Java with PT. Salam Tamadun Unggul and, Ir. Ikun M Soedrajat, MBA. as the facilitator.

Development Project

In supporting the review, restructure and credit control work process, credit development also developed several projects supporting their performance in the form of infrastructure building, both web-based and intranetbased for data based.

In general, Credit Development develops CRIS (Credit Review Integrated System) which is the backbone of NCRC infrastructure for all work activities in the division.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING AND COMBATING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM PROGRAMS (AML CFT)

The following activities have been carried out to support the AML CFT Program at the Bank:

- Money laundering risk assessment in the branch office operational network, by conducting control effectiveness and control effectiveness assessments.
- Providing opinions, consulting & discussions with business units, in terms of AML CFT implementation.
- Regular consulting to all branches by distributing data lists containing non-compliant items.
- Periodic data updating program in accordance with applicable regulations and stipulating that banks are required to submit annual customer data updating targets and realization to the OJK.

The 2021 target of data update has been determined to be 50,019 (fifty thousand nineteen) CIFs and is expected to be completed in the period January to December 2021 with the following completion targets:

- a. Q1 or End of March 2021 = 30%
- b. Q2 or end of June 2021 =
- c. 60%Q3 or end of September 2021 = 90%
- d. Q4 or end of December 2021 = 100%
- To comply with the screening obligations, the Bank has 2 (two) types of data sources:
 - 1. List of Suspected Terrorists, Terrorist Organizations and funders of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
 - 2. List of Politically Exposed Person (PEP) and PEP affiliates.

The obligation to screen is carried out upon acceptance of new customers and is carried out periodically according to the customer data updating schedule.

 In 2020, AML CFT training materials were prepared in the form of e-learning 2020 version titled Implementation of AML CFT Provisions. This version rolled out on November 2, 2020 and can be accessed by all Bank Mega employees through the Memo application on PC (Personal Computer), Lap Top, and Smart Phone anywhere and anytime according to their schedule.

The AML CFT training material in the form of e-learning is to be made on an ongoing basis with different material titles and will be tailored to the needs or segmentation of training participants.

During 2020 the AML CFT training was attended by 5,813 (five thousand eight hundred thirteen) employees.

- The Bank also plays an active role in activities coordinated by the PPATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center). These activities are related to:
 - 1. NRA (National Risk Assessment)
 - In accordance with the recommendations of the FATF (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering), regulations have been made that each country is required to identify, assess and understand the risk of ML & TF (Money Laundering & Terrorism Funding Crimes) by formulating policies and strategies to mitigate the ML & TF. In Indonesia, the function of assessing and formulating policies and risk mitigation strategies for ML & TF at the National level is led by the PPATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center).
 - Based on the above, an NRA (National Risk Assessment) is compiled with the following objectives:

- ✓ To comply with FATF recommendations which oblige the State to assess the risk level of ML & TF in the framework of implementing RBA (Risk Based Approach) periodically.
- ✓ Update of ML & TF risk level assessment of the operational network of the reporting party, the Supervisory & Regulatory Agency (LPP) and APGAKUM (Law Enforcement Officials).
- ✓ Renewal of areas that need to be monitored to minimize the potential for money laundering activities in Indonesia.
- The method used in implementing the NRA is by collecting the requested data from the Reporting Party, LPP and APGAKUM which aims to:
 - Analyze the level of vulnerability by region, reporting parties, products
 / services and mode (pattern of transactions).
 - Identify the weaknesses and gaps in the regulatory system & vulnerability of law enforcement in handling ML or TF.
- 2. FIR (Financial Integrated Rating / Report)
 - According to the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) report, the global money laundering crimes annually is 2 - 5% of Global GDP (Gross Domestic Product) or around USD800 billion to USD2 trillion.
 - Based on these conditions, the PPATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center) considers it necessary to measure the financial integrity of the reporting party in terms of the effectiveness in implementing the AML CFT program provisions.

- The objective of implementing FIR on ML/ TF (Financial Integrity Rating on Money Laundering / Terrorism Financing) is to contribute to the welfare and security of the country as well as the sustainability of financial stability in creating a good investment climate. In addition, it is also a reflection and a measure of the success of the PPATK in the implementation of the duties and functions of ML & TF prevention in Indonesia in accordance with the mandate of the Law.
- What is referred to FIR on ML/TF is an assessment by filling out a questionnaire as strengthened by the relevant attachments and followed by in-depth interviews. Measurements are made based on qualitative and quantitative data related to the integrity assessment of the reporting party in supporting the effectiveness of the implementation of the AML-CFT program.
- > FIR on ML/TF implementation schedule:
 - 20 October 2020, FIR introduction was carried out by PPATK.
 - 21 October to 4 November 2020, filling out the questionnaire by the reporting party.
 - ✓ 9 to 13 November 2020, in-depth interviews were conducted between the reporting party and SUCOFINDO as the consultant appointed by PPATK.
- Dissemination of FIR implementation results was held on November 25-27 2020 at the Dago Pakar Intercontinental Hotel Bandung.

- 3. Go AML
 - So far, the Bank has reported LTKM (Suspicious Financial Transaction Reports), LTKT (Cash Financial Transaction Reports), and LTKL (Foreign Financial Transaction Reports) through the GRIPS (Gathering Reports & Information Processing System) system. Currently, PPATK plans to replace the GRIPS reporting system with the Go AML System.
 - To carry out the Go AML creation and development system, PPATK has appointed several PJKs to serve as pilot projects with one of the appointed PJKs is Bank Mega. Thus, Bank Mega is expected to enhance the internal supporting system used for reporting so it will be in line with the Go AML system and prevent the imposition of sanctions on Bank Mega by regulators.
 - Regarding the plan to replace this system, PPATK has updated all PJK since October 2019 and is scheduled to go live on February 2, 2021.

Risk Exposure and Capital Information

In 31 December 2020

Table 1 : Key Metrics Report

| No. | Description | 31-Dec-20 | 30-Sep-20 | 30-Jun-20 | 31-Mar-20 | 31-Dec-19 |
|----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Available Capital (value) | | | | | |
| 1 | Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) | 17,546,845 | 15,372,944 | 14,739,183 | 15,150,309 | 14,684,721 |
| 2 | Core Capital (Tier 1) | 17,546,845 | 15,372,944 | 14,739,183 | 15,150,309 | 14,684,721 |
| 3 | Total Capital | 18,037,950 | 15,372,944 | 14,739,183 | 15,150,309 | 14,684,721 |
| | Risk Weighted Assets (Value) | | | | | |
| 4 | Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) | 58,115,366 | 59,096,528 | 58,170,000 | 61,338,154 | 62,022,061 |
| | Risk-based Capital Ratio in the form of a percentage of RWA | | | | | |
| 5 | Rasio CET1 (%) | 30.19% | 26.01% | 25.34% | 24.70% | 23.68% |
| 6 | Tier 1 Ratio (%) | 30.19% | 26.01% | 25.34% | 24.70% | 23.68% |
| 7 | Total Capital Ratio (%) | 31.04% | 26.01% | 25.34% | 24.70% | 23.68% |
| | Additional CET1 which functions as a buffer in the form of a percentage of RWA | | | | | |
| 8 | Capital conservation buffer (2.5% from ATMR) (%) | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 2.500% | 2.500% |
| 9 | Countercyclical Buffer (0 - 2.5% from ATMR) (%) | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% | 0.000% |
| 10 | Capital Surcharge for Systemic Banks (1% - 2.5%) (%) | 0.000% | 1.000% | 1.000% | 1.000% | 0.000% |
| 11 | Total CET1 as buffer (Row 8 + Row 9 + Row 10) | 0.000% | 1.000% | 1.000% | 3.500% | 2.500% |
| 12 | CET1 component for buffer | 21.04% | 16.01% | 15.34% | 14.70% | 13.68% |
| | Leverage ratio according to Basel III | | | | | |
| 13 | Total Exposure | 113,007,719 | 104,443,172 | 99,956,488 | 100,225,496 | - |
| 14 | Leverage Ratio value, including the impact of adjustments to the temporary exemption on current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the statutory reserve requirement (if any) | 15.47% | 14.72% | 14.75% | 15.12% | 0.00% |
| 14b | Leverage Ratio value, excluding the impact of adjustments to the temporary exemption on current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the statutory reserve requirement (if any) | 15.47% | 14.72% | 14.75% | 15.12% | 0.00% |
| 14c | Leverage Ratio, including the impact of adjustments to the temporary exemption on current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the statutory reserve requirement (if any), which includes the average value of the carrying value of Securities Financing Transaction (SFT) assets on a gross basis. | 17.37% | 14.79% | 14.55% | 15.55% | 0.00% |
| 14d | Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of adjustments to the temporary exemption on current account placements with Bank Indonesia in order to comply with the statutory reserve requirement (if any), which includes the average value of the gross carrying value of SFT assets. | 17.37% | 14.79% | 14.55% | 15.55% | 0.00% |
| | Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) | | | | | |
| 15 | Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) | 32,724,934 | 27,795,477 | 25,875,035 | 25,809,035 | 21,362,653 |
| 16 | Net Cash Outflow | 14,222,337 | 12,412,740 | 12,685,920 | 12,414,324 | 13,090,543 |
| 17 | Net Stable Funding Ratio | 230% | 224% | 204% | 208% | 163% |
| | Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 67 025 70 |
| 18 | Total Available Stable Funding | 71,397,074 | 72,252,737 | 71,136,556 | 70,610,461 | 67,025,784 |
| 18 19 | - | 71,397,074 55,759,464 | 72,252,737 60,022,155 | 71,136,556 60,878,598 | 70,610,461 59,946,081 | 67,025,784 58,737,993 |

General Risk

 Table 2 : Difference between Consolidated and Mapping Coverage in Financial Statements

 according to Financial Accounting Standards with Risk Categories

| | | | 3 | 31 December 202 | 20 | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | The car | rying amount of | each risk | |
| | Carrying value as stated in the financial statement publication | The carrying value based on the prudential principle | In accordance with the credit risk framework | In accordance with the counterparty credit risk framework | In accordance with the securitization framework | In accordance with the market risk framework | Does not refer to capital requirements or based on capital reduction |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and placement with Bank Indonesia | 6,070,391 | 6,070,391 | 969,421 | | | | |
| Placement with other Banks | 1,620,766 | 1,620,766 | 320,008 | | | | |
| Trading assets portfolio | | | | | | | |
| Financial assets designated at fair value | 943,308 | 943,308 | | | 46,451 | 476,779 | |
| Derivative Instruments | 110,861 | 110,861 | 144,937 | | | 7,919 | |
| Loans to the Bank | 945,532 | 945,532 | 192,141 | | | | |
| Loans to Customers | 47,540,992 | | 34,660,872 | | | | |
| Reverse repurchase and those related to secured lending | 18,820,544 | 18,820,544 | - | - | | | |
| Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | 17,817,526 | 17,817,526 | 565,107 | | | | |
| Securities sold under repurchased agreements | 8,805,517 | 8,805,517 | - | | | | |
| Aceptance recivable | 661,786 | 661,786 | 661,786 | | | | |
| Participation | 706 | 706 | 1,059 | | | | |
| Reserves for Impairment Losses | (464,351) | (464,351) | (156,561) | | | | |
| Fixed Assets and Inventory | 5,832,815 | 5,832,815 | 5,805,351 | | | | |
| Other Assets | 3,496,260 | 3,496,260 | 3,649,957 | | | | |
| Total assets | 112,202,653 | 112,202,653 | 46,814,079 | - | 46,451 | 484,698 | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Loans received from Banks | 281,000 | 281,000 | | | | | |
| Liabilities from other Banks | 1,952,228 | 1,952,228 | | | | | |
| Customer Accounts | 79,186,277 | 79,186,277 | | | | | |
| Repurchase agreements and those related to secured borrowings | 10,663,223 | 10,663,223 | | | | | |
| Derivative Instuments | 47,150 | 47,150 | | | | 562 | |
| Acceptance Payable | 661,786 | 661,786 | | | | | |
| Subordination Bonds | 50,000 | 50,000 | | | | | |
| Security Deposits | 27,776 | 27,776 | | | | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities - Net | 256,832 | 256,832 | | | | | |
| Other liabilities | 868,231 | 868,231 | | | | | |
| Total liabilities | 93,994,503 | 93,994,503 | | | | 562 | |

General Risks

Table 3 : Main Differences between Carrying Value in accordance with Financial AccountingStandards and Exposure Value in accordance with OJK Regulations

| | Ite ecuritization Framework 46,451 | em Counterparty Credit Risk Securitization | Market Risk Securitization 484,698 562 |
|---------|---|---|---|
| ework F | Framework | Credit Risk | Securitization 484,698 |
| 14,079 | 46,451 | - | |
| | | | 562 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| - | | | |
| | | | |
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| | | | |
| | - | - | - |

General Risk

Table 4 : Explanation of the Difference between Exposure Value according to Financial AccountingStandards and OJK Regulations

There is no difference between the carrying value according to financial accounting standards, as reported in the financial statements and the exposure value according to the prudential provisions.

Table 5 : Capital Composition

31 December 2020

| | Component | Total (in Million Rupiah) | No. Ref. originating from the Consolidated Balance Sheet ¹⁾ |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| | CET 1: Instruments and Additional Paid-up Capital | | |
| 1 | Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non- joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus | 5,530,649 | 1 |
| 2 | Retained earnings | 8,331,574 | 2 |
| 3 | Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves) | 4,355,340 | 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 | 18,217,563 | |
| | CET1: Regulatory Adjustment | | |
| 7 | Prudential valuation adjustments | - | |
| 8 | Goodwill (net of related tax liability) | - | 5 |

| | Component | Total (in Million Rupiah) | No. Ref. originating from the Consolidated Balance Sheet ¹⁾ |
|------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 9 | Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability) | (35,529) | |
| 10 | Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | N/A 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 | (322,331) | |
| 26b. | Non-productive PPKA | (312,858) | |
| 26c. | Deferred Tax Assets | - | 7 |
| 26d. | Inclusion | - | |
| 26e. | Lack of capital 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 | (670,718) | |
| 29 | Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) | 17,546,845 | |
| | 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 | |

| | Component | Total (in Million Rupiah) | No. Ref. originating from the Consolidated Balance Sheet ¹⁾ |
|------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 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 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) | 17,546,845 | |
| | Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions | | |
| 46 | Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus | 44,167 | |
| 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 | |
| 50 | Provisions | 446,938 | |
| 51 | Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments | 491,105 | |
| | 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 obligations of banking, financial, and insurance entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and, for which the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued entity's ordinary shares: amounts previously designated to the 5% limit but which no longer meet the requirements (only for Systemic Banks) | IV/A | |

| | Component | Total (in Million Rupiah) | No. Ref. originating from the Consolidated Balance Sheet ¹⁾ |
|------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 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 | | |
| 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) | 491.105 | |
| 59 | Total capital | 18.037.950 | |
| 60 | Total risk weighted assets | 58.115.366 | |
| | Capital ratios and buffers | | |
| 61 | Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 30,19% | |
| 62 | Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 30,19% | |
| 63 | Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) | 31,04% | |
| 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) | 21,04% | |
| 65 | of which: capital conservation buffer requirement | 0,00% | |
| 66 | of which: Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement | 0,00% | |
| 67 | Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement | 1,00% | |
| 68 | For conventional commercial banks: CET 1 available to meet Buffer (percentage of RWA) For branch offices of Banks located abroad: Share of Business Funds placed in CEMA (expressed as a percentage of RWA) available for Buffer fulfillment. | 21,04% | |
| | National minima (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 | |
| | Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting) | | |
| 72 | Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities | N/A | |
| 73 | Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities | N/A | |
| 74 | Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| 75 | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability) | N/A | |
| | Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 | | |
| 76 | Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap) | N/A | |
| 77 | Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach | N/A | |
| 78 | Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) | N/A | |
| 79 | Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach | N/A | |
| | | | |

| | Component | Total (in Million Rupiah) | No. Ref. originating from the Consolidated Balance Sheet ¹⁾ |
|----|---|---------------------------|--|
| | 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 | |

Table 6 : PT BANK MEGA Tbk CAPITAL RECONCILIATION POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Audited)

| No. | Posts | Publication Balance Sheet | Publication Balance with coverage based on prudential provisions | Reff. No. |
|------|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|
| ASSE | TS | | | |
| 1. | Cash | 969,421 | 969,421 | |
| 2. | Placement with Bank Indonesia | 5,100,970 | 5,100,970 | |
| 3. | Placement with other Banks | 1,620,766 | 1,620,766 | |
| 4. | Spot and derivative receivables | 110,861 | 110,861 | |
| 5. | Securities | 18,760,834 | 18,760,834 | |
| 6. | Securities sold under repurchase agreement (repo) | 8,805,517 | 8,805,517 | |
| 7. | Receivables from securities purchased under resell agreement (reverse repo) | 18,820,544 | 18,820,544 | |
| 8. | Acceptance receivables | 661,786 | 661,786 | |
| 9. | Loans | 48,486,524 | 48,486,524 | |
| 10. | Sharia financing | - | - | |
| 11. | Equity Participation | 706 | | |
| | a. Calculated in KPMM | - | - | |
| | b. Not calculated in KPMM | - | 706 | |
| 12. | Other financial assets | 597,440 | 597,440 | |
| 13. | Financial assets allowance for impairment losses -/- | | | |
| | a. Securities | (2,022) | (2,022) | |
| | b. Loans | (459,449) | (459,449) | |
| | c. Others | | (2,880) | |
| 14. | Intangible Assets | | | |
| | a Goodwill | - | - | 5 |
| | b. Other intangible assets | 290,924 | 290,924 | 6 |
| | Accumulated amortization of intangible assets -/- | (255,395) | (255,395) | 6 |
| 15. | Fixed assets and inventory | 7,165,034 | 7,165,034 | |
| | Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets and inventory -/- | (1,367,748) | (1,367,748) | |

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| No. | | Posts | Publication Balance Sheet | Publication Balance with coverage based on prudential provisions | Reff. No. |
|-----|---------------|--|------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 19. | Oth | er comprehensive income | 4,344,351 | | |
| | 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 | - | 891,253 | 3 |
| | С. | Effective portion of cash flow hedge | - | - | |
| | d. | Fixed assets revaluation profit | - | 3,462,511 | 3 |
| | e. | Portion of other comprehensive income from associates | - | - | |
| | f. | Gain (loss) on defined benefit actuarial plan | - | (9,413) | |
| | g. | Income tax of other comprehensive income | - | - | |
| | h. | Others | - | - | |
| 20. | Diffe | erence in quasi reorganization | - | - | |
| 21. | Diffe cont | erence in restructuring of entities under common trol | - | - | |
| 22. | Oth | er equity | - | - | |
| 23. | Rese | prves | | | |
| | a. | General Reserves | 1,576 | 1,576 | 3 |
| | b. | Purpose reserves | - | - | 8 |
| 24. | Prof | it/Loss | | | |
| | a. | Past years | 6,324,613 | 6,324,613 | 2 |
| | b. | Curren year | 3,008,311 | 3,008,311 | 2 |
| | с. | Devidends paid -/- | (1,001,350) | (1,001,350) | 2 |
| | | TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE | | | |
| | | TO OWNERS | 18,208,150 | 18,208,150 | |
| 25. | Non | -controlling interests | | | 4 |
| | | TOTAL EQUITY | 18,208,150 | 18,208,150 | |
| | тот | AL LIABILITY AND EQUITY | 112,202,653 | 112,202,653 | |

* Presented on a net

Table 7 : Main Features of Capital Instruments and TLAC-Eligible Instruments

| | Description | Quantitative/Qualitative Information |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Issuer | PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| 2 | Identification Number | N/A |
| 3 | Laws Used | Indonesian Law |
| Зa | 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 based on the provisions of KPMM | |
| 4 | At the time of transition | N/A |
| 5 | After the tie of transition | T2 |
| 6 | Is the instrument eligible for Individual / Consolidated or Consolidated and Individual | Group, solo |

| | Description | Quantitative/Qualitative Information |
|-----|---|---|
| 7 | Instrument type | Subordinated Securities |
| 8 | The amount recognized in the KPMM calculation | 46,667 |
| 9 | Par value of the instrument | 50,000 |
| 10 | Classification according to financial accounting standards | Liabilities - Amortized Cost |
| 11 | Issuance date | 05/28/2025 |
| 12 | Perpetual or with maturity date | With Maturity |
| 13 | Maturity Date | 05/28/2025 |
| 14 | Call option execution with the approval of the Financial Services Authority | No |
| 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 interest | Fixed |
| 18 | The rate of the coupon rate or other index that is the reference | 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 | No |
| 22 | Non-cumulative or cumulative | Non-cumulative |
| 23 | Convertible or non-convertible | Non-convertible |
| 24 | If convertible, state the trigger point | N/A |
| 25 | If it convertible, whether in whole or in part | N/A |
| 26 | If it convertible, what is the conversion rate | N/A |
| 27 | If it convertible; is it mandatory or optional | N/A |
| 28 | If convertible, state the type of conversion instrument | N/A |
| 29 | If convertible, specify the issuer of instrument it converts into | N/A |
| 30 | Write-down feature | Yes |
| 31 | If a write-down occurs, state the trigger | Follow OJK regulations |
| 32 | If a write-down occurs, is it full or partial | Follow OJK regulations |
| 33 | If there is a write down; permanent or temporary | Follow OJK regulations |
| 34 | If a temporary write down occurs, explain the write-up mechanism | N/A |
| 34a | Subordination type | Junior bonds |
| 35 | Hierarchy of instruments at the time of liquidation | N/A |
| 36 | Are there any non-compliant features | No |
| 37 | If Yes, describe features that are non-compliant | N/A |

Corporate Governances

Risk Exposure and Capital Information In 31 December 2020

Table 8 : Disclosure of Capital Structure

| CAPITAI | COMPONENTS | 31 December 2020 | 31 December 2019 |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| I Core Capital (Tier 1) | | 17,546,845 | 14,684,721 |
| 1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) | | 17,546,845 | 14,684,721 |
| 1.1 Paid up capital (After deducting Treas | ury Stock) | 3,481,888 | 3,481,888 |
| 1.2 Additional Capital Reserves | | 14,100,486 | 11,410,931 |
| 1.2.1 Addition Factor | | | |
| 1.2.1.1 Other comprehensive i | ncome | | |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Other com | prehensive income | - | - |
| | rofits from increasing the fair value of financial assets in the lable for sale | 891,253 | |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Fixed asset | revaluation surplus balance | 3,462,511 | 3,696,126 |
| 1.2.1.2 Other additional capita | l reserves (other disclosed reserves) | | |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Agio | | 2,048,761 | 2,048,761 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 General re | serves | 1,576 | 1,543 |
| 1.2.1.2.3 Profits of p | ast years | 5,323,263 | 4,341,838 |
| 1.2.1.2.4 Profit for t | ne current year | 3,008,311 | 2,002,733 |
| 1.2.1.2.5 Capital de | posit funds | - | |
| 1.2.1.2.6 Others | | - | |
| 1.2.2 Deduction Factors | | | |
| 1.2.2.1 Other comprehensive i | ncome | | |
| 1.2.2.1.1 Difference | in lack of financial statement translation | - | |
| | osses from decreasing the fair value of financial assets in the lable for sale | - | (18,431 |
| 1.2.2.2 Other additional capita | l reserves (other disclosed reserves) | | |
| 1.2.2.2.1 Disagio | | - | |
| 1.2.2.2.2 Loss of par | t years | - | |
| 1.2.2.2.3 Loss of the | current year | - | |
| | ence between Allowance for Deletion of Assets (PPA) and or Impairment Losses (CKPN) on productive assets | (322,331) | (533,548) |
| | in the amount of adjustments to the fair value of financial s in the trading book | - | |
| 1.2.2.2.6 PPA non-p | roductive assets that must be formed | (312,858) | (128,091 |
| 1.2.2.2.7 Others | | - | |
| 1.3 Non-controlling Interests that can be | aken into account | | |
| 1.4 Deduction Factors of Core Core Capita | 1 | (35,529) | (505,146) |
| 1.4.1 Calculation of deferred tax | | | |
| 1.4.2 Goodwill | | | |
| 1.4.3 All other intangible assets | | (35,529) | (40,270) |
| 1.4.4 Inclusion is calculated as a deduc | tion factor | - | |
| 1.4.5 Lack of capital in insurance subsid | liaries | - | |
| 1.4.6 Exposure to securitization | | - | |
| 1.4.7 Deduction factor for other main of | core capital | - | |
| 1.4.7.1 Placement of funds on | AT1 and / or Tier 2 instruments with other banks | - | (167,828) |
| 1.4.7.2 Cross ownership in oth | er entities obtained based on transfers due to law, grant, or will | - | - |

| | | CAPITAL CON | IPONENTS | | 31 December 2020 | 31 December 2019 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2 Additional | Fier 1 (AT 1) Capital 2 | 1 | | | - | - |
| 2.1 | Instruments that mee | t AT 1 requiremer | nts | | - | - |
| 2.2 | Agio/Disagio | | | | - | - |
| 2.3 | Deduction Factor: Ad | ditional Core Capi | ital *) | | - | |
| | 2.3.1 Placement | of funds on AT1 a | and/or Tier 2 instr | ruments with other banks | - | - |
| | 2.3.2 Cross own | ership in other ent | tities obtained ba | sed on transfers due to law, grant, or will | - | |
| II Complementary | / Capital (Tier 2) | | | | 491.105 | - |
| 1 Capital instru | iments in the form of sh | nares or others that | at meet Tier 2 rec | quirements | 44.167 | - |
| 2 Agio/disagio | | | | | - | - |
| 3 General PPA | reserves for productive | assets that must b | be formed (at mo | st 1.25% ATMR Credit Risk) | 446.938 | 395.172 |
| 4 Deduction Fa | ctors of Supplementary | Capital | | | - | |
| 4.1 Sinking | g Fund | | | | - | - |
| 4.2 Placem | nent of Funds on AT 1 a | - | (395.172) | | | |
| 4.3 Cross | ownership in other entit | ies obtained base | d on transfers du | e to law, grant, or will | - | - |
| TOTAL CAPITAL | | | | | 18.037.950 | 14.684.721 |
| | | 31 December 2020 | 31 December 2019 | Description | 31 December 2020 | 31 December 2019 |
| WEIGHTED ASSETS CREDIT RISK | BY RISK WABY OF | | | KPMM ratio | | |
| MARKET RISK | | 46.860.530 | 49.945.904 | Rasio CET 1 (%) | 30,19% | 23,68% |
| WABY OF OPER | ATIONAL RISK | 531.172 | 1.702.198 | Rasio Tier 1 (%) | 30,19% | 23,68% |
| TOTAL WABY | | 10.723.665 | 10.373.959 | Rasio Tier 2 (%) | 0,85% | 0,00% |
| TOTAL ATMR | | 58.115.366 | 62.022.061 | Rasio KPMM (%) | 31,04% | 23,68% |
| KPMM RATIO ACCO PROFILE (%) | ORDING TO RISK | 10,00% | 10,00% | CET 1 FOR BUFFER (%) | 21,04% | 13,68% |
| ALLOCATION OF KE | | | | PERCENTAGE OF BUFFERS THAT MUST BE FULFILLED BY BANKS (%) | 0,000% | 2,500% |
| From CET 1 (%) | | 10,00% | 10,00% | Capital Conservation Buffer (%) | 0,000% | 2,500% |
| From AT 1 (%) | | 0,00% | 0,00% | Countercyclical Buffer (%) | 0,000% | 0,000% |
| From Tier 2 (%) | | 0,00% | 0,00% | Capital Surcharge for Systemic Banks (%) | 0,000% | 0,000% |

Corporate Governances

In 31 December 2020

Credit Risk

Table 11 : Disclosures of Net Bills by Region - Individual Banks

(In million Rupiah)

| | | 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| No. | Portfolio Category | | | | Net Clain | ns by Region | | | | |
| | | Jakarta | Bandung | Surabaya | Semarang | Medan | Makassar | Banjarmasin | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Government Claims | 45.185.567 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45.185.567 | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | 4.598.508 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.598.508 | |
| 3 | Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Bank Claims | 4.704.735 | | 12 | - | 4 | 1.621 | 151 | 4.706.523 | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | 207.542 | 40.978 | 19.011 | 16.900 | 57.743 | 15.727 | 29.831 | 387.732 | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | 3.980 | 72 | 88.786 | 427.571 | 1.278 | 8.520 | 1.416 | 531.623 | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | - | - | - | - | - | 10.587 | - | 10.587 | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | 15.232.525 | 86.203 | 161.204 | 156.783 | 74.645 | 106.998 | 111.489 | 15.929.847 | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | 27.694.928 | 228.145 | 227.042 | 504.706 | 157.799 | 52.040 | 175.877 | 29.040.537 | |
| 10 | Bills that Have Maturity | 449.572 | 673 | 57.374 | 5.015 | 250 | 4.373 | 1.922 | 519.179 | |
| 11 | Other assets | (20.875.513) | 4.374.618 | 8.587.539 | 2.351.191 | 6.744.593 | 4.119.532 | 4.259.694 | 9.561.654 | |
| | Total | 77.201.844 | 4.730.689 | 9.140.968 | 3.462.166 | 7.036.312 | 4.319.398 | 4.580.380 | 110.471.757 | |

Credit Risk Table 12 : Net bill based on the remaining contract period - Individual Banks

(In million Rupiah)

| | | | | 31 Deceml | ber 2020 | | | |
|-----|--|------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| No. | Portfolio Category | | | Net b | oills | | | |
| | | < 1 year | 1 year - < 3 years | 3 years - < 5 years | ≥ 5 years | Non- Contractual | Total | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | |
| 1 | Government Claims | 39.431.566 | 1.541.058 | 300.927 | 12.489.279 | (8.577.263) | 45.185.567 | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | 2.105.942 | 180.971 | - | 2.311.596 | - | 4.598.509 | |
| 3 | Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Bank Claims | 2.761.759 | 805.837 | - | - | 1.138.927 | 4.706.523 | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | 8.958 | 51.704 | 113.356 | 210.566 | 3.149 | 387.733 | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | 45.862 | 32.201 | 38.960 | 414.600 | - | 531.623 | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | 86 | 4.580 | 1.251 | 3.896 | 774 | 10.587 | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | 1.409.836 | 4.481.101 | 4.512.262 | 320.420 | 5.206.228 | 15.929.847 | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | 6.687.493 | 2.689.833 | 5.485.819 | 14.177.392 | - | 29.040.537 | |
| 10 | Bills that Have Maturity | 158.863 | 54.675 | 69.991 | 150.232 | 85.418 | 519.179 | |
| 11 | Other assets | 27 | - | - | - | 9.561.627 | 9.561.654 | |
| | Total | 52.610.392 | 9.841.960 | 10.522.566 | 30.077.981 | 7.418.860 | 110.471.759 | |

| | | | 31 Dece | mber 2019 | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Claims by Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Jakarta | Bandung | Surabaya | Semarang | Medan | Makassar | Banjarmasin | Total | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 25.365.405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25.365.405 | | |
| 4.620.398 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.620.398 | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 11.923.858 | - | 2 | - | 7 | 5.135 | 151 | 11.929.153 | | |
| 256.694 | 55.113 | 23.006 | 24.413 | 33.933 | 28.102 | 45.279 | 466.540 | | |
| 6.890 | 143 | 2.215 | 511.939 | 9.706 | 50.887 | 1.906 | 583.686 | | |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | 16.407 | - | 16.413 | | |
| 20.707.150 | 462.363 | 149.061 | 209.309 | 92.197 | 141.935 | 178.411 | 21.940.426 | | |
| 23.812.611 | 168.652 | 410.420 | 674.943 | 169.842 | 10.924 | 266.654 | 25.514.046 | | |
| 1.101.200 | - | 79.220 | 2.998 | 1.871 | 6.913 | 2.742 | 1.194.944 | | |
| (19.157.710) | 3.671.224 | 8.689.943 | 1.333.443 | 6.049.331 | 4.107.543 | 4.206.474 | 8.900.248 | | |
| 68.636.502 | 4.357.495 | 9.353.867 | 2.757.045 | 6.356.887 | 4.367.846 | 4.701.617 | 100.531.259 | | |
| | 25.365.405 4.620.398 - 11.923.858 256.694 6.890 6 20.707.150 23.812.611 1.101.200 (19.157.710) | 25.365.405 - 4.620.398 - - - 11.923.858 - 256.694 55.113 6.890 143 6 - 20.707.150 462.363 23.812.611 168.652 1.101.200 - (19.157.710) 3.671.224 | 25.365.405 - - 4.620.398 - - - - - 11.923.858 - 2 256.694 55.113 23.006 6.890 143 2.215 6 - - 20.707.150 462.363 149.061 23.812.611 168.652 410.420 1.101.200 - 79.220 (19.157.710) 3.671.224 8.689.943 | 25.365.405 - - - 4.620.398 - - - - - - - 11.923.858 - 2 - 256.694 55.113 23.006 24.413 6.890 143 2.215 511.939 6 - - - 20.707.150 462.363 149.061 209.309 23.812.611 168.652 410.420 674.943 1.101.200 - 79.220 2.998 (19.157.710) 3.671.224 8.689.943 1.333.443 | 25.365.405 - - - 4.620.398 - - - - - - - - - - 11.923.858 - 2 - 7 256.694 55.113 23.006 24.413 33.933 6.890 143 2.215 511.939 9.706 6 - - - - 20.707.150 462.363 149.061 209.309 92.197 23.812.611 168.652 410.420 674.943 169.842 1.101.200 - 79.220 2.998 1.871 (19.157.710) 3.671.224 8.689.943 1.333.443 6.049.331 | 25.365.405 - - - - 4.620.398 - - - - - - - - - - - - 11.923.858 - 2 - 7 5.135 256.694 55.113 23.006 24.413 33.933 28.102 6.890 143 2.215 511.939 9.706 50.887 6 - - - 16.407 20.707.150 462.363 149.061 209.309 92.197 141.935 23.812.611 168.652 410.420 674.943 169.842 10.924 1.101.200 - 79.220 2.998 1.871 6.913 (19.157.710) 3.671.224 8.689.943 1.333.443 6.049.331 4.107.543 | 25.365.405 - - - - - 4.620.398 - - - - - - 4.620.398 - - - - - - - 1.923.858 - 2 - 7 5.135 151 256.694 55.113 23.006 24.413 33.933 28.102 45.279 6.890 143 2.215 511.939 9.706 50.887 1.906 6 - - - - 16.407 - 20.707.150 462.363 149.061 209.309 92.197 141.935 178.411 23.812.611 168.652 410.420 674.943 169.842 10.924 266.654 1.101.200 - 79.220 2.998 1.871 6.913 2.742 (19.157.710) 3.671.224 8.689.943 1.333.443 6.049.331 4.107.543 4.206.474 | | |

| | | er2019 | 31 Decembe | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | S | Net bil | | |
| Total | Non-Contractual | ≥ 5 years | 3 years - < 5 years | 1 year - < 3 years | < 1 year |
| (14) | (13) | (12) | (11) | (10) | (9) |
| 25.365.405 | 321.481 | 2.412.566 | 2.099.160 | 2.527.262 | 18.004.936 |
| 4.620.398 | - | 2.167.662 | - | 1.413.008 | 1.039.728 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11.929.153 | 781.811 | - | 805.837 | 1.750.294 | 8.591.211 |
| 466.540 | 5.892 | 258.091 | 114.174 | 77.904 | 10.479 |
| 583.686 | - | 359.219 | 44.821 | 12.499 | 167.147 |
| 16.413 | 1.001 | 5.732 | 7.082 | 2.397 | 201 |
| 21.940.426 | 8.365.185 | 363.087 | 7.260.825 | 4.089.498 | 1.861.831 |
| 25.514.046 | - | 12.903.871 | 2.130.988 | 2.995.278 | 7.483.909 |
| 1.194.944 | 117.440 | 793.725 | 58.669 | 81.308 | 143.802 |
| 8.900.248 | 8.900.246 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 100.531.259 | 18.493.056 | 19.263.953 | 12.521.556 | 12.949.448 | 37.303.246 |
| | | | | | |

Credit Risk

Tabel 13 : Disclosures of Net Receivables Based on Individual Economic – Individual Banks

(In million Rupiah)

| | | | | | | 31 December 2020 | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| No. | | Claims to Government | Claims to Public Sector Entities | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | Claims to Bank | Residential Mortgage Loans | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | |
| 1 | Agriculture, hunting and forestry | - | - | - | - | 651 | |
| | Fishery | - | - | - | - | 284 | |
| 3 | Mining and excavation | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Processing industry | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Electricity, Gas and Water | - | 2.051.891 | - | - | - | |
| | Construction | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 7 | Big trade and retail | - | - | - | - | 20.248 | |
| 8 | Provision of accommodation and provision of drinking meals | - | - | - | - | 782 | |
| 9 | Transportation, warehousing and communication | - | 259.706 | - | - | 2 | |
| 10 | Financial intermediary | - | 873.852 | - | 953.986 | - | |
| 11 | Real estate, rental business and company services | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 12 | Government administration, defense and obligatory social security | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 13 | Education Services | - | | | | | |
| 14 | Health services and social activities | | - | · | | - | |
| 15 | Community services, social culture, entertainment and other individuals | - | - | | | 1.447 | |
| 16 | Individual services that serve households | - | - | · | | - | |
| 17 | International and other extra- international Institution | - | - | | | - | |
| 18 | Activities that have no clear boundaries | - | - | | | | |
| 19 | Not Other Business Fields | - | - | | | 364.319 | |
| 20 | Others (additional a.l. for SBI, SUN) | 45.185.567 | 1.413.060 | | - 3.752.537 | - | |
| | Total | 45.185.567 | | | - 4.706.523 | 387.733 | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Commercial Property Backed Credit | Credit Employees /Retirees | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | Claims to Corporations | Bills That Have Maturity | Other assets |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| - | - | 11.277 | - | 31 | - |
| 3.886 | - | 2.047 | - | - | - |
| - | - | 20.436 | 4.779.103 | 57.863 | - |
| 36.867 | - | 78.690 | 4.030.610 | 2.497 | - |
| - | - | 3.600 | - | - | - |
| 339.828 | - | 161.870 | 9.971.044 | 7.131 | - |
| 2.165 | - | 366.230 | 764.360 | 8.605 | - |
| 23.945 | - | 183.849 | 1.562.654 | 185 | - |
| 1.828 | - | 7.194.901 | 909.922 | 220.783 | - |
| - | - | 5.266 | 3.017.533 | 145.262 | - |
| 120.192 | - | 104.380 | 2.305.235 | 1.366 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | 15.560 | - | - | |
| 118 | - | 10.641 | 11.110 | - | |
| 93 | - | 86.749 | 125.328 | 223 | |
| - | - | 7.034 | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.701 | 10.587 | 7.621.323 | 6.316 | 75.233 | - |
| - | - | 55.993 | 1.557.323 | - | 9.561.654 |
| 531.623 | 10.587 | 15.929.847 | 29.040.537 | 519.179 | 9.561.654 |

(In million Rupiah)

| (111111 | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | 31 December 2019 | |
| No. | Economic Sector | Claims to Government | Claims to Public Sector Entities | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | Claims to Bank | Residential Mortgage Loans | |
| | | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | |
| 1 | Agriculture, hunting and forestry | - | - | - | - | 844 | |
| 2 | Fishery | - | - | - | - | 320 | |
| 3 | Mining and excavation | - | - | - | - | 46 | |
| 4 | Processing industry | - | - | | - | - | |
| 5 | Electricity, Gas and Water | - | 2.066.592 | - | - | - | |
| 6 | Construction | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 7 | Big trade and retail | - | - | - | - | 30.570 | |
| 8 | Provision of accommodation and provision of drinking meals | - | - | - | - | 1.019 | |
| 9 | Transportation, warehousing and communication | - | 101.070 | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Financial intermediary | - | 521.584 | - | 2.323.471 | - | |
| 11 | Real estate, rental business and company services | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 12 | Government administration, defense and obligatory social security | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 13 | Education Services | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 14 | Health services and social activities | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 15 | Community services, social culture, entertainment and other individuals | - | - | - | - | 1.767 | |
| 16 | Individual services that serve households | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 17 | International and other extra- international Institution | | - | - | - | - | |
| 18 | Activities that have no clear boundaries | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 19 | Not Other Business Fields | - | - | - | - | 431.974 | |
| 20 | Others (additional a.l. for SBI, SUN) | 25.365.405 | 1.931.152 | - | 9.605.682 | - | |
| | Total | 25.365.405 | 4.620.398 | - | 11.929.153 | 466.540 | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Commercial Property Backed Credit | Credit Employees /Retirees | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | Claims to Corporations | Bills That Have Maturity | Other assets |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| - | - | 19.806 | 663 | 232 | |
| 4.046 | - | 2.746 | - | - | - |
| - | - | 27.662 | 2.693.156 | 704.801 | - |
| 36.395 | - | 449.670 | 4.225.879 | - | |
| - | - | 3.617 | - | - | |
| 384.061 | - | 163.681 | 9.070.181 | 76.737 | |
| 9.345 | - | 463.111 | 799.422 | 15.749 | - |
| 28.609 | | 169.273 | 1.623.448 | 495 | |
| 3.118 | - | 8.325.434 | 965.910 | 183.724 | |
| - | - | 4.682 | 2.776.179 | 66.235 | |
| 112.128 | - | 131.210 | 1.884.377 | 69 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| 309 | - | 17.718 | - | - | |
| 240 | - | 16.511 | 12.127 | 91 | - |
| 319 | - | 136.064 | 125.328 | 506 | |
| - | - | 10.206 | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5.116 | 16.413 | 11.918.824 | 7.763 | 146.305 | - |
| - | - | 80.211 | 1.329.613 | - | 8.900.248 |
| 583.686 | 16.413 | 21.940.426 | 25.514.046 | 1.194.944 | 8.900.248 |

Credit Risk Table 14 : Disclosure of Regional Bills and Reserves - Individual Banks

| | | | | | 31 Decem | ber 2020 | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| No. | Description | | | | Ar | ea | | | |
| | | Jakarta | Bandung | Surabaya | Semarang | Medan | Makassar | Banjarmasin | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 | Bills | 125.454.032 | 367.722 | 589.934 | 1.151.937 | 294.405 | 205.839 | 335.748 | 128.399.617 |
| 2 | Impaired loans (Stage 2 and Stage 3) | 628.679 | 1.014 | 59.666 | 6.001 | 395 | 5.887 | 2.906 | 704.549 |
| | a. Not yet due | 327.575 | 1.008 | 40.569 | 158 | 144 | 5.432 | 1.863 | 376.747 |
| | b. Has matured | 301.105 | 7 | 19.098 | 5.843 | 251 | 456 | 1.043 | 327.802 |
| 3 | Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) - Stage 1 | 260.972 | 695 | 810 | 1.304 | 610 | 385 | 606 | 265.382 |
| 4 | Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) - Stage 2 | 65.838 | 710 | 511 | 342 | 432 | 1.111 | 577 | 69.522 |
| 5 | Allowance for impairment losses (CKPN) - Stage 3 | 123.966 | 341 | 2.292 | 986 | 144 | 1.507 | 985 | 130.222 |
| 6 | Erased Bill | 4.735.061 | 42.607 | 20.866 | 33.300 | 41.577 | 65.646 | 35.114 | 4.974.171 |
| | Total | 131.897.228 | 414.105 | 733.746 | 1.199.870 | 337.957 | 286.262 | 378.843 | 135.248.011 |

Credit Risk Table 15 : Disclosures of Bills and Reserves by Economic Sector - Individual Banks

| | - Economic Sector | 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|---|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| No. | | 2.11 | Bills Experiencing a Decrease in Value | | Allowance for | Allowance for Impairment | Allowance for Impairment | | | | |
| | | BIIIS - | Bills Not yet due | | Impairment Losses (CKPN) | Losses (CKPN) - Stage 2 | Losses (CKPN) - Stage 3 | Erased Bill | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) | (8) | | | |
| | December 31 2020 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 11.984 | 47 | - | 62 | 120 | 16 | | | | |
| 2 | Fishery | 6.305 | - | - | 41 | 15 | - | | | | |
| 3 | Mining and excavation | 5.001.764 | 60.910 | - | 7.628 | 3 | - | | | | |
| 4 | Processing industry | 4.757.864 | 52 | 4.027 | 73.489 | 177 | 1.582 | | | | |
| 5 | Electricity, Gas and Water | 2.055.508 | - | - | 1.919 | 19 | - | | | | |
| 6 | Construction | 16.043.414 | 1.651 | 6.943 | 11.936 | 29 | 1.454 | | | | |
| 7 | Big trade and retail | 1.503.947 | 2.662 | 10.109 | 2.460 | 2.229 | 4.166 | | | | |
| 8 | Provision of accommodation and provision of drinking meals | 1.773.999 | 282 | - | 1.967 | 208 | 97 | | | | |
| 9 | Transportation, warehousing and communication | 8.973.571 | 105.023 | 170.015 | 10.861 | 15.946 | 54.247 | | | | |

| | Economic Sector | | | | 31 December | 2020 | | |
|-----|--|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| No. | | Dilla | Bills Exper Decrease | | Allowance for | Allowance for Impairment | Allowance for Impairment | |
| | | Bills - | Not yet due | Has Matured | Impairment Losses (CKPN) - Stage 1 | Losses (CKPN) - Stage 2 | Losses (CKPN) - Stage 3 | Erased Bill |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) | (8) |
| 10 | Financial intermediary | 6.074.527 | 109.011 | 80.579 | 3.347 | 23.274 | 21.053 | |
| 11 | Real estate, rental business and company services | 3.010.109 | 2.189 | - | 2.555 | 294 | 824 | |
| 12 | Government administration, defense and obligatory social security | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 13 | Education Services | 15.597 | - | - | 98 | 131 | - | |
| 14 | Health services and social activities | 23.672 | - | - | 63 | 65 | - | |
| 15 | Community services, social culture, entertainment and other individuals | 217.642 | 327 | 13 | 369 | 348 | 116 | |
| 16 | Individual services that serve households | 7.034 | - | - | 44 | 15 | - | |
| 17 | International and other extrainternational Institution | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 18 | Activities that have no clea | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 19 | Not Other Business Fields | 26.784.400 | 94.594 | 56.115 | 142.839 | 26.648 | 46.666 | |
| 20 | Other (additional a.l. for SBI, SUN) | 52.138.280 | - | - | 5.704 | | - | 4.974.171 |
| | Total | 128.399.617 | 376.747 | 327.802 | 265.382 | 69.522 | 130.222 | 4.974.171 |

Credit Risk

Table 16 : Disclosure of Mutation Reserves Details for Impairment Losses - Individual Banks

| No. | Description | 31 December 2020 | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| NO. | Description | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | | | | |
| 1 | Initial balance of CKPN | 241.811 | 178.634 | 148.354 | | | | |
| 2 | Establishment (recovery) of CKPN in the current period | | | | | | | |
| | 2.a. Establishment of CKPN in the current period | 23.353 | (109.112) | 224.584 | | | | |
| | 2.b. Recovery of CKPN in the current period | - | - | - | | | | |
| 4 | CKPN used to write off bills (- / -) | - | - | (541.014) | | | | |
| 5 | Other estbalishment (recovery) | 218 | - | 298.298 | | | | |
| | CKPN final balance | 265.382 | 69.522 | 130.222 | | | | |

Credit Risk

Table 17 : Disclosure of Net Bills Based on Portfolio Categories and Ranking Scale - Individual Banks

| | | | | 3 | 1 December 2020 | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Net Bill | | | |
| | | Rating Agency | | I | ong Term Rating | | | |
| | | Standard and Poor's | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- | BB+ s.d BB- | |
| | | Fitch Rating | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- | BB+ s.d BB- | |
| ۱o. | Portfolio Category | Moody's | Aaa | Aa1 s.d Aa3 | A1 s.d A3 | Baa1 s.d Baa3 | Ba1 s.d Ba3 | |
| | | PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia | AAA (idn) | AA+(idn) s.d AA-(idn) | A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn) | BBB+(idn) s.d BBB-(idn) | BB+(idn) s.d BB-(idn) | |
| | | PT. ICRA Indonesia | [ldr]AAA | [ldr]AA+ s.d [ldr] AA- | [ldr]A+ s.d [ldr] A- | [Idr]BBB+ s.d [Idr]BBB- | [Idr]BB+ s.d [Idr] BB- | |
| | | PT. Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia | idAAA | idAA+ s.d idAA- | idA+ s.d id A- | id BBB+ s.d id BBB- | id BB+ s.d id BB- | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | | - | - | - | 32.032.393 | - | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | | 631.857 | 198.672 | 1.360.492 | 95.889 | - | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | | 1.295.595 | 2.643.555 | 335.690 | 1 | - | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Credit Employees /Retirees | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | | - | 523.086 | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Other assets | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | 1.927.452 | 3.365.313 | 1.696.182 | 32.128.283 | - | |

| | | | | nber 2019 | 31 Decen | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Bill | Net | | | |
| | | | | m Rating | Long Ter | | | |
| | | Less than A-3 | A-3 | A-2 | A-1 | Less than B- | B+ s.d B- | |
| | | Less than F3 | F3 | F2 | F1+ s.d F1 | Less than B- | B+ s.d B- | |
| | | Less than P-3 | P-3 | P-2 | P-1 | Less than B3 | B1 s.d B3 | |
| Total | No rating | Less than F3(idn) | F3(idn) | F2(idn) | F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn) | Less than B-(idn) | B+(idn) s.d B-(idn) | |
| | | Less than [ldr]A3 | [ldr]A3+ s.d [ldr] A3 | [ldr]A2+ s.d A2 | [ldr]A1+ s.d [ldr]A1 | Less than [ldr]B- | [ldr]B+ s.d [ldr]B- | |
| | | Less than idA4 | idA3 s.d id A4 | idA2 | idA1 | Less than idB- | id B+ s.d id B- | |
| (16) | (15) | (14) | (13) | (12) | (11) | (10) | (9) | |
| 45.185.567 | 13.153.174 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4.598.504 | 2.311.594 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4.706.523 | 431.682 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 387.732 | 651.079 | | | | | | | |
| 531.623 | 531.623 | | | | | | | |
| 10.587 | 10.587 | | | | | | | |
| 15.929.847 | 15.929.847 | | | | | | | |
| 29.040.536 | 28.517.450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 519.180 | 519.180 | | | | | | | |
| 9.561.654 | 9.561.654 | | | | | | | |
| 110.471.754 | 71.617.871 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------|
| | | | | | 31 / | December 20 | .020 | | | |
| | | | | | | Net Bill | | | | |
| | | Rating Agency | | | Lo | ong Term Rati | .ing | | | |
| | | Standard and Poor's | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- | BB+ s.d BB- | B+ s.d B- | Less than B- | |
| | | Fitch Rating | AAA | AA+ s.d AA- | A+ s.d A- | BBB+ s.d BBB- | BB+ s.d BB- | B+ s.d B- | Less than B- | |
| No. | Portfolio Category | Moody's | Aaa | Aa1 s.d Aa3 | A1 s.d A3 | Baa1 s.d Baa3 | Ba1 s.d Ba3 | B1 s.d B3 | Less than B3 | |
| | | PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia | AAA (idn) | AA+(idn) s.d AA- (idn) | A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn) | BBB+(idn) s.d BBB- (idn) | BB+(idn) s.d BB- (idn) | B+(idn) s.d B-(idn) | Less than B-(idn) | |
| | | PT. ICRA Indonesia | [ldr]AAA | [ldr]AA+ s.d [ldr] AA- | [ldr]A+ s.d [ldr]A- | [ldr]BBB+ s.d [ldr] BBB- | [ldr]BB+ s.d [ldr]BB- | [ldr]B+ s.d [ldr]B- | Less than [Idr]B- | |
| | | PT. Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia | idAAA | idAA+ s.d idAA- | idA+ s.d id A- | id BBB+ s.d id BBB- | id BB+ s.d id BB- | id B+ s.d id B- | Less than idB- | |
| | | | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | | - | - | | 27.199 | - 1 | - | - | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | | 1.133.168 | | 582.512 | 215.473 | - | - | - | |
| | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | | 1.952.568 | | 995.563 | 38.494 | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Credit Employees /Retirees | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | | - | 406.246 | - | 207 | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Other assets | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | | 3.085.736 | 2.258.590 | 1.578.075 | 281.373 | - | | - | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | 31 Decen | nber 2019 | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Net | Bill | | | |
| | Long Ter | m Rating | | | |
| A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | Less than A-3 | | |
| F1+ s.d F1 | F2 | F3 | Less than F3 | | |
| P-1 | P-2 | P-3 | Less than P-3 | | Total |
| F1+(idn) s.d F1(idn) | F2(idn) | F3(idn) | Less than F3(idn) | No rating | Iotai |
| [ldr]A1+ s.d [ldr]A1 | [ldr]A2+ s.d A2 | [ldr]A3+ s.d [ldr] A3 | Less than [ldr]A3 | | |
| idA1 | idA2 | idA3 s.d id A4 | Less than idA4 | | |
| (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) |
| - | - | - | - | 25.338.206 | 25.365.405 |
| - | - | - | - | 2.689.245 | 4.620.398 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 592.779 | - | - | - | 6.497.405 | 11.929.153 |
| | | | | 466.540 | 466.540 |
| | | | | 583.686 | 583.686 |
| | | | | 16.413 | 16.413 |
| | | | | 21.940.426 | 21.940.426 |
| - | - | - | - | 25.107.593 | 25.514.046 |
| | | | | 1.194.944 | 1.194.944 |
| | | | | 8.900.248 | 8.900.248 |
| 592.779 | - | - | - | 92.734.706 | 100.531.259 |

Credit Risk

Table 18 : Disclosure of Net Claims Based on Risk Weight after Taking into Account the Impact of Mitigation of Credit Risk - Bank in Individual

| | | 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----|--|--|--|
| lo. | Portfolio Category | Net Bill after | | | | | | | |
| | | 0% | 20% | 25% | 35% | 40% | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | | |
| Α | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | 26.365.023 | - | | - | - | | | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | 830.530 | | - | - | | | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | - | 4.276.725 | | - | - | | | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | - | 75.188 | 119.044 | 192.377 | - | | | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | - | 523.086 | | - | - | | | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 11 | Other assets | 969.421 | - | | - | - | | | |
| | Total Balance Sheet Exposure | 27.334.445 | 5.705.529 | 119.044 | 192.377 | - | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| в | Commitment Liability Exposures/Contingencies in Administrative Account Transactions | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | - | 166.450 | | - | - | | | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| | TRA Total Exposure | - | 166.450 | - | - | - | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| c | Exposures due to Counterparty Credit Risk | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Claims to Government 742,578 | 18.820.544 | - | | - | - | | | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| | Claims to Bank | - | - | | - | - | | | |
| 4 | | | | | _ | - | | | |
| | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | | - | | | | |
| 5 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills Claims to Corporations | - | - | | - | - | | | |

| Net Dill - ft- | - Tables into a | 31 Decemi | | Creatite Diale | | ATMD | Capital Expenses |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|--------|------------|------------------|
| 45% | r Taking into acc | ount the Mitiga 75% | 100% | 150% | Others | ATMR | Capital Expenses |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| | | | | | | 0 | C |
| | 3.508.656 | - | | - | | 1.920.434 | 211.248 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | C |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 855.346 | 94.088 |
| - | - | - | - | _ | | 112.131 | 12.334 |
| - | - | _ | 531.623 | - | | 531.624 | 58.479 |
| - | 10.587 | - | - | - | | 5.294 | 582 |
| - | - | 15.665.257 | - | - | | 11.748.943 | 1.292.384 |
| - | - | - | 20.871.354 | - | | 20.975.972 | 2.307.357 |
| - | - | - | 2.413 | 516.766 | | 777.563 | 85.532 |
| - | - | - | 7.023.745 | 1.568.488 | | 9.376.477 | 1.031.412 |
| - | 3.519.243 | 15.665.257 | 28.429.136 | 2.085.254 | | 46.303.784 | 5.093.416 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | (|
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | C |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | C |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 33.291 | 3.662 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | 0 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | 0 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | C |
| - | - | 20.363 | - | - | | 15.273 | 1.680 |
| - | - | - | 316.801 | - | | 316.802 | 34.848 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 0 | C |
| - | - | 20.363 | 316.801 | - | | 365.368 | 40.191 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | C |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | C |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | C |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | C |

| | | | 31 | December 2020 | | | |
|-----|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| No. | Portfolio Category | Net Bill aft | er Taking into acc | count the Mitigatio | on Impact of Cred | Jit Risk | |
| | | 0% | 20% | 25% | 35% | 40% | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | |
| Α | Balance Sheet Exposure | | | | | | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | 20.824.244 | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | 1.133.167 | - | - | - | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | - | 10.624.873 | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | - | 121.814 | 164.422 | 179.123 | - | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | - | 406.246 | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Other assets | 1.123.163 | - | - | - | - | |
| | Total Balance Sheet Exposure | 21.947.407 | 12.286.100 | 164.422 | 179.123 | _ | |

| В | Commitment Liability Exposures/Contingencies in Administrative Account Transactions | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---------|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Claims to Government | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | - | 164.466 | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | TRA Total Exposure | - | 164.466 | - | - | - | |

| c | Exposure that pose Credit Risk due to the failure of Counterparty Credit Risk | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|--------|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Claims to Government | 4.541.161 | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | - | 93.699 | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | Claims to Corporations | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure | 4.541.161 | 93.699 | - | - | - | |

| | | 31 Decemb | | | | | Beban Modal |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|
| Net Bill a | fter Taking into acc | ount the Mitigat | ion Impact of Cred | lit Risk | Lainnya | ATMR | |
| 45% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Lanniya | | |
| (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | 3.386.299 | - | - | - | | 1.919.783 | 153.583 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| - | 975.130 | - | - | - | | 2.612.540 | 209.003 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 128.161 | 10.253 |
| - | - | - | 583.686 | - | | 583.686 | 46.695 |
| - | 16.413 | - | - | - | | 8.206 | 657 |
| - | - | 21.414.133 | - | - | | 16.060.600 | 1.284.848 |
| - | - | - | 18.240.907 | - | | 18.322.157 | 1.465.773 |
| - | - | - | 3.767 | 1.191.177 | | 1.790.533 | 143.243 |
| - | - | - | 7.052.880 | 724.205 | | 8.139.188 | 651.135 |
| - | 4.377.842 | 21.414.133 | 25.881.240 | 1.915.382 | | 49.564.854 | 3.965.190 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | 32.893 | 2.631 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | 17.097 | - | - | | 12.822 | 1.026 |
| - | - | - | 185.054 | - | | 185.054 | 14.804 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| - | - | 17.097 | 185.054 | - | | 230.769 | 18.461 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | 66.108 | - | - | - | | 51.794 | 4.144 |
| - | - | - | - | - | | - | - |

15.103

15.103

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

66.108

1.208

5.352

15.103

66.897

Credit Risk

Table 19 : Disclosure of Net Claims and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Individual Banks

| | - | | | 31 Decem | iber 2020 | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| lo. | Portfolio Category | | F | Parts that are n | iot guaranteed | | Parts that | |
| | | Net Bill | Collateral | Warranty | Asuransi Kredit | Others | are not guaranteed | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) = (3)- [(4)+(5)+(6)] | |
| Α | Balance Sheet Exposure | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | 26.365.023 | - | - | - | | 26.365.023 | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | 4.598.508 | 259.322 | - | - | | 4.339.185 | |
| 3 | and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | 4.276.725 | - | - | - | | 4.276.725 | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | 387.732 | 1.123 | - | - | | 386.609 | |
| | Commercial Property Backed Credit | 531.623 | - | - | | | 531.623 | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | 10.587 | - | - | - | | 10.587 | |
| 8 | Porttolio Bills | 15.873.854 | 208.597 | - | - | | 15.665.256 | |
| | Claims to Corporations | 28.668.085 | 7.273.646 | - | - | | 21.394.440 | |
| | Due Date Bills | 519.179 | - | - | - | | 519.179 | |
| 11 | Other assets | 9.561.654 | - | - | - | | 9.561.654 | |
| | Total Balance Sheet Exposure | 90.792.971 | 7.742.688 | - | - | | 83.050.283 | |
| В | Commitment Liability Exposures/ Contingencies in Administrative Account Transactions | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Claims to Government | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 3 | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | 166.450 | - | - | - | | 166.450 | |
| 5 | Residential Mortgage Loans | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 6 | Commercial Property Backed Credit | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 7 | Credit Employees/Retirees | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 8 | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | 54.545 | 34.182 | - | - | | 20.363 | |
| 9 | Claims to Corporations | 349.982 | 33.181 | - | - | | 316.801 | |
| 10 | Due Date Bills | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | TRA Total Exposure | 570.978 | 67.363 | - | - | | 503.615 | |
| с | KISK | | | | | | | |
| - | Claims to Government | 18.820.544 | - | - | - | | 18.820.544 | |
| 2 | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 3 | and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| 4 | Claims to Bank | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| 5 | | | | - | | | - | |
| 6 | Claims to Corporations | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| | Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure | 18.820.544 | - | - | - | - | - 18.820.544 | |
| | Total (A+B+C) | 110.184.493 | 7.810.052 | - | - | | - 102.374.441 | |

| Net Bill | | Parts that are | not guaranteed | | Parts that are not |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Net bill | Collateral | Warranty | Asuransi Kredit | Others | guaranteed |
| (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | (7) = (3)- [(4)+(5)+(6)] |
| | | | | | |
| 20.824.244 | - | - | - | | 20.824.24 |
| 4.620.398 | 100.932 | - | - | | 4.519.46 |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| 11.604.879 | 4.876 | - | - | | 11.600.00 |
| 466.540 | 1.181 | - | - | | 465.35 |
| 583.686 | - | - | - | | 583.68 |
| 16.413 | - | - | - | | 16.41 |
| 21.860.215 | 446.082 | - | - | | 21.414.13 |
| 25.278.644 | 6.631.491 | - | - | | 18.647.15 |
| 1.194.944 | - | - | - | | 1.194.94 |
| 8.900.248 | - | - | - | | 8.900.24 |
| 95.350.212 | 7.184.562 | - | - | | - 88.165.65 |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| 164.466 | - | - | - | | 164.46 |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| 80.211 | 63.114 | - | - | | 17.0 |
| 220.298 | 35.244 | - | - | | 185.0 |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| 464.975 | 98.358 | - | - | | 366.6 |
| | | | | | |
| 4.541.161 | - | - | - | | 4.541.16 |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| - | - | - | - | | |
| 159.807 | - | - | - | | 159.8 |
| - | _ | _ | | | |
| 15.103 | - | - | - | | 15.1(|
| 4.716.071 | - | - | - | | - 4.716.07 |
| 100.531.258 | 7.282.920 | - | | | - 93.248.33 |

Credit Risk

 Table 20 : Disclosure of ATMR Calculations for Credit Risks Using a Standardized Approach

 Individual Banks

I. Non-Derivative Credit Exposure

a. Asset Exposures in the Balance Sheet except for securitization exposures

| | | 3 | 1 December 202 | 0 | 3 | 1 December 201 | 9 |
|------|--|------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| No | Portfolio Category | Net Bill | ATMR before MRK | ATMR after MRK | Net Bill | ATMR before MRK | ATMR after MRK |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Claims to Government | 26.365.023 | - | - | 20.824.244 | - | - |
| 2. | Claims to Public Sector Entities | 4.598.507 | 2.050.095 | 1.920.434 | 4.620.398 | 1.970.249 | 1.919.783 |
| 3. | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | | | | - | - | - |
| 4. | Claims to Bank | 4.276.725 | 855.345 | 855.345 | 11.604.879 | 2.614.978 | 2.612.540 |
| 5. | Residential Mortgage Loans | 387.732 | 112.524 | 112.130 | 466.540 | 128.575 | 128.161 |
| 6. | Commercial Property Backed Credit | 531.623 | 531.623 | 531.623 | 583.686 | 583.686 | 583.686 |
| 7. | Credit Employees /Retirees | 10.587 | 5.294 | 5.294 | 16.413 | 8.206 | 8.206 |
| 8. | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | 15.873.854 | 11.905.390 | 11.748.942 | 21.860.215 | 16.395.161 | 16.060.600 |
| 9. | Claims to Corporations | 28.668.085 | 28.249.617 | 20.975.971 | 25.278.644 | 24.953.647 | 18.322.157 |
| 10. | Due Date Bills | 519.179 | 777.562 | 777.562 | 1.194.944 | 1.790.533 | 1.790.533 |
| 11. | Other assets | 9.561.654 | | 9.376.477 | 8.900.248 | | 8.139.188 |
| OTAL | - | 90.792.971 | 44.487.450 | 46.303.779 | 95.350.212 | 48.445.035 | 49.564.854 |

b. Commitment Liability Exposure/Contingencies in Administrative Account Transactions except for Securitization exposures

| | | 3 | 1 December 202 | 0 | 3 | 1 December 201 | 9 |
|-----|--|----------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| No | Portfolio Category | Net Bill | ATMR before MRK | ATMR after MRK | Net Bill | ATMR before MRK | ATMR after MRK |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Claims to Government | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Claims to Bank | 166.450 | 33.290 | 33.290 | 164.466 | 32.893 | 32.893 |
| 5. | Residential Mortgage Loans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Commercial Property Backed Credit | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Credit Employees /Retirees | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | 54.545 | 40.909 | 15.272 | 80.211 | 60.158 | 12.822 |
| 9. | Claims to Corporations | 349.982 | 349.982 | 316.801 | 220.298 | 220.298 | 185.054 |
| 10. | Due Date Bills | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| тот | AL | 570.978 | 424.181 | 365.364 | 464.975 | 313.349 | 230.770 |

c. Exposures that pose Credit Risk due to the failure of Counterparty Credit Risk

| | | 31 | December 2 | 020 | 31 | December 2 | 019 |
|------|--|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| No | Portfolio Category | Net Bill | ATMR before MRK | ATMR after MRK | Net Bill | ATMR before MRK | ATMR after MRK |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Claims to Government | 18.820.544 | - | - | 4.541.161 | - | - |
| 2. | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Claims to Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Claims to Corporations | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ΤΟΤΑ | L. | 18.820.544 | - | - | 4.541.161 | - | - |

d. Exposures that give rise to credit risk due to settlement risk

| | | 3 | 1 December 202 | 20 | 3 | 31 December 2019 | | |
|------|---|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| No | Portfolio Category | Net Claims | RWA Before MRK | RWA After MRK | Net Claims | RWA Before MRK | RWA After MRK | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | |
| 1 | Delivery versus payment | - | | - | - | | - | |
| | a. 8% Capital Expense (5-15 days) | - | | - | - | | - | |
| | b. 50% Capital Expense (16-30 days) | - | | - | - | | - | |
| | c. 75% Capital Expense (31-45 days) | - | | - | - | | - | |
| | d. 100% Capital Expense (more than 45 days) | - | | - | - | | - | |
| 2 | Non-delivery versus payment | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| TOTA | L | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

e. Securitization Exposures

| | | 31 Decem | ber 2020 | 31 Decem | ber 2019 |
|-----|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| No | Transaction Type | Deduction Factor | ATMR | Deduction Factor | ATMR |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | ATMR for Securitization Exposures calculated by the External Rating Base Approach Method | | 46,451 | | 72,628 |
| 2. | ATMR for Securitization Exposures calculated by the Standardized Approach (SA) Method | | - | | - |
| 3. | Securitization Exposures which are the Main Core Capital Reduction Factor | - | | - | |
| тот | - AL | - | 46,451 | - | 72,628 |

II. Derivative Loan Exposure

| Ne | Transaction Type | 31 Decen | 1ber 2020 | 31 Decem | ber 2019 |
|-------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| No | Transaction Type – | Net Bills | ATMR | Net Bills | ATMR |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Claims to Government | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Claims to Public Sector Entities | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Claims to Multilateral Development Banks and International Agencies | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Claims to Bank | 263.347 | 104.388 | 159.807 | 51.794 |
| 5. | Micro Business, Small Business and Retail Portfolio Bills | 850 | 638 | - | - |
| 6. | Claims to Corporations | 22.469 | 22.469 | 51.794 | 15.103 |
| 7. | Weighted exposure from Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) | | 17.442 | | - |
| TOTAL | | 286.667 | 144.937 | 211.601 | 66.897 |

III. Total Credit Risk Measurement (1+2)

| | 31 December 2020 | | 31 December 2019 | |
|---|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| ATMR CALCULATION OF CREDIT | (A) | 46.860.530 | (A) | 49.945.904 |
| ATMR REDUCTION FACTOR OF CREDIT RISK: The difference between the general PPA reserves of earning assets that must be calculated and 1.25% ATMR for Credit Risk | (B) | - | (B) | - |
| TOTAL ATMR OF CREDIT RISK (A)-(B) | (C) | 46.860.530 | (C) | 49.945.904 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL REDUCER FACTORS | (D) | - | (D) | - |

Credit Risk

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 on Banks, Claims on Corporations, and Claims on Micro, Small and Retail Businesses.

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.

Credit Risk

Table 22 : Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures

(In million Rupiah)

| | | | | 31 Dece | ember 2020 | | |
|------|--|--------------------------|--|----------|---|----------|---------|
| | | Replacement cost (RC) | Potential future exposure (PFE) | EEPE | Alpha used for regulatory HEAD calculations | Net Bill | ATMR |
| 1 | SA-CCR (for derivatives) | 110.861 | 93.901 | | 1,4 | 286.667 | 127.494 |
| 2 | Internal Model Method (for derivatives and EFT) | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | Simple approach to credit risk mitigation (for SFT) | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| 4 | Comprehensive approach to credit risk mitigation (for SFT) | | | | | | |
| 5 | VaR for SFT | | | | | N/A | N/A |
| Tota | al | | | | | | |
| | | | Qualitative . | Analysis | | | |

Counterparty Credit Risk exposure in December 2020 consists of Derivative claims originating from Bank Receivables, Corporate Receivables, and Micro, Small, and Retail Business Receivables. This exposure has increased when compared to December 2019, the majority of which is due to increased exposure to the Corporation.

Credit Risk

Table 23 : Capital Charge for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)

(In million Rupiah)

| | Independent | 31 Decem | nber 2020 |
|---|---|----------|-----------|
| | Indonesia | Net Bill | ATMR |
| | Total portfolio based on Advanced CVA capital charge | N/A | N/A |
| 1 | (i) VaR components (including 3 × multiplier) | 110,861 | 93,901 |
| 2 | (ii) Stressed VaR components (including 3 × multiplier) | | N/A |
| 3 | All Portfolios according to Standardized CVA Capital Charge | 286,667 | 17,442 |
| 4 | Total according to CVA Capital Charge | 286,667 | 17,442 |
| | Qualitative Analysis | | |

When compared to the previous period (Dec-19), Net Receivables and RWA based on Standardized CVA Capital Charge increased. The main cause of the increase came from the increase in derivative transactions at corporations

Credit Risk Table 24 : : Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures by Portfolio Category and Risk Weight

(in million rupiah)

| | | 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|--------|---------|-----|--------|------|--------|--------------------------|--|
| Kategori Portofolio | 0% | 10% | 20% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | Others | Total Net Receivables | |
| Government and Central Bank Receivables | 18,820,544 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,820,544 | |
| Public Sector Entities Receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions Receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Other Banks Receivables | - | - | 90,954 | 172,394 | - | - | - | - | 263,347 | |
| Securities Companies Receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Corporations Receivables | - | - | - | - | - | 22,469 | - | - | 22,469 | |
| Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolios Receivables | - | - | - | - | 850 | - | - | - | 850 | |
| Other Assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 18,820,544 | - | 90,954 | 172,394 | 850 | 22,469 | - | - | 19,107,210 | |

Qualitative Analysis

Counterparty Credit Risk exposure in December 2020 is found in Claims on Government originating from Reverse Repo instruments and Derivative Transactions originating from Claims on Other Banks, Claims on Corporations, and Claims on Micro, Small Business, and Retail Portfolios.

Credit Risk

Table 25 : Net Receivables for Credit Derivatives

As of December 31, 2020, the Company has no net credit derivative receivables (counterparty credit risk)

Credit Risk

Table 26 : Qualitative Disclosures Regarding Securitization Exposures

Currently the Bank only has securitization exposure in the Banking Book where the Bank is the investor and there is no risk transfer activity on that exposure. Risk assessment and monitoring is carried out on a monthly basis, calculated using the External Rating Base Approach (ERBA) Method. As of December 2020, the weighted risk for this exposure is below 20%.

Credit Risk

Table 27 : Securitization Exposures in the Banking Book

(in million rupiah)

| | | | | | 31 | December 20 | 020 | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | The Ba | nk as the ori | ginator | The | Bank as spor | nsor | The | Banks as inve | stors |
| | | Traditional | Synthetic | Sub-total | Traditional | Synthetic | Sub-total | Traditional | Synthetic | Sub-total |
| 1 | Retail (total) - among others | | | | | | | 197.200 | - | 197.200 |
| 2 | Housing loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Credit cards | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Other retail exposure | | | | | | | 197.200 | - | 197.200 |
| 5 | Re-securitization | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Non-retail (total) - among others | | | | | | | 98.984 | - | 98.984 |
| 7 | Corporate loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Commercial loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Rent and receivables | | | | | | | 98.984 | - | 98.984 |
| 10 | Other non-retails | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Re-securities | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Qualita | ative Analysis | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

In December 2020, all Bank securitization exposures are only available in the Banking Book where the Bank is the investor.

Credit Risk

Table 28 : Securitization Exposures in Trading Book

As of December 31, 2020, the Company has no securitization exposure to the Trading Book

Credit Risk

 Table 29 : Securitization Exposures in the Banking Book and related Capital Requirements - Bank

 Acts as Investor

| | | | | | 31 | December 20 | 020 | | | |
|----|--|---------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|----------|-------|
| | | Vá | llue of Expos | ure based or | n Weighted Ri | sk | Exposu | re Value bas appr | gulatory | |
| | | ≤20% | >20% - 50% | >50% - 100% | >100% - <1250% | 1250% | IRB RBA | IRB SFA | SA/SSFA | 1250% |
| 1 | Total Exposures | 296,184 | | | | | | 296,184 | | |
| 2 | Traditional securitization | 296,184 | | | | | | 296,184 | | |
| 3 | Where is the underlying securitization | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | ritel | 197,200 | | | | | | 197,200 | | |
| 5 | non-retail | 98,984 | | | | | | 98,984 | | |
| 6 | Where is re-securitization | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Senior | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Non-senior | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Synthetic securitization | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Where is the underlying securitization | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | ritel | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | non-retail | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Where is re-securitization | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Senior | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Non-senior | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Qualitativ | e Analysis | | | | | |

All Bank Securitization Exposures have a risk weighting below 20%.

Credit Risk

Table 30 : Securitization Exposures in the Banking Book and related Capital Requirements - BankActs as Originator or Sponsor

As of December 31, 2020, the Company has no exposure to securitization in the Banking Book and related to its Capital Requirements - Bank Acts as Originator or Sponsor

Corporate Governances

Risk Exposure and Capital Information In 31 December 2020

| | | | 31 Decen | nber 2020 | | | |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| base | AT d on the reg | MR Julatory appro | bach | | Capital Chai | rge After Cap | |
| IRB RBA | IRB SFA | SA/SSFA | 1250% | IRB RBA | IRB SFA | SA/SSFA | 1250% |
| | 46,451 | | | | | | |
| | 46,451 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 31,050 | | | | | | |
| | 15,401 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | Qualitativ | e Analysis | | | |

All Bank Securitization Exposures have a risk weighting below 20%.

Market Risk

Table 31: Disclosure of Market Risk Using Standard Methods

| | | | 31 Decem | ber 2020 | | 31 December 2019 | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| No. | Risk Type | Bank | | Conso | Consolidate | | Bank | | Consolidate | |
| | | Capital Expense | ATMR | Capital Expense | ATMR | Capital Expense | ATMR | Capital Expense | ATMR | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
| 1 | Interest rate risk | | - | | - | | - | | | |
| | a. Specific Risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | b. General Risk | 38,746 | 484,319 | - | - | 19,705 | 246,310 | - | | |
| 2 | Exchange Rate Risk | 3,748 | 46,853 | - | - | 116,471 | 1,455,882 | - | | |
| 3 | Equity Risk *) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 4 | Commodity Risk *) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 5 | Option risk | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 6 | - | | |
| | Total | 42,494 | 531,172 | - | - | 136,176 | 1,702,198 | - | | |

Market Risk

 Table 32 : Report on the Implementation of Risk Management for Interest Rate Risk in Banking

 Book (IRRBB)

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT FOR 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.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT FOR IRRBB

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.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT FOR IRRBB

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

Quantitative 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.

Market Risk

Tabel 33 : Disclosure of Exposure to Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

| | | IRRBB CALCULATION | I REPORT | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | *(In million Rupiah) |
| | | ΔΕVΕ | ΔΕVΕ | ΔΝΙΙ | ΔΝΙΙ |
| No | Shock Scenario | December 31 2020 | December 31 2020 | December 31 2020 | December 31 2020 |
| 1 | Paralel UP (400 bps) | 2,996,481 | 3,545,446 | (328,343) | (497,327) |
| 2 | Paralel Down (400 bps) | (4,482,014) | (5,125,793) | 211,899 | 392,951 |
| 3 | Steepener | 1,974,174 | 2,237,300 | | |
| 4 | Flattener | (1,594,887) | (1,717,459) | | |
| 5 | Short Rate Up | 333,890 | 485,987 | | |
| 6 | Short Rate Down | (412,745) | (579,216) | | |
| Maximu | um Loss Value (Absolute) | 2,996,481 | 3,545,446 | 211,899 | 392,951 |
| Tier 1 ca ∆NII) | apital (for □EVE) or Projected Income (for | 17,978,598 | 15,372,943 | 2,605,176 | 2,605,176 |
| | um Value divided by Tier-1 Capital (for □EVE) ected Income (for ΔNII) | 16.67% | 23.06% | 8.13% | 15.08% |

Liqudity Risk Tabel 34: Disclosure of Value of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

| | | | CALCULATION REPORT | | |
|--------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | LIQU | IDITY COVERAGE RATIO OBLIGATIO | ONS | |
| Bank I | Name : PT. Bank Mega, Tbk | | | | |
| Repor | t Terms : Quarterly IV 2020 | | | | |
| | | | | | (in million Rp |
| | | | INDIVIDUAL | | INDIVIDUAL |
| | | | Quarter IV 2020 | | Quarter III 2020 |
| No | Komponen | The outstanding value of obligations and commitments / contractual invoice value | The value of HQLA after a haircut, outstanding liabilities and commitments are multiplied by the run-off rate or the value of contractual invoices times the inflow rate. | The outstanding value of obligations and commitments / contractual invoice value | The value of HQLA after a haircut, outstanding liabilities and commitments are multiplied by the run off rate or the value of contractual invoices times the inflow rate. |
| 1 | Total data points used in the calculation of the LCR | | Average of the 3 (three) positions at the end of the last month | | Average of the 3 (three) positions at the end of the last month |
| IIGH (| QUALITY LIQUID ASSET (HQLA) | | | | |
| 2 | Total High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) | | 32,724,934 | | 27,795,47 |
| ASH | OUTFLOW | | | | |
| 3 | Deposits from individual customers and funding originating from Micro and Small Business customers, consisting of: | 35,247,830 | 2,879,784 | 34,874,954 | 2,846,72 |
| | a. Stable Deposits / Funding | 12,899,990 | 645,000 | 12,815,359 | 640,76 |
| | b. Unstable Deposits / Fuding | 22,347,840 | 2,234,784 | 22,059,595 | 2,205,95 |
| 4 | Funding originating from corporate customers consists of: | 23,655,483 | 12,374,111 | 22,030,812 | 10,904,62 |
| | a. Operational savings | 2,726,424 | 572,573 | 2,735,235 | 568,70 |
| | Non-operational deposits and / or other liabilities of a non- operational nature | 20,929,059 | 11,801,538 | 19,295,577 | 10,335,92 |
| | c. Securities in the form of debt securities issued by banks | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Funding secured by collateral (secured funding) | | - | | |
| 6 | Other cash outflows (additional requirements), consisting of: | 608,695 | 563,923 | 441,597 | 337,65 |
| | a. cash outflows from derivative transactions | 22,971 | 22,971 | 14,035 | 14,03 |
| | b. cash outflow for increased liquidity requirements | - | - | - | |
| | c. cash outflow for loss of funding | - | - | - | |
| | cash outflows for other contractual obligations related to distribution of funds | - | - | - | |
| | e. cash outflows for other contractual obligations related to distribution of funds | - | - | - | |
| | f. cash outflows for other financing contingency obligations | 46,157 | 1,385 | 107,158 | 3,21 |
| | g. other contractual cash outflows | 539,568 | 539,568 | 320,404 | 320,40 |
| 7 | TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW | | 15,817,817 | | 14,089,00 |

| | | | CALCULATION REPORT | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | LIQU | IDITY COVERAGE RATIO OBLIGATIO | NS | |
| Bank | Name : PT. Bank Mega, Tbk | | | | |
| Repor | rt Terms : Quarterly IV 2020 | | | | |
| | | | | | (in million Rp) |
| | | | INDIVIDUAL | | INDIVIDUAL |
| | | | Quarter IV 2020 | | Quarter III 2020 |
| No | Komponen | The outstanding value of obligations and commitments / contractual invoice value | The value of HQLA after a haircut, outstanding liabilities and commitments are multiplied by the run-off rate or the value of contractual invoices times the inflow rate. | The outstanding value of obligations and commitments / contractual invoice value | The value of HQLA after a haircut, outstanding liabilities and commitments are multiplied by the run off rate or the value of contractual invoices times the inflow rate. |
| CASH | INFLOW | | | | |
| 8 | Secured lending | 9.361.020 | - | 6.093.537 | - |
| 9 | Claims from counterparties | 2.753.081 | 1.473.869 | 3.538.885 | 1.472.488 |
| 10 | Other cash inflows | 220.626 | 121.612 | 366.554 | 203.779 |
| 11 | TOTAL CASH INFLOWS | | 1.595.480 | | 1.676.267 |
| | | | TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE1 | | TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE1 |

Liquidity Risk Table 35: NSFR Report

| | | REPOR | Т | | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|
| | NET | STABLE FUNDING R/ | ATIO OBLIGATIONS | ; | | | |
| Narr | na Bank : PT. Bank Mega, Tbk (individu) | | | | | | |
| Rep | ort Position : 31 December 2020 | | | | | | |
| | | | 31 | December 2020 position | ı | | |
| | ASF Components | Ca | rrying Value Based | | | | |
| | | No Period | < 6 months | 6 months - < year | 3 1 year | Total Weighted Value | |
| 1 | Capital: | 15,457,600 | - | - | 46,550 | 15,504,150 | |
| 2 | Capital according to POJK KPMM | 15,457,600 | - | - | 46,550 | 15,504,150 | |
| 3 | Other capital instruments | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Deposits originating from individual customers and funding from micro and small business customers: | 13,203,013 | 34,959,807 | 254,538 | 685,638 | 45,064,029 | |
| 5 | Stable Deposits and Funding | 5,181,754 | 10,802,540 | 71,068 | 378,509 | 15,631,103 | |
| 6 | Unstable Deposits | 8,021,259 | 24,157,267 | 183,471 | 307,130 | 29,432,926 | |
| 7 | Funding originating from corporate customers: | 8,792,849 | 20,385,149 | 6,835,634 | 11,300 | 11,591,243 | |
| 8 | Opertaional deposits | 2,893,898 | - | - | - | 1,446,949 | |
| 9 | Other funding originating from corporate customers: | 5,898,951 | 20,385,149 | 6,835,634 | 11,300 | 10,144,294 | |
| 10 | Liabilities that have pairs of assets that are interdependent | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Other liabilities and equity : | 2,647,657 | 44,029 | 3,492 | 3,442 | 93,316 | |
| 12 | Derivative liabilities NSFR | | 44,029 | 3,492 | 3,442 | | |
| 13 | Equity and other liabilities that are not included in the above categories | 2,647,657 | - | - | - | 93,316 | |
| 14 | Total ASF | | | | | 72,252,737 | |

CALCULATION REPORT LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO OBLIGATIONS Bank Name : PT. Bank Mega, Tbk Report Terms : Quarterly IV 2020 (in million Rp) INDIVIDUAL INDIVIDUAL Quarter IV 2020 Quarter III 2020 The value of HQLA after a haircut, outstanding liabilities and commitments are multiplied by the run off rate or the value of contractual invoices times the inflow rate. The value of HQLA after a haircut, outstanding liabilities and commitments are multiplied by the run-off rate or the value of The outstanding value of obligations and commitments The outstanding No Komponen value of obligations and commitments / contractual invoice value contractual invoices times the inflow rate. / contractual invoice value 12 TOTAL HQLA 32.724.934 27.795.477 TOTAL NET CASH 14.222.337 12.412.740 13 OUTFLOWS 14 LCR (%) 230,10% 223,93% Note:

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

| | | REPORT | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|
| | NET STABLE | E FUNDING RATIO OBLI | GATIONS | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 31 | December 2020 positio | n | | |
| Carrying Value Based on Remaining Period | | | | | |
| No Period | < 6 months | 6 months - < year | 3 1 year | Total Weighted Value | |
| 17,523,022 | - | - | 491,104 | 18,014,127 | |
| 17,523,022 | - | - | 491,104 | 18,014,127 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| 13,772,993 | 32,861,065 | 296,313 | 673,561 | 43,686,160 | |
| 5,135,174 | 10,290,013 | 80,117 | 371,069 | 15,101,108 | |
| 8,637,819 | 22,571,052 | 216,195 | 302,492 | 28,585,052 | |
| 7,711,941 | 36,309,008 | 278,334 | 58,290 | 9,377,191 | |
| 2,605,430 | - | - | - | 1,302,715 | |
| 5,106,512 | 36,309,008 | 278,334 | 58,290 | 8,074,476 | |
| - | - | - | - | - | |
| 1,350,012 | 47,150 | 0 | - | 319,596 | |
| | 47,150 | 0 | - | | |
| 1,350,012 | - | - | - | 319,596 | |
| | | | | 71,397,074 | |

| | REPORT | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Nam | ama Bank : PT. Bank Mega, Tbk (individu) | | | | | | | | | |
| Repr | port Position : 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 31 / | December 2020 positio | on | | | | | |
| | ASF Components Carrying Value Based on Remaining Period | | | | | | | | | |
| | | No Period | od < 6 months 6 months - < year 3 1 | | 3 1 year | Total Weighted Value | | | | |
| 15 | Total HQLA in NSFR calculation | 896,959 | 4,222,698 | 8,019,932 | 16,924,263 | 4,543,517 | | | | |
| 16 | Deposits with other financial institutions for operational purposes | 1,026,852 | - | - | - | 513,426 | | | | |
| 17 | (performing) and marketable securities | - | 23,888,631 | | 30,676,436 | | | | | |
| 18 | ······································ | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| 19 | Level 1 and loans to financial institutions without collateral | - | 2,042,018 | - | - | 306,303 | | | | |
| 20 | central banks of other countries and public sector entities, including: | - | 19,350,425 | 6,344,629 | 29,596,296 | 38,531,677 | | | | |
| 21 | meet the qualifications to receive a risk weight of 35% or less, according to the SE OJK ATMR for Credit Risk | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| 22 | Residential mortgage loans that are not being made collateral, which included | - | 11,005 | 12,257 | 141,484 | 153,115 | | | | |
| 23 | less, according to the SE OJK ATMR for Credit Risk | - | 15,702 | 18,412 | 166,939 | 183,996 | | | | |
| 24 | Surat Berharga yang tidak sedang dijaminkan, tidak gagal bayar, dan tidak masuk sebagai HQLA, termasuk saham yang diperdagangkan di bursa | | 2,469,481 | 1,433,168 | 771,718 | 2,607,284 | | | | |
| 25 | meet the qualifications to receive a risk weight of 35% or less, according to the SE OJK ATMR for Credit Risk | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| 26 | | 4,694,243 | 140,623 | 10,512 | 8,710,628 | 12,937,075 | | | | |
| 27 | ,, ,, ,, | - | | | | - | | | | |
| 28 | Cash, marketable securities and other assets recorded as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets submitted as default funds to the central counterparty (CCP) | | - | | | - | | | | |
| 29 | Derivative assets NSFR | | 17,638 | | | 17,638 | | | | |
| 30 | NSFR of derivative payable before deduction with variation margin | | - | | | - | | | | |
| 31 | All other assets not included in the above categories | 4,694,243 | 140,623 | 10,512 | 8,710,628 | 12,919,436 | | | | |
| 32 | Administrative accounts | | 32,146,963 | | | 245,762 | | | | |
| 33 | RSF Total | | | | | 60,022,155 | | | | |
| 34 | Net Stable Funding Ratio | | | | | 120,38% | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | REPORT | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------|
| | SATIONS | FUNDING RATIO OBLIC | NET STABLE | |
| | | December 2020 position | 31 | |
| Total Weighted Value | | Car | | |
| | 3 1 year | on Remaining Period 6 months - < year | < 6 months | No Period |
| 1,312,589 | 12,116,428 | 139,785 | 16,911,946 | 963,195 |
| 567,800 | - | - | - | 1,135,600 |
| 40,489,980 | 29,980,910 | 5,867,863 | 34,514,347 | - |
| 342,654 | - | - | 3,426,543 | - |
| 210,938 | - | - | 1,406,254 | - |
| | 28,843,477 | 5,837,167 | 27,001,832 | |
| - | - | - | - | |
| 178,184 | 165,899 | 12,952 | 11,618 | - |
| 173,839 | 156,677 | 17,744 | 16,581 | • |
| 2,018,388 | 814,857 | - | 2,651,518 | - |
| | - | - | - | - |
| 13,138,423 | 8,822,965 | 82,805 | 95,275 | 4,404,978 |
| | | | | - |
| | - | | | |
| 110,861 | 110,861 | | | |
| | - | | | |
| 13,027,562 | 8,822,965 | 82,805 | 95,275 | 4,404,978 |
| 250,672 | 32,198,766 | | | |
| 55,759,464 | | | | |
| 128,04% | | | | |

Liquidity Risk

Table 36: Encumbrance (ENC)

(in million rupiah)

| | Encumbered assets | Assets held or agreed with the central bank but not yet used to generate liquidity | Unencumbered assets | Total |
|---|----------------------|--|------------------------|------------|
| Assets in the statement of financial position can be presented in detail as needed. | 10.873.000 | 6.213.408 | 46.191.032 | 63.277.441 |
| | | Oualitative Analysis | | |

a. Currently, the Bank has assets that have been deposited or agreed with Bank Indonesia in the form of Primary GWM of IDR 2.20 trillion and Secondary GWM or PLM of IDR4.04 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).

b. 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 Rp10.8 trillion (average maturity period is less than 6 months) and Government Securities with a blocked status of Rp. 111 billion.

c. Unrestricted Assets are assets that qualify as HQLA as stipulated in POJK Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). Currently, the Bank has non-binding assets in the form of cash, FASBI, Government Securities, Corporate Securities, and Reverse Repo (average maturity period is less than 1 month).

Liquidity Risk Table 37 : Liquidity Risk Management

LIQA - Liquidity Risk Management

Qualitative disclosure

1. Liquidity risk management, 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.

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.

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.

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.

| | LIQA - Liquidity Risk Management | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Qualitative disclosure | | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | | |
| 2. | The funding strategy, including the policy of diversification sources and funding tenors, and whether the funding strategy is centralized or decentralized. | | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | | |
| 3. | Liquidity risk mitigation techniques | | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | | |
| 4. | A description of how the stress-test is used | | | | | |
| | 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). | | | | | |
| 5. | Outline of urgent funding plan for the bank | | | | | |
| | 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. | | | | | |
| 6. | A measuring instrument or customized metric that assesses a bank's balance sheet structure or projected cash flows and its future liquidity position, taking into account the risk of off-balance sheet transactions that are specific to that bank. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

The measurement used by the Bank in conducting cash flow projections is by looking at the bank's main business activities based on the business information approach, remaining maturity (contractual) and behavioral in the on & off balance sheet. In addition, banks also carry out a Funding / Utilization Plan (RPP) in managing short-term liquidity.

Oprerational Risk Table 38 : Disclosure of Operational Risk - Bank Individually

| | | 31 December 2020 | | | 31 December 2019 | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|---|--------------------|------------|--|
| No. | Approach Used | Gross Income (Average for the last 3 years) *) | Capital Expense | ATMR | Gross Income (Average for the last 3 years) *) | Capital Expense | ATMR | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | |
| 1 | Basic Indicator Approach | 5,719,288 | 857,893 | 10,723,665 | 5,532,778 | 829,917 | 10,373,959 | |
| | Total | 5,719,288 | 857,893 | 10,723,665 | 5,532,778 | 829,917 | 10,373,959 | |

*) For banks that use the Basic Indicator Approach in calculating Operational Risk

The CSR program is conducted to provide added value to a harmonious relationship with the community and the surrounding environment, which can establish a good relationship on an ongoing basis with all parties involved.



Corporate Social Responsibility



Corporate Social Responsibility

Along with the issuance of the 2020 PT Bank Mega Tbk Annual Report, the Bank also published the Bank Mega Sustainability Report 2020, the contents of which have been stipulated in POJK 51-POJK.03-2017 regarding the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Issuing Financial Services Institutions and Public Companies. This Sustainability Report has also referred to the Sustainability Report Standard (SRS), which is the latest sustainability reporting standard, issued by the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI).

Commitment and Policy on Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the Bank's commitment to developing a sustainable economy by always paying attention to the responsibilities and the balance of economic, social, and environmental aspects. Bank Mega is fully aware that the success in banking activities is not only determined by good management and operational performance, but also because it is supported by the community in its environment.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The Bank is committed to implementing sustainable financial principles as reflected in the Company's vision and mission. They reflect the goal of becoming a bank of pride for Indonesia that seeks to not only pursue profit, but also to contribute to improving the quality of human resources (people) and preservation of nature (planet). All stakeholders are expected to commit to supporting the Bank's business to grow sustainably, by maintaining harmony between profit, people and the planet (triple bottom line).

Bank Mega's sustainability commitment has been stated in the 2020 Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB) which was prepared based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Service Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies.

Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Finance Management Structure

The work organization that manages CSR implementation coordination and is responsible for related corporate social responsibility belongs to the Corporate Affairs Division which reports directly to the President Director.

For Sustainable Finance, Bank Mega has formed a Sustainable Finance Team based on Decree (SK) No. 153/ DIRBM/19 dated 20 June 2019 whose implementation is directly supervised by the Director of Compliance & Human Capital. This supervision starts from the preparation of the RAKB, increasing internal capacity through education and training, adjusting credit policies until the Sustainability Report preparation.

Corporate Governances

Social & Community Responsibility



Essentially, CSR programs are implemented to provide added value to a harmonious relationship with the community and surrounding environment, creating good relationship continuously and mutually benefits all parties concerned. Bank Mega's CSR is channeled through several programs, the Mega Peduli and Mega Berbagi. The Mega Peduli program aims to help the less fortunate communities around Bank Mega offices by providing assistance in-kind. Mega Berbagi activity is the distribution of donations obtained from the Mega Berbagi Savings product to help improve educational facilities in Indonesia. In addition, Bank Mega also supports government programs established by the Financial Services Authority to increase customer and public knowledge to better manage personal finances by carrying out various activities related to Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion and Banking Education and other social activities.

Social & Community Responsibility



Mega Peduli

The Company's rapid development cannot be separated from public trust and the support of Bank Mega related parties. Thus, it is only fair for Bank Mega to set aside a portion of its income to be given back to people in need as Mega Peduli social movement.

Throughout 2020, Mega Peduli activities were focused on health sector and basic food assistance to communities around Bank Mega offices throughout Indonesia being affected by Covid-19.

Since March 2020, Indonesians have faced Covid-19 pandemic resulting in health as well as economic crisis. The level of virus spread causes many Covid-19 patients to not receive care properly due to limited hospital inpatient facilities.

As a form of concern in the health sector, CT Corp together with Bank Mega, with the support of Astra International

and Indofood have helped procure ICU and HCU medical equipment at two Covid-19 referral hospitals, RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM) - Jakarta and Special Infection Hospital - Airlangga in Surabaya. The medical equipment provided includes 128 slices MSCT Scan, digital mobile x-ray, ventilator, bed monitor, infusion and syringe pump, EKG & Defibrillator, etc.

In addition, construction of a Level-2 Bio Safety Laboratory at the National Brain Center Hospital in Jakarta was also conducted as an effort to assist the government in increasing the capacity of the Covid-19 swab test.

Through this assistance, it was expected more patients affected by Covid-19 could be cared for and the response to the Covid-19 pandemic accelerated so that people's lives can go well and return to normal.

Bank Mega's portion of total value of this assistance was IDR30,000,000,000.

Social & Community Responsibility

Mega Peduli activities were also carried out to help communities around Bank Mega offices affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and experienced a decrease in income and reducing their purchasing power. Therefore, the annual activities carried out ahead of the Eid al-Fitr celebration in 2020 are conducted with the Peduli Sesama Dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Covid-19 theme. The aid distribution was conducted symbolically at the Head Office and 379 Bank Mega office networks throughout Indonesia. Assistance is provided in the form of in-kind / basic food packages consisting of goods / in-kind, such as rice, instant noodles, soy sauce, and cooking oil.

Overall, Bank Mega distributed 16,000 food packages with a value of IDR1,587,903,679.

Mega Berbagi

Bank Mega strongly believes that education can free people from poverty. Therefore, Bank Mega through the Mega Berbagi program invites the public to save and undertake charity just by setting aside a minimum of 1% of the interest they receive and 1% from Bank Mega, then the public can participate in contributing to the education of the Nation.

The donations collected will be distributed to schools in need in the form of renovation or reconstruction of teaching and learning facilities, so it is hoped that it can provide comfort for students and teachers which will contribute to a positive impact on the quality of education in Indonesia.

During 2020, Bank Mega and the community have collected IDR117.96 billion of donations and this has been distributed to 72 schools throughout Indonesia from Aceh to Papua. This year, Bank Mega also inaugurated 3 schools receiving Mega Berbagi donations in Papua, namely:

- 1. YPK Muli Elementary School Merauke
- 2. ST.Antoinus Padua Junior High Jayapura
- 3. YPPK Tillemans Hiripau Elementary School Timika

Bank Mega and its customers will continue to participate in education in Indonesia for a better future.

Banking Education, Financial Literacy & Financial Inclusion

Bank Mega is continuously actively participating in realizing the 6 pillars of the banking architecture especially improving customer protection through the "Ayo ke Bank" Banking Education program and Financial Inclusion.

Throughout 2020, Bank Mega has carried out several activities related to educational literacy programs, including banking education "Ayo ke Bank" for students, YPK Muli Elementary School Merauke, ST.Antoinus Padua Junior High Jayapura and YPPK Tillemans Hiripau Elementary School Timika. Then at the Mega Travel Fair event in the Jakarta, Bank Mega conducted literacy education for customers and prospective credit card customers.

In addition, Bank Mega participated in increasing public knowledge about financial products and services through Financial Literacy activities held at the Mega Travel Fair in Jakarta.

The pandemic has not prevented Bank Mega from expanding public access to financial services, especially banking, in 2020 Bank Mega has a virtual talkshow program inviting customers and prospective customers to take part in the dissemination of various Bank Mega products through *Ngobrol bareng* Mega and MegaFirst Talks. The Bank also participated in Financial Inclusion Month which was held virtually by OJK in October through the BIK website (Financial Inclusion Month), the Bank's official website and the Bank's social media.

Corporate Social Responsibility To The Environment

The Company's commitment in protecting the environment

To preserve the environment, Bank Mega always carries out efficiency in a sustainable and sustainable manner. One of the company's concern is energy efficiency by reducing carbon emissions in the company's transportation model to a combination of operational service vehicles and online taxis. With this combination, Bank Mega can reduce the use of fossil fuel for its operational vehicles and contribute to preserving nature.

Bank Mega has also implemented other efficiency programs included in the Responsible Consumption (SDGs 12th Goal), using products and services to meet basic needs and lead to a better and sustainable life quality. This efficiency program is realized through:

a. Manage the efficient use of air conditioning (AC) and lights, so the electricity consumption at Bank Mega will decrease while still paid attention to the comfort of employees.

- b. Bank Mega has made provisions in the form of an Official Memo (No. MD.1638/PRFS/19) a Notification of Discontinuation of Use of Bottled Drinking Water (AMDK) in Glass and Bottled Water within Bank Mega. This is a concrete manifestation of Bank Mega's commitment not to use bottled drinking water.
- c. The reduction in paper usage, not only applies internally, has also begun to be implemented in the transactions with customers. This can be done by using the developments in banking technology. Among other things, customers are encouraged to use ATM facilities, mobile banking, internet banking, and several financial applications that have been developed by Bank Mega. This will reduce transactions at Teller counters that tend to use documents / paper as the underlying transaction.

Corporate Governances

Corporate Social Responsibility In Employment, Health and Safety Practices



Bank Mega realizes that Human Resources (HR) are important assets for the sustainability of the Bank's business. Therefore, Bank Mega always strives to create a decent, safe and comfortable work environment.

The Occupational Health and Safety (K3) Management Policy is also implemented thoroughly in each work unit of Bank Mega. Among them are routine disaster response and simulation disseminations. During this pandemic, Bank Mega continuously conducted dissemination through email blasts and the Bank's internal website on prevention of transmission of the Covid-19 Virus.

Furthermore, the company also ensures the availability of first aid kits, disaster safety equipment such as fire extinguishers (apar) in each work environment. Management believes that employees' knowledge of disaster management and equipment that reduces accident impacts can create a more comfortable and safer working atmosphere.

Work Facilities and Safety

Bank Mega implements a K3 management system integrated with the Bank's management system and in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. In addition, the Bank also pays attention to the safety and health of employees by always mitigating the impact of business operations on them and business continuity. Furthermore, the Bank also provides facilities for employees by enrolling them and their families in health insurance designated by the Company as well as compulsory insurance for the Social Security Administration (BPJS) and is supported by a professional work safety team and work safety facilities in all bank building facilities. The work safety was also supported by the existence of hydrants, fire extinguishers, sprinklers, ambulances for emergencies, safety boxes and health units and medical equipment in accordance with work safety laws.

Corporate Social Responsibility In Employment, Health and Safety Practices

During the pandemic, employee health was one of the company's priorities since Bank Mega believes HR is an important asset in the sustainability of the Bank's business. Therefore, in 2020 Bank Mega has distributed vitamin C and conducted swab tests to employees with a total value of IDR7.88 billion. In addition to minimizing the risk of transmission of the Covid-19 virus, the Bank distribute masks for the employees, especially for tellers and customer service. The company also provides additional protection in the form of face shields, gloves and acrylic barriers, reducing transmission of the Covid-19 virus.

The K3 policies and tools to mitigate the risk of Covid-19 virus transmission within the Bank include:

- Continuous dissemination through email blasts and internal websites regarding the procedures for preventing the spread of Covid - 19 by implementing 3M + 2.
- 2. Requiring employees to complete self-assessments regularly every month as a preventive measure for the spread of Covid-19.
- 3. Information on important telephone numbers such as fire brigade, police, and health center & nearest hospital.
- 4. Provision of a thermometer & the obligation to check body temperature before entering the Bank Mega Building / Branch Office.
- 5. Place for washing hands in Bank Mega Buildings.
- 6. Routine room disinfection in the work area of employees.
- 7. Obligation to maintain cleanliness and working environment conditions.
- 8. Obligation to keep a safe and healthy work environment.

- 9. Prohibition of smoking in the work location.
- 10. Prohibition of gathering & conducting direct meetings & requiring the use of virtual meetings.
- 11. Work from Home (WFH) during the pandemic.
- 12. Reporting of work accidents that occur in the work environment to be submitted to the official appointed by the Bank.
- 13. Obligation to report to superiors about certain matters or events that could be suspected of possibly endangering the security of employees individually, in groups or the occurrence of losses to the Bank.

Work Accident Rate

Pursuant to the policies related to occupational health and safety, the Bank provides good and safe facilities for the employees, resulting on the absence of fatal work accidents during 2020 throughout the Bank Mega office network.

Gender Equality and Job Opportunities

Bank Mega does not look at gender, age, religion, ethnicity, race and other matter that are discriminatory in hiring the staff. Gender equality and job opportunities have always been a priority for Bank Mega in managing human resources, from the recruitment process until retirement. This is reflected in the recruitment process which provides the best candidates the opportunity to join and pursue careers based on the principles and fundamentals of equality regardless of gender, ethnicity, race, religion in accordance with the applicable internal regulations of the Bank and external regulations.

Corporate Social Responsibility To Customers



Policy

On an ongoing basis Bank Mega maintains its reputation by being committed to providing excellent service for customer satisfaction. Classy and quality service is one of the main keys in maintaining customer loyalty which will have implications for the sustainability of the Bank's business. Bank Mega believes that promoting superior service is the best step in ensuring sustainable business growth.

Center for Information and Customer Complaints

Bank Mega is committed to improving the quality of service to customers. One of the steps taken by Bank Mega in realizing this service is to provide various service channels, especially during this pandemic, which limits physical movement of customers. Bank Mega services can be accessed through the Bank's website, Mila Chatting Robot via Whatsapp at 0822-0822-5000, social media, M-Smile mobile application, Bank Mega branch offices and MegaCall 08041500010.



Financial Statements 2020





PT BANK MEGA TBK

LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2020 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN/

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 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

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2020 DAN TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT **BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

PT BANK MEGA TBK FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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Head Office

Menara Bank Mega, Jl. Kapten Tendean Kav.12-14A Jakarta 12790 T +62 21 7917 5000 F +62 21 7918 7100 www.bankmega.com

SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2020 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT PT. BANK MEGA Tbk.

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

| 1. | Nama | : | Kostaman Thayib | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Alamat Kantor | : | Menara Bank Mega | | | | | | | |
| | | | Jl. Kapten Tendean kav.12-14A | | | | | | | |
| | | | Jakarta Selatan | | | | | | | |
| | Alamat Rumah | : | Jl. Tomang Rawa Kepa 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 | | | | | | | |
| | | | Jakarta Selatan | | | | | | | |
| | Nomor Telepon | : | 79175000 | | | | | | | |
| | Jabatan | : | Direktur | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Menyatakan bahwa :

- Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk.;
- Laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk. telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
- a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk. telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar;
 - Laporan keuangan PT. Bank Mega Tbk. tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
- Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal dalam PT. Bank Mega Tbk.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED PT. BANK MEGA Tbk.

We, The undersigned :

| 1. | Name | : | Kostaman Thayib |
|----|---------------------|---|--|
| | Office Address | : | Menara Bank Mega Jl. Kapt. Tendean |
| | | | kav. 12-14A Jakarta 12790 |
| | Residential Address | : | Jl. Tomang Rawa Kepa 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 Jakarta Selatan |
| | Telephone | : | 79175000 |
| | Title | : | Director |

Declare that :

- 1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statement of PT. Bank Mega Tbk.;
- 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;
- We are responsible for PT. Bank Mega Tbk. Internal control system.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, 20 Januari 2021 / January 20, 2021 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



Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan

Registered Public Accountants No. 854/KM.1/2015 Cyber 2 Tower 20th floor JI, H.R. Rasuna Said Blok X-5 Jakarta 12950, Indonesia Main +62 (21) 2553 9200 Fax +62 (21) 2553 9298 www.crowe.id

The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Independent Auditors' Report

Laporan No. 00018/2.1051/AU.1/07/0269-2/1/I/2021

Report No. 00018/2.1051/AU.1/07/0269-2/1/l/2021

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi PT BANK MEGA TBK

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan PT Bank Mega Tbk terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2020, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang bebas dari kesalahan penyusunan laporan keuangan yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material. The Shareholders, Boards of Commissioners and Directors PT BANK MEGA TBK

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Bank Mega Tbk, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.



Halaman 2

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan PT Bank Mega Tbk tanggal 31 Desember 2020, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kasnya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. The original report included herein is in Indonesian language.

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An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Bank Mega Tbk as of December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

KOSASIH, NURDIYAMAN, MULYADI, TJAHJO & REKAN

Drs. Nunu Nurdiyaman, CPA Izin Akuntan Publik No./Public Accountant License No. AP. 0269

20 Januari 2021/January 20, 2021

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As of December 31, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2020 | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2019 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| ASET | | | | ASSETS |
| Kas | 2,4 | 969.421 | 1.123.163 | Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2,5 | 2.191.077 | 4.258.626 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| Giro pada bank lain Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,6 2,39 | 103 595.805 | 106 299.518 | Current accounts with other banks Related parties Third parties |
| Total Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian | | 595.908 | 299.624 | Total Less: Allowance for impairment |
| penurunan nilai | | (2.232) | - | losses |
| Giro pada bank lain - neto | | 593.676 | 299.624 | Current account with other banks - net |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,7 2,39 | - 3.934.751 | 300.000 7.736.685 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Related parties Third parties |
| Efek-efek Pihak ketiga Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | 2,8 | 27.566.351 (2.022) | 21.131.802 | Securities Third parties Less: Allowance for impairment losses |
| Efek-efek - neto | | 27.564.329 | 21.131.802 | Securities - net |
| Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali Pihak ketiga | 2,9 | 18.820.544 | 3.961.541 | Securities purchased under agreement to resell Third parties |
| Tagihan derivatif Pihak ketiga | 2,10 | 110.860 | 74.969 | Derivative receivables Third parties |
| Kredit yang diberikan Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,11 2,39 | 646.067 47.948.055 | 273.960 52.748.835 | Loans Related parties Third parties |
| Deadar that have a second | | 48.594.122 | 53.022.795 | |
| Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan | | (107.598) | (7.492) | Unearned interest income |
| Total Dikurangi: | | 48.486.524 | 53.015.303 | Total Less: |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | | (459.449) | (280.475) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Kredit yang diberikan - neto | | 48.027.075 | 52.734.828 | Loans - net |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued) As of December 31, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2020 | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2019 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| ASET (lanjutan) | | | | ASSETS (continued) |
| Tagihan akseptasi Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga Total | 2,12 2,39 | 625 661.161 | 687.759 | Acceptance receivable Related parties Third parties Total |
| Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | | (648) | - | Less: Allowance for impairment losses |
| Tagihan akseptasi - neto | | 661.138 | 687.759 | Acceptance receivable - net |
| Aset tetap Dikurangi: | 2,13 | 7.515.437 | 7.322.710 | Fixed assets Less: |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | | (1.682.622) | (1.416.187) | Accumulated depreciation |
| Aset tetap - neto | | 5.032.015 | 5.900.525 | Fixed assets - net |
| Aset lain-lain Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,14 2,39 | 149.558 3.347.409 | 6.690 2.581.621 | Other assets Related parties Third parties |
| TOTAL ASET | | 112.202.653 | 100.803.831 | TOTAL ASSETS |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued) As of December 31, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2020 | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2019 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS | | | | LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |
| LIABILITAS | | | | LIABILITIES |
| Liabilitas segera | 2,15 | 304.097 | 282.613 | Obligations due immediately |
| Simpanan dari nasabah Giro | 2,16 | | | Deposits from customers Current accounts |
| Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,39 | 900.079 7.613.413 | 1.292.243 4.216.166 | Related parties Third parties |
| Tabungan Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,17 2,39 | 77.193 13.672.562 | 101.619 12.402.693 | Saving deposits Related parties Third parties |
| Deposito berjangka | 2,18 | | 12.402.000 | Time deposits |
| Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,39 | 2.464.715 54.458.340 | 960.495 53.816.958 | Related parties Third parties |
| Simpanan dari bank lain Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,19 2,39 | 3.112 1.949.091 | 36.655 6.124.443 | Deposits from other banks Related parties Third parties |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali | 2,20 | 10.663.223 | 3.934.495 | Securities sold under repurchased agreements |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 2,10 | 47.150 | 37.469 | Derivatives payable |
| Utang pajak penghasilan | 2,21 | 19.469 | 71.439 | Income tax payable |
| Pinjaman yang diterima | 2,22 | 281.000 | - | Fund borrowings |
| Utang akseptasi | 2,12 | 661.786 | 687.759 | Acceptance payable |
| Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - neto | 2,21 | 256.832 | 57.988 | Deferred tax liabilities - net Post-employment benefits |
| Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja | 2,36 | 196.922 | 282.558 | liability |
| Obligasi Subordinasi - neto Pihak berelasi | 2, 23 | 50.000 | - | Subordinated Bonds - net Related parties |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain | 2,24 | | | Accrued expenses and other liabilities |
| Pihak berelasi Pihak ketiga | 2,39 | 11.293 364.226 | 4.009 952.791 | Related parties Third parties |
| TOTAL LIABILITAS | | 93.994.503 | 85.262.393 | TOTAL LIABILITIES |
| EKUITAS | | | | EQUITY |
| Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham Modal dasar - 27.000.000.000 | | | | Share capital - par value Rp500 (full amount) per share Authorized capital - 27,000,000,000 |
| saham Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 6.963.775.206 saham | 1,25 | 3.481.888 | 3.481.888 | shares Issued and fully paid-up capital 6,963,775,206 shares |
| Tambahan modal disetor - neto | 2,26 | 2.048.761 | 2.048.761 | Additional paid-in capital - net |
| Penghasilan komprehensif lain | 2,8,13,21,36 | 4.344.351 | 3.664.675 | Other comprehensive income |
| Cadangan umum | 27 | 1.576 | 1.543 | General reserve |
| Saldo laba | | 8.331.574 | 6.344.571 | Retained earnings |
| TOTAL EKUITAS | | 18.208.150 | 15.541.438 | TOTAL EQUITY |
| TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS | 6 | 112.202.653 | 100.803.831 | TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (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, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Tahun yang Berak 31 Desember/ <i>Year E</i> | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|---|
| | Catatan/ Notes | 2020 | 2019 (Direklasifikasi - Catatan 53/ As reclassified - Note 53) | |
| PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL Pendapatan bunga Beban bunga | 2,28,39 2,29,39 | 8.046.281 (4.132.838) | 7.454.236 (3.870.709) | OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE Interest income Interest expense |
| PENDAPATAN BUNGA - NETO | | 3.913.443 | 3.583.527 | NET INTEREST INCOME |
| PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA | | | | OTHER OPERATING INCOME |
| Provisi dan komisi Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek - neto Keuntungan transaksi mata uang | 2,30 2 | 1.617.722 959.580 | 1.922.179 268.381 | Fees and commissions Gain on sale of securities - net Gain on foreign exchange |
| asing - neto Keuntungan perubahan nilai | 2 | 329.857 | 104.717 | transactions - net Gain from the changes in fair |
| wajar instrumen keuangan - neto Lain-lain | 2 | 6.486 5.697 | 13.705 7.618 | value of financial instruments - net Others |
| Total pendapatan operasional lainnya | | 2.919.342 | 2.316.600 | Total other operating income |
| BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA Provisi dan komisi Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan | 2,30 | (9.883) | (9.386) | OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES Fees and commissions Provision for impairment losses on financial assets and |
| dan aset non-keuangan - neto | 2,31 | (114.855) | (176.933) | non-financial assets - net General and administrative |
| Beban umum dan administrasi | 32 | (1.703.998) | (1.927.034) | expenses Salary expenses and |
| Beban gaji dan tunjangan lainnya | 2,33,40 | (1.268.792) | (1.310.680) | other allowances |
| PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - NETO | | 3.735.257 | 2.476.094 | OPERATING INCOME - NET |
| PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) NON - OPERASIONAL - NETO | 34 | (20.204) | 32.317 | NON - OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES) - NET |
| LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK | | 3.715.053 | 2.508.411 | INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE |
| BEBAN PAJAK - NETO | 2,21 | (706.742) | (505.678) | TAX EXPENSE - NET |
| LABA TAHUN BERJALAN | | 3.008.311 | 2.002.733 | INCOME FOR THE YEAR |
| Penghasilan komprehensif lain : | | | | Other comprehensive income: |
| Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi: Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja - neto | 2,36 | 3.607 | (42.199) | Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurement of post- employment benefits liability - net |
| Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi: Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai atas instrumen utang yang diukur pada | | | | Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: |
| nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual - neto | 2,8g | 909.684 | 597.881 | Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of debt instruments through other comprehensive income/ unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available-for-sale securities - net |
| | | | | |

Tahun yang Barakhir pada tanggal

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN (lanjutan) Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (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, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Tahun yang Beral 31 Desember/ <i>Year E</i> | | |
|---|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | Catatan/ Notes | 2020 | 2019 (Direklasifikasi - Catatan 53/ As reclassified - Note 53) | |
| TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN | | 3.921.602 | 2.558.415 | TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR |
| LABA PER SAHAM DASAR/ DILUSIAN (nilai penuh) | 2,37 | 432 | 288 | BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (full amount) |

PT BANK MEGA TBK

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

Penghasilan komprehensif lain/*Other comprehensive incom*e

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Year Ended December 31, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Balance as of December 31, 2018 | Income for the year 2019 | Transfer of revaluation surplus of fixed assets to retained earnings | Remeasurement of post-employment benefit liability - net of tax | Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of available for sale securities - net of tax | Cash dividend | Allocation for general reserve | Balance as of December 31, 2019 | Impact of implementation SFAS 71 - net of tax | Balance as of January 1, 2020 after the implementation of SFAS 71 | Income for the year 2020 | Transfer of revaluation surplus of fixed assets to retained earnings | Remeasurement of post-employment benefit liability - net of tax | Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of debt instruments through other comprehensive income | Cash dividend | Allocation for general reserve | Balance as of December 31, 2020 | |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Total ekurtas/ Total equity | 13.782.673 | 2.002.733 | | (42.199) | 597.881 | (799.650) | • | 15.541.438 | (253.540) | 15.287.898 | 3.008.311 | | 3.607 | 909.684 | (1.001.350) | | 18.208.150 | |
| 8 | Total Penghasilan Komprehensifi lain/ Cond Other Cond Other Income | 3.342.606 | | (233.613) | (42.199) | 597.881 | | | 3.664.675 | | 3.664.675 | | (233.615) | 3.607 | 909.684 | | | 4.344.351 | |
| | Keuntungan/ (kerugan) yang belum direaliasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-afa yang dirkur pada penghasilan komprehensif lain/ tersedia untuk (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ (maelized gain/ sin fair value tirrougo othe comprehensive available-for-sale securities - net | (616.312) | | | | 597.881 | | | (18.431) | | (18.431) | | | · | 909.684 | , | | 891.253 | |
| | Pengukuran kembali atas kembali atas itabilitan pasca-kenja - neto/ Remasurement of post benafity - net | 29.179 | | | (42.199) | | | | (13.020) | | (13.020) | , | , | 3.607 | | , | | (9.413) | |
| | Surplus Surplus as retutap-neto/ Revaluation Surplus of fixed assets-net | 3.929.739 | | (233.613) | | | | | 3.696.126 | - | 3.696.126 | | (233.615) | | | | | 3.462.511 | |
| | Saldo laba/ Retainad earnings | 4.907.921 | 2.002.733 | 233.613 | | | (799.650) | (46) | 6.344.571 | (253.540) | 6.091.031 | 3.008.311 | 233.615 | | | (1.001.350) | (33) | 8.331.574 | |
| | Cadangan cadangan cannum/ cannum/ reserve | 1.497 | | | | | | 46 | 1.543 | | 1.543 | | | | , | , | 33 | 1.576 | |
| | Tambahan modal - neto disetor/ <i>Additional</i> <i>paidditor</i> | 2.048.761 | | | | | | | 2.048.761 | | 2.048.761 | | · | | | , | | 2.048.761 | |
| | Modal ditempatkan dan disebro penuh/ <i>sissued</i> <i>assued</i> <i>sissued</i> <i>paid-up</i> ca <i>pital</i> | 3.481.888 | | | | | | | 3.481.888 | | 3.481.888 | | | | | , | | 3.418.888 | |
| | Catatan/ Notes | | | 7 | 2,36 | 2,8h | 27 | 27 | | 49 | | | 7 | 2,36 | 2,8h | 27 | 27 | | |
| | | Saldo 31 Desember 2018 | Laba tahun berjalan 2019 | Pemindahan surplus aset tetap ke saldo laba | Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas imbalan pascakerja - neto setelah pajak | Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual - neto setelah pajak | Dividen tunai | Pembentukan cadangan umum | Saldo 31 Desember 2019 | Dampak penerapan PSAK 71 - setelah pajak | Saldo 1 Januari 2020 setelah Penerapan PSAK 71 | Laba tahun berjalan 2020 | Pemindahan surplus aset tetap ke saldo laba | Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas imbalan pascakerja - neto setelah pajak | Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai atas instrument utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain | Dividen tunai | Pembentukan cadangan umum | Saldo 31 Desember 2020 | |

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.

Financial Statements 2020

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN ARUS KAS Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended December 31, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | Catatan/ | Tahun yang Berakhir 31 Desember/ <i>Year End</i> | | |
|---|----------|---|------------------------|--|
| | Notes | 2020 | 2019 | |
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES |
| Penerimaan bunga | | 7.971.482 | 7.471.736 | Interest received |
| Pendapatan provisi dan komisi - neto | | 1.607.838 | 1.912.787 | Fees and commissions income - net |
| Penerimaan dari kredit | | | | Recovery from written |
| yang telah dihapus buku Penerimaan dari penjualan | | 298.298 | 390.057 | off loans Proceeds from sale of |
| agunan yang diambil alih | | 58.914 | 21.218 | foreclosed assets |
| Pendapatan operasional lainnya | | 5.697 | 7.624 | Other Operating Income |
| Pembayaran bunga dan | | | | Payments of interest and other |
| pembiayaan lainnya | | (4.123.268) | (3.814.379) | financing charges |
| Beban operasional lainnya | | (2.810.080) | (3.000.290) | Other operating expenses |
| Pembayaran pajak penghasilan | | (715.110) | (433.624) | Payment of income tax |
| Beban non - operasional - neto | | (17.941) | (55.215) | Non-operating expenses - net |
| Kenaikan/penurunan dalam | | | | Increase/decrease in operating |
| <u>aset dan liabilitas operasi:</u> Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | | | | <u>assets and liabilities:</u> Placements with Pank Indonesia |
| dan bank lain | | | 600.000 | Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| Efek-efek | | 684.558 | | and other banks Securities |
| Elek-elek Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji | | 004.000 | (652.415) | Securities purchased under |
| dijual kembali | | (14.859.002) | (1.958.554) | agreement to resell |
| , | | 3.073.692 | (11.388.877) | Loans |
| Kredit yang diberikan Aset lain-lain | | (120.092) | (11.388.877) (600.338) | Other assets |
| Liabilitas segera | | 21.484 | (175.603) | Obligations due immediately |
| Simpanan dari nasabah: | | | (175.003) | Deposits from customers: |
| Giro | | 3.005.084 | (1.209.795) | Current accounts |
| Tabungan | | 1.237.546 | 698.560 | Saving deposits |
| Deposito berjangka | | 2.145.602 | 12.559.939 | Time deposits |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | | (4.208.895) | 3.359.321 | Deposits from other banks |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji | | | ·· | Securities sold under |
| dibeli kembali | | 6.728.728 | (654.874) | repurchased agreement |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain | | (529.984) | 572.456 | Accrued expenses and other liabilities |
| Kas neto yang diperoleh dari | | | | Net cash provided by |
| (digunakan untuk) aktivitas opera | si | (545.449) | 3.649.734 | (used in) operating activities |
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES |
| Penerimaan dari penjualan aset | | | | |
| keuangan yang diukur pada nilai | | | | Proceeds from sale of financial |
| wajar melalui penghasilan | | | | assets at fair value through |
| komprehensif lain/ | | | | other comprehensive |
| penerimaan dari penjualan | | | | income/proceeds |
| dan jatuh tempo efek-efek tersedia | | | | from matured and sale |
| untuk dijual | | 24.011.617 | 12.142.111 | of available for sale securities |
| Penerimaan dari penjualan aset tetap | 13 | 5.690 | 13.927 | Proceeds from sale of fixed assets |
| Penerimaan efek-efek | | | | Acquisition of held-to- |
| dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo | | - | 1.080.007 | maturity securities |
| Pembayaran atas aset keuangan yang | | | | |
| diukur pada nilai wajar melalui | | | | Payments for financial assets at fair |
| penghasilan komprehensif lain/ | | | | value through other comprehensive |
| pembelian efek-efek | | | | income/acquisition |
| tersedia untuk dijual | | (28.858.755) | (9.994.393) | of available for sale securities |
| Pembelian aset tetap | 13 | (91.204) | (93.940) | Acquisition of fixed assets |
| Kas neto yang diperoleh dari (digunakan untuk) aktivitas invesi | tasi | (4.932.652) | 3.147.712 | Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities |
| (Sigunakan antuk) aktivitas ilives | | (7.332.032) | 5.147.712 | used in investing activities |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK LAPORAN ARUS KAS (lanjutan) Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued) For the Year Ended December 31, 2020 (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

| | Catatan/ | Tahun yang Berakhir 31 Desember/ <i>Year End</i> | | |
|--|----------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | Notes | 2020 | 2019 | |
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN Penerimaan pinjaman yang diterima Penerimaan obligasi subordinasi Pembayaran dividen tunai | 22 23 27 | 281.000 50.000 (1.001.350) | (799.650) | CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from fund borrowings Proceeds from subordinated bonds Payments of cash dividends |
| Kas neto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas pendanaan | | (670.350) | (799.650) | Net cash used in financing activities |
| KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS | | (6.148.451) | 5.997.796 | NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS, AWAL TAHUN | | 13.839.608 | 7.841.812 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR |
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS, AKHIR TAHUN | | 7.691.157 | 13.839.608 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AT THE END OF THE YEAR |
| Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari: Kas | 2 4 | 969.421 | 1.123.163 | Cash and cash equivalents consist of: Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - jagaka waktu jatub tampa 2 bulan | 5 6 | 2.191.077 595.908 | 4.258.626 299.624 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - maturing within 3 months since |
| jangka waktu jatuh tempo 3 bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal peroleha Sertifikat Bank Indonesia - jangka waktu jatuh tempo 3 bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan | n 7 8 | 3.934.751 | 8.036.685 121.510 | acquisition date Certificates of Bank Indonesia - maturing within 3 months since acquisition date |
| Total kas dan setara kas | | 7.691.157 | 13.839.608 | Total cash and cash equivalents |

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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 Keputusan Indonesia dalam Surat 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. 1 tanggal 1 April 2020 mengenai perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dalam rangka penyesuaian dengan Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha tahun 2017. Perubahan tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0027549.AH.01.02 tanggal 3 April 2020. Perubahan ini juga telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan dengan AHU-No. 0063349.AH.01.11 tanggal 3 April 2020.

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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. 1 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., dated April 1, 2020 regarding the changes of the Bank's Articles of Association to comply with Indonesia Standard Industrial Classification. The amendment was received and registered by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Letter No. AHU-0027549.AH.01.02 dated April 3. 2020. This amendment has also been registered in the Bank's Register by No. AHU-0063349.AH.01.11 dated April 3, 2020.

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 ("BAPEPAM-LK"). Supervisorv Agency 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.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank dan Informasi Umum (lanjutan)

Kantor Pusat Bank berlokasi di Menara Bank Mega JI. Kapten Tendean 12-14A, Jakarta. Bank memiliki kantor sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit): PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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):

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Kantor Wilayah | 8 | 8 | Regional Offices |
| Kantor Fungsional | 2 | 2 | Functional Offices |
| Kantor Cabang | 54 | 54 | Branches |
| Kantor Cabang Pembantu | 283 | 284 | Sub-branches |
| Kantor Kas | 40 | 39 | Cash Offices |

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya

Sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Umum Saham Luar Biasa Pemegang 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 vang 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.

b. The Bank's Public Offerings and Increase of Share Capital

Based on the decision of Extraordinary General Meeting Shareholders held of 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 of Shareholder held Meeting 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 representing 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.

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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 Luar Biasa Saham Pemegang 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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 Shareholders Meeting of 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 aditional paid-in capital and declared stock of dividends Rp477.260 representina 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.

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 diselenggarakan yang 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 AHU-45346.AH.01.02 No tanggal 28 Juli 2008. Perubahan ini juga telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perusahaan dengan No. AHU-0064063.AH.01.09 tanggal 28 Juli 2008.

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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 at a bonus shares maximum of 1.555,781,337 shares which came from additional paid-in capital amounted to Rp777,890 which was distributed proportionaly 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.

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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 Bank. Dengan dikembalikan kepada 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 dengan menggunakan harga penutupan saham

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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 proportionaly 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

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Saham Bank dan Penambahannya (lanjutan)

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.

c. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit dan Karyawan

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, adalah sebagai berikut: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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.

c. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Employees

The composition of the Bank's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Komisaris: Komisaris Utama Wakil Komisaris Utama Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen | Chairul Tanjung Yungky Setiawan Achjadi Ranuwisastra Lambock V. Nahattands Aviliani | Chairul Tanjung Yungky Setiawan Achjadi Ranuwisastra Lambock V. Nahattands Aviliani | Commisioners: President Commissioner Deputy President Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner |
| Direksi: | | | Directors: |
| Direktur Utama | Kostaman Thayib | Kostaman Thayib | President Director |
| Direktur Kredit | Madi D. Lazuardi | Madi D. Lazuardi | Loan Director |
| Direktur Tresuri dan | | | Treasury and International |
| International Banking | Martin Mulwanto | Martin Mulwanto | Banking Director |
| Direktur Risiko | Indivara Erni | Indivara Erni | Risk Director |
| Direktur Kepatuhan dan | | | Compliance and Human Capital |
| Sumber Daya Manusia | Yuni Lastianto | Yuni Lastianto | Director |
| Direktur Konsumer Banking | Lay Diza Larentie | Lay Diza Larentie | Consumer Banking Director |
| Direktur Operasi dan | | | Operational and Information |
| Teknologi Informasi | C.Guntur Triyudianto | C.Guntur Triyudianto | Technology Director |

Susunan Komite Audit Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut The composition of the Bank's Audit Committee as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Komite Audit/Audit Committee

Ketua Anggota Anggota Achjadi Ranuwisastra Iramady Irdja Adrial Salam Chairman Member Member

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- 1. UMUM (lanjutan)
 - c. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

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 2020 ditentukan berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 6 Maret 2020, yang berita acaranya telah diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 07, Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., pada tanggal yang sama.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 ditentukan berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 28 Februari 2019, yang berita acaranya telah diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 03, Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., pada tanggal yang sama.

Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 telah memperoleh persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank memiliki karyawan tetap masing-masing 5.052 dan 5.379 orang (tidak diaudit).

d. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan ini, yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi pada tanggal 20 Januari 2021.

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").

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Employees (continued)

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 of December 31, 2020 were appointed based on the decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 6, 2020, the minutes of which were notarized through Notarial Deed No. 07 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., on the same date.

The Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2019 were appointed based on the decision of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 28, 2019, the minutes of which were notarized through Notarial Deed No. 03 of Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., on the same date.

The Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were approved by Financial Services Authority (OJK).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank has 5,052 and 5,379 permanent employees (unaudited), respectively.

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 20, 2021.

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 issed by the Financial Services Authority ("OJK").

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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

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.

The items under Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) 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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

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.

Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Bank menerapkan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") baru dan revisi yang efektif sejak tanggal tersebut. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Bank telah dibuat seperti yang disyaratkan, sesuai dengan ketentuan transisi dalam masing-masing standar dan interpretasi.

Bank telah mengadopsi persyaratan PSAK 71: Instrumen Keuangan mulai 1 Januari 2020. Klasifikasi dan pengukuran, dan persyaratan penurunan nilai aset keuangan, diterapkan secara retrospektif dengan menyesuaikan saldo laba pada tanggal penerapan awal. Sebagaimana diizinkan oleh PSAK 71, Bank tidak menyajikan kembali periode komparatif. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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.

Changes to Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards

On January 1, 2020, the Bank adopted new and revised Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISFAS") that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Bank's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards and interpretations.

The Bank has adopted the requirements of SFAS 71: Financial Instruments starting January 1, 2020. Classification and measurement, and impairment requirements for financial assets, are applied retrospectively by adjusting retained earnings at the initial implementation date. As permitted by SFAS No. 71, the Bank does not restate the comparative period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan (lanjutan)

Perubahan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank juga telah mengadopsi PSAK 73: Sewa mulai 1 Januari 2020. Identifikasi dan pengukuran atas aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa diterapkan secara *modified retrospective* tanpa penyajian kembali periode komparatif.

Dampak atas penerapan PSAK No. 71: Instrumen Keuangan dan PSAK No. 73: Sewa pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020 diungkapkan pada Catatan 49.

Penerapan dari standar dan interpretasi baru berikut, tidak menimbulkan perubahan substansial terhadap kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan pada periode berjalan atau periode sebelumnya:

- PSAK No. 72: "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan"
- Amandemen PSAK No. 1: Penyajian Laporan Keuangan
- Amandemen PSAK No.25: Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi, dan Kesalahan
- Penyesuaian 2019 PSAK No.1: Penyajian Laporan Keuangan
- Revisi 2019 Kerangka Konseptual Pelaporan Keuangan

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Changes to Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (continued)

The Bank has also adopted SFAS No. 73: Leases from January 1, 2020. Identification and measurement of the asset's rights and lease liabilities are applied on a modified retrospective basis without a restatement for comparative period.

Impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 71: Financial Instruments and SFAS No. 73: Leases on January 1, 2020 is disclosed in Note 49.

The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretation did not result in substantial changes to Bank's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial periods:

- SFAS No. 72 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"
- Amendments of SFAS No.1: Presentation of Financial Statements
- Amendment of SFAS No. 25: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors
- Adjustment of 2019 SFAS No.1:
 Presentation of Financial Statements
- Revised 2019 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Kurs mata uang asing utama yang digunakan untuk menjabarkan mata uang asing ke dalam Rupiah adalah sebagai berikut (nilai penuh): PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Transactions and balances in foreign currency (continued)

The major exchange rates used to translate foreign currencies into Rupiah were as follows (full amount):

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| 1 Poundsterling Inggris | 19.012,46 | 18.238,14 | 1 Great Britain Poundsterling |
| 1 Euro Eropa | 17.234,43 | 15.570,61 | 1 European Euro |
| 1 Dolar Amerika Serikat | 14.050,00 | 13.882,50 | 1 United States Dollar |
| 1 Dolar Australia | 10.752,47 | 9.725,39 | 1 Australian Dollar |
| 1 Dolar Singapura | 10.606,18 | 10.315,05 | 1 Singapore Dollar |
| 1 Dolar Hong Kong | 1.812,30 | 1.782,75 | 1 Hong Kong Dollar |
| 1 Yen Jepang | 135,97 | 127,81 | 1 Japanese Yen |
| 1 Dolar Selandia Baru | 10.087,90 | 9.335,29 | 1 New Zealand Dollar |
| 1 Franc Swiss | 15.900,87 | 14.336,99 | 1 Swiss Franc |
| 1 Yuan China | 2.150,26 | 1.994,18 | 1 Chinese Yuan |

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 komponenkomponen yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada suatu segmen, dan komponen-komponen yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang wajar.

d. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi seperti yang didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7 tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

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.

d. Transactions with related parties

In the normal course of its business, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties which are defined under SFAS No. 7, "Related Party Disclosures".

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

Transaksi dilakukan berdasarkan ini 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.

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.

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

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 dan bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa dan aset yang diblokir yang dicatat dalam aset lain-lain.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Transactions with related parties (continued)

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.

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 transfer shares 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 Bank companies or to the individual entity within the Bank companies. Differences in values of business combination of entities under common control is presented in Additional Paid-Up Capital.

e. Financial assets and liabilities

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 and interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables and restricted assets which are presented as part of other assets.

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 2020 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

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

- 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.

Aset keuangan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

- 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.

Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain jika memenuhi kondisi sebagai berikut:

- 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.

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.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

The Bank classifies its financial assets according to the following categories at initial recognition:

- 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.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they meet the following conditions:

- 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.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they meet the following conditions:

- 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.

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.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (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 of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (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").

Valuation 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.

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)
 - (i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga

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 marjin laba.

Penilaian mengenai arus kas kontraktual yang diperoleh semata dari pembayaran pokok dan bunga dilakukan dengan persyaratan mempertimbangkan kontraktual, termasuk apakah aset mengandung keuangan persyaratan kontraktual yang dapat mengubah waktu atau jumlah arus kas kontraktual. Dalam melakukan penilaian, Bank mempertimbangkan:

- 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.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan kedalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Evaluation of contractual cash flows obtained solely from payment of principal and interest

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.

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:

- 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.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)
 - (i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

- 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.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

Bank mengklasifikasi aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

- Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) subklasifikasi, yaitu aset keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan;
- ii. Tersedia untuk dijual;
- iii. Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo;
- iv. Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) subclassifications, 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.

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories at initial recognition:

- Fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e. financial assets designated as such upon initial recognition and financial assets classified as held for trading;
- ii. Available-for-sale;
- *iii.* Held-to-maturity;
- iv. Loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

- Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) subklasifikasi, yaitu liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan;
- ii. Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Bank menetapkan aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dalam kondisi berikut ini:

- Kelompok aset atau liabilitas keuangan dikelola dan kinerjanya dievaluasi berdasarkan nilai wajar.
- Penetapan tersebut mengeliminasi atau mengurangi secara signifikan ketidakkonsistenan pengukuran dan pengakuan (accounting mismatch) yang dapat muncul apabila aset atau liabilitas tersebut tidak diukur demikian.
- Aset atau liabilitas keuangan mengandung derivatif melekat yang memodifikasi secara signifikan arus kas yang dipersyaratkan oleh kontrak.

Kategori untuk diperdagangkan adalah aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diperoleh atau dimiliki Bank terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau dimiliki sebagai bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan yang dikelola secara bersama-sama untuk memperoleh laba jangka pendek atau *position taking*.

Kategori tersedia untuk dijual terdiri dari aset keuangan non-derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual atau yang tidak dikelompokkan ke dalam salah satu kategori aset keuangan lainnya. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

- Fair value through profit or loss, which has 2 (two) sub-classifications, i.e. financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition and financial liabilities classified as held for trading;
- *ii. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.*

The Bank has designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- The financial assets or liabilities are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.
- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.
- The financial asset or liabilities contains embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Held for trading are those financial assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

The available-for-sale category consists of non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in one of the other categories of financial assets.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Kategori dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo mencakup aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan dimana Bank mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo, dan tidak ditetapkan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi atau tersedia untuk dijual.

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan yang tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif dan Bank tidak berniat untuk menjualnya segera atau dalam waktu dekat.

(ii) Pengakuan

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.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

Held-to-maturity category consists of nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

(ii) Recognition

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.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Pengakuan (lanjutan)

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.

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.

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

- 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.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

 Aset keuangan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dan aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diukur pada nilai wajarnya. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

(ii) Recognition (continued)

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.

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.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

- 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 measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020

a. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

- Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang serta investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan liabilitas keuangan lainnya yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.
- (iv) Penghentian pengakuan

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.

Bank menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan pada saat liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)
 - (iii) Subsequent measurement (continued)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

b. Loans and receivables and held-tomaturity investments and other financia liabilities which are measured at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) Derecognition

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.

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan (lanjutan)

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.

(v) Saling hapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai netonya dilaporkan di laporan posisi keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, saat ini terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk saling hapus jumlah keduanya dan terdapat intensi untuk diselesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan.

Hak yang berkekuatan hukum berarti:

- a. tidak terdapat kontinjensi di masa yang akan datang, dan
- b. hak yang berkekuatan hukum pada kondisi-kondisi berikut ini;
 - i. kegiatan bisnis normal;
 - ii. kondisi kegagalan usaha; dan
 - iii. kondisi gagal bayar atau bangkrut.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah bersih hanya jika diperkenankan oleh standar akuntansi.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

(iv) Derecognition (continued)

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) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is currently an enforceable legal rights to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Enforceable right means:

- a. there are no contingencies in the future, and
- b. enforceable right to the following conditions;
 - i. deploying normal activities;
 - *ii.* conditions of business failures; and
 - iii. conditions of default or bankruptcy.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vi) Pengukuran biaya diamortisasi

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.

(vii) Pengukuran nilai wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran.

Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

- Di pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut; atau
- Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, dipasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

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.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

(vi) Amortized cost measurement

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) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial 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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vii) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)

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.

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada level hirarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan:

- Level 1 : harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik.
- Level 2 : input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam Level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) atau secara tidak langsung;
- Level 3: input untuk aset dan liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang 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.

(viii) Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan jiika dan hanya jika, model bisnis untuk pengelolaan aset keuangan berubah. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

(vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (example, price) or indirectly;
- Level 3: inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the 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) Reclassification of Financial Instruments

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if and only if, the business model for managing financial assets changes.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(viii) Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

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.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi ke klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya.

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.

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.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi nilaiwajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain dicatat pada wajar.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari klasifikasi nilai wajar melalui laba rugi ke klasifikasi biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dicatat pada wajar.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

Bank tidak melakukan reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan dari atau ke klasifikasi yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi selama instrumen keuangan tersebut dimiliki atau diterbitkan. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

(viii) Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

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.

Reclassifications of financial assets from amortized cost classifications to fair value classifications through other comprehensive are recorded at their fair values.

Reclassification of financial asseets 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.

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 agains the fair value.

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.

Reclassification of financial assets from fair value classification through profit or loss to amortized cost classification is recorded at fair value.

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020

The Bank shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of or into the fair value through profit or loss classification while it is held or issued.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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)

(viii) Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Bank tidak mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi jika pada pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan tersebut ditetapkan oleh Bank sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Bank mereklasifikasi aset keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar jika aset keuangan tersebut tidak lagi dimiliki untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat (meskipun aset keuangan mungkin telah diperoleh atau timbul terutama untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat).

f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

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.

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.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(viii) Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

The Bank does not reclassify any financial instrument out of fair value through profit or loss classification if upon initial recognition the financial instrument is designated by the Bank as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank reclassifies financial assets out of fair value through profit or loss classification if the financial asset no longer owned for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term (although the financial asset might have been acquired or intended principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term).

f. Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

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.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (lanjutan)

Penempatan pada bank lain pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan merupakan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh dan setelah aset keuangan tersebut, 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, negotiable certificate of deposits, 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:

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

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 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 (continued)

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, negotiable certificate of deposits, 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:

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

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 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

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

1. Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain (lanjutan)

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.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

1. Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif setelah pengakuan awal. Bila terjadi penjualan atau reklasifikasi dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan dari efek-efek dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo yang belum mendekati tanggal jatuh tempo, maka hal ini akan menyebabkan reklasifikasi atas semua efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, dan Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk mengklasifikasikan efek-efek sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo untuk tahun berjalan dan untuk kurun waktu dua tahun mendatang.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Securities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

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.

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020

1. Held-to-maturity

Securities classified as held-to-maturity are subsequently carried at amortized cost using effective interest method after initial recognition. Any sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of heldto-maturity securities not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity securities as available-for-sale and prevent the Bank from classifying securities as held-tomaturity for the current and the following two financial years.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

2. Tersedia untuk dijual

Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dinyatakan pada nilai wajarnya.

Pendapatan bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Laba atau rugi selisih kurs atas efek-efek utang yang tersedia untuk dijual diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Perubahan nilai wajar lainnya diakui secara langsung sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain sampai efek-efek tersebut dijual atau mengalami penurunan nilai, dimana keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi ke laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi.

- 3. Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi
 - a. Diperdagangkan

Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek diklasifikasikan ke dalam yang kelompok diperdagangkan diukur pada nilai wajar di laporan posisi keuangan. Keuntungan atau kerugian belum direalisasi akibat yang perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek yang diperdagangkan diakui sebagai bagian dari keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan. Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan tidak direklasifikasi setelah pengakuan awal.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - h. Securities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

2. Available-for-sale

After initial recognition, securities classified as available-for-sale are carried at their 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 available-for-sale debt securities are recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Other fair value changes are recognized directly as other comprehensive income until the securities are sold or impaired, where upon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

- 3. Fair value through profit and loss
 - a. Held for trading

After initial recognition, securities classified as held for trading are measured at fair value in the statements of financial position. Unrealized gains or losses from changes in fair value of trading securities are recognized as part of gain or loss from changes in fair value of financial instruments in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year. Trading securities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - h. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

- Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (lanjutan)
 - b. Ditetapkan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Efek-efek tertentu telah ditetapkan sebagai efek-efek pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi apabila aset tersebut dikelola, dievaluasi dan dilaporkan secara internal atas dasar nilai wajar.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2m.

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - h. Securities (continued)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

- 3. Fair value through profit and loss (continued)
 - b. Designated at fair value through profit or loss

Certain securities had been designated as securities at fair value through profit or loss when the assets are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

Allowance for impairment losses are assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2m.

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 hedae 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.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dan efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

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.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

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 PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - j. Securities purchased under agreement to resell and securities sold under repurchased agreements

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repo) are recognized as a repo receivable 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.

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repo) are recognized as a repo receivable 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

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dan efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

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 pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - j. Securities purchased under agreement to resell and securities sold under repurchased agreements (continued)

Applicable accounting policies prior to January 1, 2020 (continued)

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 loans and receivables.

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.

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.

I. 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 Banks 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.

I. 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.

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

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

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

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

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.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

> Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian (lanjutan)

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.
- 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 Jumlah pengakuannya. ini perhitungan dimasukkan dalam 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 komprehensif penghasilan 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (continued)

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.
- 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 creditimpaired (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.

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset Keuangan Yang Memburuk (lanjutan)

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.

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 Selanjutnya, sepanjang umurnya. perubahan kerugian kredit sepanjang umurnya, apakah positif atau negatif, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi sebagai bagian dari cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Credit-impaired Financial Assets (continued)

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.

Purchased or originated creditimpaired financial assets - POCI

Financial assets are catergorized 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

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.

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara individual

Bank menetapkan pinjaman yang diberikan yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara individual, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:

- Pinjaman yang diberikan yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan; atau
- Pinjaman yang diberikan yang direstrukturisasi yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan.

Perhitungan penurunan nilai secara kolektif

Bank menetapkan pinjaman yang diberikan yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara kolektif, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:

- Pinjaman yang diberikan yang secara Individual memiliki nilai tidak signifikan; atau
- Pinjaman yang diberikan yang direstrukturisasi yang secara individual memiliki nilai tidak signifikan.

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - *m.* Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

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.

Individual impairment calculation

The Bank determines that loans should be evaluated for impairment through individual evaluation if one of the following criterias is met:

- Loans which individually have significant value; or
- Restructured loans which individually have significant value.

Collective impairment calculation

The Bank determines loans to be evaluated for impairment through collective evaluation if one of the following criterias is met:

- Loans which individually have insignificant value; or
- Restructured loans which individually have insignificant value.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

<u>Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)</u>

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (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".

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang tidak dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi telah mengalami penurunan nilai.

Aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya dan kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti yang objektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut (peristiwa yang menyebabkan penurunan nilai), yang berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (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 19 December 2019 about "Assessment of Commercial Banks' Asset Quality".

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Bank of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss are impaired.

A financial asset or a Bank of financial assets is deemed to be impaired and impairment losses incurred if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Bank of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Bukti obyektif bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai meliputi wanprestasi atau oleh pembayaran tunggakan debitur. restrukturisasi kredit atau uang muka oleh Bank dengan persyaratan yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika debitur tidak mengalami kesulitan keuangan, indikasi bahwa debitur atau penerbit akan dinyatakan pailit, hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan, atau data yang dapat diobservasi lainnya yang terkait dengan kelompok aset keuangan seperti memburuknya status pembayaran debitur atau penerbit dalam kelompok tersebut, atau kondisi ekonomi yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi atas aset dalam kelompok tersebut.

Bank menentukan bukti penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan secara individual dan kolektif. Evaluasi penurunan nilai terhadap aset keuangan yang signifikan dilakukan secara individual.

Semua aset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual dievaluasi secara kolektif untuk menentukan penurunan nilai yang sudah terjadi namun belum diidentifikasi. Aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individual akan dievaluasi secara kolektif untuk menentukan penurunan nilainya dengan mengelompokkan aset keuangan tersebut berdasarkan karakteristik risiko yang serupa. Aset keuangan yang dievaluasi secara individual untuk penurunan nilai, dan dimana kerugian penurunan nilai diakui tidak lagi termasuk dalam penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

Bank menerapkan model statistik dengan menggunakan data historis kerugian kredit dan mempertimbangkan hal-hal berikut ini dalam menentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit secara kolektif:

- data historis probability of default,
- waktu pemulihan,
- jumlah kerugian yang terjadi, dan
- pertimbangan pengalaman manajemen mengenai apakah kondisi ekonomi dan kredit saat ini mungkin menyebabkan kerugian aktual lebih besar atau lebih kecil daripada jumlah yang didasarkan pada pengalaman historis.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter into bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security due to financial difficulties, or other observable data relating to a Bank of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Bank, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Bank.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for financial assets at both individual and collective level. All significant financial assets are assessed for individual impairment.

All individually significant financial assets not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Financial assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by Banking together such financial assets with similar risk characteristics. Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is recognized are no longer included in the collective assessment of impairment.

The Bank apply statistical modeling using historical loan loss data and taking into account the following in determining the allowance for collective impairment loan loss:

- historical trend of the probability of default,
- the timing of recoveries,
- the amount of loss incurred, and
- consideration of management's experience as to whether the current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual level of incurred losses is likely to be greater or less than that suggested by historical experience.

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa datang yang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut. Kerugian yang terjadi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dicatat pada akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Pendapatan bunga atas aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai tetap diakui atas dasar suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai. Ketika peristiwa yang terjadi setelah penurunan nilai menyebabkan jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang, kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan dan pemulihan tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual diakui dengan mengeluarkan kerugian kumulatif yang telah diakui secara langsung sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain ke laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi.

Jumlah kerugian kumulatif yang direklasifikasi dari penghasilan komprehensif lain ke laba rugi merupakan selisih antara biaya perolehan, setelah dikurangi pelunasan pokok dan amortisasi, dengan nilai wajar kini, dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Perubahan pada cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dapat diatribusikan pada nilai waktu (*time value*) tercermin sebagai komponen pendapatan bunga. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance account against financial assets carried at amortized cost. Interest on the impaired financial asset continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale securities are recognized by transferring the cumulative losses that have been recognized directly as other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

The cumulative losses that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss are the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - m. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Jika pada tahun berikutnya, nilai wajar utang yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual yang mengalami penurunan nilai meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut dapat secara obyektif dihubungkan dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, maka kerugian pemulihan tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Jika persyaratan kredit, piutang atau efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dinegosiasi ulang atau dimodifikasi karena debitur atau penerbit mengalami kesulitan keuangan, maka penurunan nilai diukur dengan suku bunga efektif awal yang digunakan sebelum persyaratan diubah.

Penyesuaian atas cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dicatat dalam tahun dimana penyesuaian tersebut diketahui atau dapat ditaksir secara wajar. Termasuk dalam penyesuaian ini adalah penambahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan maupun pemulihan aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

If in the subsequent year, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the impairment loss was to be reversed, with the amount of reversal recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the terms of a loan, receivable or held-tomaturity security are renegotiated or otherwise modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower or issuer, impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate before the modification of terms.

Adjustment to the allowance for impairment losses from financial assets are reported in the year where such adjustments become known or can be reasonably estimated. These adjustments include additional allowance for impairment losses, as well as recoveries of previously written-off financial assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's nonfinancial 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 nonkeuangan (lanjutan)

<u>Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)</u>

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.

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 dijurnal balik jika terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan dalam menentukan nilai yang dapat dipulihkan.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dijurnal 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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 pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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 nonproductive 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

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap, aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

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 revaluasian aset tetap.

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 paling kurang 3 tahun sekali.

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 secara periodik ke saldo laba adalah sebesar perbedaan antara jumlah penyusutan berdasarkan nilai revaluasian aset dengan jumlah penyusutan berdasarkan biaya perolehan aset tersebut.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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.

If the fair value of the revalued asset change significantly, it is necessary to revaluate on an annual basis, whereas if the fair value of the revaluated asset does not change significantly, it is necessary to revaluate at a minimum every 3 years.

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.

A periodic annual transfer from the asset revaluation surplus to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the original cost of the assets.

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 2020 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)

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: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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:

| | sa manfaat (tahun Iseful lives (year) |)/ |
|--|--|--|
| Bangunan Peralatan dan perabot kantor, kendaraan dan perbaikan gedung | 20 4 - 8 | Buildings Office equipment and furniture and fixtures, vehicles and building improvements |
| 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. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 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. |
| 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. | 1 (1 1 | 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. |

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. 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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Aset tetap, aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, Bank melakukan penelaahan atas nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan dan disesuaikan secara prospektif.

Surplus revaluasi yang dipindahkan ke saldo laba adalah sebesar perbedaan biaya perolehan awalnya. Pemindahan surplus revaluasi ke saldo laba tidak dilakukan melalui laba rugi.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2020, Bank menerapkan PSAK No. 73 "Sewa". Penerapan PSAK No. 73 tidak memiliki dampak yang signifikan pada laporan keuangan Bank.

PSAK No. 73 menerapkan persyaratan baru atau amandemen sehubungan dengan akuntansi sewa. Standar ini memperkenalkan perubahan signifikan untuk akuntansi *lessee* dengan menghapus perbedaan antara sewa operasi dan pembiayaan, serta mensyaratkan pengakuan aset hak guna dan pengakuan liabilitas sewa pada saat dimulainya sewa untuk seluruh sewa, kecuali:

- sewa dengan jangka waktu kurang atau sama dengan 12 bulan dan tidak terdapat opsi beli;
- sewa atas aset dengan nilai rendah.

Berbeda dengan akuntansi *lessee*, persyaratan untuk akuntansi *lessor* sebagian besar tidak berubah. Dampak dari adopsi PSAK No. 73 pada laporan keuangan dijelaskan di bawah ini.

Tanggal penerapan awal PSAK No. 73 untuk Bank adalah 1 Januari 2020. Bank telah menerapkan PSAK No. 73 menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif yang dimodifikasi dengan mengakui dampak kumulatif dari awal penerapan PSAK No. 73. Dengan demikian, informasi komparatif yang disajikan untuk tahun 2019 tidak disajikan kembali sebagaimana dilaporkan sebelumnya, pada PSAK No. 30 dan interpretasi terkait. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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.

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.

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Effective January 1, 2020, the Bank adopted SFAS No. 73 "Leases". The adoption of SFAS No. 73 do not have significant impact to the Bank's financial statements.

SFAS No. 73 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. This standard introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease, and requiring the recognition of a right- of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for:

- Leases with a term of less or equal to 12 months and there is no call option;
- Leases of low value assets.

In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged. The impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 73 on the financial statements is described below.

The date of initial application of SFAS No. 73 for the Bank is 1 January 2020. The Bank has applied SFAS No. 73 using the modified retrospective approach by recognizing the cumulative impact of the initial application of SFAS No. 73. Therefore, the comparative information presented for 2019 has not been restated as previously reported, under SFAS No. 30 and the related interpretations.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

- a. Dampak definisi baru dari sewa Perubahan utama dari definisi sewa berkaitan dengan konsep pengendalian. PSAK No. 73 menentukan apakah kontrak mengandung sewa atas dasar jika terdapat aset identifikasian dan *lessee* memiliki hak untuk mengendalikan penggunaan aset selama suatu jangka waktu tertentu untuk dipertukarkan dengan imbalan. Hal tersebut merupakan perbedaan penentuan kontrak merupakan, atau mengandung sewa berdasarkan PSAK No. 30 yaitu dengan konsep risiko dan manfaat.
- b. Dampak pada akuntansi *lessee* Bank menerapkan pendekatan pengakuan dan pengukuran tunggal untuk seluruh sewa, kecuali untuk sewa jangka pendek dan sewa aset bernilai rendah. Bank mengakui liabilitas sewa untuk melakukan pembayaran sewa dan aset hak guna yang mewakili hak untuk menggunakan aset pendasar.

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 Penurunan Nilai Aset PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - n. Fixed assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

- a. Impact of the new definition of a lease The major change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. SFAS No. 73 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether identified asset and lessee has the right to control the use of an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on 'risks and rewards' in SFAS No. 30.
- b. Impact on lessee accounting The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach to all leases, except for short-term leases and low- value asset leases. The Bank recognized a lease liabilities to make lease payments and rightof-use assets that represent the right to use the underlying asset.

The Bank recognized lease liabilities at the amount of lease payments accrued to the end of the lease term which discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. While, the right-ofuse 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.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

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 residu. dibayar dalam jaminan nilai 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 penghentian mengeksekusi opsi 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.

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 Bank akan mengakui PSAK No. 30. 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - n. Fixed assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the lessee 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.

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- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - n. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Aset hak guna dan liabilitas sewa (lanjutan)

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
- c. Memisahkan jumlah total pembayaran ke bagian pokok (disajikan dalam kegiatan pendanaan) dan bunga (disajikan dalam kegiatan operasional) dalam laporan arus kas.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
 - n. Fixed assets (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

The recording implementation of SFAS No. 73 is applied for all leases (except as stated earlier), as follows:

- a. Presents right-of-use assets as part of fixed assets and lease liabilities presented as part of other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position which measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- b. Records depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and
- c. Separates the total amount of cash paid within operating activities) in the statement of cash flows.

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.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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.

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 datang kas di masa dengan persyaratan mempertimbangkan seluruh 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

s. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

Pendapatan dan beban bunga yang disajikan di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain meliputi:

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

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.

Jumlah tercatat bruto aset keuangan adalah biaya perolehan diamortisasi aset keuangan sebelum disesuaikan dengan cadangan penurunan nilai.

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.

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.

Untuk aset keuangan yang telah memburuk pada saat 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 tetap dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga efektif terhadap biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan tersebut. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Interest income and expense (continued)

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

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

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.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for allowance for impairment.

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.

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.

For financial assets that have deteriorated at initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets. If the asset no longer deteriorates, the calculation of interest income will still be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

- 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
 - s. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan yang dikasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual 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.

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.

- Pendapatan dan beban bunga atas aset tersedia untuk dijual serta aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diakui pada laporan laba rugi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.
- b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diakui pada laporan laba rugi.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

- Bunga atas aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif
- Bunga atas aset keuangan untuk tujuan tersedia untuk dijual yang dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Interest income and expense (continued)

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020 (continued)

b. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale 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.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in profit or loss.

- a. Interest income and expense on available-for-sale assets and financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, are recognized in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.
- b. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are included in the profit or loss.

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

- a. Interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest method
- b. Interest on available-for-sale financial assets calculated on an effective interest method.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

s. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

Pendapatan bunga dari semua aset keuangan yang diperdagangkan dipandang bersifat insidental terhadap kegiatan perdagangan Bank dan disajikan sebagai pendapatan bunga.

Jika aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan nilainya sebagai akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh setelahnya diakui atas bagian aset keuangan yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai, berdasarkan suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam menghitung kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kredit yang pembayaran angsuran pokok atau bunganya telah lewat 90 hari atau lebih setelah jatuh tempo atau yang pembayarannya secara tepat waktu diragukan, secara umum diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai.

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Interest income and expense (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020 (continued)

Interest income on all trading financial assets are considered to be incidental to the Bank's trading operations and are presented as part of interest income.

Once a financial asset or a Bank of similar financial assets' value has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized as the unimpaired portion of the impaired financial assets using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impaired loss.

Loans with principal and interest payment that have been past due for 90 days or more, or where reasonable doubts regarding the timely collection exist, are generally classified as impaired loans.

Expenses are recognized when incurred.

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 fees which are expensed as the service are received.

The outstanding balances of unamortized fees and commissions on loans terminated or settled prior to maturity are recognized as income upon settlement.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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

Imbalan pasca-kerja dicadangkan dan diakui sebagai biaya ketika jasa telah diberikan oleh pegawai yang menjadi peserta program pensiun Bank. Imbalan kerja ditentukan berdasarkan peraturan Bank dan persyaratan minimum Undang-undang Tenaga Kerja No. 13 tahun 2003.

Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja dihitung sebesar nilai kini dari estimasi jumlah liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja di masa depan yang timbul dari jasa yang telah diberikan oleh karyawan pada masa kini dan masa lalu, dikurangi dengan nilai wajar aset program, jika ada. Perhitungan dilakukan oleh aktuaris independen dengan metode *projected-unit credit*.

Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas keluar masa depan dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga obligasi pemerintah berkualitas tinggi dalam mata uang yang sama dengan mata uang imbalan yang akan dibayarkan dan waktu jatuh tempo yang kurang lebih sama dengan waktu jatuh tempo imbalan yang bersangkutan. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

The post-employment benefits are accrued and recognized as expense when services have been rendered by qualified employees. The benefits are determined based on the Bank's regulations and the minimum requirements of Labor Law No. 13 of 2003.

Post-employment benefits liability is calculated at present value of estimated future benefits that the employees have earned in return for their services in the current and past periods, deducted by plan assets, if any. Calculation is performed by an independent actuary using the projected-unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximately the same as the terms of the related pension liability.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

w. Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja (lanjutan)

Seluruh biaya jasa lalu diakui pada saat yang lebih dulu antara ketika amandemen/kurtailmen terjadi atau ketika biaya restrukturisasi atau pemutusan hubungan kerja diakui. Sebagai akibatnya, biaya jasa lalu yang belum vested tidak lagi dapat ditangguhkan dan diakui selama periode vesting masa depan.

Bunga neto atas imbalan pasti neto merupakan komponen pendapatan bunga dari aset program, biaya bunga atas liabilitas imbalan pasti dan bunga atas dampak batas atas dari aset.

Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pasti neto terdiri atas:

- keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial
- imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto
- setiap perubahan dampak batas atas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto.

Pesangon pemutusan hubungan kerja

Pesangon pemutusan hubungan kerja terutang ketika karyawan dihentikan kontrak kerjanya sebelum usia pensiun normal. Bank mengakui pesangon pemutusan hubungan kerja ketika menunjukkan komitmennya untuk memutuskan hubungan kerja dengan karyawan berdasarkan suatu rencana formal terperinci yang kecil kemungkinannya untuk dibatalkan. Pesangon yang akan dibayarkan dalam waktu lebih dari 12 bulan setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan didiskontokan untuk mencerminkan nilai kini.

x. Perpajakan

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak kini dan tangguhan. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Post-employment benefits liability (continued)

All past service costs are recognized at the earlier of the occurence of amendment/ curtailment and the recognition of related restructuring or termination costs. As a result, unvested past service costs can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period.

Net interest of the net defined benefit liabilities is the interest income component of plan assets, interest expense of defined benefit obligation and interest of the effect of asset ceiling.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation consists of:

- actuarial gains and losses
- return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest of the net defined benefit obligation
- any changes in effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amount included in net interest of the net defined benefit obligation.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date. The Bank recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan with low possibility of withdrawal. Benefits which will be paid more than 12 months after statement of financial position's date are discounted to reflect its present value.

x. Taxation

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

x. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

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 diestimasikan akan dibayarkan ke kantor pajak.

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.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba fiskal pada masa datang akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi aset pajak tangguhan yang muncul akibat perbedaan temporer tersebut.

Perbedaan antara nilai tercatat dari aset revaluasian 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 restrospektif. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Taxation (continued)

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.

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.

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.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

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.

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 kontinjen, apabila ada, diakui sebagai pendapatan pada tahuntahun terjadinya.

Bank sebagai lessee

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020

Kebijakan akuntansi sehubungan dengan penerapan PSAK 73 dimana Bank adalah sebagai *lessee* diungkapkan pada Catatan 2n atas laporan keuangan. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

aa. Lease

<u>Bank as lessor</u>

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

Applicable accounting policies as of January 1, 2020

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

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

aa. Sewa (lanjutan)

Bank sebagai lessee (lanjutan)

Kebijakan akuntansi yang berlaku sebelum 1 Januari 2020

Suatu sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi jika sewa tidak mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset sewaan. Dengan demikian, pembayaran sewa diakui sebagai beban dengan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*) selama masa sewa.

ab. Dividen

Pembagian dividen kepada para pemegang saham Perusahaan diakui sebagai liabilitas dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian pada periode ketika dividen tersebut disetujui oleh para pemegang saham Perusahaan.

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 pendorong 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Lease (continued)

Bank as lessee (continued)

Applicable accounting policies before January 1, 2020

Lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Accordingly, the related lease payments are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line method over the lease term.

ab. Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

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 enhancements.

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.

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3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Sumber utama atas ketidakpastian estimasi (lanjutan)

Estimasi Masa Sewa

Dalam mengestimasi masa sewa dari masingperjanjian sewa, manajemen masing mempertimbangkan seluruh fakta dan keadaan yang memberikan insentif ekonomik untuk mengeksekusi opsi perpanjangan, atau untuk tidak mengeksekusi opsi penghentian, termasuk perubahan fakta atau keadaan vang 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 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. mengestimasi cadangan Dalam 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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).

<u>Allowances for impairment losses on financial</u> <u>assets</u>

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 impairment allowances 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 collective loan loss 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. The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimate future cash flows for specific counterparty.

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 keuangan yang instrumen iarang 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

<u>Allowances for impairment losses on financial</u> <u>assets (continued)</u>

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 trade and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainly 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.

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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 vang 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 jumlahjumlah 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 2019, 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 PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 of 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 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 lainnya, instrumen keuangan 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.

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3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

 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 penghasilan nilai wajar melalui atau 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 suatu aset telah meningkat secara signifikan, Bank mempertimbangkan informasi masa depan yang wajar dan dapat didukung secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

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 12month 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.

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 memberikan keleluasaan untuk menetapkan aset dan liabilitas keuangan ke dalam berbagai kategori pada saat pengakuan awal sesuai dengan standar akuntansi yang berlaku berdasarkan kondisi tertentu:

- Dalam mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan dalam kelompok "diperdagangkan", Bank telah menentukan bahwa aset tersebut sesuai dengan definisi aset dalam kelompok diperdagangkan yang dijabarkan pada Catatan 2e.
- Dalam menetapkan aset atau liabilitas keuangan pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, Bank telah menentukan bahwa aset tersebut memenuhi salah satu kriteria untuk penetapan tersebut seperti yang dijabarkan dalam Catatan 2e.
- Dalam mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan sebagai "dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo", Bank telah menentukan bahwa Bank memiliki intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga tanggal jatuh tempo seperti yang dijabarkan dalam Catatan 2e.

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:

- a) performa yang tidak tercapai secara signifikan terhadap ekspektasi historis atau proyeksi hasil operasi di masa yang akan datang;
- b) perubahan yang signifikan dalam cara penggunaan aset atau strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
- c) industri atau tren ekonomi yang secara signifikan bernilai negatif.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated at inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- In classifying financial assets as "trading", the Bank has determined that it meets the description of trading assets set out in Note 2e.
- In designating financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Bank has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in Note 2e.
- In classifying financial assets as held-tomaturity, the Bank has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as set out in Note 2e.

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 indicates 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:

- a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- b) significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- c) significant negative industry or economic trends.

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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)

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

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.

Kelangsungan Usaha

Manajemen Bank telah melakukan penilaian kemampuan Bank terhadap untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usaha dan menilai keyakinan bahwa Bank memiliki sumber daya untuk melanjutkan bisnis di masa mendatang. Selain itu, manajemen menilai tidak adanya ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan signifikan terhadap kemampuan Bank untuk mempertahankan kelangsungan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan dilanjutkan untuk disusun atas basis kelangsungan usaha. Rincian terkait masalah ini diungkapkan dalam Catatan 51.

4. KAS

Kas terdiri dari:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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.

Going Concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis. Details related to this matter are disclosed in Note 51.

4. CASH

Cash consists of the following:

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | 796.967 | 988.111 | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing Dolar Amerika Serikat Euro Eropa Dolar Singapura Dolar Australia Poundsterling Inggris Raya Yen Jepang Dolar Hong Kong | 83.185 27.633 25.872 18.482 6.882 8.009 2.391 | 52.030 17.413 41.333 9.639 7.344 6.239 1.054 | Foreign currencies United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar Great Britain Poundsterling Japanese Yen Hong Kong Dollar |
| Total | 969.421 | 1.123.163 | Total |

4. KAS (lanjutan)

Kas dalam Rupiah termasuk jumlah kas pada Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) masing-masing sejumlah Rp133.250 dan Rp140.618 pada tanggaltanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

Giro pada Bank Indonesia terdiri dari:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

4. CASH (continued)

Cash in Rupiah includes cash in Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) amounting to Rp133,250 and Rp140,618 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Information with regards to the classification and fair value was disclosed in Note 44.

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia consist of the following:

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | 20 | 2020 | | 2019 | |
| | 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 Dolar Amerika Serikat | 26.000.000 | 1.825.777 365.300 | 42.100.000 | 3.674.173 584.453 | |
| Fotal | | 2.191.077 | | 4.258.626 | |

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.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No.22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020 yang merupakan perubahan keenam atas PADG No.20/10/PADG/2018 tanggal 31 Mei 2018 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah, dan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur (PADG) No.22/19/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 Juli 2020 yang merupakan perubahan keenam dari PADG No.20/10/PADG/2018 tanggal 31 Mei 2018 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum Dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah, yang masing-masing sebesar:

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.

As of December 31, 2020 the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve complies with Board of Governors Member Regulations (PADG) No.22/10/PADG/2020 dated April 29, 2020, which is the fifth amendment of No. 20/10/PADG/2018 dated May 31, 2018, concerning Minimum Statutory Reserve of Commercial Banks, Sharia Banks, and Sharia Business Units, and December 31, 2019, the Bank's Minimum Statutory Reserve complies with Board of Governors Member Regulations (PADG) No.22/19/PADG/2020 dated July 29, 2020, which is the second amendment of No. 20/10/PADG/2018 dated May 31, 2018, concerning Minimum Statutory Reserve of Commercial Banks, Sharia Banks, and Sharia Business Units, which are as follows:

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|--|----------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| - GWM Primer | 3,00% | 6,00% | Primary Reserves - |
| Harian | 0,00% | 3,00% | Daily |
| Rata-rata | 3,00% | 3,00% | Average |
| PLM (d/h GWM Sekunder) | 6,00% | 4,00% | PLM (Formerly Statutory Reserve) - |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| - GWM Primer | 4,00% | 8,00% | Primary Reserves - |
| Harian | 2,00% | 6,00% | 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 Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) adalah cadangan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank berupa SBI, Surat Utang Negara (SUN), Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN) dan/atau excess reserve yang merupakan kelebihan saldo Rekening Giro Rupiah Bank dari GWM Primer, GWM 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 2020 dan 2019 adalah 84% atau jika di atas maksimum LFR dan RIM target BI 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah 94% dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPMM Insentif BI sebesar 14%.

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.22/11/PADG/2020 tanggal 29 April 2020 tentang RIM dan rasio PLM bagi Bank 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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 84% or if the Bank's LFR and RIM is above the maximum of LFR and RIM targeted by BI as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 94% and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below BI requirement of 14%.

PBI No.21/12/PBI/2019 Based on dated November 25, 2019 and PADG No.21/22/ PADG/2019 dated November 28, 2019 regarding Macro-prudential Intermediation Ratio and Macro-Liquidity Buffer for Commercial prudential 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.22/11/PADG/2020 on April 29, 2020 regarding RIM and PLM ratio for Commercial Conventional

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

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 untuk Bank Konvensional dan Syariah menjadi sebesar nihil (0%) untuk jangka waktu satu tahun yaitu sejak 1 Mei 2020 sampai dengan 30 April 2021.

Berdasarkan PADG No.22/35/PADG/2020 tanggal 23 Desember 2020 dan PADG No.22/4/ PADG/2020 tanggal 15 April 2020 tentang Insentif bagi Bank yang Memberikan Penyediaan Dana untuk Kegiatan Ekonomi Tertentu Guna Mendukung Penanganan Dampak Perekonomian Akibat Wabah Virus Corona, Bank menerima insentif berupa kelonggaran atas kewajiban pemenuhan GWM dalam rupiah yang wajib dipenuhi secara harian sebesar 0,5%, yang berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 Juni 2021.

Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum untuk rekening Rupiah dan mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

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 for Conventional Bank and Sharia amounting to nil (0%) for one year period, from May 1, 2020 to April 30, 2021.

Based on PBI No.22/19/PBI/2020 dated December 15, 2020 and PADG No.22/04/ PADG/2020 dated April 15, 2020 regarding Incentives for Banksthat Providing of Funds for Specific Economic Activities to Support Economic Impacts Due to Corona Virus Outbreak, the Bank has received incentives in the form of concessions on the obligation to fulfill GWM in rupiah which should be fulfilled daily at 0.5%, which is valid until June 30, 2021.

The ratio of the Minimum Statutory Reserve requirement for its Rupiah and foreign currencies accounts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| - GWM Primer | 3,07% | 6,74% | Primary Reserves - |
| Harian | 0,00% | 3,00% | Daily |
| Rata-rata | 3,07% | 3,02% | Average |
| RIM (d/h GWM LFR) | 0,00% | 0,72% | RIM (Formerly LFR Reserve) - |
| - PLM (d/h GWM Sekunder) | 6,00% | 20,87% | PLM (Formerly Secondary Reserves) - |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| - GWM Primer | 4,15% | 8,08% | Primary Reserves - |
| Harian | 2,00% | 6,00% | Daily |
| Rata-rata | 2,15% | 2,08% | Average |

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 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

a. By currency

b. By Bank

| | 2020 | | 201 | 9 | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| | 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) Rupiah | | 103 | | 106 | Related parties (Note 39) Rupiah |
| Pihak ketiga | | | | | Third parties |
| Rupiah | | 46.129 | | 19.556 | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | | | | | Foreign currency |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 27.246.279 | 382.810 | 10.769.643 | 149.510 | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Singapura | 5.195.182 | 55.101 | 4.169.806 | 43.012 | Singapore Dollar |
| Poundsterling Inggris | 2.707.158 | 51.470 | 215.628 | 26.136 | Great Britain Poundsterling |
| Euro Eropa | 1.834.912 | 31.624 | 746.464 | 11.623 | European Euro |
| Dolar Australia | 1.217.217 | 13.088 | 3.230.217 | 31.415 | Australian Dollar |
| Yen Jepang | 51.237.833 | 6.966 | 43.472.880 | 5.556 | Japanese Yen |
| Dolar Selandia Baru | 260.487 | 2.628 | 252.533 | 2.357 | New Zealand Dollar |
| Franc Swiss | 157.200 | 2.500 | 148.353 | 2.127 | Swiss Franc |
| Yuan China Dolar Hong Kong | 1.106.650 612.696 | 2.379 1.110 | 3.128.527 1.114.628 | 6.239 1.987 | Chinese Yuan Hong Kong Dollar |
| Total - Pihak ketiga | | 595.805 | | 299.518 | Total - Third Parties |
| Total | | 595.908 | | 299.624 | Total |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nila | i | (2.232) | | - | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Neto | | 593.676 | | 299.624 | Net |
| | | | | | |

b. Berdasarkan Bank

| | 31 Desember/D | ecember 31 | |
|---|---------------|------------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo | 100 | 100 | Rupiah Related parties (Note 39) PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah | 3 | 6 | PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah |
| | 103 | 106 | |
| Pihak ketiga | | | Third parties |
| PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | 44.320 | 19.332 | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia | 1.506 | 9 | PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia |
| (Persero) Tbk | 128 | 128 | (Persero) Tbk |
| PT Standard Chartered Bank | | | PT Standard Chartered Bank |
| Indonesia | 25 | 42 | Indonesia |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | | PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Papua | 5 | 5 | Papua |
| Lainnya | 145 | 40 | Others |
| | 46.129 | 19.556 | |
| Total - Rupiah | 46.232 | 19.662 | Total - Rupiah |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan Bank (lanjutan)

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. By Bank (continued)

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Pihak ketiga | | | Third Parties |
| Citibank N.A., Jakarta | 121.979 | 42.810 | Citibank N.A., Jakarta |
| PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | 108.913 | 19.163 | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| Standard Chartered Bank, | | | |
| New York | 93.103 | 17.017 | Standard Chartered Bank, New York |
| Standard Chartered Bank, London | 51.470 | 26.136 | Standard Chartered Bank, London |
| United Overseas Bank (UOB), | | | United Overseas Bank (UOB), |
| Singapura | 39,989 | 34.982 | Singapore |
| PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk | 31,900 | 31.267 | PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk |
| ING Belgium | 31.624 | 11.623 | ING Belgium |
| Citibank N.A., New York | 26.327 | 39.058 | Citibank N.A., New York |
| ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., | 20.021 | 00.000 | ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., |
| Melbourne | 13.088 | 31.415 | Melbourne |
| Development Bank of Singapore | 10.000 | 011110 | Development Bank of Singapore. |
| (DBS), Singapura | 11.238 | 4,525 | (DBS) Singapore |
| Sumitomo Mitsui Banking | 11.200 | 4.020 | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking |
| Corporation, Tokyo | 6.966 | 5.556 | Corporation, Tokyo |
| Standard Chartered Bank, | 0.000 | 0.000 | Standard Chartered Bank. |
| Singapura | 3.874 | 3.505 | Singapore |
| ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., | 5.074 | 0.000 | ANZ Banking Bank Ltd., |
| Selandia Baru | 2.628 | 2.357 | New Zealand |
| Credit Suisse AG. Zurich | 2.500 | 2.127 | Credit Suisse AG, Zurich |
| Bank of China, Jakarta | 1.324 | 5.657 | Bank of China, Jakarta |
| Standard Chartered Bank, | 1.324 | 5.057 | Barik Or China, Jakana |
| Hong Kong | 1.110 | 1.987 | Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong |
| PT Bank ICBC Indonesia | 1.055 | 582 | PT Bank ICBC Indonesia |
| | 588 | 582 195 | Wells Fargo Bank, New York |
| Wells Fargo Bank, New York | 500 | 190 | WEIIS FAIGU DAIIK, WEW YOR |
| Total - mata uang asing | 549.676 | 279.962 | Total - foreign currencies |
| Total | 595.908 | 299.624 | 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:

| | Tahun yang Berakh 31 Desember/Y Decembe | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Mata uang asing | 0,17% | 0,24% | Rupiah Foreign currencies |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat Yuan Cina | 0,16% 0,90% | 1,28% 0,89% | United States Dollar Chinese Yuan |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh giro pada bank lain digolongkan lancar.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas giro pada bank lain dihitung dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

Based on Bank's management's review and evaluation, all current account with other banks are classified as current.

The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of current account with other banks computed based on 12-Month ECL, is as follows:

| | 31 Desem | ber 2020/December 31 | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------|---|
| | Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah</i> | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Saldo awal Dampak penerapan PSAK 71 | - | - | - | Beginning balance Impact on implementation |
| (Catatan 49) Penambahan penyisihan | 15 | 865 | 880 | SFAS 71 (Note 49) |
| selama tahun berjalan | | | | Addition provision |
| (Catatan 31) | 3 | 1.361 | 1.364 | during the year (Note 31) |
| Selisih kurs | - | (12) | (12) | Foreign exchange differences |
| Saldo akhir | 18 | 2.214 | 2.232 | Ending balance |

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2020 telah memadai, sedangkan untuk tahun 2019 tidak diperlukan.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang dijaminkan.

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain terdiri dari:

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2020 is adequate, while for 2019 were not required.

Information in respect of maturities are disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value are disclosed in Note 44.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no current accounts with other banks which were pledged.

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 | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | 20 | 20 | 201 | 9 | |
| | 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) Rupiah Inter-bank Call Money PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah | | - | | 300.000 | Related parties (Note 39) Rupiah Inter-bank Call Money PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah |
| | - | - | | 300.000 | |

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain terdiri dari (lanjutan):

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis (lanjutan)

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are as follows (continued):

a. Based on currency and type (continued)

| | | 31 Desember/ | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | 20 | 20 | 201 | 9 | |
| | 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 ketiga | | | | | Third parties |
| Rupiah | | | | | Rupiah |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Deposito berjangka Bank | | | | | Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| Indonesia | | 2.499.193 | | - | Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia |
| Fasilitas simpanan Bank Indonesia | | 199.950 | | 3.449.593 | Deposit facilities of Bank Indonesia |
| | | 2.699.143 | | 3.449.593 | |
| | | | | | |
| Inter-bank Call Money PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |) Tbk | 250.000 | | 300.000 | Inter-bank Call Money PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Jawa Timur PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | - | | 420.000 | Jawa Timur PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | - | | 300.000 | Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Jawa Tengah | | - | | 300.000 | Jawa Tengah |
| PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk | | | | 300.000 | PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk |
| PT Bank UOB Indonesia | | - | | 300.000 | PT Bank UOB Indoneia |
| PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk | | - | | 250.000 | PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk |
| PT China Construction Bank | | | | | PT China Construction Bank |
| Indonesia PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk | | - | | 225.000 200.000 | Indonesia PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | - | | 200.000 | PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tok PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Riau | | - | | 200.000 | Riau |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | | | 150.000 | PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Sulawesi Tenggara PT Bank Victoria International Tbk | | - | | 150.000 100.000 | Sulawesi Tenggara PT Bank Victoria International Tbk |
| PT Bank Nobu | | - | | 100.000 | PT Bank Victoria International Tok PT Bank Nobu |
| PT Bank Permata Tbk | | - | | 100.000 | PT Bank Permata Tbk |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | | | | PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Kalimantan Timur PT Bank BRI Agroniaga Tbk | | - | | 100.000 | Kalimantan Timur PT Bank BRI Agroniaga Tbk |
| PT Bank Kesejahteraan Ekonomi | | | | 30.000 25.000 | PT Bank Kesejahteraan Ekonomi |
| | | 050.000 | | | T T Bank Nesejameraan Ekonomi |
| | | 250.000 | | 3.400.000 | |
| | | 2.949.143 | | 6.849.593 | |
| Mata uang asing - Dolar AS Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia Deposito berjangka Bank | | | | | Foreign currency – US Dollar Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| Indonesia | 15.000.000 | 210.750 | 20.000.000 | 277.650 | Term Deposits of Bank Indonesia |
| | | 210.750 | | 277.650 | |
| Inter-bank Call Money - USD Wells Fargo Bank N.A., New York PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia | 40.150.000 | 564.108 | 33.900.000 | 470.617 | Inter-bank Call Money - USD Wells Fargo Bank N.A., New York PT Bank Negara Indonesia |
| (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk | 15.000.000 | 210.750 - - | 10.000.000 | - 138.825 - | (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk |
| | | 774.858 | | 609.442 | |
| Total | | 3.934.751 | | 8.036.685 | Total |
| | | 0.004.701 | | | 1014 |

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

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:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

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 Berakhi 31 Desember/Ye December | ear Ended | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Mata uang asing | 4,06% | 4,73% | Rupiah Foreign currency |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 0,23% | 2,19% | United States Dollar |

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh penempatan pada bank lain digolongkan lancar.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dihitung dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut: Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all placement with other banks were classified as current.

The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks with other banks computed based on 12-Month ECL is as follows:

| | 31 Desember 2020/ December 31, 2020 | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------|--|
| | Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah</i> | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Saldo awal Dampak penerapan PSAK 71 (Catatan 49) | - 18.590 | - | - 18.590 | Beginning balance Impact on implementation SFAS 71 (Note 49) |
| Pemulihan penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31) | (18.590) | (289) | (18.879) | Reversal provision during the year (Note 31) |
| Selisih kurs | - | 289 | 2 89 | Foreign exchange differences |
| Saldo akhir | - | - | - | Ending balance |

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019 tidak diperlukan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 tidak terdapat penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang dijaminkan.

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2020 and 2019 were not required.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks which were pledged.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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/ | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| | 20 | 020 | 207 | 19 | |
| | 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 ketiga Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ diperdagangkan Rupiah Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia | 842.082 | 895.148 | 448.382 | 478.124 | Third parties Fair value through profit or loss/ trading Rupiah Indonesian Government Bonds |
| Obligasi Ritel Indonesia | 3.700 | 3.814 | 1.100 | 1.132 | Indonesian Retail bonds |
| | 845.782 | 898.962 | 449.482 | 479.256 | |
| Mata uang asing Obligasi Republik Indonesia | 39.762 | 44.346 | 41.717 | 44.832 | Foreign currencies Republic of Indonesia Bonds |
| | 39.762 | 44.346 | 41.717 | 44.832 | |
| Total - nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/diperdagangkan | 885.544 | 943.308 | 491.199 | 524.088 | Total - fair value through profit or loss/trading |
| Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ tersedia untuk dijual Rupiah | | | | | Fair value through other comprehensive income/ available for sale Rupiah |
| Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia Obligasi korporasi Wesel SKBDN/Forfaiting Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Neqotiable Certificate of | 20.735.091 3.902.184 32.568 - | 22.528.168 3.944.313 32.568 - | 12.049.463 3.875.000 206 125.072 | 12.092.418 3.925.708 206 121.510 | Indonesian Government Bonds Corporate bonds SKBDN Bills/Forfaiting Certificates of Bank Indonesia |
| Deposit | - | - | 975.000 | 947.023 | Negotiable Certificate of Deposit |
| | 24.669.843 | 26.505.049 | 17.024.741 | 17.086.865 | |
| Mata uang asing Obligasi Republik Indonesia Obligasi korporasi | 112.400 | 117.994 - | 111.060 208.238 | 115.231 208.637 | Foreign currencies Republic of Indonesia bonds Corporate bonds |
| | 112.400 | 117.994 | 319.298 | 323.868 | |
| Total - nilai wajar melalui penghasian komprehensif lain/ tersedia untuk dijual | 24.782.243 | 26.623.043 | 17.344.039 | 17.410.733 | Total - fair value through other comprehensive income/ available for sale |
| Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Rupiah | | | | | Amortized Cost/ held to maturity Rupiah |
| Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia Obligasi korporasi | - | - | 300.000 2.887.467 | 309.511 2.887.470 | Indonesian Government Bonds Corporate bonds |
| Total - biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo | - | | 3.187.467 | 3.196.981 | Total - amortized cost/ held to maturity |
| Total efek-efek Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | | 27.566.351 (2.022) | | 21.131.802 | Total securities Allowance for impairment losses |
| Neto | | 27.564.329 | | 21.131.802 | Net |
| | | | | | |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

8. SECURITIES (continued)

b. Based on rating

The ratings of corporate bonds as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| | | 31 Desember/ D | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| | 20 | 20 | 2019 | 9 | |
| | Peringkat/ <i>Rating</i> | Total | Peringkat/ Rating | Total | |
| Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ tersedia untuk dijual Rupiah | | | | | Fair value through other comprehensive income/ available for sale Rupiah |
| PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk | idAA | 1.012.315 | idAA | 1.014.905 | PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk |
| Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia PT Clipan Finance | idAAA | 836.272 | idAAA | 834.156 | Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia PT Clipan Finance |
| Indonesia Tbk PT Permodalan Nasional | idAA+ | 525.223 | | - | Indonesia Tbk PT Permodalan Nasional |
| Madani (Persero) | idA+ | 400.956 | | - | Madani (Persero) |
| PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia | AAA(idn) | 382.702 | AAA(idn) | 382.059 | PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia |
| (Persero) Tbk PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk | idAAA idAA- | 308.907 200.862 | idAAA | 290.712 | (Persero) Tbk PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk |
| PT Indonesia Power | idAAA | 101.574 | | - | PT Indonesia Power |
| PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbł PT Timah Tbk | k idBBB idA | 90.217 85.285 | | - | PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk PT Timah Tbk |
| PT Bank Permata Tbk MTN II Sumitomo | IUA | | idAA+ | 525.890 | PT Innan Tok PT Bank Permata Tbk MTN II Sumitomo |
| Mitsui Indonesia | | - | idAAA | 301.869 | Mitsui Indonesia |
| PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia | | - | AA-(idn) | 267.113 | PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia |
| Agroniaga Tbk | | - | idAA | 157.829 | Agroniaga Tbk |
| PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk | | - | AAA(idn) | 151.175 | PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk |
| Mata uang asing Majapahit Holding BV (PLN) | | - | BBB | 208.637 | Foreign currencies Majapahit Holding BV (PLN) |
| Total - nilai wajar melalui penghasian komprehensif lain/tersedia | | | | | Total - fair value through other comprehensive income/ |
| untuk dijual | | 3.944.313 | | 4.134.345 | available for sale |
| Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Rupiah | | | : | | Amortized cost/ held to maturity Rupiah |
| PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia | | | | | PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia |
| (Persero) Tbk PT Clipan Finance | | - | idAAA | 600.000 | (Persero) Tbk PT Clipan Finance |
| Indonesia Tbk | | - | idAA- | 522.000 | Indonesia Tbk |
| PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero) Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor | | - | idA+ | 400.000 | PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero) Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor |
| Indonesia | | - | idAAA | 300.000 | Indonesia |
| PT Maybank Indonesia Finance | | - | AA+(idn) | 300.000 | PT Maybank Indonesia Finance |
| PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk PT Indonesia Power | | - | idAAA idAAA | 295.804 149.666 | PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk PT Indonesia Power |
| PT Oto Multiartha | | - | idAA+ | 141.000 | PT Oto Multiartha |
| PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk PT Timah Tbk | K | - | A-(idn) idA+ | 94.000 85.000 | PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk PT Timah Tbk |
| Total - Biaya perolehan yang diamortisa dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo | asi/ | | | 2.887.470 | Total - Amortized cost/ held to maturity |

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan peringkat (lanjutan)

Lembaga pemeringkat untuk obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh PT Bank Permata Tbk, PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk, PT Permodalan Nasional Madani, Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia, PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, PT Indonesia Power, PT Timah (Persero) Tbk, PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk dan PT Oto Multiartha adalah PT Pefindo.

Lembaga pemeringkat untuk obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh PT Maybank Indonesia Finance, PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk, PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk dan PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia adalah PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

Lembaga pemeringkat untuk obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh Majapahit Holding BV (PLN) adalah S&P Global.

 c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk obligasi korporasi adalah sebagai berikut:

8. SECURITIES (continued)

b. Based on rating (continued)

The rating agency for bonds issued by PT Bank Permata Tbk, PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk, PT Permodalan Nasional Madani, Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia, PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Agroniaga Tbk, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, PT Indonesia Power, PT Timah (Persero) Tbk, PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk and PT Oto Multiartha was PT Pefindo.

The rating agency for bonds issued by PT Maybank Indonesia Finance, PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk, PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk and PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia was PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

The rating agency for bonds issued by Majapahit Holding BV (PLN) were S&P Global.

c. The weighted average interest rates per annum for corporate bonds are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir 31 Desember/Ye December | ear Ended | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Mata uang asing | 8,43% | 8,34% 7,46% | Rupiah Foreign currencies |

d. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020, 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 2021 sampai dengan 2048 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 5,625% sampai dengan 11,00% per tahun.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, Obligasi Pemerintah Bank dalam Rupiah yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, tersedia untuk dijual dan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2020 sampai dengan 2048 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 5,625% sampai dengan 10,50% per tahun. d. As of December 31, 2020, 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 2021 and 2048 with interest rates between 5.625% and 11.00% per annum.

As of December 31, 2019, Bank's Government Bonds in Rupiah classified as fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and held-tomaturity will mature on various dates between 2020 and 2048 with interest rates between 5.625% and 10.50% per annum.

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

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 2020, 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 2021 sampai dengan 2050 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 2,30% sampai dengan 4,625% per tahun.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019, Obligasi Pemerintah Bank dalam Dolar Amerika Serikat yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan tersedia untuk dijual akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tanggal antara tahun 2021 sampai dengan 2049 dengan tingkat suku bunga berkisar antara 3,38% 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.
- g. Perubahan keuntungan (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai wajar melalui pendapatan komprehensif lain/tersedia untuk dijual adalah sebagai berikut:

8. SECURITIES (continued)

The interest payment of the fixed rate government bonds is collectible every 6 months, with Bank Indonesia acting as the payment agent.

e. As of December 31, 2020, 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 2021 and 2050 with interest rates ranging from 2.30% to 4.625% per annum.

As of December 31, 2019, Bank's Government Bonds in United States Dollar classified as fair value through profit or loss and available for sale will mature on various dates between 2021 and 2049 with interest rates ranging from 3.38% 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.
- g. Unrealized gains (loss) from changes in fair values through other comprehensive income/available-for-sale in securities are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Ye <i>ar Ended</i> December 31 | | |
|--|---|-------------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Saldo awal, sebelum pajak tangguhan Penambahan laba yang belum | (23.039) | (770.390) | Beginning balance, before deferred tax |
| direalisasi selama tahun berjalan - neto | 1.123.351 | 747.351 | Increase in unrealized gain during the year - net |
| Total sebelum pajak tangguhan Pajak tangguhan | 1.100.312 (209.059) | (23.039) 4.608 | Total before deferred tax Deferred tax |
| Saldo akhir | 891.253 | (18.431) | Ending balance |
| | | | |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

- Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh efek-efek pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 digolongkan lancar.
- Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek dihitung dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut:

8. SECURITIES (continued)

- Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all securities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were classified as current.
- *i.* The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of securities computed based on 12-Month ECL, is as follows:

| | 31 Dese | ember 2020/December | | |
|---|---------|---|-------|---|
| | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Saldo awal Dampak penerapan | - | - | - | Beginning balance Impact on implementation |
| PSAK 71 (Catatan 49) Penambahan penyisihan | 1.251 | 357 | 1.608 | SFAS 71 (Note 49) |
| selama tahun berjalan | | | | Addition provision |
| (Catatan 31) | 771 | - | 771 | during the year (Note 31) |
| Selisih kurs | - | (357) | (357) | Foreign exchange differences |
| Saldo akhir | 2.022 | - | 2.022 | Ending balance |

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2020 telah memadai, sedangkan untuk tahun 2019 tidak diperlukan.

j. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat efek-efek yang dijaminkan.

9. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2020 is adequate, while for 2019 were not required.

j. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no securities which were pledged.

9. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENT TO RESELL

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

| Nasabah/ Counterparty | Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities | Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount | Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date | Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date | Nilai penjualan kembali/ <i>Resale</i> amount | Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised interest | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pihak ketiga/ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Third Parties</i> PT Bank Pan | | | 18 Desember/ | 5 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 18. | January 5, | | | |
| Indunesia TDK | Government bonds | 650.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 606.030 | (253) | 605.777 |
| PT Bank Pan | Government bonds | 050.000 | 18 Desember/ | 6 Januari/ | 000.030 | (200) | 005.777 |
| Indonesia Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 18. | January 6, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 745.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 704.926 | (370) | 704.556 |
| PT Bank Pan | | | 21 Desember/ | 8 Januari/ | | () | |
| Indonesial Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 21, | January 8, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 480.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 453.322 | (332) | 452.990 |
| PT Bank Pan | | | 21 Desember/ | 11 Januari/ | | . , | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 21, | January 11, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 800.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 755.778 | (792) | 754.986 |
| PT Bank Nasional | | | 28 Desember/ | 6 Januari/ | | | |
| Nobu Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 28, | January 6, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 500.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 483.084 | (255) | 482.829 |
| PT Bank Nasional | | | 28 Desember/ | 4 Januari/ | | | |
| Nobu Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 28, | January 4, | | | |
| DT D I II I | Government bonds | 250.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 225.175 | (71) | 225.104 |
| PT Bank Harda | | | 29 Desember/ | 5 Januari/ | | | |
| International Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government bonds | 75.000 | December 29, | January 5, | 80.615 | (24) | 80.581 |
| | Government bonas | 75.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 80.615 | (34) | 80.581 |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 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, 2020 | |
|-------------------------------|--|
|-------------------------------|--|

| Nasabah/ Counterparty | Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities | Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount | Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date | Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date | Nilai penjualan kembali/ <i>Resale</i> amount | Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised interest | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)/ | | | | | | | |
| Third Parties (continued) | | | | | | | |
| PT Bank Harda | | | 29 Desember/ | 5 Januari/ | | | |
| International Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 29, | January 5, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 120.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 119.771 | (50) | 119.721 |
| Bank | | | 18 Desember/ | 15 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 18, | January 15, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 1.625.320 | 2020 | 2021 | 1.700.418 | (2.331) | 1.698.087 |
| Bank | | | 21 Desember/ | 18 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesial | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 21, | January 18, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 1.040.542 | 2020 | 2021 | 1.193.427 | (1.982) | 1.191.445 |
| Bank | | | 23 Desember/ | 20 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 23, | January 20, | | ·· ·· | |
| | Government bonds | 1.000.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 952.594 | (1.774) | 950.820 |
| Bank | | | 28 Desember/ | 4 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 28, | January 4, | 0 400 000 | (057) | 0 404 0 40 |
| Deels | Government bonds | 2.200.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 2.102.600 | (657) | 2.101.943 |
| Bank | | | 29 Desember/ | 5 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | 4 000 000 | December 29, | January 5, | o 40 o 47 | (005) | 0.40.050 |
| | Government bonds | 1.000.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 949.647 | (395) | 949.252 |
| Bank | | | 29 Desember/ | 5 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 29, | January 5, | | (=== -) | |
| | Government bonds | 2.000.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 1.906.443 | (794) | 1.905.649 |
| Bank | | | 29 Desember/ | 5 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 29, | January 5, | | | |
| 5 | Government bonds | 2.500.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 2.800.821 | (1.166) | 2.799.655 |
| Bank | | | 30 Desember/ | 6 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 30, | January 6, | | | / /- |
| | Government bonds | 4.000.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 3.799.126 | (1.977) | 3.797.149 |
| Total | | 18.985.862 | | | 18.833.777 | (13.233) | 18.820.544 |

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

| Nasabah/ Counterparty | Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities | Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount | Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date | Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date | Nilai penjualan kembali/ <i>Resale</i> amount | Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised interest | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pihak ketiga/ | | | | | | | |
| Third Parties | | | 00 D I / | . | | | |
| PT Bank Pan | Sertifikat | | 26 Desember/ | 9 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Bank Indonesia/ Certificate of Bank Indonesia | 1.725.000 | December 26, 2019 | January 9, 2020 | 1.530.302 | (1.764) | 1.528.538 |
| PT Bank Pan | Certificate of Barik Indonesia | 1.725.000 | 2019 27 Desember/ | 2020 10 Januari/ | 1.530.302 | (1.704) | 1.526.536 |
| Indonesia Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 27. | January 10, | | | |
| Indonesia TDK | Government bonds | 1.720.000 | 2019 | 2020 | 1,434,025 | (1.864) | 1,432,161 |
| PT Bank Victoria | Obligasi Ritel | 1.120.000 | 26 Desember/ | 2 Januari/ | 1.404.020 | (1.004) | 1.402.101 |
| International Tbk | Indonesia/ Indonesian | | December 26. | January 2, | | | |
| | Retail bonds | 300.000 | 2019 | 2020 | 279.800 | (39) | 279.761 |
| PT Bank Victoria | | | 26 Desember/ | 2 Januari/ | | () | |
| International Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 26, | January 2, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 300.000 | 2019 | 2020 | 269.049 | (38) | 269.011 |
| PT Bank Victoria | | | 26 Desember/ | 2 Januari/ | | | |
| International Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 26, | January 2, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 270.000 | 2019 | 2020 | 261.991 | (37) | 261.954 |
| PT Bank Victoria | | | 26 Desember/ | 2 Januari/ | | | |
| International Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | December 26, | January 2, | | | |
| | Government bonds | 104.821 | 2019 | 2020 | 100.910 | (14) | 100.896 |
| PT Bank Victoria | | | 26 Desember/ | 2 Januari/ | | | |
| International Tbk | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | 100.000 | December 26, | January 2, | 00.000 | (12) | 80.000 |
| | Government bonds | 100.000 | 2019 | 2020 | 89.233 | (13) | 89.220 |
| Total | | 4.519.821 | | | 3.965.310 | (3.769) | 3.961.541 |

- -

- -

9. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI (lanjutan)

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 tidak diperlukan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali yang dijaminkan.

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 efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah 3,71% dan 5,12%.

10. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF

Ikhtisar atas tagihan derivatif dan liabilitas derivatif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENT TO RESELL (continued)

The Bank's management believes that allowance for impairment losses as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is not required.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no securities purchased under the agreement to resell which are pledged.

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 weighted average of interest rate per annum for securities purchased under agreement to resell for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 3.71% and 5.12%, respectively.

10. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

The summary of derivative receivable and derivative payable as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

| | 31 Dese | ember/December 31, 20 | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Nilai nosional | Nilai Wajar/F | Fair Value | |
| Transaksi | (kontrak) (ekuivalen – dengan Rp)/ Notional amount (contract) (equivalent to Rp) | Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivable | Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payable | Transactions |
| Terkait nilai tukar | | | | Related to exchange rate contracts |
| Pihak ketiga | | | | Third parties |
| Spot - beli | | | | Spot - buy |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 119.847 | - | 894 | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 9.671 | - | 5 | Other foreign currencies |
| Spot - jual | | | | Spot - sell |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 94.416 | 531 | - | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 4.145 | - | 3 | Other foreign currencies |
| Swap | | | | Swap |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 5.620.703 | 98.406 | 39.992 | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 327.149 | 2.583 | - | Other foreign currencies |
| Forward - beli | 500.010 | | | Forward - buy |
| _ Dolar Amerika Serikat | 566.918 | - | 5.658 | United States Dollar |
| Forward - jual | | 4 500 | | Forward - sell |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 140.500 | 1.562 | - | United States Dollar |
| Option - beli | | | | Option - buy |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 692 | - | 590 | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 47 | - | 8 | Other foreign currencies |
| Option - jual | 0.17.007 | | | Option - sell |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 847.907 | 590 | - | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 47 | 8 | - | Other foreign currencies |
| Terkait suku bunga Pihak ketiga | | | | Related to interest rate contracts Third parties |
| Cross currency swap | 163.917 | 7.180 | - | Cross currency swap |
| Total | - | 110.860 | 47.150 | Total |
| | = | | | |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

10. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

| | 31 Dese | ember/December 31, 20 | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Nilai nosional (kontrak) (ekuivalen – | Nilai Wajar/F | air Value | |
| Transaksi | (contract) dengan Rp)/ Notional amount (contract) (equivalent to Rp) | Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivable | Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payable | Transactions |
| Terkait nilai tukar | | | | Related to exchange rate contracts |
| Pihak ketiga | | | | Third parties |
| Spot - beli | | | | Spot - buy |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 76.634 | - | 286 | United States Dollar |
| Spot - jual | | | | Spot - sell |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 6.941 | 31 | - | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 1.459 | 6 | - | Other foreign currencies |
| Swap | | | | Swap |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 3.419.833 | 63.223 | 13.491 | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 379.365 | 1.366 | 4 | Other foreign currencies |
| Forward - beli | | | | Forward - buy |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 1.856.418 | - | 23.576 | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 11.009 | 2 | 64 | Other foreign currencies |
| Forward - jual | | | | Forward - sell |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 11.159 | 54 | - | United States Dollar |
| Option - beli | | | | Option - buy |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 91 | - | 14 | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 361 | 12 | 22 | Other foreign currencies |
| Option - jual | | | | Option - sell |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 15.702 | 14 | - | United States Dollar |
| Mata uang asing lain | 361 | 22 | 12 | Other foreign currencies |
| Terkait suku bunga Pihak ketiga | | | | Related to interest rate contracts Third parties |
| Cross currency swap | 277.650 | 10.239 | - | Cross currency swap |
| Total | - | 74.969 | 37.469 | Total |

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh tagihan derivatif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 31 Desember 2019 digolongkan lancar.

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 2020 dan 2019 tidak diperlukan.

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN

Kredit yang diberikan terdiri dari:

a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit dan mata uang

Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all derivatives receivables as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are classified as current.

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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were not required.

11. LOANS

Loans consist of the following:

a. Based on type of loans and currency

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) Rupiah: | | | Related parties (Note 39) Rupiah: |
| İnvestasi | 182.772 | 10.766 | Investment |
| Modal kerja | 167.634 | 190.132 | Working capital |
| Konsumsi | 42.761 | 73.062 | Consumer |
| | 393.167 | 273.960 | |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan terdiri dari (lanjutan):

a. Berdasarkan jenis kredit dan mata uang (lanjutan)

11. LOANS (continued)

Loans consist of the following (continued):

a. Based on type of loans and currency (continued)

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| _ | 2020 | 2019 | |
| — Mata uang asing: Investasi | 252.900 | _ | Foreign currencies: Investment |
| Total kredit pihak berelasi | 646.067 | 273.960 | Total related parties loans |
| = Pihak ketiga Rupiah: | | 00.007.454 | Third parties Rupiah: |
| Investasi Modal kerja | 23.062.865 9.690.423 | 23.067.154 11.314.240 | Investment Working capital |
| Konsumsi | 8.076.669 | 12.459.497 | Consumer |
| - | 40.829.957 | 46.840.891 | Concurren |
| Mata uang asing: | | | Foreign currencies: |
| Modal kerja | 4.534.635 | 4.768.281 | Working capital |
| Investasi | 2.583.463 | 1.135.244 | Investment |
| Konsumsi | - | 4.419 | Consumer |
| _ | 7.118.098 | 5.907.944 | |
| Total - kredit pihak ketiga | 47.948.055 | 52.748.835 | Total - third parties loans |
| = Total Pendapatan bunga yang | 48.594.122 | 53.022.795 | Total |
| Ditangguhkan | (107.598) | (7.492) | Unearned interest income |
| Total | 48.486.524 | 53.015.303 | Total |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | (459.449) | (280.475) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Total kredit yang diberikan - neto = | 48.027.075 | 52.734.828 | Total loans - net |

Rasio kredit bermasalah Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

The Bank's non-performing loan ratios are as follows:

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|--------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Bruto | 1,39% | 2.46% | Gross |
| Bersih | 1,07% | 2,25% | 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. 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 nonperforming loan ratio should not exceed 5% of the Bank's total loans.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

11. LOANS (continued)

b. Based on economic sector

| Total 10.448.964 6.833.833 7.634.447 3.913.991 1.992.665 1.548.583 457.540 255.910 | Macet/ Loss 7.207 191.472 249.695 4.079 - 10.636 60.910 | Diragukan/ Doubtful 1.369 299 24.563 | Kurang lancar/ Substandard | Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention 397.183 3.965 855.184 | Lancar/ Current 10.043.205 6.638.097 | Rupiah Konstruksi Jasa usaha |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 6.833.833 7.634.447 3.913.991 1.992.665 1.548.583 457.540 | 191.472 249.695 4.079 - 10.636 | 299 24.563 | - - 639 | 3.965 | | Konstruksi |
| 6.833.833 7.634.447 3.913.991 1.992.665 1.548.583 457.540 | 191.472 249.695 4.079 - 10.636 | 299 24.563 | - - 639 | 3.965 | | |
| 3.913.991 1.992.665 1.548.583 457.540 | 4.079 | - | 639 | 855.184 | | Pengangkutan, |
| 3.913.991 1.992.665 1.548.583 457.540 | 4.079 | - | | | 6.504.366 | pergudangan dan komunikasi |
| 1.992.665 1.548.583 457.540 | 10.636 | - | | 858,233 | 3.051.679 | Perindustrian |
| 457.540 | | | - | 245 | 1.992.420 | Listrik, gas dan air Perdagangan, restoran |
| | | 1.242 | 1.169 | 34.828 | 1.500.708 | dan perhotelan |
| 255.910 | | - | - | 35 | 396.595 | Pertambangan |
| | 65 | 274 | - | 7.560 | 248.011 | Jasa sosial Pertanian, perburuan |
| 17.963 | _ | | 47 | 1.984 | 15.932 | dan sarana pertanian |
| 8.119.228 | 18.694 | 69.539 | 34.400 | 367.267 | 7.629.328 | Lain-lain |
| 41.223.124 | 542.758 | 97.286 | 36.255 | 2.526.484 | 38.020.341 | |
| | | | | | | Mata uang asing |
| 4.382.962 | - | - | - | - | 4.382.962 | Pertambangan Perdagangan, restoran |
| 1.364.107 | - | - | - | - | 1.364.107 | dan perhotelan Pengangkutan, |
| 800 FFC | | | | | 000 FFC | pergudangan dan komunikasi |
| | - | | - | - | | Jasa usaha |
| 211.710 | - | - | - | | 211.710 | Perindustrian |
| 7.370.998 | - | - | - | - | 7.370.998 | |
| 48.594.122 | 542.758 | 97.286 | 36.255 | 2.526.484 | 45.391.339 | Total |
| (107,598) | | | | | | - Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan |
| · · · · | | | | | | Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai |
| (459.449) | - | | | | | Neto |
| 1.364.107 899.556 512.663 211.710 7.370.998 48.594.122 (107.598) | 2.758 | 542 | 97.286 542 | | 2.526.484 36.255 97.286 542 | 1.364.107 - - - 899.556 - - - 512.663 - - - 211.710 - - - 7.370.998 - - - |

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

| | Lancar/ Current | perhatian khusus/ Special mention | Kurang lancar/ Substandard | Diragukan/ Doubtful | Macet/ Loss | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Rupiah | | | | | | | Rupiah |
| Konstruksi | 9.543.577 | 38.463 | - | 2.950 | 40.667 | 9.625.657 | Construction |
| Jasa usaha | 7.452.157 | 161.573 | 4 | 50 | 86.989 | 7.700.773 | Business services |
| Pengangkutan, | | | | | | | |
| pergudangan dan | | | | | | | Transportation, warehouse |
| komunikasi | 6.980.400 | 1.366.646 | 371 | 5.993 | 197.052 | 8.550.462 | and communication |
| Perindustrian | 3.391.610 | 1.067.700 | - | | - | 4.459.310 | Industrial |
| Listrik, gas dan air | 1.991.250 | 306 | - | | - | 1.991.556 | Electricity, gas and water |
| Perdagangan, restoran | | | | | | | |
| dan perhotelan | 1.648.206 | 82.969 | 991 | 5.309 | 13.693 | 1.751.168 | Trading, restaurant and hotel |
| Jasa sosial | 296.251 | 21.131 | 371 | 202 | 54 | 318.009 | Social services |
| Pertambangan | 95.326 | 862 | - | | 60.910 | 157.098 | Mining |
| Pertanian, perburuan dan sarana | | | | | | | Agriculture, hunting and |
| pertanian | 24.304 | 3.709 | 45 | 201 | - | 28.259 | agriculture improvement |
| Lain-lain | 11.517.928 | 816.437 | 54.496 | 100.214 | 43.484 | 12.532.559 | Others |
| - | 42.941.009 | 3.559.796 | 56.278 | 114.919 | 442.849 | 47.114.851 | |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

11. LOANS (continued)

| b. Based on economic se | ctor (continued) |
|-------------------------|------------------|
|-------------------------|------------------|

| | | | 31 Desember/Dec | ember 31, 2019 | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| - | Lancar/ Current | Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention | Kurang lancar/ Substandard | Diragukan/ Doubtful | Macet/ Loss | Total | |
| Mata uang asing | | | | | | | Foreign currencies |
| Pertambangan | 2.614.327 | - | - | 647.629 | - | 3.261.956 | Mining |
| Perdagangan, restoran | | | | | | | |
| dan perhotelan | 1.368.681 | - | - | - | - | 1.368.681 | Trading, restaurant and hotel |
| Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan | | | | | | | Transportation, warehouse |
| komunikasi | 937.577 | - | - | - | - | 937.577 | and communication |
| Perindustrian | 206.682 | - | - | - | - | 206.682 | Industrial |
| Jasa usaha | 85.235 | - | - | - | - | 85.235 | Business services |
| Konstruksi | - | - | - | 43.394 | - | 43.394 | Construction |
| Lain-lain | 4.419 | - | - | - | - | 4.419 | Others |
| - | 5.216.921 | | | 691.023 | | 5.907.944 | |
| Total | 48.157.930 | 3.559.796 | 56.278 | 805.942 | 442.849 | 53.022.795 | Total |
| - Dikurangi: | | | | | | | Less |
| Pendapatan bunga | | | | | | | Unearned interest |
| yang ditangguhkan Cadangan kerugian | | | | | | (7.492) | income Allowance for |
| penurunan nilai | | | | | | (280.475) | impairment losses |
| Neto | | | | | | 52.734.828 | 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/De | ecember 31 | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| Kurang dari 1 tahun | 13.382.730 | 17.350.376 | Less than 1 year |
| 1 - 2 tahun | 1.842.842 | 1.971.662 | 1 - 2 years |
| >2 - 5 tahun | 8.888.915 | 11.367.212 | >2 - 5 vears |
| Lebih dari 5 tahun | 17.108.637 | 16.425.601 | More than 5 years |
| | 41.223.124 | 47.114.851 | |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Kurang dari 1 tahun | 977.816 | 2.290.343 | Less than 1 year |
| 1 - 2 tahun | 500.247 | 76.513 | 1 - 2 years |
| >2 - 5 tahun | 4.557.241 | 1.083.349 | >2 - 5 years |
| Lebih dari 5 tahun | 1.335.694 | 2.457.739 | More than 5 years |
| | 7.370.998 | 5.907.944 | |
| Total | 48.594.122 | 53.022.795 | Total |
| | | | |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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:

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:

| | 31 Desember/ Y | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Ye <i>ar Ended</i> December 31 | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah | |
| Investasi | 11,34% | 11,80% | Investment | |
| Modal kerja | 12,06% | 12,14% | Working capital | |
| Konsumsi | 12,77% | 12,38% | Consumer | |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies | |
| Investasi | 6,70% | 8,98% | Investment | |
| Modal kerja | 9,13% | 9,14% | Working capital | |
| Konsumsi | - | 5,00% | Consumer | |
| | | | | |

e. Kredit konsumsi terdiri dari:

e. Consumer loans consist of:

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| Kartu kredit | 6.485.233 | 7.884.054 | Credit card |
| Kredit kendaraan bermotor | 1.138.575 | 3.539.214 | Motor vehicle loans |
| Kredit pemilikan rumah | 286.180 | 350.523 | Housing loans |
| Kredit perorangan lainnya | 209.442 | 758.768 | Other personal loans |
| | 8.119.430 | 12.532.559 | |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Kredit perorangan lainnya | - | 4.419 | Other personal loans |
| Total | 8.119.430 | 12.536.978 | Total |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

 Rincian kredit yang diberikan pada pihak berelasi (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) adalah sebagai berikut (Catatan 39):

11. LOANS (continued)

f. Details of loans to related parties (before allowance for impairment losses) are as follows (Note 39):

| | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|--|
| - | 2020 | 2019 | |
| - Pinjaman perusahaan yang | | | |
| merupakan pihak berelasi | 583.952 | 186.081 | Loans to related companies Loans to the Bank's key |
| Pinjaman manajemen kunci Pinjaman komisaris dan direksi | 9.338 | 17.413 | management personnel |
| perusahaan yang merupakan pihak berelasi | 52.777 | 70.466 | Loans to related companies' directors and commissioners |
| Total | 646.067 | 273.960 | 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 20 (dua puluh) tahun dengan suku bunga setahun rata-rata berkisar antara 0%-9,50% dan 0%-16,50% masing-masing untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019, yang dilunasi melalui pemotongan gaji setiap bulan. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, pinjaman direksi dan karyawan bank tersebut digolongkan lancar.

g. Rincian kredit yang direstrukturisasi, yang terdiri dari modifikasi persyaratan kredit dan perpanjangan jatuh tempo, pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

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 20 (twenty) years with an average loan interest of between 0%-9.50% and 0%-16.50% per annum in 2020 and 2019, respectively, which are collected through monthly payroll deductions. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, loans to the Bank's director and employees are classified as current.

g. Summary of restructured loan, which consists of modification of credit terms and extension of maturity dates as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

| | 31 Desember/De | ecember 31 | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| — | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Kredit yang direstrukturisasi Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | 11.391.815 (177.532) | 3.175.618 (56.665) | Restructured loans Allowance for impairment losses |
| _ | 11.214.283 | 3.118.953 | |

Termasuk dalam saldo 31 Desember 2020, kredit yang direstrukturisasi sebesar Rp9.502.181 merupakan kredit yang direstruktur terkait dampak dari pandemi Covid-19. Included in the balance of December 31, 2020, restructured loans amounting to Rp9,502,181, which are restructured loans related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- h. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah kredit yang telah dihentikan pengakuan pendapatan bunganya (kredit bermasalah) masing-masing sebesar Rp676.299 dan Rp1.305.069 atau meliputi 1,39% dan 2,46% 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 Rp6.272.877 dan Rp2.953.413 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Keikutsertaan bank dalam pinjaman sindikasi, dimana bank bertindak sebagai anggota sindikasi adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

11. LOANS (continued)

- As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, total loans which interest income therein have ceased to accrue (non-performing loans) amounted to Rp676,299 and Rp1,305,069, or representing 1.39% and 2.46% 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 Rp6,272,877 and Rp2,953,413 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Bank's participation in syndicated loans, in which bank acts as the syndication member, is as follows (unaudited):

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| % Partisipasi | 3%-30% | 3%-17% | % Participa |

j.

j. Perincian pinjaman bermasalah dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai berdasarkan sektor ekonomi adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of non-performing loans and allowance for impairment losses based on economic sector are as follows:

| | | 31 Desember/D | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | 2020 | | 20 |)19 | |
| | Pokok/ Principal | Cadangan Kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses | Pokok/ Principal | Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses | |
| Pengangkutan, | | | | | Transportation warehouse |
| pergudangan | 074.007 | 54.050 | 000 440 | 10.011 | Transportation,warehouse |
| dan komunikasi | 274.897 | 54.256 | 203.416 | 19.841 | and communication |
| Jasa usaha | 191.771 | 45.151 | 87.043 | 20.739 | Business services |
| Pertambangan | 60.910 | 3.047 | 708.539 | 3.737 | Mining |
| Perdagangan, restoran | | | 10.000 | | |
| dan perhotelan | 13.047 | 4.263 | 19.993 | 3.776 | Trading, restaurant and hotel |
| Konstruksi | 8.576 | 1.462 | 87.011 | 10.296 | Construction |
| Perindustrian | 4.079 | 1.582 | - | - | Industrial |
| Jasa sosial | 339 | 116 | 627 | 33 | Social services |
| Pertanian, perburuan | | | | | Agriculture, hunting and |
| dan sarana pertanian | 47 | 16 | 246 | 15 | agriculture improvement |
| Lain-lain | 122.633 | 46.668 | 198.194 | 51.034 | Others |
| Total | 676.299 | 156.561 | 1.305.069 | 109.471 | Total |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

 Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

11. LOANS (continued)

k. The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of loans is as follows:

| | | 31 Desember 2020// | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------|--|
| | Kerugian kredit Ekspektasi 12 Bulan/ <i>12-month ECL</i> | Kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya-kredit tidak memburuk/ Lifetime ECL no credit impaired | Kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya-kredit memburuk/ Lifetime ECL credit impaired | Total/ <i>Total</i> | |
| Saldo awal | 241.811 | 178.634 | 148.354 | 568.799 | Beginning balance |
| <i>Transfer</i> ke kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan <i>Transfer</i> ke kerugian kredit | (82.774) | 70.234 | 12.540 | - | Transfer to 12-month ECL |
| ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya - kredit tidak memburuk <i>Transfer</i> ke kerugian kredit | 70.316 | (81.031) | 10.715 | - | Transfer to lifetime ECL no credit impaired |
| ekspektasi sepanjang umurnya - kredit memburuk Penambahan (pemulihan) | (12.534) | (10.579) | 23.113 | - | Transfer to lifetime ECL credit impaired |
| penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31) Penerimaan kembali kredit | 42.668 | (87.736) | 178.216 | 133.148 | Additional (reversal) provision during the year (Note 31) Recoveries of previously |
| yang telah dihapusbukukan | - | - | 298.298 | 298.298 | write-off loans |
| Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan | - | - | (541.014) | (541.014) | Write-off during the year |
| Selisih kurs | 218 | - | - | 218 | Beginning balance |
| Saldo akhir | 259.705 | 69.522 | 130.222 | 459.449 | Ending balance |

| | | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | Rupiah∕ <i>Rupiah</i> | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Saldo awal | 333.055 | 13.988 | 347.043 | Beginning balance |
| Penambahan penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 31) Penerimaan kembali | 162.579 | 10.641 | 173.220 | Addition provision during the year (Note 31) |
| kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan | 390.057 | - | 390.057 | Recoveries of previously write-off loans |
| Penghapusbukuan selama tahun berjalan Selisih kurs | (629.165) | - (680) | (629.165) (680) | Write-off during the year Foreign exchange differences |
| Saldo akhir | 256.526 | 23.949 | 280.475 | 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.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

 Kredit yang disalurkan dengan sistem pembiayaan bersama (joint financing) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masingmasing sebesar Rp8.451.079 dan Rp12.479.717 yang dilakukan dengan dan tanpa tanggung renteng (with and without recourse).

Jumlah kredit dengan pola pembiayaan bersama (*joint financing*) dengan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. LOANS (continued)

I. Joint financing loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp8,451,079 and Rp12,479,717, respectively, which were made on a with recourse or without recourse basis.

The balances of the joint financing loans with related parties are as follows:

| 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 2020 | 2019 | |
| 6.749.413 | 8.486.570 | PT Mega Central Finance |
| 1.453.781 | 2.081.145 | PT Mega Auto Finance |
| 38.691 | 20.757 | PT Mega Finance |
| 8.241.885 | 10.588.472 | Total |
| | 2020 6.749.413 1.453.781 38.691 | 6.749.413 8.486.570 1.453.781 2.081.145 38.691 20.757 |

Seluruh kredit dengan pola pembiayaan bersama (*joint financing*) dengan pihak berelasi tersebut dilakukan secara tanpa tanggung renteng (*without recourse*).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah pembiayaan bersama yang dilakukan secara tanpa tanggung renteng (*without recourse*) adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp8.241.885 dan Rp10.588.472. 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. Joint financing facilities with the related parties are made on a without recourse basis.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 the balances of joint financing loans which were made on a without recourse basis amounted to Rp8,241,885 and Rp10,588,472, 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 Berakhi 31 Desember/Ye Decembe | ear Ended | |
|--|---|-----------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Saldo awal Penghapusbukuan dalam tahun | 5.436.587 | 5.197.479 | Beginning balance |
| berjalan Penerimaan kembali kredit yang | 541.014 | 629.165 | Write-off during the year |
| telah dihapusbukukan | (298.298) | (390.057) | Recoveries of previously written-off loan |
| Saldo akhir | 5.679.303 | 5.436.587 | Ending balance |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

- Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat pelanggaran maupun pelampauan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK) kepada pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga sesuai dengan peraturan yang ditetapkan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.
- Rasio kredit Usaha, Mikro, Kecil & Menengah (UMKM) terhadap kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah masing-masing sebesar 20,47% dan 21,52%.

12. TAGIHAN DAN UTANG AKSEPTASI

a. Tagihan akseptasi

Rincian tagihan akseptasi berdasarkan pihak, mata uang dan pihak berelasi:

11. LOANS (continued)

- n. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are 20.47% and 21.52%, respectively.

12. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

a. Acceptance receivable

Details of acceptance receivable based on the counterparty, currency and related parties:

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Pihak ketiga Nasabah | 455.964 | 292.459 | Rupiah Third parties Debtors |
| Mata uang asing Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 39) Nasabah | 625 | | Foreign currencies Related Parties (Note 39) Debtors |
| Pihak ketiga Nasabah | 205.197 | 395.300 | Third parties Debtors |
| Total Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | 661.786 (648) | 687.759 | Total Impairment for possible losses |
| Neto | 661.138 | 687.759 | Net |

Rincian tagihan akseptasi berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut (Catatan 45e): The details of acceptances receivable based on the remaining period to maturity date are as follows (Note 45e):

| | 31 Desember/ <i>De</i> | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|---------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| 1 - 3 bulan | 160.760 | - | 1 - 3 months |
| >3 - 6 bulan | 295.204 | 292.459 | >3 - 6 months |
| | 455.964 | 292.459 | |

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12. TAGIHAN DAN UTANG AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

a. Tagihan akseptasi (lanjutan)

Rincian tagihan akseptasi berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut (Catatan 45e): (lanjutan)

12. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

a. Acceptance receivable (continued)

Details of acceptance receivable based on the remaining period to maturity date are as follows (Note 45e): (continued)

| | 31 Desember/ <i>D</i> e | cember 31 | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Mata uang asing Kurang dari 1 bulan 1 - 3 bulan >3 - 6 bulan | 25.573 116.974 63.275 | 334.448 60.852 | <i>Foreign currencies</i> Less than 1 month 1 - 3 months >3 - 6 months |
| | 205.822 | 395.300 | |
| Total | 661.786 | 687.759 | Total |
| | | | |

b. Utang akseptasi

Total

31 Desember/December 31 2020 2019 Rupiah Rupiah Pihak ketiga Third parties Bank 455.964 292.459 Bank Mata uang asing Foreign currencies Pihak ketiga Third parties 205 822 395 300 Bank Bank

687.759

b.

Acceptances payable

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan dan evaluasi manajemen Bank, seluruh tagihan akseptasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 digolongkan lancar.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi dengan menggunakan kerugian kredit ekspektasi 12 bulan, adalah sebagai berikut:

Based on the Bank's management review and evaluation, all acceptance receivable as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were classified as current.

The movement of the allowance for impairment losses of acceptance receivable computed based on 12-Month ECL, is as follows:

31 Desember 2020/December 31, 2020

661.786

| Rupiah/ <i>Rupiah</i> | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| - | | - | Beginning balance |
| - | 2.207 | 2.207 | Impact on implementation SFAS 71 (Note 49) Addition (reversal) |
| 446 | (2.117) 112 | (1.671) 112 | provision during the year (Note 31) Foreign exchange differences |
| 446 | 202 | 648 | Ending balance |
| | Rupiah - - 446 - | Rupiah/ RupiahForeign currencies2.207446(2.117) 112 | Rupiah/ Rupiah Foreign currencies Total - 2.207 2.207 446 (2.117) (1.671) - 112 112 |

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tahun 2020 telah memadai, sedangkan untuk tahun 2019 tidak diperlukan.

The Bank's management believed that allowance for impairment losses in 2020 is adequate, while for 2019 were not required.

Total

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. TAGIHAN DAN UTANG AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

13. ASET TETAP

Aset tetap terdiri dari:

12. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

Information in respect of maturities is disclosed in Note 45e. Information with regards to the classification and fair value is disclosed in Note 44.

13. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of:

| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Kepemilikan langsung Biaya perolehan/nilai revaluasi Tanah Bangunan | 3.540.298 2.299.179 | - | - | | 3.540.298 2.299.179 | Direct ownership Cost/revaluation value Land Buildings |
| Peralatan kantor Perabot kantor Kendaraan Perbaikan gedung | 790.627 416.174 156.765 106.599 | 70.994 5.331 224 200 | (19.449) (882) (14.777) (233) | 10.033 586 - 4.265 | 852.205 421.209 142.212 110.831 | Office equipment Furniture and fixtures Vehicles Building improvements |
| Total Aset dalam penyelesaian | 7.309.642 13.068 | 76.749 14.455 | (35.341) | 14.884 (14.884) | 7.365.934 12.639 | Total Construction in progress |
| Total biaya perolehan | 7.322.710 | 91.204 | (35.341) | - | 7.378.573 | Total cost |
| Aset hak guna sewa | - | 136.864 | - | - | 136.864 | Right of use of assets |
| Total | 7.322.710 | 228.068 | (35.341) | - | 7.515.437 | Total |
| Kepemilikan langsung Akumulasi penyusutan Bangunan Peralatan kantor Perabot kantor Kendaraan Perbaikan gedung | (134.316) (691.254) (379.123) (131.796) (79.698) | (135.255) (71.032) (13.640) (7.240) (15.120) | 19.444 877 14.777 233 | | (269.571) (742.842) (391.886) (124.259) (94.585) | Direct ownership Accumulated Depreciation Buildings Office equipment Furniture and fixtures Vehicles Building improvements |
| Total akumulasi penyusutan | (1.416.187) | (242.287) | 35.331 | - | (1.623.143) | Total accumulated depreciation |
| Aset hak guna sewa | - | (59.479) | - | - | (59.479) | Right of use of assets |
| Total | (1.416.187) | (301.766) | 35.331 | - | (1.682.622) | Total |
| Nilai Buku bersih | 5.906.523 | | | | 5.832.815 | Net book value |
| | | | | | | |

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal

| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kepemilikan langsung Biaya perolehan/nilai revaluasi | | | | | | Direct ownership Cost/revaluation value |
| Tanah | 3.540.298 2.299.179 | - | - | - | 3.540.298 2.299.179 | Land Buildings |
| Bangunan Peralatan kantor | 2.299.179 | 21.053 | (9.649) | 57.086 | 2.299.179 | Office equipment |
| Perabot kantor | 407.614 | 9.475 | (9.049) | 1.091 | 416.174 | Furniture and fixtures |
| Kendaraan | 185.099 | 6.789 | (35.123) | 1.091 | 156.765 | Vehicles |
| Perbaikan gedung | 79.525 | 20.116 | (884) | 7.842 | 106.599 | Building improvements |
| Total | 7.233.852 | 57.433 36.507 | (47.662) | 66.019 | 7.309.642 | Total |
| Aset dalam penyelesaian | 42.580 | 30.507 | | (66.019) | 13.068 | Construction in progress |
| Total biaya perolehan | 7.276.432 | 93.940 | (47.662) | - | 7.322.710 | Total cost |
| Kepemilikan langsung | | | | | | Direct ownership |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | | | | | | Accumulated Depreciation |
| Bangunan | - | (134.316) | - | - | (134.316) | Buildings |
| Peralatan kantor | (635.593) | (65.305) | 9.644 | - | (691.254) | Office equipment |
| Perabot kantor | (366.237) | (14.861) | 1.975 | - | (379.123) | Furniture and fixtures |
| Kendaraan | (156.554) | (10.350) | 35.108 | - | (131.796) | Vehicles |
| Perbaikan gedung | (72.525) | (8.057) | 884 | - | (79.698) | Building improvements |
| Total akumulasi penyusutan | (1.230.909) | (232.889) | 47.611 | - | (1.416.187) | Total accumulated depreciation |
| Nilai Buku bersih | 6.045.523 | | | | 5.906.523 | Net book value |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN NOTES T Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan As

Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp242.287 dan Rp232.889 (Catatan 32).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020, 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 1 bulan sampai dengan 27 tahun dan dapat diperpanjang. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020, tanah dengan luas sebesar 1.919 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 Rp2.420.260 dan Rp2.508.677 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019. Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungkan.

Persentase tingkat penyelesaian aset dalam penyelesaian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 berkisar antara 15% - 99% (2019: 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The original financial statements included herein are in the

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp242,287 and Rp232,889, respectively (Note 32).

As of December 31, 2020, 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 1 month to 27 years and renewable upon their expiry. As of December 31, 2020, land of 1,919 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 Rp2,420,260 and Rp2,508,677 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 of December 31, 2020 ranges from 15% - 99% (2019: 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 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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:

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Constructions in-progress

Constructions in-progress consist of the following:

| 31 Desember 2020 | Persentase Penyelesaian (tidak diaudit)/ Completion Percentage (unaudited) | Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value | Perkiraan Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion | December 31, 2020 |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Peralatan kantor Perabot kantor Perbaikan gedung | 15%-99% 25%-75% 20%-99% | 10.361 177 2.101 | 2020-2021 2020-2021 2020-2021 | Office equipment Office equipment Building improvements |
| Total | | 12.639 | | Total |

| 31 Desember 2019 | Persentase Penyelesaian (tidak diaudit)/ Completion Percentage (unaudited) | Penyelesaia Nilai Tercatat/ Estimated Tin | Perkiraan Waktu Penyelesaian/ Estimated Time of Completion | December 31, 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Peralatan kantor Perbaikan gedung | 15%-70% 20%-99% | 6.738 6.330 | 2020-2021 2020-2021 | Office equipment Building improvements | | |
| Total | | 13.068 | | Total | | |

Perhitungan laba atas pelepasan aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

Calculations of gains from disposal of fixed assets are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir 31 Desember/Ye December | ear Ended | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Hasil penjualan bersih Nilai buku | 5.690 (10) | 13.927 (51) | Net sales proceed Book value |
| Laba atas pelepasan aset tetap | 5.680 | 13.876 | 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.

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tetap di atas pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, jumlah tercatat bruto dari setiap aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp1.048.189 dan Rp987.049.

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.

The Bank's management believes that there was no impairment indication on the above fixed assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the gross amount of fixed assets which have been fully depreciated and are still being used amounted to Rp1,048,189 and Rp987,049, respectively.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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 Lembaga Pasar Modal Dan 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 2015, maka per tanggal 31 Desember 2018 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 31 Desember 2018.

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 2018 untuk kelompok aset tanah dan bangunan yang dilakukan oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut : PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

13. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

On December 31, 2015, the Bank changed its accounting policy for land and buildings from cost model to revalution 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 2015, therefore on December 31, 2018, the Bank assigned registered independent appraisers to appraise (revaluate) 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 31, 2018.

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 of December 31, 2018 performed by the Bank are as follows :

| | Nilai buku sebelum revaluasi/ Carrying amount before revaluation | Nilai buku setelah revaluasi/Carrying amount after revaluation | Surplus revaluasi/ Revaluation Surplus | |
|----------|---|---|--|-----------|
| Tanah | 3.098.581 | 3.540.298 | 441.717 | Land |
| Bangunan | 2.103.852 | 2.299.179 | 195.327 | Buildings |
| Total | 5.202.433 | 5.839.477 | 637.044 | Total |

Penilaian kembali yang dilakukan atas tanah menghasilkan jumlah kenaikan nilai tercatat sebesar Rp441.717. Kenaikan nilai tanah seluruhnya dicatat sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain".

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi bangunan dicatat sebesar Rp195.327. Kenaikan nilai tanah seluruhnya dicatat sebagai "Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain". The revaluation of land resulted in an increase in the carrying amount of land amounting to Rp441,717. 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 Rp195,327. The increase in the carrying amount of land is recognized as "Other Comprehensive Income".

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 Rp637.044.

Perubahan cadangan revaluasi aset neto setelah pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

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 Rp637,044.

The movements in the asset revaluation reserve net of tax are as follows:

| | Cadangan revaluasi aset, neto setelah pajak/ asset revaluation reverse, net of tax | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Saldo awal Pemindahan surplus aset tetap | 3.696.126 | 3.929.739 | Beginning balance Transfer of revaluation surplus of fixed |
| ke saldo laba | (233.615) | (233.613) | assets to retained earnings |
| Saldo akhir | 3.462.511 | 3.696.126 | Ending balance |

Ketentuan penyusutan fiskal aset tetap setelah penilaian kembali dengan tujuan perpajakan dimulai sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016.

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 | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| — | 2020 | | | 2019 | | | |
| _ | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) Uang muka Piutang sewa Bunga yang masih akan diterima | 137.500 10.877 916 | - 265 | 137.500 10.877 1.181 | 5.897 793 | - | 5.897 793 | Related parties (Note 39) Advances Rent receivables Interest receivables |
| Total pihak berelasi | 149.293 | 265 | 149.558 | 6.690 | - | 6.690 | Total related parties |
| Pihak ketiga Agunan yang diambil alih, setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, masing-masin sebesar Rp5.768 dan Rp5.017 pada tanggal | g | | | | | | Third parties Foreclosed assets, net of allowance for impairment losses of Rp5,768 and Rp5,017 as of December 31,2020 |
| 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 Bunga yang masih akan diterima | 1.567.781 588.147 | - 8.112 | 1.567.781 596.259 | 723.564 537.759 | - 16.128 | 723.564 553.887 | and 2019,respectively Interest receivables Sale of securities |
| Tagihan penjualan surat berharga Tagihan transaksi kartu kredit | 264.761 137.242 | 2.839 | 267.600 137.242 | 868.300 16.032 | 9.746 | 878.046 16.032 | receivable Credit card transaction receivables |
| Aset yang diblokir (Catatan 40) Beban tangguhan Setoran jaminan Beban dibayar di muka Uang muka Piutang sewa Lain-lain | 111.000 25.003 14.524 18.568 13.863 1.683 563.637 | 6.824 - - 23.425 | 111.000 25.003 21.348 18.568 13.863 1.683 587.062 | 111.000 28.741 14.204 73.002 23.760 4.029 140.165 | 6.743 - - 8.448 | 111.000 28.741 20.947 73.002 23.760 4.029 148.613 | Restricted assets (Note 40) Deferred costs Security deposits Prepaid expenses Advances Rent receivables Others |
| Total pihak ketiga | 3.306.209 | 41.200 | 3.347.409 | 2.540.556 | 41.065 | 2.581.621 | Total third parties |
| Total | 3.455.502 | 41.465 | 3.496.967 | 2.547.246 | 41.065 | 2.588.311 | Total |
| = | | | | | | | |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

- Piutang sewa dari pihak berelasi merupakan a. 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 Rekreasindo, 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 dan PT Mega Finance. Jumlah pendapatan sewa yang diperoleh untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp25.870 dan Rp24.582 dan dicatat sebagai bagian dari akun "Pendapatan (Beban) Non-Operasional" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain (Catatan 34).
- Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, agunan yang diambil alih berdasarkan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

14. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

- 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 Rekreasindo, 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 dan PT Mega Finance. The rent income recognized amounted to Rp25,870 and Rp24,582 in 2020 and 2019, 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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, foreclosed assets based on collectibility are as follows:

| 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|----------------|---|--|
| 2020 | 2019 | |
| 911.609 | - | Current |
| 83.194 | 706.459 | Sub standard |
| 556.736 | - | Doubtful |
| 22.010 | 22.122 | Loss |
| 1.573.549 | 728.581 | Ending balance |
| (5.768) | (5.017) | Allowance for impairment losses |
| 1.567.781 | 723.564 | Net |
| | 2020 911.609 83.194 556.736 22.010 1.573.549 (5.768) | 911.609 - 83.194 706.459 556.736 - 22.010 22.122 1.573.549 728.581 (5.768) (5.017) |

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/ <i>Year Ended</i> December 31 | | |
|---|---|-------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Saldo awal Penambahan penyisihan dalam | 5.017 | 1.304 | Beginning balance Additional of provision during |
| tahun berjalan (Catatan 31) | 751 | 3.713 | the year (Note 31) |
| Saldo akhir | 5.768 | 5.017 | Ending balance |

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/DPBI1/PPBI1-2/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 Iaporan No. 00002/2.0017-19/KL/06/0300/1/VIII/2020 tanggal 3 Agustus 2020. Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2020, jumlah yang sudah dibayarkan oleh Bank adalah sebesar Rp137.500.

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:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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/DPBI1/PPBI1-2/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 of December 31, 2020, the amount that has been paid by the Bank is Rp137,500.

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/D | ecember 31 | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | 2020 | | 2019 | | | | |
| | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) Pihak ketiga | 797.260 5.547.552 | 102.819 2.065.861 | 900.079 7.613.413 | 1.140.386 3.368.982 | 151.857 847.184 | 1.292.243 4.216.166 | Related parties (Note 39) Third parties |
| Total | 6.344.812 | 2.168.680 | 8.513.492 | 4.509.368 | 999.041 | 5.508.409 | Total |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

| | 2020 3,18% 0,62% 0,39% 0,39% 0,15% | r 31 | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-----------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | 3,18% | 2,77% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 0,62% | 0,35% | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Australia | 0,39% | 0,50% | Australian Dollar |
| Yuan Cina | 0,39% | 0,50% | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Singapura | 0,15% | 0,15% | Singapore Dollar |
| Poundsterling Inggris | 0,14% | 0,04% | Great Britain Poundsterling |
| Euro Eropa | 0,01% | 0,13% | European Euro |

Giro yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitasfasilitas kredit, bank garansi dan *Letter of Credit* yang diberikan oleh Bank kepada nasabah atau yang diblokir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp10.933 dan Rp2.932.596.

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.

17. TABUNGAN

Tabungan terdiri dari:

Demand deposits that are pledged as collaterals for loans, bank guarantees and Letters of Credit issued by the Bank to customers or blocked were Rp10,933 and Rp2,932,596 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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. SAVING DEPOSITS

Saving deposits consist of:

| | | | 31 Desembe | r/December 31 | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | 2020 | | | 2019 | <u> </u> | |
| | 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 | 26.381 | 6.815.499 | 6.841.880 | 28.091 | 5.692.519 | 5.720.610 | Mega Dana |
| Mega Ultima | 9.798 | 1.535.563 | 1.545.361 | 39.748 | 1.564.193 | 1.603.941 | Mega Ultima |
| Mega Maxi | 4.452 | 1.282.959 | 1.287.411 | 4.258 | 1.272.785 | 1.277.043 | Mega Maxi |
| Mega Perdana | 10 | 1.036.145 | 1.036.155 | 1.109 | 1.007.102 | 1.008.211 | Mega Perdana |
| Mega Peduli | 975 | 615.700 | 616.675 | 411 | 648.633 | 649.044 | Mega Peduli |
| Mega Rencana | 1.529 | 500.821 | 502.350 | 2.138 | 545.040 | 547.178 | Mega Rencana |
| Mega Salary | 29.199 | 62.378 | 91.577 | 21.986 | 44.937 | 66.923 | Mega Salary |
| Tabunganku | 26 | 83.614 | 83.640 | 4 | 89.565 | 89.569 | Tabunganku |
| Mega Absolut | - | 6.022 | 6.022 | - | 7.593 | 7.593 | Mega Absolut |
| Mega Proteksi | - | 157 | 157 | - | 170 | 170 | Mega Proteksi |
| Mega Prestasi | - | 21 | 21 | - | 28 | 28 | Mega Prestasi |
| Mata uang asing: | | | | | | | Foreign currency: |
| Mega Valas | 4.823 | 1.733.683 | 1.738.506 | 3.874 | 1.530.128 | 1.534.002 | Mega Valas |
| Total | 77.193 | 13.672.562 | 13.749.755 | 101.619 | 12.402.693 | 12.504.312 | Total |

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:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31 | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-----------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah | 1,85% | 2,07% | Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Dolar Australia | 0,28% | 0,33% | Australian Dollar |
| Yuan Cina | 0,20% | 0,20% | Chinese Yuan |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 0,19% | 0,17% | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Singapura | 0,14% | 0,14% | Singapore Dollar |
| Dolar New Zealand | 0,05% | 0,11% | New Zealand Dollar |
| Poundsterling Inggris | 0,02% | 0,01% | Great Britain Poundsterling |
| Euro Eropa | - | 0,07% | European Euro |

Tabungan 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 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebesar Rp684.

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.

18. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA

Deposito berjangka terdiri dari:

Saving deposits that are pledged as collaterals for loans, bank guarantees and Letters of Credits issued by the Bank to customers or blocked is Rp684 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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. TIME DEPOSITS

Time deposits consist of:

| | | 31 Desember/L | December 31 | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | 2020 | | | 2019 | | |
| Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Related parties (Note 39) |
| 50.642.904 | 3.815.436 | 54.458.340 | 49.503.108 | 4.313.850 | 53.816.958 | Third parties |
| 51.905.356 | 5.017.699 | 56.923.055 | 50.432.030 | 4.345.423 | 54.777.453 | Total |
| | Rupiah 1.262.452 50.642.904 51.905.356 | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies 1.262.452 1.202.263 50.642.904 3.815.436 | Z020 Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies Total 1.262.452 1.202.263 2.464.715 50.642.904 3.815.436 54.458.340 | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies Total Rupiah 1.262.452 1.202.263 2.464.715 928.922 50.642.904 3.815.436 54.458.340 49.503.108 | 2020 2019 Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies 1.262.452 1.202.263 2.464.715 928.922 31.573 50.642.904 3.815.436 54.458.340 49.503.108 4.313.850 | 2020 2019 Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies Mata uang asing/ Total Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies 1.262.452 1.202.263 2.464.715 928.922 31.573 960.495 50.642.904 3.815.436 54.458.340 49.503.108 4.313.850 53.816.958 |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing sebesar Rp2.777.152 dan Rp729.128.

Deposito berjangka dalam mata uang asing terdiri dari Dolar Amerika Serikat, Dolar Australia, Dolar Singapura, Euro Eropa.

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

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 Rp2,777,152 and Rp729,128 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Time deposits in foreign currencies consist of United States Dollar, Australian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, European Euro.

The weighted average interest rates per annum of time deposits are as follows:

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31

| | Decembe | r 31 | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Mata uang asing | 6,18% | 7,22% | Rupiah Foreign currencies |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 2,60% | 3,03% | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Australia | 1,22% | 1,11% | Australian Dollar |
| Euro Eropa | 0,73% | 0,74% | European Euro |
| Dolar Singapura | 0,52% | 0,18% | Singapore Dollar |

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.

19. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN

Rincian simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

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. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

The details of deposits from other banks are as follows:

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Rupiah Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) Giro Deposito berjangka Pihak ketiga | 2.554 | 1.279 35.000 | Rupiah Related parties (Note 39) Current accounts Time deposits Third parties |
| <i>Call money</i> Deposito berjangka Tabungan Giro | 740.000 629.112 223.296 47.583 | 4.630.000 895.619 172.912 92.732 | Call money Time deposits Saving deposits Current accounts |
| Mata uang asing Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) Giro Pihak ketiga | <u> 1.642.545</u> | <u>5.827.542</u> 376 | Foreign currency Related parties (Note 39) Current accounts Third parties |
| Call money | <u> </u> | 333.180 333.556 | Call money |
| Total | 1.952.203 | 6.161.098 | Total |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 dan PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah.

Suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang tahunan simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

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 and PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah.

The weighted average of interest rate per annum of deposits from other banks are as follows:

| | 31 Desember/Ye | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ <i>Year Ended</i> <i>December 31</i> | | |
|------------------|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | | |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah | |
| Giro | 4,42% | 5,65% | Current accounts | |
| Tabungan | 3,42% | 3,61% | Saving deposits | |
| Deposito | 5,24% | 6,64% | Time deposits | |
| Call Money | 4,48% | 5,82% | Call Money | |
| Valuta Asing | | | Foreign currency | |
| Call money - USD | 0,46% | 1,92% | Call money - USD | |

Klasifikasi jangka waktu simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: The classification of deposits from other banks based on their remaining period to maturity are as follows:

| | | 31 Desember/D | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| | ≤ 1 bulan/ ≤ 1 month | > 1 -3 bulan/ > 1 - 3 months | > 3 bulan - 1 tahun/ > 3 months - 1 year | Total | |
| Rupiah | | | | | Rupiah |
| Pihak ketiga | | | | | Third parties |
| Call money | 740.000 | - | | 740.000 | Call money |
| Deposito berjangka | 611.861 | 11.251 | 6.000 | 629.112 | Time deposits |
| Tabungan | 223.296 | - | - | 223.296 | Saving deposits |
| Giro | 47.583 | - | - | 47.583 | Current accounts |
| | 1.622.740 | 11.251 | 6.000 | 1.639.991 | |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) | | | | | Related parties (Note 39) |
| Giro | 2.554 | - | - | 2.554 | Current accounts |
| Total Rupiah | 1.625.294 | 11.251 | 6.000 | 1.642.545 | Total Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing <u>Pihak ketiga</u> Call money | 309.100 | | | 309.100 | Foreign currency <u>Third parties</u> Call money |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) | | | | | Related parties (Note 39) |
| Giro | 558 | - | - | 558 | Current accounts |
| Total valuta asing | 309.658 | - | | 309.658 | Total foreign currency |
| Total | 1.934.952 | 11.251 | 6.000 | 1.952.203 | Total |
| | | | | | |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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/D | ecember 31, 2019 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | ≤ 1 bulan/ ≤ 1 month | > 1 -3 bulan/ > 1 - 3 months | > 3 bulan - 1 tahun/ > 3 months - 1 year | Total | |
| Rupiah | | | | | Rupiah |
| Pihak ketiga | 4 000 000 | | | 1 000 000 | Third parties |
| Call money | 4.630.000 | - | - | 4.630.000 | Call money |
| Deposito berjangka | 854.069 172.912 | 25.050 | 16.500 | 895.619 172.912 | Time deposits |
| Tabungan | | - | - | | Saving deposits |
| Giro | 92.732 | - | - | 92.732 | Current accounts |
| | 5.749.713 | 25.050 | 16.500 | 5.791.263 | |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) | | | · | | Related parties (Note 39) |
| Deposito berjangka | 35.000 | _ | | 35.000 | Time deposits |
| Giro | 1.279 | - | _ | 1.279 | Current accounts |
| 010 | | | | 1.270 | |
| Total Rupiah | 5.785.992 | 25.050 | 16.500 | 5.827.542 | Total Rupiah |
| Mata uang asing | | | | | Foreign currency |
| Pihak ketiga | | | | | Third parties |
| Call money | 333,180 | - | - | 333,180 | Call money |
| | | | | | |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) | | | | | Related parties (Note 39) |
| Giro | 376 | - | - | 376 | Current accounts |
| Total valuta asing | 333.556 | - | | 333.556 | Total foreign currency |
| ő | | | | | |
| Total | 6.119.548 | 25.050 | 16.500 | 6.161.098 | Total |
| | | | | | |

20. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJI DIBELI KEMBALI

20. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASED AGREEMENT

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

| 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/ Unamortised interest | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pihak ketiga/ Third parties | | | | | | | |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 26 Maret/ | 25 Maret/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 920.000 | March 26, 2020 | March 25, 2021 | 902,198 | (9.862) | 892.336 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 31 Maret/ | 30 Maret/ | | (**** / | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 1.100.000 | March 31, 2020 | March 30, 2021 | 1.092.154 | (12.579) | 1.079.575 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 7 April/ | 6 April/ | | () | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 2.000.000 | April 7, 2020 | April 6, 2021 | 1.950.467 | (24.100) | 1.926.367 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 15 April/ | 14 April/ | | . , | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 500.000 | April 15, 2020 | April 14, 2021 | 520.186 | (6.948) | 513.238 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 21 April/ | 20 April/ | | . , | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 500.000 | April 21, 2020 | April 20, 2021 | 455.684 | (6.441) | 449.243 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 22 April/ | 21 April/ | | . , | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 700.000 | April 22, 2020 | April 21, 2021 | 666.384 | (9.506) | 656.878 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 23 April/ | 21 Januaryt/ | | . , | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 525.000 | April 23, 2020 | January 21, 2021 | 600.878 | (1.562) | 599.316 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 24 April/ | 23 April/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 500.000 | April 24, 2020 | April 23, 2021 | 535.007 | (7.771) | 527.236 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 28 April/ | 27 April/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 550.000 | April 28, 2020 | April 27, 2021 | 571.036 | (8.590) | 562.446 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 29 April/ | 28 April/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 380.000 | April 29, 2020 | April 28, 2021 | 393.803 | (5.975) | 387.828 |
| Bank | Obligasi Pemerintah/ | | 6 Mei/ | 5 Mei/ | | | |
| Indonesia | Government Bonds | 570.000 | May 6, 2020 | May 5, 2021 | 572.057 | (9.199) | 562.858 |
| PT Bank Pan | Obligasi | | 22 Desember/ | 11 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 22, | January 11, | | | |
| | Bonds | 480.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 463.208 | (484) | 462.724 |
| PT Bank Pan | Obligasi | | 22 Desember/ | 12 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 22, | January 12, | | | |
| | Bonds | 810.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 781.748 | (900) | 780.848 |
| PT Bank Pan | Obligasi | | 23 Desember/ | 8 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 23, | January 8, | | | |
| | Bonds | 465.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 488.353 | (358) | 487.995 |
| PT Bank Pan | Obligasi | | 23 Desember/ | 12 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 23, | January 12, | | | |
| | Bonds | 281.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 269.858 | (311) | 269.547 |
| PT Bank Pan | Obligasi | | 23 Desember/ | 11 Januari/ | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 23, | January 11, | | | |
| | Bonds | 481.000 | 2020 | 2021 | 505.318 | (530) | 504.788 |
| | | 10.762.000 | | | 10.768.339 | (105.116) | 10.663.223 |

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20. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJI DIBELI KEMBALI (lanjutan)

20. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASED AGREEMENT (continued)

| 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 |
|-------------------------------|
| |

| Nasabah/ Counterparty | Jenis efek-efek/ Type of securities | Nilai nominal/ Nominal amount | Tanggal dimulai/ Starting date | Tanggal jatuh tempo/ <i>Maturity dat</i> e | Liabilitas pembelian kembali/ Repurchased liabilities | Beban bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised interest | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pihak ketiga/ | | | | | | | |
| Third parties PT Bank Pan | Ohlinnei | | 23 Desember/ | 6 Januari/ | | | |
| | Obligasi | | | | | | |
| Indonesia Tbk | Pemerintah/Government Bonds | 3.330.000 | December 23, 2019 | January 6, 2020 | 2.936.157 | (2.118) | 2,934,039 |
| PT Bank Victoria | Obligasi | 3.330.000 | 27 Desember/ | 3 Januari/ | 2.930.137 | (2.110) | 2.834.038 |
| International Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 27. | January 3, | | | |
| | Bonds | 473.555 | 2019 | 2020 | 400.394 | (112) | 400.282 |
| PT Bank Victoria | Obligasi | 475.000 | 30 Desember/ | 6 Januari/ | 400.394 | (112) | 400.202 |
| International Tbk | Pemerintah/Government | | December 30. | January 6, | | | |
| International TDK | Bonds | 709.440 | 2019 | 2020 | 600.594 | (420) | 600.174 |
| | Bonas | 709.440 | 2019 | 2020 | 600.594 | (420) | 000.174 |
| | | 4.512.995 | | | 3.937.145 | (2.650) | 3.934.495 |

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata tertimbang setahun untuk efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali untuk tahun berakhir pada 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 masing-masing adalah 4,68% dan 6,43%.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

21. PERPAJAKAN

a. Utang pajak penghasilan terdiri dari:

The weighted average of interest rate per annum for securities sold under repurchased agreement for the year ending December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 4.68% and 6.43%, respectively.

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. TAXATION

a. Income tax payable consists of:

| 2020 2019 Pajak penghasilan Pasal 29 19.469 71.439 Total 19.469 71.439 | | 31 Desember/De | 31 Desember/December 31 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Pasal 29 19.469 71.439 | | 2020 | 2019 | | |
| Total 19.469 71.439 | Pajak penghasilan Pasal 29 | 19.469 | 71.439 | | |
| | Total | 19.469 | 71.439 | | |

b. Beban pajak terdiri dari:

b. Tax expense consists of:

| | Tahun yang Berakhi 31 Desember/Ye Decembe | ear Ended | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Pajak kini Pajak tangguhan | 663.140 43.602 | 475.327 30.351 | <i>Current tax</i> Deferred tax |
| Neto | 706.742 | 505.678 | Net |

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- 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.
- Rekonsiliasi antara laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak ke laba kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

21. TAXATION (continued)

- 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, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ <i>Year Ended</i> <i>December 31</i> | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak - Bank | 3.715.053 | 2.508.411 | Accounting income before tax expense - Bank |
| <u>Beda temporer:</u> Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja Kerugian (keuntungan) atas aset | (80.982) | (44.293) | <u>Temporary differences:</u> Post-employment benefits liability Loss (gain) on derivative |
| derivatif - neto Keuntungan atas efek-efek | 3.059 | (10.239) | assets - net Gain on trading |
| yang diperdagangkan - neto Penyusutan aset tetap | (9.545) 11.014 | (3.466) 10.085 | marketable securities - net Depreciation of fixed assets Additional reversal |
| Pemulihan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non-keuangan | (170.361) | (103.842) | for impairment losses on financial assets and non-financial assets |
| Total beda temporer | (246.815) | (151.755) | Total temporary differences |
| Beda tetap: | | | Permanent differences: |
| Jamuan dan representasi Penyusutan aset tetap Sumbangan Kesejahteraan karyawan Lain-lain | 1.347 1.920 2.438 225 16.043 | 8.218 1.799 2.682 479 6.803 | Entertainment and representation Depreciation of fixed assets Donations Fringe benefits Others |
| Total beda tetap | 21.973 | 19.981 | Total permanent differences |
| Laba kena pajak | 3.490.211 | 2.376.637 | Taxable income |
| Beban pajak penghasilan badan Dikurangi: pajak penghasilan | 663.140 | 475.327 | Corporate income tax expense |
| dibayar dimuka | (643.671) | (403.888) | Less: prepayment of income tax |
| Utang pajak penghasilan badan | 19.469 | 71.439 | Corporate income tax payable |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

 Rekonsiliasi antara laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak ke laba kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

Laba kena pajak Perusahaan untuk tahun fiskal 2020 dan 2019 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:

21. TAXATION (continued)

d. The reconciliation between accounting income before tax expense to taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows (continued):

Taxable income of the Bank for fiscal years 2020 and 2019 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:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31 | | |
|--|---|------------------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Laba akuntansi sebelum beban pajak Tarif pajak yang berlaku | 3.715.053 19% | 2.508.411 20% | Accounting income before tax expense Enacted marginal tax rate |
| | 705.860 | 501.682 | |
| Beda tetap dengan tarif 19% | 4.174 | - | Permanent differences at 19% |
| Beda tetap dengan tarif 20% | - | 3.996 | Permanent differences at 20% |
| Pengaruh atas beda temporer | | | Effects of the Company's temporary |
| dengan tarif yang berlaku | (3.292) | - | differences with applicable rate |
| Beban pajak | 706.742 | 505.678 | Tax expense |

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2020, Pemerintah menerbitkan Perpu No.1/2020 ("Peraturan"), tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan untuk Penanganan Pandemi COVID-19 dan/atau Dalam Rangka Menghadapi Ancaman yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional dan/atau Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan dan telah ditetapkan melalui Undang-Undang No.2 Tahun 2020 yang disahkan oleh DPR pada tanggal 16 Mei 2020 dan berlaku sejak 18 Mei 2020. Salah satu klausa dalam peraturan ini adalah pengurangan tarif pajak, yaitu 22% untuk tahun 2020 - 2021 dan 20% untuk tahun 2022 dan seterusnya.

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:

 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.

On March 31, 2020, the Government issued Perpu No.1/2020 ("the Regulations"), on State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability for Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic and/or In the Context of Facing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability and has been determined through Law No.2 of 2020 which authorizedby the House was of Representative on May 16, 2020 and effective since May 18, 2020. One of the clauses in this regulation is a reduction in tax rates, which is 22% for 2020-2021 and 20% for 2022 onwards.

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.

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- 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.
- 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.

Pada tanggal 4 Januari 2021 dan 6 Januari 2020, Bank telah mendapat surat keterangan dari PT Datindo Entrycom, Biro Administrasi Efek, yang menyatakan bahwa Bank telah memenuhi kriteria-kriteria tersebut di atas dan oleh karena itu Bank telah menerapkan penurunan tarif pajak dalam perhitungan pajak penghasilan tahun 2020 dan 2019.

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)

- 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.
 - 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.

On January 4, 2021 and January 6, 2020, the Bank received declaration letter from PT Datindo Entrycom, the Securities Administration Bureau, stating that the Bank has complied with the above mentioned criteria; accordingly, the Bank has applied the tax reduction in its 2020 and 2019 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:

| | | | | | | Dampak perubahan tarif pajak/Effect of the change in tax rates | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance 2020 | Dampak Penerapan PSAK 71/ Impact of Implementation SFAS 71 | (Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ <i>(Charged)</i> <i>Credited to</i> <i>Profit or Loss</i> | Dibebankan ke Ekuitas/ Charged <i>to Equity</i> | (Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss | Dibebankan ke Ekuitas/ Charged to Equity | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance 2020 | |
| Aset pajak tangguhan Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai | 56.511 | | (15.386) | (884) | (2.663) | (163) | 37.415 | Deferred tax assets Post-employee benefits liability Allowance for impairment losses |
| nilai restrukturiasi kredit | 103 | - | - | - | (5) | - | 98 | on loans restructuring |
| Penyusutan aset tetap | 2.084 | - | 2.093 | - | (104) | - | 4.073 | Depreciation of fixed assets |
| Aset pajak Tangguhan - neto | 58.698 | - | (13.293) | (884) | (2.772) | (163) | 41.587 | Deferred tax assets |
| Liabilitas pajak tangguhan Keuntungan atas aset derivatif - neto | (2.048) | | 581 | - | 102 | - | (1.365) | Deferred tax liabilities Gain on derivative assets - net |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

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 (lanjutan):

21. TAXATION (continued)

Dampak perubahan tarif pajak/Effect of the

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 (continued):

| | | | | | change ii | n tax rates | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance 2020 | Dampak Penerapan PSAK 71/ Impact of Implementation SFAS 71 | (Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss | Dibebankan ke Ekuitas/ Charged <i>to Equity</i> | (Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss | Dibebankan ke Ekuitas/ Charged to Equity | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance 2020 | |
| - Keuntungan yang bel | um | | | | · | | | |
| direalisasi atas efek-efek diperdagangkan - neto | 297 | - | (1.813) | - | (15) | - | (1.531) | Unrealized gain from trading securities - net |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangar dan non-keuangan | (77.837) | 59.472 | (32.369) | - | 3.892 | - | (46.842) | Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets |
| Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai atas instrument utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilar | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | | | | | | | Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of debt instruments through comprehensive |
| komprehensif lain | 4.608 | - | - | (213.437) | | (230) | (209.059) | income |
| Revaluasi aset tetap | (41.706) | | - | | 2.085 | - | (39.621) | Fixed assets revaluation |
| Liabilitas pajak Tangguhan - neto | (116.686) | | (33.601) | (213.437) | 6.064 | (230) | (298.418) | Deferred tax liabilities - net |
| Asset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto | (57.988) | 59.472 | (46.894) | (214.321) | 3.292 | (393) | (256.832) | Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net |
| = | | | | | | | | |

| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance 2019 | (Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Laporan Laba Rugi/ (Charged) Credited to Profit or Loss | (Dibebankan) Dikreditkan ke Ekuitas/ Credited to Equity | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance 2019 | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| Aset pajak tangguhan | | | | | Deferred tax assets |
| Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja Cadangan kerugian penurunan | 54.820 | (8.859) | 10.550 | 56.511 | Post-employee benefits liability Allowance for impairment losses |
| nilai restrukturiasi kredit | 103 | - | - | 103 | on loan restructuring |
| Penyusutan aset tetap Kerugian yang belum | 67 | 2.017 | - | 2.084 | Depreciation of fixed assets |
| direalisasi atas efek-efek | | | | | Unrealized loss from available- |
| tersedia untuk dijual | 154.079 | - | (149.471) | 4.608 | for-sale in securities |
| Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek | | | | | Unrealized loss from trading |
| diperdagangkan - neto | 990 | (693) | - | 297 | securities - net |
| Aset pajak tangguhan - neto | 210.059 | (7.535) | (138.921) | 63.603 | Deferred tax assets - net |
| Liabilitas pajak tangguhan Keuntungan atas aset | | | | | Deferred tax liabilities Gain on derivative |
| derivatif - neto Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan | - | (2.048) | - | (2.048) | assets - net Allowance for impairment losses on financial and |
| non-keuangan | (57.069) | (20.768) | _ | (77.837) | non-financial assets |
| Revaluasi aset tetap | (41.706) | (20.700) | - | (41.706) | Fixed assets revaluation |
| Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan - Neto | (98.775) | (22.816) | - | (121.591) | Deferred tax liabilities - Net |
| Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - neto | 111.284 | (30.351) | (138.921) | (57.988) | Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - Net |

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21. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Manajemen Bank berpendapat bahwa seluruh aset pajak tangguhan dapat terpulihkan di tahun-tahun mendatang.

22. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA

Pada tahun 2020, Bank memperoleh pinjaman yang diterima dalam mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat dari PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, dalam rangka pembiayaan fasilitas *Letter of Credit* dan *Trade Finance*. Saldo transaksi tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

21. TAXATION (continued)

The Bank's management believes that the total deferred tax assets can be recovered in future years.

22. FUND BORROWINGS

In 2020, the Bank received fund borrowings denominated in United States Dollar from PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, respectively in order to finance Letters of Credit and Trade Finance facilities. The balances of fund borrowings were as follows:

| 31 Desember/December | 31, | 2020 |
|----------------------|-----|------|
|----------------------|-----|------|

| Tanggal/Date | | | Ekuivalen Rp/ |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Jatuh tempo/ <i>Maturity</i> | rate (%) | amount (US\$) | Equivalent in Rp |
| 22 Januari/January 22, 2021 | 0,5531 | 5.000.000 | 70.250 |
| 25 Januari/January 25, 2021 | 0,5531 | 15.000.000 | 210.750 |
| | | 20.000.000 | 281.000 |
| | Jatuh tempo/ <i>Maturity</i> 22 Januari/ <i>January</i> 22, 2021 | Jatuh tempo/Maturity Interest rate (%) 22 Januari/January 22, 2021 0,5531 | bunga (%)/ Interest Nilai penuh (US\$)/Full amount (US\$) 22 Januari/January 22, 2021 0,5531 5.000.000 25 Januari/January 25, 2021 0,5531 15.000.000 |

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo pinjaman yang diterima diungkapkan pada Catatan 45e. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi dan nilai wajar pinjaman yang diterima diungkapkan pada Catatan 44.

23. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI

Merupakan obligasi subordinasi yang diterbitkan oleh Bank dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

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. SUBORDINATED BONDS

This account represents subordinated bonds issued by the Bank with details as follows:

| Jenis/ <i>Type</i> | Jangka waktu/ <i>Term</i> | Tanggal dimulai/ | Tanggal jatuh tempo/ | Tingkat bunga Tetap pertahun/ <i>Fixed interest</i> rate per annum | Jumlah/ Total |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| Pihak berelasi/ <i>related parties</i> Obligasi Subordinasi I PT Bank Mega Tbk Tahun 2020 | 5 Tahun/Years | 28 Mei/May 28, 2020 | 28 Mei/May 28, 2025 | 9,00% | 50.00 |
| | | | | | 50.0 |

Obligasi subordinasi tersebut dibeli secara *private bilateral* oleh pihak berelasi diungkapkan pada Catatan 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 subordinated bonds were purchased on a private bilateral basis by related parties were disclosed in Note 39.

The issuance of the subordinated bonds is to comply with the provisions of POJK No.14 / POJK.03 / 2017 dated 4 April 2017 concerning the Recovery Plan Report for Systemic Bank.

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24. BEBAN YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR DAN LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

24. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

| - | | 2020 | | | 2019 | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|---------|---------|--|---------|----------------------|
| | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | Rupiah | Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies | Total | |
| Kewajiban pembelian | | | | | | | Obligation on |
| surat berharga | 44.011 | - | 44.011 | 590.377 | 9.464 | 599.841 | securities purchased |
| Kewajiban sewa guna usaha | 41.832 | - | 41.832 | - | - | - | Leased obligations |
| Utang bunga | | | | | | | Interest payables |
| Pihak berelasi | | | | | | | Related parties |
| (Catatan 39) | 3.031 | 145 | 3.176 | 3.022 | 24 | 3.046 | (Note 39) |
| Pihak ketiga | 204.414 | 3.818 | 208.232 | 201.699 | 4.391 | 206.090 | Third parties |
| Setoran jaminan | | | | | | | Security deposits |
| Pihak berelasi | | | | | | | Related parties |
| (Catatan 39) | 7.617 | 500 | 8.117 | 469 | 494 | 963 | (Note 39) |
| Pihak ketiga | 7.063 | 12.595 | 19.658 | 7.129 | 52.575 | 59.704 | Third parties |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar | 1.271 | - | 1.271 | 856 | - | 856 | Accrued expenses |
| Lain-lain | 43.832 | 5.390 | 49.222 | 80.598 | 5.702 | 86.300 | Others |
| Total | 353.071 | 22.448 | 375.519 | 884.150 | 72.650 | 956.800 | 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.

25. MODAL SAHAM

Susunan pemegang saham Bank berdasarkan informasi yang diterima dari PT Datindo Entrycom selaku Biro Administrasi Efek Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

25. SHARE CAPITAL

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 2020/ December 31, 2020 | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Jumlah saham/ Number of shares | Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownership | Jumlah nominal/ Nominal value | Shareholders |
| 4.040.231.622 422.807.744 | 58,02% 6,07% | 2.020.116 211.404 | PT Mega Corpora PT Indolife Pensiontama |
| 2.500.735.840 | 35,91% | 1.250.368 | Public - each below 5% |
| 6.963.775.206 | 100,00% | 3.481.888 | Total |
| | 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 | | |
| Jumlah saham/ Number of shares | Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownership | Jumlah nominal/ Nominal value | Shareholders |
| 4.040.095.822 | 58,02% | 2.020.048 | PT Mega Corpora |
| 2.923.679.384 | 41,98% | 1.461.840 | Public - each below 5% |
| 6.963.775.206 | 100,00% | 3.481.888 | Total |
| | saham/ Number of shares 4.040.231.622 422.807.744 2.500.735.840 6.963.775.206 Jumlah saham/ Number of shares 4.040.095.822 2.923.679.384 | Jumlah saham/ Number of shares Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownership 4.040.231.622 422.807.744 58,02% 6,07% 2.500.735.840 35,91% 6.963.775.206 100,00% 31 Desember 2019/ December 31, 2019 Jumlah saham/ Number of shares Persentase pemilikan/ Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownership 4.040.095.822 58,02% 2.923.679.384 41,98% | December 31, 2020Jumlah saham/ Number of sharesPersentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownershipJumlah nominal/ Nominal value4.040.231.622 422.807.74458,02% 6,07%2.020.116 211.4042.500.735.840 2.500.735.84035,91% 1.250.3681.250.368 3.481.8886.963.775.206100,00% Persentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownershipJumlah nominal/ NumberJumlah saham/ Number of sharesPersentase pemilikan/ Percentage of ownershipJumlah nominal/ Nominal value4.040.095.82258,02% 2.020.0482.020.0482.923.679.38441,98%1.461.840 |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

26. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, akun tambahan modal disetor terdiri dari:

26. ADDITIONAL PAID - UP CAPITAL

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, additional paidup capital consists of :

| | 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019/ December 31, 2020 and 2019 | |
|--|--|--|
| Tambahan Modal disetor | | Additional paid-up capital |
| Penawaran Umum Perdana Tahun 2000 | 78.750 | Initial Public Offering Year 2000 |
| Kapitalisasi tambahan modal disetor | | Capitalization of additional |
| Tahun 2001 | (69.526) | paid-up capital Year 2001 |
| Dividen Saham Tahun 2001 | 35.436 | Stock Dividend Year 2001 |
| Penawaran Umum Terbatas I Tahun 2002 | 109.188 | Limited Public Offering I Year 2002 |
| Dividen Saham Tahun 2005 | 375.716 | Stock Dividend Year 2005 |
| Penawaran Umum Terbatas II Tahun 2006 | 400.109 | Limited Public Offering II Year 2006 |
| Kapitalisasi tambahan modal disetor | | Capitalization of additional paid-up capital |
| Tahun 2009 | (777.890) | Year 2009 |
| Dividen Saham Tahun 2011 | 1.370.959 | Stock Dividend Year 2011 |
| Saham bonus Tahun 2005 | (141.035) | Bonus share Year 2005 |
| Dividen Saham Tahun 2013 | 2.045.014 | Stock Dividend Year 2013 |
| Saham bonus Tahun 2013 | (1.370.880) | Bonus share Year 2013 |
| Beban emisi efek ekuitas | | Stock issuance costs |
| Penawaran Umum Perdana Tahun 2000 | (9.223) | Initial Public Offering Year 2000 |
| Penawaran Umum Terbatas I Tahun 2002 | (1.430) | Limited Public Offering I Year 2002 |
| | | Differences in values of |
| Selisih nilai transaksi kombinasi bisnis | | business combination transaction |
| entitas sepengendali | 3.573 | of entities under common control |
| Total | 2.048.761 | Total |

27. PENGGUNAAN LABA NETO DAN CADANGAN UMUM

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan Bank yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 6 Maret 2020, yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 07, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menetapkan pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp1.001.350 dan juga menetapkan dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp33 untuk memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan Bank yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 28 Februari 2019, yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., No. 03, para pemegang saham setuju untuk menetapkan pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp799.650 dan juga menetapkan dana cadangan umum sebesar Rp46 untuk memenuhi ketentuan Pasal 70 Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas.

Bank telah membentuk cadangan umum dengan jumlah masing-masing sebesar Rp1.576 dan Rp1.543 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, 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

In the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 6, 2020, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 07 by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., the shareholders agreed to declare cash dividends amounting to Rp1,001,350 and also set the general reserves amounting to Rp33 to comply with Article 70 of Limited Liability Company Law.

In the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on February 28, 2019, which was notarized under Notarial Deed No. 03 by Dharma Akhyuzi, S.H., the shareholders agreed to declare cash dividends amounting to Rp799,650 and also set the general reserves amounting to Rp46 to comply with Article 70 of Limited Liability Company Law.

The Bank set-up a general reserves totalling Rp1,576 and Rp1,543 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

28. PENDAPATAN BUNGA

Pendapatan bunga diperoleh dari:

28. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income was derived from the following:

| | Tahun yang Berakh 31 Desember/ <i>Y</i> Decembe | ear Ended | |
|---|---|-----------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 5.836.204 | 5.605.773 | Loans |
| Efek-efek Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | 2.067.166 | 1.806.137 | Securities Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| dan bank lain | 141.383 | 37.384 | and other banks |
| Lain-lain | 1.528 | 4.942 | Others |
| Total | 8.046.281 | 7.454.236 | 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 Rp5.979.115 dan Rp5.648.099 untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019. Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method derived from financial assets classified as amortized cost/loans and receivables amounted to Rp5,979,115 and Rp5,648,099 for the years ended 2020 and 2019, 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 31 Desember/Y Decembe | ear Ended | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | | | Deposits from customers |
| Deposito berjangka | 3.136.156 | 3.015.384 | Time deposits |
| Tabungan | 212.697 | 226.465 | Saving deposits |
| Giro | 220.654 | 141.603 | Current accounts |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 399.592 | 348.061 | Deposits from other banks |
| Obligasi subordinasi | 2.666 | - | Subordinated bonds |
| Beban pembiayaan lainnya | 161.073 | 139.196 | Other financing charges |
| Total | 4.132.838 | 3.870.709 | Total |

Sehubungan dengan liabilitas bank umum yang dijamin oleh Program Penjaminan Pemerintah, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia telah mendirikan, sebuah lembaga independen berdasarkan Undangundang 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.

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.

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29. BEBAN BUNGA (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2008, Presiden Republik Indonesia menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 66 Tahun 2008 tentang besaran nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, nilai simpanan yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu Bank yang semula berdasarkan Undang-undang No. 24 Tahun 2004 ditetapkan maksimum Rp100.000.000 (nilai penuh) diubah menjadi maksimum Rp2.000.000.000 (nilai penuh). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, Bank adalah peserta dari program penjaminan tersebut.

Bank telah melakukan pembayaran premi Program Penjaminan Pemerintah Terhadap Kewajiban Pembayaran Bank Umum masing-masing sebesar Rp161.073 dan Rp139.196 untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019 yang dicatat sebagai beban pembiayaan lainnya.

30. PENDAPATAN PROVISI DAN KOMISI - NETO

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

29. INTEREST EXPENSE (continued)

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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 Rp161,073 and Rp139,196 for the year ended in 2020 and 2019, respectively, which was recorded as other financing charges.

30. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME - NET

| | Tahun yang Berakhir 31 Desember/ <i>Y</i> Decembe | ear Ended | |
|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | | | Commissions from debit and |
| Komisi dari kartu debit dan kartu kredit | 1.195.546 | 1.400.250 | credit cards |
| Penerimaan beban administrasi | 128.555 | 126.079 | Administration fees |
| Komisi dari kredit | 122.184 | 223.750 | Commissions from loan |
| Jasa kustodian dan wali amanat | 55.699 | 64.378 | Custodian service and trusteeship |
| Komisi dari perusahaan asuransi | 36.646 | 46.495 | Commissions from insurance companies |
| Komisi atas jasa | 30.016 | 12.288 | Commissions from services |
| Komisi impor dan ekspor | 19.936 | 17.162 | Commissions on imports and exports |
| Penerimaan dari penalti | 10.724 | 8.797 | Penalty fees |
| Komisi jasa <i>remittance</i> | 8.442 | 11.990 | Remittance fees |
| Jasa safe deposit box | 4.704 | 4.865 | Safe deposit box fees |
| Komisi dari bank garansi | 2.013 | 977 | Commissions from bank guarantees |
| Lain-lain | 3.257 | 5.148 | Others |
| Total | 1.617.722 | 1.922.179 | Total |
| Beban provisi dan komisi | (9.883) | (9.386) | Fees and commissions expense |
| Pendapatan provisi dan komisi - neto | 1.607.839 | 1.912.793 | Fees and commissions income - net |
| | | | |

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 2020 dan 2019 atas:

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31. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS - NET

This account represents additional provision for impairment losses incurred during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ <i>Year Ended</i> <i>December 31</i> | | |
|--|--|---------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Aset keuangan Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11k) Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6) Efek-efek (Catatan 8) Penempatan pada bank lain | 133.148 1.364 771 | 173.220 | <i>Financial assets</i> Loans (Note 11k) Current account with other bank (Note 6) Securities (Note 8) |
| (Catatan 7) Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12) Lainnya | (18.879) (1.671) (629) 114.104 | | Placement with other banks (Note 7) Acceptance receivables (Note 12) Others |
| Aset non-keuangan Agunan yang diambil alih (Catatan 14b) | 751 | 3.713 | <i>Non-financial assets</i> Foreclosed assets (Note 14b) |
| Total | 114.855 | 176.933 | Total |

32. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

Beban umum dan administrasi terdiri dari:

32. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses consist of:

| | Tahun yang Berakh 31 Desember/Y <i>Decembe</i> | ear Ended | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Beban usaha kartu kredit | 531.643 | 761.002 | Credit card business expenses |
| Penyusutan aset tetap (Catatan 13) | 242.287 | 232.889 | Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 13) |
| Outsource | 191.316 | 193.883 | Outsource |
| Komunikasi | 125.966 | 121.124 | Communication |
| Iklan dan promosi (Catatan 39) | 118.334 | 94.961 | Advertising and promotions (Note 39) |
| Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan | 66.101 | 65.949 | Repairs and maintenance |
| Penyusutan aset hak guna sewa | | | |
| (Catatan 13) | 59.479 | - | Depreciation of leased assets (Note 13) |
| Listrik dan air | 57.435 | 59.772 | Electricity and water |
| Pungutan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan | 57.512 | 38.352 | Levies by the Financial Service Authority |
| Transportasi | 48.467 | 55.736 | Transportation |
| Perlengkapan kantor | 33.339 | 28.452 | Office supplies |
| Pajak dan perizinan | 31.022 | 13.516 | Taxes and licenses |
| Sewa | 29.198 | 98.432 | Rent |
| luran ATM Bersama | 14.378 | 18.186 | ATM Bersama contribution |
| Asuransi | 12.404 | 15.890 | Insurance |
| Bank koresponden | 7.075 | 11.293 | Corespondence bank |
| Perjalanan dinas | 5.564 | 16.127 | Travelling |
| Lain-lain | 72.478 | 101.470 | Others |
| Total | 1.703.998 | 1.927.034 | Total |

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33. BEBAN GAJI DAN TUNJANGAN LAINNYA

Beban gaji dan tunjangan lainnya terdiri dari:

33. SALARY EXPENSES AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Salary expenses and other allowances consist of:

| | Tahun yang Berakhi 31 Desember/Yo Decembe | ear Ended | |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Gaji dan upah | 1.053.798 | 1.023.001 | Salaries and wages |
| Tunjangan makan dan transportasi Asuransi | 64.867 | 70.964 | Transportation and meal allowance Insurance |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) | 11.337 | 22.173 | Related parties (Note 39) |
| Pihak ketiga | 56.579 | 62.732 | Third parties |
| Pendidikan dan pelatihan | 29.250 | 47.698 | Education and training |
| Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja | | | Post-employment benefits liability |
| (Catatan 36) | (20.222) | 10.230 | (Note 36) |
| Lain-lain | 73.183 | 73.882 | Others |
| Total | 1.268.792 | 1.310.680 | Total |

Remunerasi yang telah diberikan kepada Manajemen kunci (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/Ye <i>ar Ended December 31, 2020</i> | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---------|--|
| | Jumlah kepala/ Headcount | Remunerasi/ Remuneration | Tunjangan dan fasilitas lainnya/Other allowance and benefits | Total | |
| Manajemen kunci (Catatan 39): Direksi | 7 | 67.569 | 122 | 67.691 | Key management (Notes 39): Board of Directors |
| Dewan Komisaris | 5 | 32.912 | 177 | 33.089 | Board of Commissioners |
| Sub - total manajemen kunci | 12 | 100.481 | 299 | 100.780 | Sub - total key management |
| Komite Audit | 2 | 711 | 29 | 740 | Audit Committee |
| Total | 14 | 101.192 | 328 | 101.520 | Total |

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2019 | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--------|--|
| | Jumlah kepala/ Headcount | Remunerasi/ Remuneration | Tunjangan dan fasilitas lainnya/Other allowance and benefits | Total | |
| Manajemen kunci (Catatan 39): Direksi | 7 | 51.855 | 147 | 52.002 | Key management (Notes 39): Board of Directors |
| Dewan Komisaris | 5 | 26.994 | 164 | 27.158 | Board of Commissioners |
| Sub - total manajemen kunci | 12 | 78.849 | 311 | 79.160 | Sub - total key management |
| Komite Audit | 2 | 665 | 28 | 693 | Audit Committee |
| Total | 14 | 79.514 | 339 | 79.853 | Total |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

34. PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) NON-OPERASIONAL

Akun ini terdiri dari:

34. NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES)

This account consists of:

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31 | | |
|---|---|--------------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Pendapatan non-operasional Beban non-operasional | 39.179 (59.383) | 54.144 (21.827) | Non-operating income Non-operating expenses |
| Total | (20.204) | 32.317 | Total |

35. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

35. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| - | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Komitmen Tagihan Komitmen Pembelian spot dan derivatif yang masih berjalan | 3.709.387 | 3.189.525 | Commitments Commitment Receivables Outstanding spot and derivatives purchased |
| Liabilitas Komitmen SKBDN yang masih berjalan L/C tidak dapat dibatalkan yang masih | - | (134.713) | Commitment Liabilities Outstanding SKBDN |
| berjalan Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 39) Pihak ketiga Penjualan spot dan derivatif | (2.881) (62.562) | (8.828) (101.012) | Outstanding irrevocable L/C Related Parties (Note 39) Third parties Outstanding spot and |
| yang masih berjalan - Total Liabilitas Komitmen - neto | (4.670.006)(1.026.062) | (4.180.959) (1.235.987) | derivatives sold Total Commitment Liabilities - net |
| Kontinjensi Tagihan Kontinjensi Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian | 98.714 | 293.029 | Contingencies Contingent Receivables Interest income on non-performing loans |
| Liabilitas Kontinjensi Bank garansi Pihak berelasi (Catatan 39) Pihak ketiga | (389.181) (279.746) | (142.382) (312.901) | <i>Contingent Liabilities</i> Bank guarantees Related parties (Note 39) Third parties |
| Total Liabilitas Kontinjensi - neto | (570.213) | (162.254) | Total Contingent Liabilities - net |
| Liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi - neto | (1.596.275) | (1.398.241) | Commitments and contingent liabilities - net |

Jumlah fasilitas kredit (*uncommitted*) Bank kepada nasabah yang belum digunakan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp27.917.252 dan Rp29.253.943. The Bank's unused loan facilities (uncommitted) granted to customers as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Rp27,917,252 and Rp29,253,943, respectively.

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36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA-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 11 Januari 2021 dan 22 Januari 2020 untuk tahun 2020 dan 2019. Liabilitas imbalan pasti atas imbalan pasca-kerja (*post-employment benefit*) tersebut dihitung dengan menggunakan metode "*Projected Unit Credit*" dan asumsi-asumsi signifikan sebagai berikut:

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36. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY

The Bank determines obligation for postemployment benefits based on actuarial calculation performed by an independent actuary, Kantor Konsultan Aktuaria V. Agus Basuki, based on its reports dated January 11, 2021 and January 22, 2020 for 2020 and 2019, respectively. Obligation for post-employment benefits are calculated using the "Projected Unit Credit" method with the following significant assumptions:

| | 31 Desember | r/December 31 | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Tingkat diskonto | 6,65% | 7,98% | Discount rate |
| Tingkat kenaikan upah (gaji) per tahun | 5,00% | 5,00% | Annual wages (salary) increase |
| Usia pensiun | 55 tahun/ <i>years</i> | 55 tahun/ <i>years</i> | Pension age |
| | Tabel TMI-3-2011/ | Tabel TMI-3-2011/ | |
| Tingkat kematian | TMI-3-2011 table | TMI-3-2011 table | 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 31 Desember/Ye December | ear Ended | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Beban jasa kini Beban bunga | 25.533 18.658 | 17.240 14.090 | Current service cost Interest expense |
| Keuntungan atas kurtailmen | (64.413) | (21.100) | Curtailment gain |
| Total (Catatan 33) | (20.222) | 10.230 | 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 Berakhi 31 Desember/Yo <i>Decembe</i> | ear Ended | |
|--|--|-----------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Liabilitas pada awal tahun Penambahan (penurunan) tahun | 282.558 | 274.102 | Liability at beginning of year Addition (decrease) during the |
| berjalan (Catatan 33) | (20.222) | 10.230 | year (Note 33) |
| Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan | (60.760) | (54.522) | Payment during the year |
| Jumlah yang diakui di penghasilan | | | Total amount recognized in other |
| komprehensif lainnya | (4.654) | 52.748 | comprehensive income |
| Liabilitas pada akhir tahun | 196.922 | 282.558 | Liability at end of year |

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36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA-KERJA (lanjutan)

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah sebagai berikut:

36. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)

The movements in the present value of liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

| 31 Desember/Ye | ear Ended | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 2020 | 2019 | |
| 282.558 | 274.102 | Balance at beginning of year |
| 25.533 | 17.240 | Current service cost |
| 18.658 | 14.090 | Interest cost |
| (64.413) | (21.100) | Curtailment and settlement |
| (60.760) | (54.522) | Benefit paid |
| | | Actuarial (gains)/losses |
| | | on obligation |
| - | (5.957) | Demographic assumption |
| - | 9.657 | Financial assumption |
| (4.654) | 49.048 | Experienced adjustment |
| 196.922 | 282.558 | Balance at end of year |
| | 31 Desember/Ye December 2020 282.558 25.533 18.658 (64.413) (60.760) | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

Mutasi keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain, bruto pajak tangguhan:

The movements in the balance of actuarial gain (loss) charged to other comprehensive income, gross of deferred tax:

| | Tahun yang Berakhi 31 Desember/Yo Decembe | ear Ended | |
|--|---|-----------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Saldo awal, 1 Januari Keuntungan (kerugian) | (16.274) | 36.474 | Beginning balance, January 1 |
| actuarial yang diakui sebagai penghasilan | | | Actuarial gain (losses) charged to other |
| komprehensif lain | 4.654 | (52.748) | comprehensive income |
| Saldo akhir | (11.620) | (16.274) | Ending balance |

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: 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:

| 31 Desember/December | 31, | 2020 |
|----------------------|-----|------|
|----------------------|-----|------|

Tingkat kenaikan gaji/

Salary increment rate

Penurunan/

Decrease

(1.009)

(10.618)

Kenaikan

Increase

1.103

11.430

| | Tingkat di Discour | | Tingkat ken Salary incre | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Kenaikan/ Increase | Penurunan/ Decrease | Kenaikan/ Increase | Penurunan/ Decrease |
| Dampak pada agregat beban jasa kini Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas | (802) | 894 | 872 | (797) |
| imbalan kerja karyawan | (8.135) | 8.966 | 8.750 | (8.080) |
| | | 31 Desember/Dec | ember 31, 2019 | |

Tingkat diskonto/

Discount rate

Penurunan/

Decrease

335

11.471

Kenaikan

Increase

(977)

(10.481)

Effect on the aggregate current service cost Effect on present value of employee benefits liability

| Effect on the aggregate current |
|---------------------------------|
| service cost |
| Effect on present value of |
| emplovee benefits liability |

Dampak pada agregat

beban jasa kini Dampak pada nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

36. LIABILITAS IMBALAN PASCA-KERJA (lanjutan)

Analisis jatuh tempo yang diharapkan dari imbalan paska-kerja yang tidak terdiskonto pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

36. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted postemployment benefit as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| | 31 Desember/Y Decembe | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Dalam waktu 12 bulan berikutnya Antara 1 dan 2 tahun Antara 2 dan 5 tahun Di atas 5 tahun | 46.376 22.401 91.703 1.728.277 | 78.305 32.495 152.895 3.137.581 | Within the next 12 months Between 1 and 2 years Between 2 and 5 years Beyond 5 years |
| Total | 1.888.757 | 3.401.276 | Total |

Durasi rata-rata tertimbang dari nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan di akhir periode pelaporan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah 17,28 tahun dan 17,06 tahun.

37. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR

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. The weighted average duration of the present value of liabilities for employee benefits at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are 17.28 years and 17.06 years, respectively.

37. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

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 Berakh 31 Desember/ <i>Year En</i> | | |
|---|--|---------------|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Laba tahun berjalan kepada pemegang saham Rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham | 3.008.311 | 2.002.733 | Income for the year attributable to shareholders Weighted average number of |
| biasa yang beredar | 6.963.775.206 | 6.963.775.206 | outstanding common shares |
| Laba per saham dasar (nilai penuh) | 432 | 288 | Basic earnings per share (full amount) |

38. SEGMEN 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.

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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan)

- 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 propinsi 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 propinsi Jawa Tengah.
- Wilayah Surabaya terdiri dari seluruh kantor cabang dan kantor cabang pembantu di propinsi 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:

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

- Jakarta region consists of all branches and subbranches 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:

| | | ue: me | and | ale | ting | ient | segment expenses | ient | rating | me | ting rense) | ent | | ments 2020 |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| | Description | External revenue: Net interest income | Net fees and commissions | Gain on sale of securities - net | Other operating income | Inter-segment revenue | Inter-segment expense | Total segment revenue | Other operating expense | Operating income | Non-operating income (expense) | Reputable segment income before tax | Reportable segment assets Reportable segment | liabilities |
| | Total | 3.913.443 | 1.607.839 | 959.580 | 342.040 | ı | ' | 6.822.902 | (3.087.645) | 3.735.257 | (20.204) | 3.715.053 | 112.202.653 | (93.994.503) |
| | Eliminasi/ Elimination | | | | | (8.544.780) | 8.544.780 | , | | | , | ' | (73.490.408) | 73.490.408 |
| | Total Segmen/ Total Segment | 3.913.443 | 1.607.839 | 959.580 | 342.040 | 8.544.780 | (8.544.780) | 6.822.902 | (3.087.645) | 3.735.257 | (20.204) | 3.715.053 | 185.693.061 | (167.484.911) |
| | Wilayah Banjarmasin/ Banjarmasin Region | (169.093) | 13.103 | 2.289 | 1.910 | 349.528 | (32.543) | 165.194 | (77.915) | 87.279 | 629 | 87.908 | 4.596.408 | (4.508.500) |
| tanggal ber 31, 2020 | Wilayah Makassar/ Makassar Region | (171.960) | 16.121 | 1.310 | 2.140 | 325.169 | (18.705) | 154.075 | (92.264) | 61.811 | 1.781 | 63.592 | 4.562.964 | (4.499.372) |
| Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal Desember/Y <i>ear ended D</i> ecember 31, 2020 | Wilayah Surabaya/ Surabaya Region | (420.264) | 27.180 | 7.795 | 8.794 | 709.535 | (39.940) | 293.100 | (126.339) | 166.761 | 1.225 | 167.986 | 9.336.566 | (9.168.580) |
| Tahun ya 31 Desember/ | Wilayah Semarang/ Semarang Region | 13.406 | 16.318 | 2.055 | 2.456 | 212.876 | (103.919) | 143.192 | (56.755) | 86.437 | 1.341 | 87.778 | 3.918.364 | (3.830.584) |
| | Wilayah Medan/ Region | (297.094) | 16.504 | 2.813 | 2.402 | 491.654 | (22.726) | 193.553 | (102.500) | 91.053 | 581 | 91.634 | 7.167.060 | (7.075.425) |
| | Wilayah Bandung/ Bandung Region | (152.039) | 19.168 | 3.318 | 3.439 | 312.715 | (30.904) | 155.697 | (86.185) | 69.512 | 543 | 70.055 | 4.923.849 | (4.853.793) |
| | Wilayah Jakarta/ Jakarta Region | (1.980.433) | 88.848 | 22.805 | 20.500 | 3.171.309 | (153.969) | 1.169.060 | (302.193) | 866.867 | (1.539) | 865.328 | 48.843.614 | (47.978.285) |
| | Kantor Pusat/ Head Office | ih 7.090.920 | h 1.410.597 | 917.195 | 300.399 | ien 2.971.994 | (8.142.074) | en 4.549.031 | (2.243.494) | 2.305.537 | (24.765) | 2.280.772 | 102.344.236 | (85.570.372) |
| | Keterangan | Pendapatan eksternal: Pendapatan bunga bersih | Provisi dan komisi bersih | Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek - neto | Pendapatan operasional lainnya | Pendapatan antar-segmen | Beban antar-segmen | Total pendapatan segmen | Beban operasional lainnya | Laba operasi | Pendapatan (beban) non-operasional | Total laba segmen sebelum pajak | Aset segmen | Liabilitas segmen |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated) For the Year Then Ended

Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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PT BANK MEGA Tbk

| 5.890.741 (3.414.647) 2.476.094 0pe 32.317 income 2.508.411 income 2.508.411 income | (66.240.663) | 167.044.494 | 4.718.475 | 4.639.149 | 9.540.202 | 3.583.193 | 6.480.734 | 4.600.224 | 43.711.870 | 89.770.647 | Aset segmen |
|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 5.890.741 (3.414.647) 2.476.094 Ope 32.317 income 2.508.411 income | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.890.741 (3.414.647) 2.476.094 Ope 32.317 income | | 2.508.411 | 63.888 | 45.054 | 124.622 | 63.281 | 55.293 | 45.940 | 611.424 | 1.498.909 | Total laba segmen sebelum pajak |
| 5.890.741 (3.414.647) 2.476.094 Ope | | 32.317 | 2.504 | 3.048 | 4.105 | 3.335 | 3.785 | 1.869 | 3.177 | 10.494 | Pendapatan (beban) non-operasional |
| 5,890,741 (3,414,647) | | 2.476.094 | 61.384 | 42.006 | 120.517 | 59.946 | 51.508 | 44.071 | 608.247 | 1.488.415 | Laba operasi |
| 5.890.741 | | (3.414.647) | (85.860) | (109.948) | (132.486) | (88.515) | (120.803) | (93.034) | (320.781) | (2.463.220) | Beban operasional lainnya |
| | | 5.890.741 | 147.244 | 151.954 | 253.003 | 148.461 | 172.311 | 137.105 | 929.028 | 3.951.635 | Total pendapatan segmen |
| inter-segment 2 - expenses | 7.609.262 | (7.609.262) | (43.227) | (25.977) | (51.567) | (107.101) | (30.083) | (32.663) | (184.846) | (7.133.798) | Beban antar-segmen |
| 2) - Inter-segment revenue | (7.609.262) | 7.609.262 | 341.167 | 328.883 | 655.115 | 186.354 | 500.016 | 280.923 | 2.716.517 | 2.600.287 | Pendapatan antar-segmen |
| - 0ther operating 126.040 income | | 126.040 | 727 | 1.372 | 3.794 | 3.167 | 1.299 | 2.976 | 19.775 | 92.930 | Pendapatan operasional lainnya |
| Gain on sale 268.381 of securities - net | | 268.381 | 520 | 200 | 3.414 | 1.653 | 1.013 | 1.942 | 14.046 | 245.593 | Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek - neto |
| - Net fees and 1.912.793 commissions | | 1.912.793 | 15.966 | 19.121 | 29.643 | 19.787 | 18.985 | 19.508 | 98.104 | 1.691.679 | Provisi dan komisi bersih |
| External revenue: 3.583.527 Net interest income | | 3.583.527 | (167.909) | (171.645) | (387.396) | 44.601 | (318.919) | (135.581) | (1.734.568) | 6.454.944 | Pendapatan eksternal: Pendapatan bunga bersih |
| Total Description | Eliminasi/ Elimination | Total Segmen/ Total Seg <i>ment</i> | Wilayah Banjarmasin/ Begion | Wilayah Makassar/ Makassar Region | Wilayah Surabaya/ Surabaya Region | Wilayah Semarang/ Semarang Region | Wilayah Medan/ Region | Wilayah Bandung/ <i>Bandung</i> <i>Region</i> | Wilayah Jakarta/ Jakarta Region | Kantor Pusat/ Head Office | Keterangan |
| | | | | tanggal ber 31, 2019 | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31, 2019 | Tahun y: 31 Desember/ | | | | | 1 |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

38. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

38. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan)

Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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38. SEGMEN 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.

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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. 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:

| | 31 Desembe | khir pada tanggal r/Year Ended er 31, 2020 | |
|--|------------|--|--|
| Jenis | Total | Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%) | Туре |
| Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6): | | | Current accounts with other banks (Note 6): |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo | 100 | 0,00009% | PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah | 3 | 0,00000% | Sulawesi Tengah |
| Total giro pada bank lain | 103 | 0,00009% | Total current accounts with other banks |
| Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11): | | | Loans (Note 11): |
| PT Trans Cibubur Properti | 425.900 | 0,37965% | PT Trans Cibubur Properti |
| PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 | 124.383 | 0,11088% | PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 |
| PT Trans Burger | 9.743 | 0,00868% | PT Trans Burger |
| PT Mega Auto Finance | 9.634 | 0,00859% | PT Mega Auto Finance |
| PT Trans Fashion Indonesia | 8.701 | 0,00776% | PT Trans Fashion Indonesia |
| PT Trans Coffee | 5.000 | 0,00446% | PT Trans Coffee |
| Komisaris dan direksi perusahaan | | | Commissioners and Directors of |
| berelasi diatas Rp1 miliar | 40.201 | 0,03584% | related companies above Rp1 billion |
| Direksi dan karyawan kunci di atas Rp1 miliar | 10.122 | 0,00902% | Directors and key employees above Rp1 billion |
| Lain-lain di bawah Rp1 miliar | 12.383 | 0,01103% | Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total kredit yang diberikan | 646.067 | 0,57591% | Total loans |
| Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12): | | | Acceptance Receivables (Note 12) : |
| PT Trans Retail Indonesia | 625 | 0,0006% | PT Trans Retail Indonesia |
| Total tagihan akseptasi | 625 | 0,0006% | Total acceptance receivables |
| Aset lain-lain (Catatan 14): | | | Other assets (Note 14): |
| PT Trans Properti Indonesia | 137.500 | 0,12255% | PT Trans Properti Indonesia |
| PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 | 3.713 | 0,00331% | PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV7 |
| PT Para Bandung Propertindo | 1.713 | 0,00153% | PT Para Bandung Propertindo |
| Lain-lain di bawah Rp 1 miliar | 6.632 | 0,00590% | Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total Aset lain-lain | 149.558 | 0,13329% | Total Other assets |
| Transaksi surat berharga: | | | Securities transactions: |
| Pembelian | 1.287.495 | 2,54% | Purchase |
| Penjualan | 5.558.957 | 13,63% | Sale |

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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, 2020 | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Jenis | Total | Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%) | Туре |
| Giro (Catatan 16) | 900.079 | 0,96% | Current accounts (Note 16) |
| Tabungan (Catatan 17) | 77.193 | 0,08% | Saving deposits (Note 17) |
| Deposito berjangka (Catatan 18) | 2.464.715 | 2,62% | Time deposits (Note 18) |
| Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 19) | 3.112 | 0,003% | Deposits from other banks (Note 19) |
| Obligasi subordinasi | 50.000 | 0,053% | Subordinated bonds |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24) | 11.293 | 0,012% | Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24) |
| Pendapatan bunga | 53.149 | 0,66% | Interest income |
| Beban bunga | 119.469 | 2,89% | Interest expenses |
| Beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan (Catatan 33): PT Asuransi Umum Mega PT PFI Mega Life Insurance | 10.238 1.099 | 0,81% 0,08% | Employees health insurance expenses (Note 33): PT Asuransi Umum Mega PT PFI Mega Life Insurance |
| Total beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan | 11.337 | 0,89% | Total employees health insurance |
| Beban Iklan: PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Berita Bisnis PT Trans Digital Media PT Trans News Corpora PT Trans Media Sosial | 66.322 8.201 2.424 2.379 2.232 659 | 3,90% 0,48% 0,14% 0,14% 0,13% 0,04% | Advertising expenses: PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Berita Bisnis PT Trans Digital Media PT Trans News Corpora PT Trans Media Sosial |
| Total Beban iklan | 82.217 | 4,83% | Total Advertising expenses |
| Pendapatan sewa (Catatan 14a): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Bank Mega Syariah PT Asuransi Umum Mega PT Mega Capital Sekuritas PT Para Bandung Propertindo Lain-lain di bawah Rp1 miliar | 8.425 4.343 4.008 2.661 1.845 4.588 | 21,50% 11,09% 10,23% 6,79% 4,71% 11,71% | Rent income (Note 14a): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Bank Mega Syariah PT Asuransi Umum MegaInvestama PT Mega Capital Sekuritas PT Para Bandung Propertindo Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total pendapatan sewa | 25.870 | 66,03% | Total rent income |
| Liabilitas komitmen - neto (Catatan 35): PT Trans Retail Indonesia | 2.881 | - | Commitment liabilities - net (Note 35): PT Trans Retail Indonesia |
| Total liabilitas komitmen | 2.881 | - | Total commitment liabilities |
| | | | |

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan) PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

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/Ye <i>ar Ended</i> December 31, 2020 | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Jenis | Total | Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%) | Туре |
| Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto (Catatan 35): PT CT Corp Infrastruktur Indonesia PT Trans Fashion Indonesia PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia | 160.050 82.754 118.720 | | Contingent liabilities - net (Note 35): PT CT Corp Infrastruktur Indonesia PT Trans Fashion Indonesia PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Indonusa Telemedia |
| PT Indonusa Telemedia PT Alfa Retailindo PT Trans News Corpora PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Digital Media Lain-lain di bawah Rp1 miliar | 16.347 4.997 3.261 1.304 1.096 652 | - - - - - | PT Indonusa Telemedia PT Alfa Retailindo PT Trans News Corpora PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Digital Media Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total liabilitas kontinjensi | 389.181 | - | Total contingent liabilities |
| | 31 Desembe | nkhir pada tanggal r/Year Ended er 31, 2019 | |
| Jenis | Total | Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%) | Туре |
| Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6): PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | | Current accounts with other banks (Note 6): PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | 100 | 0,00010% | Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Sulawesi Tengah | 6 | 0,00001% | Sulawesi Tengah |
| Total giro pada bank lain | 106 | 0,00011% | Total current accounts with other banks |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7): PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah | 300.000 | 0,300% | Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks (Note 7): PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah |
| Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Fashion Indonesia | 124.707 24.472 | 0,124% 0,024% | Loans (Note 11): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Fashion Indonesia |
| PT Trans Burger PT Trans Coffee PT Mega Auto Finance | 9.903 4.868 10.074 | 0,010% 0,005% 0,010% | PT Trans Burger PT Trans Coffee PT Mega Auto Finance |
| PT Bank Mega Syariah Direksi dan karyawan kunci di atas Rp1 miliar | 9.694 10.627 | 0,010% | PT Bank Mega Syariah Directors and key employees above Rp1 billion |
| Komisaris dan direksi perusahaan berelasi diatas Rp1 miliar Lain-lain di bawah Rp1 miliar | 65.954 13.661 | 0,065% 0,014% | Commissioners and Directors of related companies above Rp1 billion Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total kredit yang diberikan | 273.960 | 0,273% | Total loans |
| Aset lain-lain (Catatan 14): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 | 2.000 | 0,002% | Other assets (Note 14): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV7 |
| PT Para Bandung Propertindo Lain-lain di bawah Rp 1 miliar | 1.619 3.071 | 0,002% 0,003% | PT Para Bandung Propertindo Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total Aset lain-lain | 6.690 | 0,007% | Total Other assets |

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Rincian transaksi signifikan dengan pihak berelasi, kecuali yang menyangkut rahasia Bank, adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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)

| | 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2019 | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Jenis | Total | Persentase (%)/ Percentage (%) | Туре |
| Giro (Catatan 16) | 1.292.243 | 1,52% | Current accounts (Note 16) |
| Tabungan (Catatan 17) | 101.619 | 0,12% | Saving deposits (Note 17) |
| Deposito berjangka (Catatan 18) | 960.495 | 1,13% | Time deposits (Note 18) |
| Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 19) | 36.655 | 0,043% | Deposits from other banks (Note 19) |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24) | 4.009 | 0,005% | Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24) |
| Pendapatan bunga | 58.526 | 0,79% | Interest income |
| Beban bunga | 113.710 | 2,94% | Interest expenses |
| Beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan (Catatan 33): PT Asuransi Umum Mega | 20.983 | 1,66% | Employees health insurance expenses (Note 33): PT Asuransi Umum Mega |
| PT PFI Mega Life Insurance | 1.190 | 0,09% | PT PFI Mega Life Insurance |
| Total beban asuransi kesehatan karyawan | 22.173 | 1,75% | Total employees health insurance |
| Beban Iklan: PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Media Sosial PT Trans Digital Media PT Trans News Corpora | 59.053 8.213 1.634 1.712 674 | 2,99% 0,42% 0,08% 0,09% 0,03% | Advertising expenses: PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Trans Media Sosial PT Trans Digital Media PT Trans News Corpora |
| Total Beban iklan | 71.286 | 3,61% | Total Advertising expenses |
| Pendapatan sewa (Catatan 14a): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Asuransi Umum Mega PT Mega Capital Sekuritas PT Para Bandung Propertindo PT Bank Mega Syariah Lain-lain di bawah Rp1 miliar | 7.494 3.840 2.807 1.698 5.009 3.734 | 13,84% 7,09% 5,18% 3,14% 9,25% 6,90% | Rent income (Note 14a): PT Duta Visual Nusantara TV 7 PT Asuransi Umum Mega PT Mega Capital Sekuritas PT Para Bandung Propertindo PT Bank Mega Syariah Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total pendapatan sewa | 24.582 | 45,40% | Total rent income |
| Liabilitas komitmen - neto (Catatan 35): PT Trans Retail Indonesia | 8.828 | | Commitment liabilities - net (Note 35): PT Trans Retail Indonesia |
| Total liabilitas komitmen | 8.828 | - | Total commitment liabilities |
| Liabilitas kontinjensi - neto (Catatan 35): PT Trans Fashion Indonesia PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Indonusa Telemedia PT Alfa Retailindo Lain-lain di bawah Rp1 miliar | 100.973 20.851 15.179 4.938 441 | | Contingent liabilities - net (Note 35): PT Trans Fashion Indonesia PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia PT Indonusa Telemedia PT Alfa Retailindo Others - below Rp1 billion |
| Total liabilitas kontinjensi | 142.382 | - | Total contingent liabilities |

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year Ended December 31, 2019

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39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

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:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Persentase dari pendapatan bunga dihitung terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga untuk masing-masing tahun yang bersangkutan.
- 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 bukan 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

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:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- 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.
- Percentages of purchase/sale of securities are computed based on total purchase/sale of marketable securities during the year.

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

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 (dahulu PT Mega Capital Indonesia)
 - 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 (dahulu PT Trans Mahagaya)
 - 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 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 (dahulu PT Asuransi Jiwa Mega Indonesia)
 - PT Perkebunan Indonesia Lestari
 - PT Perkebunan Inti Indonesia
 - PT Vaya Tour
 - PT Trans Digital Media (dahulu PT Agranet Multicitra Siberkom)
 - PT Trans Mart

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- PT Trans Grosir Indonesia
- PT Trans Retail Indonesia (dahulu PT Carrefour Indonesia)
- PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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:

- 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 (formerly PT Mega Capital Indonesia)
 - 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 (formerly PT Trans Mahagaya)
 - 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 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 (formerly PT Asuransi Jiwa Mega Indonesia)
 - PT Perkebunan Indonesia Lestari
 - PT Perkebunan Inti Indonesia
 - PT Vaya Tour
 - PT Trans Digital Media (formerly
 - PT Agranet Multicitra Siberkom)
 - PT Trans Mart
 - PT Trans Grosir Indonesia
 - PT Trans Retail Indonesia (formerly PT Carrefour Indonesia)
 - PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Utara dan Gorontalo

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 Arah Tumata
 - PT Dian Abdi Nusa
 - PT Wahana Kutai Kencana
 - PT Trans Estate
 - PT Trans Studio Balikpapan
 - PT Trans Studio Jakarta
 - PT Trans Studio Manado
 - PT Mega Indah Realty Development
 - PT Rekreasindo Nusantara
 - PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
 - PT Mitra Kalimantan Utama
 - PT Sekata Prima Nusa
 - 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 Treding
 - PT Trans Indo Importir
 - PT Trans Living Indonesia (dahulu PT Transindo Digital Distribusi)
 - PT Transindo Digital Ritel
 - PT Trans Event
 - PT Kutai Agro Lestari
 - PT Trans Kalla Makassar
 - 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 BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 Arah Tumata
 - PT Dian Abdi Nusa
 - PT Wahana Kutai Kencana
 - PT Trans Estate
 - PT Trans Studio Balikpapan
 - PT Trans Studio Jakarta
 - PT Trans Studio Manado
 - PT Mega Indah Realty Development
 - PT Rekreasindo Nusantara
 - PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tengah
 - PT Mitra Kalimantan Utama
 - PT Sekata Prima Nusa
 - 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 Treding
 - PT Trans Indo Importir
 - PT Trans Living Indonesia (formerly PT Transindo Digital Distribusi)
 - PT Transindo Digital Ritel
 - PT Trans Event
 - PT Kutai Agro Lestari
 - PT Trans Kalla Makassar
 - 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 Metro Outlet Indonesia

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• PT Trans Visi Media

PT Trans F&B

PT Trans Retail

• PT Mega Capital Investama

39. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Hubungan kepemilikan/pemegang saham yang sama (lanjutan)

- 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

- 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 dan antara September 2010 sampai dengan April 2011, terjadi juga pembobolan dana Pemkab Batubara sebesar Rp80.000 dengan melibatkan oknum Bank maupun oknum PT Elnusa Tbk dan Pemkab Batubara serta pihak-pihak lainnya. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

- Related due to the same ownership/ shareholders (continued)
 - 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
- 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 and between September 2010 to April 2011, there was also a fraud case of Batubara district government fund amounting to Rp80,000 involving officers of the Bank and also personnel of PT Elnusa Tbk and Batubara district government as well as other parties.

Indonesian language.

PT BANK MEGA TBK PT BAN N ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN NOTES TO THE F

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40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Terhadap kejadian tersebut telah menimbulkan kasus-kasus sebagai berikut :

- 1. PT Elnusa Tbk
 - 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, 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 waiib 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.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The original financial statements included herein are in the

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

The incident has led to the following cases:

- 1. PT Elnusa Tbk
 - a. The Corruption Case

In the criminal corruption case, the Indonesian attorney, based its on investigation indicated that there is a fund corruption occured in Bank, involving the personnel from PT Elnusa Tbk itself. Based on the investigation in the Indonesian District Court, High Court and Court of Cassation, it was proved 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.

40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

- 1. PT Elnusa Tbk (lanjutan)
 - a. Kasus Tindak Pidana Korupsi (lanjutan)

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 R.I. 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.

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 tahap pemeriksaan berjalan dalam di tingkat banding di Pengadilan Tinggi DKI Jakarta.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

- 1. PT Elnusa Tbk (continued)
 - a. The Corruption Case (continued)

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.

b. Civil Case

The Bank had 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 Disctrict 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.

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40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

- 1. PT Elnusa Tbk (lanjutan)
 - b. Kasus Perdata (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 10 Mei 2017, melalui surat nomor 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 dalam Agung putusannya terhadap perkara tipikor menyatakan bahwa para terpidana dinyatakan bersalah telah melakukan perbuatan melanggar hukum berupa tindak pidana korupsi dan karenanya masingmasing pelaku dihukum penjara sesuai dengan tingkat perbuatannya dan pada saat yang bersamaan para terpidana wajib untuk mengembalikan dan membayar ganti rugi/denda kepada Negara cg. 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.

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.

- 2. Pemkab Batubara, Sumatera Utara
 - a. Kasus Tindak Pidana Korupsi

Serupa dengan kasus tindak pidana korupsi PT Elnusa Tbk, Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan ("PPATK") melaporkan indikasi tindak pidana korupsi dana Pemerintah Kabupaten Batu Bara sebesar Rp80.000 dengan modus serupa dengan kasus pembobolan dana PT Elnusa Tbk. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

- 1. PT Elnusa Tbk (continued)
 - b. Civil Case (continued)

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 commiting unlawful action of corruption and because of that, each of the defendants will be sentenced to imprisonment which terms was parralel 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.

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.

- 2. Pemkab Batubara, North Sumatera
 - a. The Corruption Case

Similar to the corruption case of PT Elnusa Tbk, Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center identified that there was an corruption indication of government fund in Batubara district government amounting to Rp80,000, which was similar to the case of embezzlement to PT Elnusa Tbk.

40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

- 2. Pemkab Batubara, Sumatera Utara (lanjutan)
 - a. Kasus Tindak Pidana Korupsi (lanjutan)

Kasus ini telah selesai diproses di Mahkamah Agung R.I. dengan putusan kasasi terakhir dibacakan pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2012 yang artinya terhadap perkara tersebut telah mempunyai kekuatan tetap dan mengikat (final and binding) dan karenanya pihak Kejaksaan segera melaksanakan untuk waiib (eksekusi) terhadap seluruh pelaku (kecuali terhadap Itma Hari Basuki yang masih dalam proses di Pengadilan Tinggi) yang telah dinyatakan bersalah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum berupa tindak pidana korupsi dan/atau Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang terhadap dana Pemkab Batu Bara dan diperintahkan untuk mengembalikan dana yang dikorupsi kepada Pemkab Batubara.

b. Kasus Perdata

Pada awal Februari 2015, pihak Pemkab Batubara telah mengajukan gugatan perdata kepada Bank, dengan alasan Perbuatan Melanggar Hukum atas bobolnya dana Pemkab Batubara sebesar Rp80.000. Terhadap perkara tersebut pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2015, Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan telah membacakan putusannya yang pada intinya menyatakan "Gugatan Penggugat dalam hal ini Pemkab Batubara Tidak Dapat Diterima atau Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard". Terhadap putusan dimaksud, Pemkab Batubara pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2015 telah mengajukan upaya banding ke Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta, dimana dalam putusannya Pengadilan Tinggi DKI telah menguatkan Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan, dan menyatakan gugatan Pemkab Batubara dinyatakan Tidak Dapat Diterima atau Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard.

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40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

- 2. Pemkab Batubara, North Sumatera (continued)
 - a. The Corruption Case (continued)

This case had been completed in Indonesia Supreme Court of Justice. The final Cassation's decision was read on October 23, 2012, which meant that the case had final and legally binding decision. Therefore, the court shall execute all the verdict of the case in which all defendants (except for Itma Hari Basuki who is in the process of high court) have been found guilty of doing unlawful action in the form of corruption and money laundering of Batubara district government's funds. They were obligated by the court to return all the corruption fund to Batubara district aovernment.

b. Civil Case

In the beginning of February 2015, Batubara district government had filed a lawsuit to the Bank, with a reason of unlawful acts on misuse of funds of Batubara district government amounting to Rp80,000. With respect to this case, on October 13, 2015 the judges of South Jakarta District Court has announced the decisions that mainly states "the defendant lawsuit in this case Batubara district government can not be accepted or Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard". Toward this decision, Batubara district government, on October 13, 2015, had submitted an appeal to Jakarta Court. in which the High Court of Jakarta upheld the decision of South Jakarta District Court, and stated that lawsuit of Batubara district government as unacceptable or Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard.

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40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

- 2. Pemkab Batubara, Sumatera Utara (lanjutan)
 - b. Kasus Perdata (lanjutan)

Atas putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta tersebut, Pemkab Batubara telah mengajukan upaya hukum kasasi ke Mahkamah Agung R.I. dengan register nomor 1954 K/PDT/2017. Sesuai dengan surat Pemberitahuan lsi Putusan Mahkamah Agung R.I. yang Bank terima pada Selasa tanggal 10 Juli 2018 dari Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan, Majelis Hakim Mahkamah Agung R.I. yang mengadili perkara tersebut memutuskan, mengadili:

- Menolak permohonan kasasi Pemerintahan Kabupaten BatuBara (Propinsi Sumatera Utara selaku Pemohon Kasasi/Pembanding);
- Menghukum Pemohon Kasasi/ Pembanding untuk membayar biaya perkara dalam semua tingkat pengadilan dan dalam tingkat kasasi ini sejumlah Rp500.000 (lima ratus ribu rupiah).

Dokumen salinan putusan kasasi atas perkara tersebut telah kami terima pada tanggal 8 Agustus 2018. Dengan ditolaknya permohonan kasasi tersebut maka perkara tersebut sudah *inkracht van gewijsde* atau *final and binding*.

Dari kedua kasus tindak pidana korupsi tersebut, baik Mahkamah Agung R.I. dalam kasus PT Elnusa Tbk maupun dalam kasus Pemkab BatuBara, tidak menyebutkan Bank bertanggung jawab untuk mengembalikan baik dana PT Elnusa Tbk maupun Pemkab Batubara yang dibobol oleh pelaku yang telah dihukum tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan kasus-kasus di atas, Bank memenuhi permintaan dari Bank Indonesia antara lain untuk membentuk dana cadangan dalam escrow account sebesar Rp191.000 sampai kedua sengketa tersebut diselesaikan dan berkekuatan hukum tetap.

Bank telah memenuhi permintaan Bank Indonesia dan, setelah berkomunikasi dengan Bank Indonesia, memblokir penggunaan beberapa Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia di Bank Indonesia sebesar Rp191.000. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

- 2. Pemkab Batubara, North Sumatera (continued)
 - b. Civil Case (continued)

Based on the decision of the Jakarta High Court, the Batubara district government has filed a cassation appeal with register number 1954 K/PDT/2017. In accordance with the Notification Letter of the Decision of the Republic of Indonesia's Supreme Court which the Bank received on Tuesday, July 10, 2018, which was obtained from the South Jakarta District Court, the Panel of Judges of the Republic of Indonesia's Supreme Court who judged the case decided, adjudicating:

- Reject the cassation request of Batubara district government (North Sumatra Province as the Applicant for cassation/the Appellant);
- Punish the Applicant of Republic of Indonesia's cassation/the Appellant to pay court fees at all levels of the court and for this appeal amounting to Rp500,000 (five hundred thousand rupiah).

The copy of the decision in regards to this case has been obtained by the Bank on August 8, 2018. Rejection of the cassation appeal resulted that the case has been inkracht van gewijsde or legally binding.

From these two corruption cases, the Indonesia Supreme Court, in the case of PT Elnusa Tbk and as well as in the case of Batubara district government, did not mention the Bank to be held responsible for returning the funds to PT Elnusa Tbk and Batubara district government's which were compromised by the defendant who have been convicted.

In relation to the cases above, the Bank has received a request from Bank Indonesia to, among others, create an escrow account amounting to Rp191,000 until the disputes are settled and legally binding.

The Bank has complied with Bank Indonesia's request and, after communication, Bank Indonesia blocked the use of certain Bank Indonesia Deposits Certificate amounting to Rp191,000.

40. MASALAH HUKUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan hasil putusan pengadilan pada dua kasus Tipikor di atas, Bank berkeyakinan bahwa, berdasarkan yurisprudensi dari kasus-kasus serupa, tuntutan perdata terhadap Bank tidak berdasar, sehingga kerugian yang mesti ditanggung oleh Bank yang belum dapat ditentukan pada saat ini tidak akan memiliki dampak yang pervasif terhadap hasil operasi, posisi keuangan atau likuiditas Bank.

Melalui surat tanggal 21 Maret 2019, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan telah menyetujui pencairan Dana (pembukaan blokir) *Escrow Account* yang dibentuk terkait dengan kasus (melawan) Pemkab Batubara sebesar Rp80.000, dikarenakan kasus Pemkab Batubara sudah selesai atau *In Kracht van Gewijsde* dan Bank dinyatakan memenangkan kasus di atas baik perdata maupun tipikor. Dengan demikian, jumlah aset yang dibatasi penggunaannya berkurang menjadi Rp111.000 (Catatan 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: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

40. LEGAL MATTERS (continued)

With respects to the court's decision of those criminal corruption cases above, the Bank believed, that on the basis of jusrisprudences of the similar case, such claim on the civil case will have no basis and therefore will not result to a significant impact on the operations, financials or liquidity of the Bank.

Through a letter dated March 21, 2019, the Financial Services Authority has approved the disbursement of the Escrow Account Fund (unblocking) that was formed in connection with the case (against) of Batubara District Government amounting of Rp80,000, because the Batubara District Government case has been completed or In Kracht van Gewijsde and the Bank have won the above cases both civil and corruption. Thus, the restricted assets reduced to Rp 111,000 (Note 14).

41. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

a. Monetary asset (before deducting the allowance for impairment losses) and liability position denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| - | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Aset | | | Assets |
| Kas (Catatan 4) | 172.454 | 135.052 | Cash (Note 4) |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | | | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia |
| (Catatan 5) | 365.300 | 584.453 | (Note 5) |
| | | | Current accounts with other |
| Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6) | 549.676 | 279.962 | banks (Note 6) |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | | | Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| dan bank lain (Catatan 7) | 985.608 | 887.092 | and other banks (Note 7) |
| Efek-efek (Catatan 8) | 162.340 | 368.700 | Securities (Note 8) |
| Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 10) | 110.860 | 74.969 | Derivatives receivable (Note 10) |
| Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11) | 7.370.998 | 5.907.944 | Loans (Note 11) |
| Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12) | 205.822 | 395.300 | Acceptance receivable (Note 12) |
| Aset lain-lain (Catatan 14) | 41.465 | 41.065 | Other assets (Note 14) |
| Total | 9.964.523 | 8.674.537 | Total |
| Liabilitas | | | Liabilities |
| Liabilitas segera | 24.349 | 4.149 | Obligations due immediately |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | | | Deposit from customers |
| (Catatan 16, 17 dan 18) | 8.924.885 | 6.878.466 | (Notes 16, 17 and 18) |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | | | Deposits from other banks |
| (Čatatan 19) | 309.658 | 333.556 | (Note 19) |
| Liabilitas derivatif (Catatan 10) | 47.150 | 37.469 | Derivatives payable (Note 10) |
| Utang akseptasi (Catatan 12) | 205.822 | 395.300 | Acceptance payable (Note 12) |
| Beban yang masih harus | | | |
| dibayar dan liabilitas | | | Accrued expenses |
| lain-lain (Catatan 24) | 22.448 | 72.650 | and other liabilities (Note 24) |
| Pinjaman diterima (Catatan 22) | 281.000 | - | Fund borrowings (Note 22) |
| Total | 9.815.312 | 7.721.590 | Total |
| Posisi aset - neto | 149.211 | 952.947 | Asset position - net |
| = | | | |

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41. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA **UANG ASING (lanjutan)**

Posisi Devisa Neto ("PDN") Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

The Bank's Net Open Position ("NOP") was as follows:

41. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN

FOREIGN CURRENCY (continued)

| | | 31 Desem | ber/December 31, | 2020 | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| _ | Mata uang (dalam nila Foreign cu (in full ar | i penuĥ)/ rrencies | Ekuivalen | Rupiah/ <i>Equivalent</i> | in Rupiah | |
| _ | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position | |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat Yen Jepang Dolar Singapura Euro Eropa Dolar Hong Kong Dolar Selandia Baru Poundsterling Inggris Yuan China Franc Swiss Dolar Australia | 919.596.904 683.233.100 12.122.048 9.477.712 1.931.384 260.487 3.572.202 1.104.050 156.806 18.936.852 | 921.244.239 679.071.632 12.780.868 9.399.122 1.938.287 146.986 3.877.126 2.861.385 42.311 19.145.693 | 12.920.337 92.896 128.569 163.343 3.500 2.628 67.916 2.374 2.493 203.618 13.587.674 | 12.943.482 92.330 135.556 161.989 3.513 1.483 73.714 6.153 673 205.863 13.624.756 | 23.145 566 6.987 1.354 13 1.145 5.798 3.779 1.820 2.245 46.852 | United States Dollar Japanese Yen Singapore Dollar European Euro Hong Kong Dollar New Zealand Dollar Great Britain Poundsterling Chinese Yuan Swiss Franc Australian Dollar |
| Total Modal Tier I dan Tier II bulan Desember 2020, setelah dikurangi dengan modal pengurang | | | | | 18.037.950 | Total Tier I and Tier II Capital of December 2020 net of capital deduction |
| Rasio PDN | | | | | 0,26% | NOP Ratio |

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

| | Mata uan (dalam nila Foreign cu (in full au | iĭ penuĥ)/ <i>irrencies</i> | Ekuivalen I | Rupiah/ <i>Equivalen</i> | t in Rupiah | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ Liabilities | Aset/ Assets | Liabilitas/ <i>Liabiliti</i> es | Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position | |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat Yen Jepang Dolar Singapura Euro Eropa Dolar Hong Kong Dolar Selandia Baru Poundsterling Inggris Yuan China Franc Swiss Dolar Australia | 658.938.682 1.175.793.283 12.051.956 9.405.738 1.706.212 252.533 2.435.883 3.665.425 148.353 31.221.288 | 762.368.990 1.167.885.620 12.123.638 8.771.178 1.948.462 244.262 2.161.231 3.282.392 71.177 29.902.419 | 9.147.716 150.278 124.317 146.453 3.042 2.357 44.426 7.310 2.127 303.639 9.931.665 | 10.583.587 149.267 125.056 136.572 3.474 2.280 39.417 6.546 1.020 290.813 11.338.032 | 1.435.871 1.011 739 9.881 432 77 5.009 764 1.107 12.826 1.467.717 | United States Dollar Japanese Yen Singapore Dollar European Euro Hong Kong Dollar New Zealand Dollar Great Britain Poundsterling Chinese Yuan Swiss Franc Australian Dollar |
| Total Modal Tier I dan Tier II bulan Desember 2019, setelah dikurangi dengan modal pengurang | 1 | | | | 14.684.721 | Total Tier I and Tier II Capital of December 2019 net of capital deduction |
| Rasio PDN | | | | | 9,99% | 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 2020 dan 2019 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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is in compliance with BI regulations.

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:

- Mewakili kepentingan pemegang obligasi baik di dalam dan di luar pengadilan dalam melakukan tindakan hukum yang berkaitan dengan kepentingan pemegang obligasi;
- 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;
- 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 2020, Bank bertindak sebagai Wali Amanat atas 114 emisi obligasi, 156 emisi *Medium-Term Notes* dan 24 emisi sukuk sedangkan pada tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2019, Bank bertindak sebagai Wali Amanat atas 107 emisi obligasi, 177 emisi *Medium-Term Notes* dan 17 emisi sukuk. Jumlah nilai obligasi yang diterbitkan adalah sebesar Rp115.950.585 dan USD25.000 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2020 dan sebesar Rp126.275.512 dan USD65.000 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2019.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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, 2020, the Bank acted as Trustee for 107 bonds issuance, 177 Medium-Term Notes Issuance and 17 sukuk Issuance while for the year ended December 31, 2019, the Bank acted as Trustee for 107 bonds issuance, 177 Medium-Term Notes Issuance and 17 sukuk. The total value of the bonds issued amounted to Rp115,950,585 and USD25,000 up to December 31, 2020 and Rp126,275,512 and USD65,000 up to December 31, 2019.

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.

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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 2020 dan 2019, nilai portofolio dalam administrasi kustodian Bank masing-masing sebesar Rp59.919.192 dan Rp70.605.950.

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 2020 dan 2019, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the value of the portfolio under administration of the Bank's custodian amounted to Rp59,919,192 and Rp70,605,950, 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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after this date.

| | | 31 Desember/Dece | mber 31 | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | 202 | 0 | 2019 | | |
| | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | Nilai wajar/ Fair value | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | Nilai wajar/ Fair value | |
| Aset Keuangan Kas | 969.421 | 969.421 | 1.123.163 | 1.123.163 | Financial Assets Cash |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ diperdagangkan | | | | | Fair value through profit or loss/ trading |
| Efek-efek | 943.308 | 943.308 | 524.088 | 524.088 | Securities |
| Tagihan derivatif | 110.860 | 110.860 | 74.969 | 74.969 | Derivative receivable |
| | 1.054.168 | 1.054.168 | 599.057 | 599.057 | |

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 2020 dan 2019, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini. (lanjutan)

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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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after this date. (continued)

| | | 31 Desember/Dece | mber 31 | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| - | 202 | 0 | 2019 | | |
| - | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | Nilai wajar/ <i>Fair valu</i> e | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | Nilai wajar/ Fair value | |
| Aset Keuangan (lanjutan) Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo | | | | | Financial Assets (continued |
| Efek-efek Nilai wajar melalui penghasilan Komprehensif lain/tersedia untuk dijual | - | - | 3.196.981 | 3.223.957 | Fair value through other comprehensive income/ available-for-sale |
| Efek-efek Biaya perolehan yang | 26.621.021 | 26.621.021 | 17.410.733 | 17.410.733 | Securities |
| diamortisasi/pinjaman dan piutang | | | | | Amortized cost/loans and receivables |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 2.191.077 | 2.191.077 | 4.258.626 | 4.258.626 | Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with |
| Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank | 593.676 | 593.676 | 299.624 | 299.624 | other banks Placements with Bank |
| Indonesia dan bank lain Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan | 3.934.751 | 3.934.751 | 8.036.685 | 8.036.685 | Indonesia and other banks Securities purchased under |
| janji dijual kembali | 18.820.544 | 18.820.544 | 3.961.541 | 3.961.541 | agreement to resell |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 48.027.075 | 47.079.832 | 52.734.828 | 51.921.387 | Loans |
| Tagihan akseptasi Aset lain-lain - neto ^{*)} | 661.138 1.009.948 | 661.138 1.009.948 | 687.759 1.574.599 | 687.759 1.574.599 | Acceptances receivable Other assets - net*) |
| - | 75.238.209 | 74.290.966 | 71.553.662 | 70.740.221 | |
| Total | 103.882.819 | 102.935.576 | 93.883.596 | 93.097.131 | Total |
| Liabilitas Keuangan Nilai wajar melalui Iaba rugi Liabilitas derivatif | 47.150 | 47.150 | 37,469 | 37.469 | Financial Liabilities Fair value through profit or loss Derivatives payable |
| Diukur pada biaya | | | | | Measured at |
| perolehan diamortisasi | | | | | amortized cost |
| Liabilitas segera Simpanan nasabah | 304.097 | 304.097 | 282.613 | 282.613 | Obligations due immediately Deposits from customers |
| Giro | 8.513.492 | 8.513.492 | 5.508.409 | 5.508.409 | Current accounts |
| Tabungan | 13.749.755 | 13.749.755 | 12.504.312 | 12.504.312 | Savings deposits |
| Deposito berjangka | 56.923.055 | 56.923.055 | 54.777.453 | 54.777.453 | Time deposits |
| Simpanan dari bank lain Call money | 1.049.100 | 1.049.100 | 1 062 100 | 4.963.180 | Deposits from other banks Call money |
| Giro | 1.049.100 | 1.049.100 50.695 | 4.963.180 94.387 | 4.963.180 94.387 | Call money Current accounts |
| Tabungan | 223.296 | 223.296 | 94.387 172.912 | 94.387 172.912 | Savings deposits |
| Deposito berjangka | 629.112 | 629.112 | 930.619 | 930.619 | Time deposits |
| Utang akseptasi | 661.786 | 661.786 | 687.759 | 687.759 | Acceptances payable |
| Pinjaman yang diterima | 281.000 | 281.000 | - | - | Fund Borrowings |
| Obligasi subordinasi - neto | 50.000 | 50.000 | - | - | Subordinated bonds - net |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali | 10.663.223 | 10.663.223 | 3.934.495 | 3.934.495 | Securities sold under repurchased agreements |
| Beban yang masih harus | 10.003.223 | 10.003.223 | 3.934.493 | 5.854.485 | repurchased agreements |
| dibayar dan liabilitas | 283.194 | 283.194 | 869.644 | 869.644 | Accrued expenses and other liabilities ^{**)} |
| | 93.381.805 | 93.381.805 | 84.725.783 | 84.725.783 | |
| - Total | 93.428.955 | 93.428.955 | 84.763.252 | 84.763.252 | Total |
| | | 55.420.555 | | 04.700.202 | i otar |

*) 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.

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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: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 Banked according to the fair value hierarchy:

| | | 31 Desember/Dece | mber 31, 2020 | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | Nilai wajar/ <i>Fair valu</i> e | | |
| | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying 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 Tagihan derivatif | 943.308 110.860 | 943.308 | - 110.860 | | Assets measured at fair value Securities at fair value through profit and loss Derivative receivable |
| Efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain | 26.621.021 | 26.621.021 | - | - | Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income |
| Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar | 27.675.189 | 27.564.329 | 110.860 | | Total assets measured at fair value |
| Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan Kredit yang diberikan Agunan yang diambil alih Aset tetap | 48.027.075 1.567.781 5.569.906 | - - - | 46.878.191 | 201.641 1.567.781 5.569.906 | Assets for which fair value are disclosed Loans Foreclosed assets Fixed Assets |
| Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan | 55.164.762 | - | 46.878.191 | 7.339.328 | Total assets for which fair value are disclosed |
| Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar Liabilitas derivatif | 47.150 | | 47.150 | | <i>Liabilities measured at fair value</i> Derivative payable |
| Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar | 47.150 | <u> </u> | 47.150 | - | Total liabilities measured at fair value |

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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)

44. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The table below show the assets and liabilities measured at fair value Banked according to the fair value hierarchy: (continued)

| | | 31 Desember/Dece | mber 31, 2019 | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | l | Nilai wajar/ <i>Fair valu</i> e | | |
| | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | Tingkat/ Level 1 | Tingkat/ Level 2 | Tingkat/ Level 3 | |
| Aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar Efek-efek yang | | | | | Assets measured at fair value |
| diperdagangkan Tagihan derivatif Efek-efek tersedia | 524.088 74.969 | 524.088 | 74.969 | - | Trading securities Derivative receivable Available-for-sale |
| untuk dijual | 17.410.733 | 17.410.733 | - | - | securities |
| Total aset yang diukur pada nilai wajar | 18.009.790 | 17.934.821 | 74.969 | | Total assets measured at fair value |
| Aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan | | | | | Assets for which fair value are disclosed |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 52.734.828 | - | 51.605.746 | 315.641 | Loans |
| Agunan yang diambil alih Aset tetap Efek-efek dimiliki | 723.564 5.705.161 | - | - | 723.564 5.705.161 | Foreclosed assets Fixed Assets Held- to-maturity |
| hingga jatuh tempo | 3.196.981 | 3.196.961 | - | - | securities |
| Total aset yang nilai wajarnya diungkapkan | 62.360.534 | 3.196.961 | 51.605.746 | 6.744.366 | Total assets for which fair value are disclosed |
| Liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar Liabilitas derivatif | 37.469 | _ | 37.469 | - | Liabilities measured at fair value Derivative payable |
| Total liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar | 37.469 | | 37.469 | | 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.

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 aktivitasnya. dengan cakupan Guna menyempurnakan pelaksanaan manajemen risiko, Bank selalu mengembangkan tools metodologi digunakan, dan/atau yang mengevaluasi dan memperbaiki setiap

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. 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,

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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 8 (delapan) Unit Kerja pendukung Direktorat Risiko, yaitu:

- 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

Manajemen telah membentuk komite-komite yang membantu Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dalam manajemen risiko, yaitu:

- Komite Pemantau Risiko
- Komite Audit
- Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi
- Komite Manajemen Risiko
- Komite Produk
- Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan
- Komite Teknologi Informasi
- Komite Aset dan Liabilitas ("ALCO")
- Komite Sumber Daya Manusia
- Komite Manajemen Krisis

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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 8 (eight) Units under Risk Directorate:

- 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

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
- Product Committee
- Credit Policy Committee
 - Information Technology Committee
 - Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO")
 - Human Resources Committee
 - Crisis Management Committee

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 National Credit Review, Restructure & Control, Unit Kerja National Credit Appraisal, Unit Kerja Compliance & Good Corporate Governance, Unit Kerja Banking Fraud, Unit Kerja Anti PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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, 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,

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Money Laundering, Unit Kerja Corporate Legal, Unit Kerja Customer Experience & Customer Care, Unit Kerja Operations Control (sub unit Network 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 2020 antara lain sebagai berikut:

- Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Stratejik
- 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)
- Perubahan Pertama Kebijakan Perhitungan BMPK untuk Transaksi Derivatif
- Komite Manajemen Risiko
- Komite Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi
- Komite Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank Mega
- Kebijakan dan Prosedur Operasional Control Self Assessment
- Pedoman Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Operasional berdasarkan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar (PID)
- Kebijakan Stress Test
- Pedoman Kerja ATMR Pasar
- Pedoman penyusunan Profil Risiko
- Kebijakan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit dan Penyediaan Dana Besar Bagi Bank Umum
- Ketentuan Penggunaan Batas Wewenang Memutus Kredit Pejabat Bank Mega
- Kewenangan Pejabat di Bidang Perkreditan

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Operations Control Unit (Network Operational 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 2020 are as follows:

- 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 Calculation 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)
- First Amendment of BMPK Calculation Policy for Derivative Transactions
- Risk Management Committee
- Integrated Risk Management Committee
- Credit Policy Committee of Bank Mega
- Policy and Operational Procedures for Control Self Assessment
- 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
- Maximum Lending Limit Policy and Provision of Large Fund for Commercial Bank
- Limit Authority on Credit Approval Usage
 Policy
- Authority of Credit Officers

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Beberapa kebijakan internal yang terkait manajemen risiko yang ditinjau atau diterbitkan Bank sampai dengan 2020 antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- Kebijakan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) sesuai Profil Risiko
- Kebijakan Manajemen Permodalan Terintegrasi
- Pedoman Penyusunan Profil Risiko Terintegrasi
- 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
- Kebijakan Penggunaan Scoring Process Kartu Kredit
- Penetapan Cut Off Behavior Scores dalam Kartu Kredit
- Kebijakan *Risk Tolerance,* Wewenang Deviasi pada Proses Pemberian Kartu Kredit Bank Mega
- Kebijakan Persyaratan, Proses dan Persetujuan Aplikasi Kartu Kredit Konsumer dan Bisnis
- Kebijakan Persyaratan dan Proses Aplikasi Kartu Kredit Konsumer
- Kebijakan Persyaratan dan Proses Aplikasi Kartu Kredit Bisnis
- Kebijakan Persetujuan Kartu Kredit Konsumer & Bisnis
- Kebijakan Pagu Kredit dan Personal Loan Karyawan Bank Mega
- Kebijakan Pemberian Kartu Kredit Bank Mega atas Dasar Jaminan Simpanan Tabungan dan/atau Deposito Berjangka
- Buku Pedoman Penetapan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan Bank
- Kebijakan Hapus Buku & Hapus Tagih Kredit
- Kebijakan Penyelamatan dan Penyelesaian Kredit Bermasalah
- Restrukturisasi Kredit
- Kebijakan Komite dan Restrukturisasi Kredit
- Mekanisme *Tools Trigger and Action* untuk *Risk Limit* Kredit

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2020 are as follows: (continued)

- Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in accordance Risk Profile Policy
- Integrated Capital Management Policy
- Guidelines for Compilation of Integrated
 Risk Profiles
- Mega Corpora Intra-Bank 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 Committe
- Credit Card Scoring Process Policy
- Determination of Cut Off Behavior Scores
 in Credit Cards
- Risk Tolerance Policy and Deviation Authority in The Process of Granting Bank Mega Credit Card
- Requirements, Process and Approval of Personal Loan (Mega Cash Line) Policy
- Requirements and Processes for Consumer Credit Card Applications Policy
- Requirements and Processes for Business Credit Card Applications Policy
- Consumer and Business Credit Card
 Approval Policy
- Credit Card and Personal Loan Limit Policy for Bank Mega's Employee
- Credit Card Policy for Saving Account
 or/and Timed Deposit Collateral
- Financial Asset Impairment Policy
- Credit Policy on Write-Off & Hair Cut
- Recovery and Settlement of Non-Performing Loan Policy
- Credit Restructuring
- Credit Committee and Restructuring Policy
- Trigger and Action Tools Mechanisms for Credit Risk Limit

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

b. Kerangka Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Beberapa kebijakan internal yang terkait manajemen risiko yang ditinjau atau diterbitkan Bank sampai dengan 2020 antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- Kebijakan Segmentasi Kredit
- Pedoman Program Anti Pencucian Uang (APU) Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (PPT)
- 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)
- Pedoman Kerja Credit Risk Management (CRMG)
- Ketentuan Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA)
- Penunjukkan Directorate Operational Risk Management (DORM)
- 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)
- Pedoman Kerja Credit Risk Management (CRMG)
- Ketentuan *Risk Control Self Assessment* (RCSA)
- Penunjukkan Directorate Operational Risk Management (DORM)
- Buku Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank Mega
- Kebijakan Rencana Pendanaan Darurat (Contingency Funding Plan)
- Business Continuity Management
- Kebijakan Rencana Aksi (*Recovery Plan*)
- Pembentukan Tim Penyusun Dokumen Rencana Aksi (*Recovery Plan*)
- Kebijakan Valuasi Surat Berharga
- Kebijakan Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Kecukupan Likuiditas (*Liquidity Coverage Ratio*)
- Kebijakan Net Stable Funding Ratio
 (NSFR)

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45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2020 are as follows: (continued)

- Credit Segmentation Policy
- Anti Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Program Guideline
- 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
- Guidelines of Credit Risk Management (CRMG)
- Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA)
- Anti Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Program Guideline
- 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
- Guidelines of Credit Risk Management (CRMG)
- Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA)
- Appointment of Directorate Operational Risk Management (DORM)
- Bank Mega Credit Policy
- Contingency Funding Plan Policy
- Business Continuity Management
- Recovery Plan Policy
- Eshtablishment of Recovery Plan
 Document Drafting Team
- Securities Valuation Policy
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio Fulfillment Obligation Policy
- Net Stable Funding Ratio Policy

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 2020 antara lain sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- Proses dan Prosedur Restrukturisasi Kredit
- Pemberian Fasilitas Kredit Back to Back
- Proses Pengajuan Fasilitas *Trading Line* dan *Credit Line* Untuk Badan Usaha Non Bank
- Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan *Countercyclical* Dampak Penyebaran *Coronavirus Disease* 2019
- Perubahan Data Kartu Kredit Konsumer Dan Personal Loan
- Sanggah Transaksi Kartu Kredit
- Kebijakan dan Persetujuan Maintenance Account dan Data Kartu Kredit Atau Personal Loan
- Kebijakan Fasilitas Interbank
- Persyaratan dan Proses Fasilitas Kartu Kedit Secured (Secured Card)
- Transaksi Pembiayaan Menggunakan Bankers Acceptance
- Mekanisme Persetujuan Kredit Non Kartu Kredit
- Pelunasan Fasilitas Kredit (Non-Kartu Kredit)
- Penetapan Besaran *Loan to Value* Kredit Properti dan Kredit Konsumsi Beragun Properti Serta *Minimum Down Payment* Kredit Kendaraan Bermotor
- Komite Restrukturisasi Kredit Terkait *Coronavirus Disease* 2019
- Komite Restrukturisasi Kartu Kredit Dan *Personal Loan* Terdampak Covid-19
- Penggunaan Scorecard Fasilitas Interbank
- Kewenangan Penandatanganan Perjanjian Kredit

Sebagian besar kebijakan tersebut merupakan hasil reviu dari kebijakan yang telah ada. Upaya reviu dilakukan untuk menyempurnakan kebijakan dikarenakan adanya perubahan dari peraturan Bank Indonesia & Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK").

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risk Management Framework (continued)

Several internal risk management policies which have been released or reviewed up to 2020 are as follows: (continued)

- Process and Procedure of Credit Restructuring
- Back to Back Credit Facility
- Trading Line and Credit Line Facility for Non Bank Company
- National economic stimulus as a countercyclical policy on the impact of the spread of coronavirus disease 2019
- Credit Card and Personal Loan Customer
 Data Maintenance
- Credit Card Dispute
- Credit Card Personal Loan Data and Account Maintenance policy and approval
- Interbank Facility
- Secured Card Process and Requirement
- Bankers Acceptance Financing
- Non Credit Card Loan Approval Mechanism
- Non Credit Card Loan Repayment
- Loan to Value for Property Loan, Property Collateral Loan, and Down Payment for Vehicle Loan.
- Credit Restructuring Committee due to Covid-19
- Credit Card and Personal Loan Credit Restructuring Committee due to Covid-19
- Interbank Facility Scorecard
- Credit Agreement Signing Authority

Most of the policies are the result of reviewed version of the existing policies. The reviews are performed due to changes in Bank Indonesia & Financial Services Authority ("OJK") regulations.

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit

Secara umum, pelaksanaan manajemen risiko kredit selama tahun 2020 difokuskan pada halhal berikut:

- Peningkatkan kesadaran dan kompetensi sumber daya manusia.
- Pengembangan peran Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR).
- Pengendalian kualitas portofolio kredit akibat dampak pandemi Covid-19.
- Melakukan peninjauan terhadap kebijakankebijakan Bank terkait perkreditan agar sejalan dengan kondisi ekonomi di masa pandemi Covid-19.
- Peningkatan intensitas pengendalian dan pengawasan indikator yang terkait denganupaya perbaikan Profil Risiko Bank dalam PTKB.

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 dijaminkan 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 garansi dan lembaga penjamin.

Apabila terjadi *default* (gagal bayar), Bank akan menggunakan agunan tersebut sebagai pilihan terakhir untuk pemenuhan kewajiban *counterparty*.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk

In general, the implementation of credit risk management in 2020 was focused on:

- Increasing awareness and competencies of human resources.
- Developing the roles of Risk Management unit.
- 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.
- Increase in the intensity of monitoring and control of indicators associated with efforts to improve Bank's Risk Profile in RBBR.

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.

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

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.

Tahun 2020 merupakan tahun yang penuh tantangan untuk perbankan secara keseluruhan mengingat adanya pandemi Covid-19 sehingga mengakibatkan penurunan kondisi ekonomi di seluruh dunia, bahkan mengalami resesi akibat kebijakan *lockdown* yang dilakukan oleh beberapa negara di dunia

Hal yang sama juga terjadi di Indonesia dimana jika dilihat dari pertumbuhan ekonomi kuartal 1 sampai kuartal 3 2020 terlihat mengalami penurunan yang signifikan. Di kuartal 1, pertumbuhan ekonomi hanya sebesar 2,97% YoY dibanding pertumbuhan di kuartal 1 tahun sebelumnya yang mencapai 5,07% YoY. Sementara di kuartal 2 dan 3 pertumbuhan ekonomi bahkan tercatat mengalami pertumbuhan negatif sebesar -5,32% dan -3,49%.

Dengan kondisi ekonomi yang memburuk, Bank terus berupaya untuk tetap menjaga kualitas portofolio kredit agar tetap berada di level *risk appetite* dan *risk tolerance* Bank, salah satunya dengan melakukan restrukturisasi kredit

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.

Bank Mega telah menindaklanjuti terbitnya POJK tersebut dengan membuat maupun menyesuaikan kebijakan-kebijakan perkreditan yang mendukung upaya perbaikan kualitas portofolio kredit di masa pandemi, diantaranya dengan mengeluarkan kebijakan:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

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.

Year 2020 is a challenging year for Banking industry since there is pandemic of Covid-19 that caused economic downturn around the world, and even recession due to lockdown policy which implemented by some countries

The same thing happened in Indonesia, shown by significant economic downturn within first to third quarter of 2020. In first quarter of 2020, economic growth only 2,97% YoY compared to 5,07% YoY in the first quarter of 2019. Even in second and third quarter, economic growth negatively to -5,32% and -3,49%.

With current economic condition that keep getting worse, Bank Mega trying to keep our credit portofolio quality within Bank's risk appetite and risk tolerance through credit restructuring.

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 restructured due to Covid-19 during POJK validity period.

Following the issuing of POJK Covid-19 by OJK, Bank Mega has made and review existing policy to support credit portofolio quality improvement during Covid-19 pandemic, which are:

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - Stimulus Perekonomian Nasional Sebagai Kebijakan *Cuntercyclical* Dampak Penyebaran *Coronavirus Disease* 2019
 - Komite Restrukturisasi Kredit Terkait Coronavirus Disease 2019
 - Komite Restrukturisasi Kartu Kredit Dan Personal Loan Terdapak 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 aspekaspek 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.
- 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 portfolio 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 *Amortized Cost* (AC) serta *Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income* (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.
- 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.

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 include in Amortized Cost (AC) serta Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) such as Interbank Placement, securities, Ioans, Bank Guarantee, and trade finance product such as Letter of Credit (LC) and SKBDN.

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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 5 tahun sedangkan untuk segmen Kartu Kredit 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 Convertion Factor* (CCF). CCF untuk kredit yang masih memilki kelonggaran tarik dihitung berdasarkan besarnya utilisasi *unused* dari kredit pada saat default dengan melihat *historical data*.

Perhitungan CKPN Individual dilakukan dengan mengacu kepada kebijakan akuntansi dan Pedoman Penurunan Nilai Kredit Bank Mega, yaitu metode *Asset Settlement* dan *Discounted Cash Flow*.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Credit Risk (continued)

CKPN Calculation methodology grouped into 2 categories, collective and individual. This method used to calculate CKPN for significant and non significant loan. Minimum criteria that describe significant and non significant loan reffers to Bank Mega Financial Asset Impairment Policy.

Collective CKPN calculated by using some parameters which are Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), dan 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. Calculation of after forward looking PD obtained by taking into account macroeconomic factor that have significant effect to PD after weighted through 3 scenarios, best, base, and worst scenario. After forward looking PD can be divided into 2 categories which are 12 months PD and lifetime PD, so value of after forward looking PD can be available until maturity date. Historical data to calculate PD for non credit card is 5 years while for credit card is 3 years.

Bank must consider LGD to all 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 how much exposure for portofolio when default, added with unused facility multiple by Credit Covertion Factor (CCF). CCF for credit that still have unused facility calculated based on how much utilization from loan when default by using historical data.

Individual CKPN calculated with reffering to accounting policy and Bank Mega Financial Asset Impairment Policy, which are Asset Settlement and Discounted Cash Flow Policy.

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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 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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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.

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (i) Eksposur Maksimum terhadap Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (i) Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk (continued)

| | 31 Desember/De | cember 31 | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Uraian | 2020 | 2019 | Description |
| Posisi keuangan: | | | Financial position: |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | | | Current accounts with Bank |
| (Catatan 5) | 2.191.077 | 4.258.626 | Indonesia (Note 5) |
| Giro pada bank lain | | | Current accounts with other |
| (Catatan 6) | 595.908 | 299.624 | banks (Note 6) |
| Penempatan pada Bank | | | Placements with Bank |
| Indonesia dan bank lain | | | Indonesia and other banks |
| (Catatan 7) | 3.934.751 | 8.036.685 | (Note 7) |
| Efek-efek (Catatan 8) | 27.566.351 | 21.131.802 | Securities (Note 8) |
| Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan | | | Securities purchased under |
| janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9) | 18.820.544 | 3.961.541 | agreement to resell (Note 9) |
| Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 10) | 110.860 | 74.969 | Derivative receivables (Note 10) |
| Kredit yang diberikan | | | , |
| (Catatan 11) | 48.486.524 | 53.015.303 | Loans (Note 11) |
| Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 12) | 661.786 | 687.759 | Acceptance receivable (Note 12) |
| Aset lain-lain *) | 1.009.948 | 1.574.599 | Other assets " |
| Rekening administratif: | | | Administrative accounts: |
| Bank garansi | 670.709 | 455.283 | Bank guarantees |
| SKBDN | - | 134.713 | SKBDN |
| L/C tidak dapat dibatalkan | | | Outstanding irrevocable L/C |
| yang masih berjalan | 65.443 | 109.840 | issued |
| Total | 104.113.901 | 93.740.744 | Total |

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

(ii) Analisis Risiko Konsentrasi Kredit

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan *net maximum exposure* (setelah memperhitungkan agunan) atas risiko kredit untuk efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019: Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

(ii) Concentration of Credit Risk Analysis

The table below shows the net maximum exposure (after considering collateral) to credit risk of securities purchased under agreement to resell as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

| | Eksposur maksimum/ <i>Maximum</i> exposure | Agunan/ Collateral | Eksposur - neto/ <i>Net exposure</i> | |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| | 18.820.544 | 18.833.777 | - | 2020 Securities purchased under agreement to resell |
| 2019 Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali | 3.961.541 | 3.965.310 | - | 2019 Securities purchased under agreement to resell |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 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 samasama 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 kredit. Bank sudah memiliki limit pembiayaan dan alat pengukuran limit pembiayaan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi untuk seluruh segmen kredit.

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 the credit risk. The Bank already has a lending limit based on economic sectors for all credit segments.

| Bank Ritel Total | Korporasi Pemerintah dan Bank Indonesia | | | Konsentra | • |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 595.908 - 2.786.985 | - 2.191.077 | Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ Current accounts accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks | | si risiko kredi | • |
| 1.024.858 - 3.934.751 | - 2.909.893 | Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank Iain/ <i>Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks</i> | | Konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur: | |
| 1.736.492 - 27.566.351 | 2.240.389 23.589.470 | Efek-efek/ Securities | | n jenis debitı | |
| 3.426.544 - 18.820.544 | - 15.394.000 | Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali Securities purchase under agreement to resell | | ur: | |
| 103.083 7.777 110.860 | | Tagihan derivatif Derivatie receivable | 31 Desember/December 31, 2020 | | |
| - - 661.786 | 661.786 | Tagihan akseptasi/ Acceptrasi/ receivable | cember 31, 2020 | Cre | |
| 945.532 18.372.258 48.486.524 | 18.993.399 10.175.335 | Kredit yang diberikan/ Loans | | Credit risk concentration by counterparties: | - |
| 111.211 314.469 1.009.948 | 92.836 491.432 | Aset lain- lain *)/ Other assets *) | | tion by counter _l | |
| - 55.402 734.370 | 678.968 | Komitmen dan kontinjensi/ Commitments and contingencies | | parties: | |
| 7.943.628 18.749.906 104.112.119 | 22.667.378 54.751.207 | Total | | | |
| Banks Retail Total | Corporate Government and Bank Indonesia | | | | |

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The original financial statements included herein are in Indonesian language.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN

| Untu | CATATAN Tangg k Tahun yaı (Disaji ke | CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) | CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan t Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Ter (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) | NGAN เก lal Tersebut า, | | | NOTES TO As c F(Expre | NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated) | THE FINANCIAL STATEMEN of December 31, 2020 and or the Year Then Ended ssed in millions of Rupiah, nless otherwise stated) | ITS | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| ANAJEMEN | I RISIKO KE | 45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan) | ınjutan) | | | 45. FINAN | 45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued) | A GEMENT (con | tinued) | | |
| c. Risiko Krec | Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) | | | | | c. Crec | c. Credit Risk (continued) | (k | | | |
| Konsentras | si risiko kred | Konsentrasi risiko kredit berdasarkan jenis debitur: (lanjutan) | η jenis debit | ur: (lanjutan) | | Crec | Credit risk concentration by counterparties: (continued) | ion by counterpa | arties: (continu | ed) | |
| | | | | | 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | ember 31, 2019 | | | | | |
| | Giro pada Bank Bank Indonesia dan bank lain/ Current accounts with Bank indonesia and other banks | Penempatan Indonesia dan bank lain/ Placements with Bank indonesia and other banks | Efek-efek/ Securities | Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/ Securities purchase under agreennt to resel/ | Tagihan derivativ Derivative receivable | Tagihan Acceptasi/ Acceptasi/ receivable | Kredit Yang diberikan/ Loans | Aset lain- lain *// Other assets *) | Komitmen dan kontinjens <i>i</i> Co <i>mmitments</i> and contingencies | Total | |
| Korporasi Pemerintah | ' | | 3.330.263 | | 10.239 | 588.206 | 16.874.737 | 207.911 | 600.052 | 21.611.408 | Corporate Government |
| dan Bank Indonesia Bank Ritel | 4.258.626 299.624 - | 3.727.243 4.309.442 - | 13.162.758 4.638.575 206 | - 3.961.541 - | - 64.640 90 | - - 99.553 | 9.065.569 2.304.828 24.770.169 | 341.808 828.329 196.551 | - - 99.784 | 30.556.004 16.406.979 25.166.353 | and Bank Indonesia Banks Retail |
| Total | 4.558.250 | 8.036.685 | 21.131.802 | 3.961.541 | 74.969 | 687.759 | 53.015.303 | 1.574.599 | 699.836 | 93.740.744 | Total |

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai
 - 1. Efek-efek

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets
 - 1. Securities

| | 31 D | esember/December 31, 20 | 20 | |
|---|--|--|-----------------|--|
| | Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Not Impaired</i> | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i> | Total | |
| Obligasi korporasi | 3.942.291 | 2.022 | 3.944.313 | Corporate bonds |
| Obligasi Republik Indonesia Obligasi Pemerintah | 162.340 | - | 162.340 | Republic of Indonesia bonds |
| Indonesia | 23.423.316 | - | 23.423.316 | Indonesia government bonds |
| Obligasi Ritel Indonesia Wesel SKBDN | 3.814 32.568 | - | 3.814 32.568 | Indonesian Retail bonds SKBDN bills |
| Total | 27.564.329 | 2.022 | 27.566.351 | Total |

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

| | Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired | Total | |
|---------------------|---|---|------------|--------------------------------|
| Sertifikat Bank | | | | |
| Indonesia | 121.510 | - | 121.510 | Certificates of Bank Indonesia |
| Obligasi korporasi | 7.021.815 | - | 7.021.815 | Corporate bonds |
| Obligasi Republik | | | | , |
| Indonesia | 160.063 | - | 160.063 | Republic of Indonesia bonds |
| Obligasi Pemerintah | | | | |
| Indonesia | 12.880.053 | - | 12.880.053 | Indonesia government bonds |
| Negotiable | | | | |
| Certificate | | | | Negotiable Certificate |
| of Deposit | 947.023 | - | 947.023 | of Deposit |
| Obligasi Ritel | | | | |
| Indonesia | 1.132 | - | 1.132 | Indonesian Retail bonds |
| Wesel SKBDN | 206 | - | 206 | SKBDN bills |
| Total | 21.131.802 | - | 21.131.802 | Total |
| i otal | 21.131.802 | | 21.131.802 | |

2. Kredit yang diberikan

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019, aset keuangan ini mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual maupun kolektif sesuai ketentuan dalam PSAK No. 71, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Peraturan Bank Indonesia. 2. Loans

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, these financial assets are impaired either individually or collectively in accordance with SFAS No. 71, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan and Bank Indonesia regulations.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)
 - 2. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Ikhtisar kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)
 - 2. Loans (continued)

Loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are summarized as follows:

| | | 31 Desember/December 31, 2020 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Mengalami penu Impaire | | | | | |
| | Total | Kolektif/ Collective | Individual/ Individual | Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not impaired | | | | |
| Corpora | 29.168.735 | 7.912 | 245.647 | 28.915.176 | Korporasi | | | |
| Commerci | 3.922.792 | 10.722 | 79.036 | 3.833.034 | Komersial | | | |
| Small Enterprise | 110.278 | 3.208 | - | 107.070 | Usaha Kecil | | | |
| Consum | 456.005 | 4.688 | - | 451.317 | Konsumsi | | | |
| | | | | | Pembiayaan | | | |
| Joint Financin | 8.451.079 | 224.392 | - | 8.226.687 | Bersama | | | |
| Credit Car | 6.485.233 | 100.694 | - | 6.384.539 | Kartu Kredit | | | |
| Tot | 48.594.122 | 351.616 | 324.683 | 47.917.823 | Total | | | |
| Unearned interest incom | (107.598) | (149) | | (107.449) | Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan Cadangan | | | |
| Allowance fo impairment losses | (459.449) | (103.639) | (123.042) | (232.768) | kerugian penurunan nilai | | | |
| N | 48.027.075 | 247.828 | 201.641 | 47.577.606 | Neto | | | |

| | | 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | jalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired | | Tidak manaalami | | | | |
| | Total | Kolektif/ Collective | Individual/ Individual | Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Not impaired</i> | | | | |
| Corporate | 25.940.306 | 652.441 | 191.273 | 25.096.592 | Korporasi | | | |
| Commercial | 6.033.475 | 9.761 | 95.960 | 5.927.754 | Komersial | | | |
| Small Enterprises | 175.585 | 5.634 | - | 169.951 | Usaha Kecil | | | |
| Consumer | 509.658 | 3.791 | - | 505.867 | Konsumsi | | | |
| | | | | | Pembiayaan | | | |
| Joint Financing | 12.479.717 | 115.140 | 79.503 | 12.285.074 | Bersama | | | |
| Credit Card | 7.884.054 | 151.566 | - | 7.732.488 | Kartu Kredit | | | |
| Total | 53.022.795 | 938.333 | 366.736 | 51.717.726 | Total | | | |
| Unearned interest income | (7.492) | (287) | | (7.205) | Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan Cadangan | | | |
| Allowance for impairment losses | (280.475) | (58.376) | (51.095) | (171.004) | kerugian penurunan nilai | | | |
| Net | 52.734.828 | 879.670 | 315.641 | 51.539.517 | Neto | | | |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai berdasarkan jenis kredit yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)

Movement of allowance for impairment losses by type of loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

| - | Korporasi/ Corporate | Komersial/ Commercial | Usaha Kecil/ Small Enterprises | Konsumsi/ Consumer | Pembiayaan Bersama Joint/ Financing | Kartu Kredit/ Credit Card | Total | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2019 | 114.715 | 40.358 | 978 | 2.020 | 27.010 | 95.394 | 280.475 | Balance as of December 31, 2019 |
| Dampak penerapar PSAK 71 | ו 38.105 | 7.386 | 3.935 | (8.735) | 87.916 | 159.717 | 288.324 | Impact of implementation SFAS 71 |
| Penambahan (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 11) Penerimaan kembali | (7.582) | (25.581) | (5.026) | 10.379 | (2.611) | 163.569 | 133.148 | Additional (reversal) provision during the year (Note 11) |
| kredit yang telah dihapusbukuka Penghapusbukuan selama | n - | 8.852 | 24.115 | 5.996 | 24 | 259.311 | 298.298 | Recoveries of previously written-off loans |
| selama tahun berjalan | - | (14.633) | (19.502) | (6.494) | (26.999) | (473.386) | (541.014) | Write-off during the year |
| Selisih penjabaran kurs | 552 | (314) | - | (20) | - | - | 218 | Foreign exchange differences |
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2020 | 145.790 | 16.068 | 4.500 | 3.146 | 85.340 | 204.605 | 459.449 | Balance as of December 31, 2020 |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai Individu Kolektif | 116.866 28.924 | 6.176 9.892 | 4.500 | 3.146 | 85.340 | 204.605 | 123.042 336.407 | Allowance for impairment losses Individual collective |
| Total | 145.790 | 16.068 | 4.500 | 3.146 | 85.340 | 204.605 | 459.449 | Total |
| = | | | | | | | | |

Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019/ Year Ended December 31, 2019

| | Korporasi/ Corporate | Komersial/ Commercial | Usaha Kecil/ Small Enterprises | Konsumsi/ Consumer | Pembiayaan Bersama Joint/ Financing | Kartu Kredit/ Credit Card | Total | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2018 Penambahan | 58.363 | 41.003 | 3.303 | 7.046 | 38.348 | 198.980 | 347.043 | Balance as of December 31, 2018 |
| (pemulihan) penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 11) Penerimaan | 57.029 | 14.231 | (10.144) | (5.035) | 24.985 | 92.154 | 173.220 | Additional (reversal) provision during the year (Note 11) |
| kembali kredit yang telah dihapusbukuka Penghapusbukuan | | 19.140 | 28.242 | 5.792 | 30 | 336.853 | 390.057 | Recoveries of previously written-off loans |
| selama selama tahun berjalan | - | (34.015) | (20.423) | (5.781) | (36.353) | (532.593) | (629.165) | Write-off during the year |
| Selisih penjabaran kurs | (677) | (1) | - | (2) | - | - | (680) | Foreign exchange differences |
| Saldo per 31 Desember 2019 | 114.715 | 40.358 | 978 | 2.020 | 27.010 | 95.394 | 280.475 | Balance as of December 31, 2019 |
| Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai Individu Kolektif | i 32.687 82.028 | 6.132 34.226 | 978 | 2.020 | 12.276 14.734 | 95.394 | 51.095 229.380 | Allowance for impairment losses Individual collective |
| Total | 114.715 | 40.358 | 978 | 2.020 | 27.010 | 95.394 | 280.475 | Total |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (iv) Tabel dibawah 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):

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (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):

| - | Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/neither past due nor impaired | | Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|
| | Tingkat tinggi/ High Grade | Tingkat standar/ Standard grade | nilai/ Past-due but not Impaired | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired | Total | |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | | | | Fair value througl profit or loss |
| Efek-efek (Catatan 8) Tagihan derivatif | 943.308 | - | - | - | 943.308 | Securities (Note 8) Derivative receivables |
| (Catatan 10) | 110.860 | - | - | - | 110.860 | (Note 10) |
| Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain Efek-efek (Catatan 8) | 26.621.021 | - | - | 2.022 | 26.623.043 | Fair value through othe comprehensive income Securities (Note 8) |
| Biaya perolehan | 20.02.002.0 | | | 2.022 | 20.020.010 | |
| yang diamortisasi Giro pada Bank Indonesia | | | | | | Amortized cos Current accounts with |
| (Catatan 5) Giro pada bank lain | 2.191.077 | - | - | - | 2.191.077 | Bank Indonesia (Note 5) Current accounts |
| (Catatan 6) Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain | 593.676 | - | - | 2.232 | 595.908 | with other banks (Note 6) Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks |
| (Catatan 7) Efek-efek yang dibeli | 3.934.751 | - | - | - | 3.934.751 | (Note 7) |
| dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9) Kredit yang diberikan | 18.820.544 | - | - | - | 18.820.544 | Securites purchased under agreement to resell (Note 9) |
| (Catatan 11): Korporasi | 27.218.510 | 512.097 | 1,184,569 | 253.559 | 29,168,735 | Loans (Note 11): Corporate |
| Komersil | 3.361.296 | 391.598 | 80.140 | 89.758 | 3.922.792 | Corporate |
| Usaha Kecil | 14.622 | 50.236 | 42.212 | 3.208 | 110.278 | Small Enterprises |
| Konsumsi | 369.446 | 71.262 | 10.609 | 4.688 | 456.005 | Consumer |
| Pembiayaan bersama | 5.174.153 | 2.022.797 | 1.029.737 | 224.392 | 8.451.079 | Joint Financing |
| Kartu Kredit | 6.205.322 | - | 179.217 | 100.694 | 6.485.233 | Credit Card |
| Aset lain-lain*) | 957.447 | 23.414 | 29.087 | - | 1.009.948 | Other assets*) |
| Total | 96.516.033 | 3.071.404 | 2.555.571 | 680.553 | 102.823.561 | Tota |

*)

*) 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

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (iv) Tabel dibawah 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)

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45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (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 Deser | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------|---|
| - | tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/neither past due | | Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan | dan tidak mengalami penurunan | | |
| - | Tingkat tinggi/ High Grade | Tingkat standar/ Standard grade | nilai/ Past-due but not Impaired | Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired | Total | |
| Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi | | | | | | Fair value through profit or loss |
| Efek-efek (Catatan 8) Tagihan derivatif | 524.088 | - | - | - | 524.088 | Securities (Note 8) Derivative receivables |
| (Catatan 10) | 74.969 | - | - | - | 74.969 | (Note 10) |
| Tersedia untuk dijual Efek-efek (Catatan 8) | 17.410.733 | - | - | - | 17.410.733 | Available-for-sale Securities (Note 8) |
| Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Efek-efek (Catatan 8) | 3.196.981 | - | - | - | 3.196.981 | Held-to-maturity Securities (Note 8) |
| Kredit yang diberikan | | | | | | |
| dan piutang | | | | | | Loans and receivables |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | | | | | | Current accounts with |
| (Catatan 5) Giro pada bank lain | 4.258.626 | - | - | - | 4.258.626 | Bank Indonesia (Note 5) Current accounts |
| (Catatan 6) | 299.624 | _ | _ | _ | 299.624 | with other banks (Note 6) |
| Penempatan pada Bank | 200.024 | | | | 200.024 | Placements with Bank |
| Indonesia dan bank lain | | | | | | Indonesia and other banks |
| (Catatan 7) | 8.036.685 | - | - | - | 8.036.685 | (Note 7) |
| Efek-efek yang dibeli | | | | | | 0 |
| dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9) | 3.961.541 | | | | 3.961.541 | Securites purchased under agreement to resell (Note 9) |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 3.901.041 | - | - | - | 3.901.041 | agreement to resen (Note 9) |
| (Catatan 11): | | | | | | Loans (Note 11): |
| Korporasi | 24.021.943 | 70.005 | 1.004.645 | 843.713 | 25.940.306 | Corporate |
| Komersil | 5.538.582 | 97.699 | 291.473 | 105.721 | 6.033.475 | Commercial |
| Usaha Kecil | 16.577 | 68.470 | 84.904 | 5.634 | 175.585 | Small Enterprises |
| Konsumsi | 405.159 | 75.875 | 24.832 | 3.792 | 509.658 | Consumer |
| Pembiayaan bersama | 10.364.841 | 8.926 | 1.911.307 | 194.643 | 12.479.717 | Joint Financing |
| Kartu Kredit | 7.489.853 | - | 242.635 | 151.566 | 7.884.054 | Credit Card |
| Aset lain-lain*) | 1.519.964 | 3.115 | 51.520 | - | 1.574.599 | Other assets*) |
| Total | 87.120.166 | 324.090 | 3.611.316 | 1.305.069 | 92.360.641 | Total |
| | | | | | | |

*)

*) Aset lain-lain - neto terdiri dari bunga yang masih akan diterima, setoran jaminan, piutang sewa, tagihan penjualan surat berharga dan aset yang diblokir

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

Tingkat tinggi

(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. Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets

The credit quality are defined as follows:

High 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 Government institution, transaction with reputable banks with low probability of insolvency.

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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).

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- c. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)
 - (v) Analisis umur kredit yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 adalah sebagai berikut:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- c. Credit Risk (continued)
 - (v) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| Total | 61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days | 31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days | Kurang dari 30 hari/ Less than 30 days | |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|
| 1.184.569 | | - | 1.184.569 | Korporasi |
| 80.140 | 5.263 | 3.418 | 71.459 | Komersial |
| 42.212 | 29.819 | 6.887 | 5.506 | Usaha Kecil |
| 10.609 | 3.900 | 3.220 | 3.489 | Konsumsi Pembiayaan |
| 1.029.737 | 270.041 | 565.206 | 194.490 | bersama |
| 179.217 | - | - | 179.217 | Kartu Kredit |
| 2.526.484 | 309.023 | 578.731 | 1.638.730 | Total |
| | 1.184.569 80.140 42.212 10.609 1.029.737 179.217 | 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days Total - 1.184.569 5.263 80.140 29.819 42.212 3.900 10.609 270.041 1.029.737 - 179.217 | 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days Total 3.418 5.263 80.140 6.887 29.819 42.212 3.220 3.900 10.609 565.206 270.041 1.029.737 179.217 179.217 | 30 hari/ Less than 31 sampai 60 hari/ 31 to 60 days 61 sampai 90 hari/ 61 to 90 days Total 1.184.569 - - 1.184.569 71.459 3.418 5.263 80.140 5.506 6.887 29.819 42.212 3.489 3.220 3.900 10.609 194.490 565.206 270.041 1.029.737 179.217 - - 179.217 |

31 Desember/December 31, 2019

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

| | 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 | 149.329 | | 855.316 | 1.004.645 | Corporat |
| Komersial | 37.733 | 34.949 | 218.791 | 291.473 | Commercia |
| Usaha Kecil | 14.582 | 13.692 | 56.630 | 84.904 | Small Enterprise |
| Konsumsi | 6.259 | 7.146 | 11.427 | 24.832 | Consume |
| Pembiayaan | | | | | |
| bersama | 215.607 | 493.344 | 1.202.356 | 1.911.307 | Joint Financin |
| Kartu Kredit | 242.635 | - | - | 242.635 | Credit Car |
| Total | 666.145 | 549.131 | 2.344.520 | 3.559.796 | Tota |
| lotal | | | | | |

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.

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, konsumer dan usaha kecil justru mengalami penurunan. 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.

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.

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Risiko Pasar

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.

Dalam pengelolaan risiko, Bank menggunakan kertas kerja internal dan sistem dalam melakukan proses pengawasan pergerakan pasar. Dengan berbagai perangkat dan sistem tersebut, Bank dapat 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.

Pengukuran Risiko Pasar tersebut, meliputi: (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 vaitu Economic Value dan Earnings (NII); (3) Pengukuran dan pelaporan secara periodik ke Regulator dalam pengelolaan risiko pasar vang mengacu kepada SEOJK No.14/SEOJK.03/2017 Penilaian tentang Tingkat Kesehatan Bank (PTKB); dan (4) Pengukuran Potensi Keuntungan atau Kerugian (Valuasi) Portfolio Surat Berharga berdasarkan harga pasar sesuai dengan PSAK 68.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market Risk

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.

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.

The Measurement of Market Risk includes: (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; and (4) Measuremnet Potential Profit or Loss (Valuation) portfolio of securities based on market price accordance with PSAK 68.

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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

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 foreign exchange 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

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PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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)

Proses pengendalian Risiko Pasar melalui penetapan dan kaji ulang limit Risiko Pasar dilakukan secara periodik. Limit - limit tersebut meliputi: (lanjutan)

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:

Excess modal Bank

Perhitungan excess modal Bank dilakukan dengan menghitung modal bank secara total dan menguranginya dengan 10,00% 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):

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- d. Market Risk (continued)
 - (i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Market Risk limit as a part of risk controlling process is set and reviewed periodically. The Market Risk limits are as follows: (continued)

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 exhange rate and interest rate on trading book portfolio. It consists of:

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 10,00% of the total risk weighted assets (RWA) (Credit + Market + Operational). Then excess capital is divided by the respective exchange market risk and interest rate risk to measure the Bank's capital-coverage-ability(exclude regulatory requirement) in case of loss of risk that has been calculated.

The table below shows the Bank's excess capital (unaudited):

| | Total Modal/ Total Capital | 10,00%*Total ATMR/ 10,00%*Total RWA | Excess Modal/ Excess Capital | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2020 - Desember | 18.037.950 | 5.811.537 | 12.226.413 | 2020 - December |

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)
 - (i) Risiko nilai tukar (lanjutan)

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):

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- d. Market Risk (continued)
 - (i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

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 exhange rate (unaudited):

| | Excess Modal/ Excess | PDN/ | Sensitivitas Risiko Nilai Tukar/ Sensitivity of Market Risk in | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| 2020 - Desember | Capital | 46.852 | Exchange Rate 3.748 | 2020 - December |

Simulasi penguatan dan pelemahan nilai tukar USD/IDR sebesar 100bps pada posisi 31 Desember 2020 adalah sebagai berikut (tidak diaudit):

The simulation of strengthening and weakening USD/IDR exchange rate by 100bps at December 31, 2020 is as follows (unaudited):

| | | Akhir Bulan Desember of December 2020 Perio | | |
|----------------------|--------|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Kurs USD/IDR | | |
| Total PDN | 14.050 | 14.050 + 100bps | 14.050 - 100bps | Total NOP |
| Rupiah Indonesia IDR | 46.852 | 47.186 | 46.519 | IDR Indonesia Rupiah |
| | 40.032 | 47.180 | 40.519 | IDA Indonesia Al |

(ii) Risiko 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). (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).

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)
 - (ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

Sensitivitas Risiko Pasar Suku Bunga

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)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- d. Market Risk (continued)
 - (ii) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Sensitivity of Market Risk in Interest Rate

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)

| | Excess Modal/ Excess Capital | Risiko Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate Risk | Sensitivitas Risiko Suku Bunga/ Sensitivity of Market Risk in Interest Rate | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 2020 - Desember | 12.226.413 | 38.746 | 316 | 2020 - December |

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, Steepener, 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 ΔEVE terhadap modal Tier-1 maupun ΔNII terhadap target laba, skenario yang digunakan kerugian sebagai nilai maksimum adalah skenario yang kerugian memberikan nilai tertinggi

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, Steepener, 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 $\triangle EVE$ to capital Tier-1 as well as △NII to projection income, the scenario used as the maximum loss value is the scenario that provides the highest loss value in

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)
 - (ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

Eksposur IRRBB berdasarkan ΔNII terhadap Target Laba adalah 8,13% untuk posisi 31 Desember 2020. Tingkat rasio △NII tersebut berada pada threshold Bank <15%% dari Target Laba atau berada pada peringkat risiko Low. Sedangkan eksposur IRRBB berdasarkan ΔEVE terhadap Modal adalah 16,61% untuk posisi 31 Desember 2020. Tingkat rasio ∆EVE tersebut berada pada threshold Bank 15%-20% dari modal Tier-1 atau berada pada peringkat risiko Moderate to High, yang menunjukkan bahwa struktur aset dan liabilitas Bank sensitif terhadap perubahaan 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 Δ NII to projection income is at 8,13% on December 31, 2020. The level of the Δ NII ratio is at the Bank's threshold of <15% of the Projection Income or is at a Low risk rating. Meanwhile, IRRBB exposure based on Δ EVE to Capital is 16.61% for the position of December 31, 2020. The level of the Δ EVE ratio is at the Bank's threshold 15%- 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:

| | | Instrumen bunga variabel/ Floating rate instruments | | Instrumen bunga tetap/Fixed rate instruments | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Total | 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 Efek-efek Efek-efek yang | 3.934.751 26.623.043 | - | - | 3.934.751 2.218.743 | 1.130.295 | 1.235.361 | 22.038.644 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Securities |
| dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali Kredit yang | 18.820.544 | 12.729.572 | - | 6.090.972 | - | - | - | Securities purchased under agreement to resell |
| diberikan Aset lain-lain | 48.486.524 378.600 | 6.382.067 | 400.711 | 247.853 267.600 | 890.545 111.000 | 2.045.659 | 38.519.689 - | Loans Other assets |
| Total | 98.243.462 | 19.111.639 | 400.711 | 12.759.919 | 2.131.840 | 3.281.020 | 60.558.333 | Total |
| Simpanan dari nasabah Simpanan dari bank lain | (79.186.302) (1.952.203) | (22.263.247) (273.991) | - | (55.321.840) (1.672.212) | (1.601.215) | - | - - | Deposits from customers Deposits from other banks |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali Pinjaman yang | (10.663.223) | - | - | (10.663.223) | - | - | - | Securities sold under repurchased agreement |
| diterima | (281.000) | - | - | (281.000) | - | - | - | Fund borrowings |
| Obligasi subordinasi | (50.000) | - | - | - | - | - | (50.000) | Subordinated bonds |
| Total | (92.132.728) | (22.537.238) | - | (67.938.275) | (1.607.215) | - | (50.000) | Total |
| Neto | 6.110.734 | (3.425.599) | 400.711 | (55.178.356) | 524.625 | 3.281.020 | 60.508.333 | Net |

31 Desember/December 31, 2020

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

(ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

| | | 31 Desember/December 31, 2019 | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Instrumen bur Floating rate | | Instrume | en bunga tetap/F | ixed rate instru | ments | | |
| | Total | 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/ <i>1-2 years</i> | Lebih dari 2 tahun/ More than 2 years | | |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain Efek-efek Efek-efek yang | 8.036.685 17.410.733 | - | - | 8.036.685 1.881.368 | 2.102.057 | 2.619.777 | - 10.807.531 | Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Securities | |
| dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali Kredit yang | 3.961.541 | - | - | 3.961.541 | - | - | - | Securities purchased under agreement to resell | |
| diberikan Aset lain-lain | 53.022.795 989.046 | 7.884.054 | 602.473 | 629.203 989.046 | 1.989.536 - | 2.656.870 | 39.260.659 - | Loans Other assets | |
| Total | 83.420.800 | 7.884.054 | 602.473 | 15.497.843 | 4.091.593 | 5.276.647 | 50.068.190 | Total | |
| Simpanan dari nasabah Simpanan dari bank lain | (72.790.174) (6.161.098) | (18.012.721) (267.299) | - | (51.601.080) | (3.176.373) (16.500) | - | - | Deposits from customers Deposits from other banks | |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali | (3.934.495) | - | - | (3.934.495) | - | - | - | Securities sold under repurchased agreement | |
| Total | (82.885.767) | (18.280.020) | - | (61.412.874) | (3.192.873) | - | - | Total | |
| Neto | 535.033 | (10.395.966) | 602.473 | (45.915.031) | 898.720 | 5.276.647 | 50.068.190 | Net | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

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 Berakhi 31 Desember/Yo Decembe | ear ended | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Aset | | | Assets |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| Penempatan pada Bank | | | Placement with Bank |
| Indonesia dan bank lain | 4,06% | 4,73% | Indonesia and other banks |
| Efek-efek | | | Securities |
| Obligasi Pemerintah | 5,80% | 6,45% | Government bonds |
| Obligasi korporasi | 8,43% | 8,34% | Corporate bonds |
| Sertifikat/sertifikat deposito | | | Deposit Certificate of |
| Bank Indonesia | - | 5,03% | Bank Indonesia |
| Kredit yang diberikan | | | Loans |
| Kredit Usaha Kecil | 16,50% | 17,25% | Small Enterprises loans |
| Kartu kredit | 19,96% | 19,66% | Credit card |
| Kredit lainnya | 10,51% | 11,00% | Other loans |
| Mata uang asing | | | Foreign currencies |
| Penempatan pada Bank | | | Placement with Bank |
| Indonesia dan bank lain | 0,23% | 2,19% | Indonesia and other banks |
| Efek-efek | | | Securities |
| Obligasi Pemerintah | 3,68% | 3,81% | Government bonds |
| Obligasi korporasi | - | 7,46% | Corporate bonds |
| Kredit yang diberikan | 7,46% | 8,27% | Loans |

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45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- d. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)
 - (ii) Risiko Tingkat Suku Bunga (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- d. Market Risk (continued)
 - (ii) Interest Rate Risk (continued)

| | Tahun yang Berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31 | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Liabilitas | | | Liabilities |
| Rupiah | | | Rupiah |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | | | Deposits from customers |
| Giro | 3,18% | 2,77% | Current accounts |
| Tabungan | 1,85% | 2,07% | Saving deposits |
| Deposito berjangka | 6,18% | 7,22% | Time deposits |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | | | Deposits from other banks |
| Call money | 4,48% | 5,82% | Interbank call money |
| Giro | 4,42% | 5,65% | Current accounts |
| Tabungan | 3,42% | 3,61% | Saving deposits |
| Deposito berjangka | 5,24% | 6,64% | Time deposits |
| Mata uang asing | -, | | Foreign currencies |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | | | Deposits from customers |
| Giro | 0.58% | 0,34% | Current account |
| Tabungan | 0.18% | 0,18% | Saving deposits |
| Deposito berjangka | 1,91% | 2,16% | Time deposits |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | ., | ,, | Deposits from other banks |
| Call money | 0.46% | 1,92% | 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 (Riskbased Bank Rating/ RBBR) yang terdiri dari 2 bagian, yaitu:

- 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 Proses manajemen risiko, sistem C) informasi dan sumber daya manusia
 - d) Sistem pengendalian risiko
- e. Risiko Likuiditas

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.

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. Inherent Risk
 - a) Volume and Composition Portfolio
 - Potential loss Interest Rate Risk in h) 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
 - Risk management process, information C) systems and human resources
 - d) Risk control system
- e. Liquidity Risk

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 ongoing basis.

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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 No.6/POJK.03/2015 Keuangan 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 sebesar minimum rasio LCR 100% Berdasarkan perhitungan, LCR rata-rata harian pada posisi 31 Desember 2020 yaitu sebesar 244,59% dan Triwulanan posisi 31 Desember 2020 sebesar 230,10%.

Terkait dengan POJK Nomor 50/POJK.03/2017 Pemenuhan tentang Kewajiban 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 periode Desember-2020 sebesar 128,15%, 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 Company's LCR (individually) always maintained above the minimum LCR ratio that is 100%. Based on the calculation, average ratio LCR at December 2020 that is 244.59% and quarterly LCR at December 2020 that is 230.10%.

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 Company's NSFR (individually) period December-2020 that is 128,15%, above the minimum NSFR that is 100%.

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 terusmenerus 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.

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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.

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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 yang digunakan Bank untuk mengelola Risiko Likuiditas seperti rasio aset likuid terhadap total simpanan dari nasabah. Pada akhir tahun 2020 dan 2019, rasio dari aset likuid dibandingkan dengan total simpanan dari nasabah yang dilaporkan masing-masing adalah sebesar 42,06% dan 39,41%.

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 measurement used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk like the ratio of liquid assets to total funding from customers. As of the end of 2020 and 2019, the reported ratio of liquid assets to total funding from customers were 42.06% and 39.41%.

| | 31 Desember/Dece | ember 31 | |
|---|------------------|-------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Kas dan setara kas Efek-efek investasi selain yang diklasifikasikan | 7.691.157 | 13.839.608 | Cash and cash equivalents Securities, excluding items classified as cash and |
| sebagai kas dan setara kas | 27.566.351 | 21.010.292 | cash equivalents |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | (1.952.203) | (6.161.098) | Deposits from other banks |
| - | 33.305.305 | 28.688.802 | |
| Simpanan dari nasabah | 79.186.302 | 72.790.174 | Deposits from customers |
| Rasio aset likuid terhadap simpanan dari nasabah | 42,06% | 39,41% | Ratio of liquid assets to deposits from customers |

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 2020 dan 2019, berdasarkan jangka waktu yang tersisa sampai tanggal jatuh tempo kontraktual:

<u>Maturity gap analysis of financial assets and</u> <u>liabilities</u>

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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, based on remaining term to contractual maturity:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

| | | | 81, 2020 | nber/December 3 | 31 Deser | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | Lebih dari 60 bulan/ More than 60 months | < 12-60 bulan/ < 12-60 months | <3-12 bulan/ <3-12 months | 1-3 bulan/ 1-3 months | Kurang dari 1 bulan/ Less than 1 month | Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo/No contractual maturity | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying Value | |
| ASSETS | | | | | | | | ASET |
| Cash | - | - | - | - | - | 969.421 | 969.421 | Kas |
| Current accounts with Bank Indonesia | - | - | - | - | - | 2.191.077 | 2.191.077 | Giro pada Bank Indonesia |
| Current accounts with other banks Placements with | - | - | - | - | - | 595.908 | 595.908 | Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada |
| Bank Indonesia and other banks | - | - | - | - | 3.934.751 | - | 3.934.751 | Bank Indonesia dan bank lain |
| Securities | 16.316.887 | 7.894.854 | 1.134.110 | 2.205.260 | 15.240 | - | 27.566.351 | Efek-efek Efek-efek yang dibeli |
| Securities purchased under resell agreement | | | - | - | 18.820.544 | - | 18.820.544 | dengan janji dijual kembali |
| Derivative receivables | | | - | - | 110.860 | - | 110.860 | Tagihan derivatif Kredit yang diberikan - |
| Loans - gross | 17.146.366 | 16.033.479 | 6.656.591 | 1.940.478 | 6.817.208 | - | 48.594.122 | bruto |
| Acceptance receivable | - | - | 358.479 | 277.734 | 25.573 | - | 661.786 | Tagihan akseptasi |
| Other assets *) | - | | 111.000 | - | 877.600 | 21.348 | 1.009.948 | Aset lain-lain *) |
| Total | 33.463.253 | 23.928.333 | 8.260.180 | 4.423.472 | 30.601.776 | 3.777.754 | 104.454.768 | Total |
| Obligations due | | | | | (| | (00 (00 - | |
| immediately | - | - | - | - | (304.097) | - | (304.097) | Liabilitas segera Simpanan dari |
| Deposits from customers | (46.164) | (302.142) | (1.708.600) | (17.130.438) | (38.238.061) | (21.760.897) | (79.186.302) | nasabah Simpanan dari |
| Deposits from other banks | - | - | (6.000) | (11.250) | (1.660.962) | (273.991) | (1.952.203) | bank lain |
| Derivative payable | - | - | - | - | (47.150) | - | (47.150) | Liabilitas derivatif |
| Acceptance payable | - | - | (358.479) | (277.734) | (25.573) | - | (661.786) | Utang akseptasi Efek-efek yang dijual |
| Securities sold under | | | | | | | | dengan janji dibeli |
| repurchased agreements | - | - | (5.586.094) | (1.971.911) | (3.105.218) | - | (10.663.223) | kembali |
| Fund borrowings | - | - | - | - | (281.000) | - | | Pinjaman yang diterima |
| Subordinated bonds | - | (50.000) | - | - | | - | (50.000) | Obligasi subordinasi Beban yang masih harus dibayar |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities**) | - | - | - | - | (283.194) | - | (283.194) | dan liabilitas lain-lain**) |
| Tota | (46.164) | (352.142) | (7.659.173) | (19.391.333) | (43.945.255) | (22.034.888) | (93.428.955) | Total |
| Net | 33.417.089 | 23.576.191 | 601.007 | (14.967.861) | (13.343.479) | (18.257.134) | 11.025.813 | Neto |

*) 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, liabilitas pembelian surat berharga dan setoran jaminan

*) Other assets - net consist of interest receivables, security deposits, rent receivables, sale of securities receivables and restricted assets Pell receivables, sale to securities receivables and residue device and the security device and the security device and security deposits is and security deposits.

| | | | 31 Dese | mber/December | 31, 2019 | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | 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 Giro pada | 1.123.163 | 1.123.163 | - | - | - | - | - | Cash Current accounts with |
| Bank Indonesia | 4.258.626 | 4.258.626 | - | - | - | - | - | Bank Indonesia Current accounts with |
| Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia | 299.624 | 299.624 | - | - | - | - | - | other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia |
| dan bank lain | 8.036.685 | - | 8.036.685 | - | - | - | - | and other banks |
| Efek-efek Efek-efek yang dibeli | 21.131.802 | - | 72 | 1.794.799 | 3.089.456 | 12.312.259 | 3.935.216 | Securities |
| dengan janji dijual | | | | | | | | Securities purchased under |
| kembali | 3.961.541 | - | 3.961.541 | - | - | - | - | resell agreement |
| Tagihan derivatif Kredit yang diberikan - | | - | 74.969 | - | - | - | - | Derivative receivables |
| bruto | 53.022.795 | - | 8.098.104 | 2.619.202 | 10.645.778 | 16.133.284 | 15.526.427 | Loans - gross |
| Tagihan akseptasi | 687.759 | - | 334.448 | 60.852 | 292.459 | - | - | Acceptance receivable |
| Aset lain-lain *) | 1.574.599 | 131.947 | 1.442.652 | | - | - | - | Other assets *) |
| Total | 94.171.563 | 5.813.360 | 21.948.471 | 4.474.853 | 14.027.693 | 28.445.543 | 19.461.643 | Total |

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

| | 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/ <i>More than</i> 60 months | |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Liabilitas segera | (282.613) | - | (282.613) | - | - | - | - | Obligations due immediately |
| Simpanan dari nasabah Simpanan dari | (72.790.174) | (17.465.543) | (37.291.709) | (14.342.585) | (3.306.524) | (297.409) | (86.404) | Deposits from customers |
| bank lain Liabilitas derivatif Utang akseptasi | (6.161.098) (37.469) (687.759) | (267.299) - - | (5.852.249) (37.469) (334.448) | (25.050) (60.852) | (16.500) - (292.459) | - | | Deposits from other banks Derivative payable Acceptance payable |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali | (3.934.495) | | (3.934.495) | | | - | | Securities sold under repurchased agreements |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain**) | (869.644) | | (869.644) | | - | - | - | Accrued expenses and other liabilities**) |
| Total | (84.763.252) | (17.732.842) | (48.602.627) | (14.428.487) | (3.615.483) | (297.409) | (86.404) | Total |
| Neto | 9.408.311 | (11.919.482) | (26.654.156) | (9.953.634) | 10.412.210 | 28.148.134 | 19.375.239 | Net |
| = | | | | | | | | |

*) 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, liabilitas pembelian surat berharga dan setoran jaminan

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada *undiscounted cash flows* (tidak diaudit).

 *) 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 payable,

liabilities from purchase of securities and security deposits

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows (unaudited).

| | 31Desember/December 31, 2020 | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| _ | 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 | | |
| | 304.097 | | 304.097 | | | | | LIABILITIES Obligations due | |
| Liabilitas segera Simpanan dari | 304.097 | - | 304.097 | - | - | - | - | immediately | |
| nasabah | 79.618.228 | 21.760.897 | 38.512.325 | 17.259.425 | 1.737.275 | 302.142 | 46.164 | Deposits from customers | |
| Simpanan dari | 10.010.220 | 21.100.001 | 00.012.020 | 11.200.420 | 1.101.210 | 002.142 | 40.104 | Deposito nom dustomero | |
| bank lain | 1.955.651 | 273.991 | 1.664.063 | 11.355 | 6.242 | - | - | Deposits from other banks | |
| Efek-efek yang djual dengan janji | | | | | | | | Securities sold under | |
| dibeli kembali | 10.663.223 | - | 3.105.218 | 1.971.911 | 5.586.094 | - | - | repurchased agreements | |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 47.150 | - | 47.150 | - | - | - | - | Derivatives payable | |
| Utang akseptasi | 661.786 | - | 25.573 | 277.734 | 358.479 | - | - | Acceptance payable | |
| Pinjaman yang diterima | | - | 281.040 | - | - | - | - | Fund borrowings | |
| Obligasi subordinasi Beban yang masih harus dibayar | 50.416 | - | | 416 | - | 50.000 | - | Subordinated bonds | |
| dan liabilitas | | | | | | | | Accrued expenses and | |
| lain-lain**) | 5.373 | - | 5.373 | - | - | - | - | other liabilities**) | |
| Total | 93.586.964 | 22.034.888 | 43.944.839 | 19.520.841 | 7.688.090 | 352.142 | 46.164 | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

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**) 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 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

e. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

<u>Analisis perbedaan jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)</u>

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Liquidity Risk (continued)

<u>Maturity gap analysis of financial assets and liabilities (continued)</u>

| _ | 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 | |
|--|------------|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| IABILITAS | | | | | | | | LIABILITIES Obligations due |
| iabilitas segera Simpanan dari | 282.613 | - | 282.613 | - | - | - | - | immediately |
| nasabah Simpanan dari | 73.369.515 | 17.465.543 | 37.609.361 | 14.511.607 | 3.398.839 | 297.761 | 86.404 | Deposits from customers |
| bank lain fek-efek yang djual | 6.169.138 | 267.299 | 5.859.237 | 25.381 | 17.221 | - | - | Deposits from other banks |
| dengan janji | | | | | | | | Securities sold under |
| dibeli kembali | 3.934.495 | - | 3.934.495 | - | - | - | - | repurchase agreements |
| iabilitas derivatif | 37.469 | - | 37.469 | - | - | - | - | Derivatives payable |
| Jtang akseptasi Beban yang masih harus dibayar | 687.759 | - | 334.448 | 60.852 | 292.459 | - | - | Acceptance payable |
| dan liabilitas | | | | | | | | Accrued expenses and |
| lain-lain**) | 660.508 | - | 660.508 | - | - | - | - | other liabilities**) |
| otal | 85.141.497 | 17.732.842 | 48.718.131 | 14.597.840 | 3.708.519 | 297.761 | 86.404 | Total |

**) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri dari liabilitas pembelian surat berharga dan setoran jaminan

f. Risiko Operasional

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 terusmenerus meningkatkan kesadaran risiko seluruh pegawainya melalui berbagai media termasuk e-campaign, buletin dan sosialisasi secara langsung.

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. **) Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of liabilities from purchase of securities and security deposits

f. Operational Risk

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 ecampaign, bulletins, and direct socialization.

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' mastership 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 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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.

Di sisi lain, untuk mengantisipasi risiko operasional sebagai dampak dari gangguan yang ekstrim, seperti kebakaran, bencana banjir, gempa bumi, Bank telah memiliki *Disaster Recovery Center* ("DRC") yang selalu dilakukan uji coba secara periodik untuk memastikan kesiapan DRC tersebut. Pengembangan DRC ini merupakan salah satu tindakan penting dalam rangka menjamin kesinambungan operasional Bank apabila terjadi gangguan infrastruktur pada *data center* di Kantor Pusat.

Untuk melengkapi hal-hal tersebut diatas, Bank telah menyusun 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.

Bank telah mengimplementasikan *Risk Event Database* (RED) secara efektif, yakni alat yang digunakan untuk mencatat kejadian risiko operasional serta untuk mengelola *loss event & near miss* untuk perhatian manajemen. RED juga digunakan untuk keperluan persiapan perhitungan *Operational Risk Capital Charge* berdasarkan metode *Advanced Measurement Approach*. RED juga dikembangkan menjadi bagian dari pengembangan ORMS secara keseluruhan. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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. Thereafter, the Bank has conducted Operational Risk Management e-learning since 2018. All employees have to participate in the e-Learning.

On the other hand, to anticipate operational risk arising from extreme disruption, such as fire, flood, earthquake, the Bank has established a Disaster Recovery Center ("DRC"), which is periodically tested to ensure its readiness. The development of DRC is an important action to assure the continuity of the Bank's operations if the infrastructure of the data center at Head Office is disrupted.

To complete this activity, Bank has developed Business Continuity Management 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 critical resource bank 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.

The Bank has implemented Risk Event Database (RED) effectively. RED is a tool to maintain and record operational risk events as well as to manage any "loss events and near miss" for management attention. Furthermore, RED is used as preparation for assessment on Operational Risk Capital Charge according to Advanced Measurement Approach method. Furthermore, RED is used as preparation for assessment on Operational Risk Capital Charge according to Advanced Measurement Approach method.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 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 prediktf. 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 Bank Indonesia mengenai pengelolaan 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. While next is RED, a risk events database, which is used for Bank's learning data. Then there is 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.

Bank also conducts measurement and reporting to the Bank Indonesia periodically on operational risk management based on operational risk parameters Bank Soundness Assessment (BSA) using risk approach (Riskbased 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 2020 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 of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

45. MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

- f. Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)
 - 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 2020 dan 2019, tidak terdapat pelampauan 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.

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM

Tujuan manajemen permodalan Bank adalah untuk mempertahankan posisi modal yang kuat untuk pertumbuhan mendukung bisnis dan mempertahankan investor, deposan, pelanggan dan pengelolaan kepercayaan pasar. Dalam permodalan, Bank mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti: pengembalian modal yang optimal pada pemegang saham, menjaga keseimbangan antara keuntungan yang lebih tinggi dengan gearing ratio serta keamanan yang diberikan oleh posisi modal yang sehat.

Sejak tahun 2007, Bank diwajibkan untuk memenuhi kerangka kerja Basel II dalam hal permodalan Bank dengan mengikuti *road map* implementasi Basel II di Indonesia yang dipimpin oleh Bank Indonesia.

Penerapan Bank atas risiko pasar, risiko kredit dan risiko operasional dalam permodalan adalah sebagai berikut:

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- f. Operational Risk (continued)
 - 2. Risk Management Quality
 - Active oversight of commisioners 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 of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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.

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

The Bank's capital management objectives is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and to sustain investor, depositor, customer and market confidence. In managing its capital, the Bank considers factors such as: an optimal providing capital rate of return to shareholders and maintaining a balance between high return gearing ratio and safety provided by a sound capital position.

Starting 2007, the Bank is required to comply with Basel II framework in respect with regulatory capital following the Basel II implementation road map in Indonesia led by the Bank Indonesia.

Bank's implementation on market risk, credit risk and operational risk in capital is as follows:

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

a. Risiko pasar

November 2007. Bank sudah Seiak pendekatan standar menerapkan untuk mengelola risiko pasar sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 9/13/PBI/2007 tanggal 1 November 2007 serta Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 9/33/DPNP tanggal 18 Desember 2007 dan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 14/21/DPNP tanggal 18 Juli 2012.

b. Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit dihitung berdasarkan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/6/DPNP tanggal 18 Februari 2011 dimana perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) risiko kredit menggunakan Pendekatan Standar yang efektif berlaku tanggal 2 Januari 2012.

c. Risiko operasional

Untuk pengelolaan risiko operasional Bank menerapkan pendekatan indikator dasar sesuai dengan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia. Berdasarkan SE ini, beban modal untuk risiko operasional adalah sebesar 5%, 10% dan 15% dari rata-rata pendapatan kotor selama tiga tahun terakhir masing-masing efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2011, 1 Juli 2011 dan 1 Januari 2012.

Pada tahun 2012, Bank Indonesia melakukan revisi atas peraturan tersebut dan mengeluarkan Surat Edaran No. 14/37/DPNP tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum sesuai dengan Profil Risiko dan Pemenuhan *Capital Equivalency Maintained Assets* (CEMA).

Bank wajib memiliki dan menerapkan proses perhitungan kecukupan modal secara internal atau *Internal Capital Adequancy Assessment Process* (ICAAP). Komponen ICAAP paling kurang mencakup:

- a. Pengawasan Aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
- b. Penilaian Kecukupan Modal
- c. Pemantauan dan Pelaporan
- d. Pengendalian Internal

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47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

a. Market risk

Starting November 2007, the Bank had adopted standardized approach for market risk management according to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 9/13/PBI/2007 dated November 1, 2007 as well as Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 9/33/DPNP dated December 18, 2007 and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 14/21/DPNP dated July 18, 2012.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk calculated according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/6/DPNP dated February 18, 2011 where the calculation of Risk Weighted Average (RWA) of credit risk is using standard approach effective on January 2, 2012.

c. Operational risk

Operational risk management still uses basic indicator approach as per Bank Indonesia Circular Letter. Based on this Circular Letter, the capital charge for operational risk is at 5%, 10% and 15% of average gross income for the last three years which is effective on January 1, 2011, July 1, 2011 and January 1, 2012, respectively.

In 2012, Bank Indonesia revised such regulation and issued circular letter No. 14/37/DPNP regarding Capital Adequancy Ratio with Risk Profile and Capital Equivalency Maintained Assets (CEMA).

The Bank is obliged to have and apply the process of capital adequacy calculation internally or Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The ICAAP covers at a minimum:

- a. Active Supervision of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
- b. Capital Adequacy Assessment
- c. Monitoring and Reporting
- d. Internal control

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47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

c. Risiko operasional (lanjutan)

Bank juga wajib menyediakan modal minimum sesuai dengan profil risiko,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.

Bank Indonesia menganalisis modal dalam dua tingkatan:

- Modal *Tier* 1 terdiri dari modal saham biasa, agio saham, saldo laba, dan kepentingan non-pengendali setelah dikurangi aset tak berwujud dan penyesuaian lainnya sehubungan dengan item yang termasuk dalam modal tetapi diperlakukan secara berbeda untuk kepentingan kecukupan modal.
- 2. Modal *Tier* 2 terdiri dari pinjaman subordinasi yang memenuhi syarat dan cadangan umum (maksimum 1,25%).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan 2019 rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dihitung berdasarkan POJK No. 34/ POJK.03/2016 tanggal 22 September 2016 dan 2015 disusun berdasarkan PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012 tanggal 28 November 2012 dan No. 15/12/PBI/2013 tanggal 12 Desember 2013 dengan perhitungan sebagai berikut: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

c. Operational risk (continued)

Bank also provides the minimum capital required according to the risk profile, 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.

Bank Indonesia analyzed the capital into two tiers:

- 1. Tier 1 capital consists of ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, and non-controlling interest after deduction for intangible assets and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- 2. Tier 2 capital consist of qualifying subordinated loans and general allowance (maximum of 1.25%).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is computed in accordance with POJK No.34/POJK.03/2016 dated September 22, 2016 and 2015 as prepared in accordance to BI regulation No.14/18/PBI/2012 dated November 28, 2012 and BI regulation No. 15/12/PBI/2013 dated December 12, 2013, as follows:

| | 31 Desember/Dec | ember 31 | |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| Bank | | | Bank |
| Dengan memperhitungkan risiko | | | |
| kredit, resiko pasar dan risiko | | | With credit risk, market risk and |
| operasional | | | operational risk |
| - Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko | 58.115.367 | 62.022.061 | Risk Weighted Average - |
| - Jumlah modal | 18.037.950 | 14.684.721 | Total capital - |
| Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan | | | , |
| Modal Minimum | 31,04% | 23,68% | Capital Adequacy Ratio - |

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

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;
- b. Countercyclical Buffer adalah tambahan modal yang berfungsi untuk mengantisipasi kerugian apabila terjadi pertumbuhan kredit perbankan yang berlebihan sehingga berpotensi mengganggu stabilitas sistem keuangan;
- c. 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:

- a. Capital Conservation Buffer sebesar 2,5% dari ATMR untuk Bank yang tergolong dalam Bank Umum Kegiatan Usaha BUKU 3 dan BUKU 4 yang pemenuhannya secara bertahap:
 - 0,625% dari ATMR mulai 1 Januari 2016
 - 1,25% dari ATMR mulai 1 Januari 2017
 - 1,875% dari ATMR mulai 1 Januari 2018
 - 2,5% dari ATMR mulai 1 Januari 2019
- b. Countercyclical Buffer sebesar 0% (nol persen) sampai dengan 2,5% (dua koma lima persen) dari ATMR bagi seluruh Bank.
- c. *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*).

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47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

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;
- b. 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;
- c. 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:

- a. Capital Conservation Buffer amounting to 2.5% of RWA to the Bank classified to BUKU 3 and BUKU 4 whose fulfillment gradually:
 - 0.625% from RWA since January 1, 2016
 - 1.25% from RWA since January 1, 2017
 - 1.875% from RWA since January 1, 2018
 - 2.5% from RWA since January 1, 2019
- b. Countercyclical Buffer in the amount of 0% (zero percent) up to 2.5% (two point five percent) from RWA for the whole Bank.
- c. 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.

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47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan PBI No. 17/22/PBI/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Kewajiban Pembentukan *Countercyclical Buffer* (CCB) ditetapkan bahwa besaran CCB yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia untuk pertama kali, yaitu mulai 1 Januari 2016 adalah sebesar 0% dan berlaku untuk seluruh bank, baik bank umum konvensional dan bank umum syariah, termasuk kantor cabang dari bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri.

Evaluasi terhadap besaran CCB akan dilakukan secara berkala, yaitu paling kurang 1 kali dalam 6 bulan. Dalam hal berdasarkan hasil evaluasi ditetapkan bahwa besaran CCB tidak berubah maka Bank Indonesia akan mengeluarkan pengumuman di *website* Bank Indonesia dan apabila ditetapkan ada perubahan, maka Bank Indonesia akan menerbitkan Surat Edaran mengenai perubahan tersebut.

Berdasarkan POJK No. 46/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Penetapan *Systemically Important Bank* dan *Capital Surcharge*, ditetapkan bahwa Otoritas Jasa Keuangan berkoordinasi dengan Bank Indonesia akan menetapkan SIB dan *Capital Surcharge* untuk SIB. Bank yang ditetapkan sebagai SIB wajib membentuk *Capital Surcharge* untuk SIB.

Penetapan SIB dan *Capital Surcharge* untuk SIB dilakukan secara semesteran setiap tahun pada:

- a. Bulan Maret dengan menggunakan data pada bulan Desember tahun sebelumnya; dan
- b. Bulan September dengan menggunakan data posisi bulan Juni tahun sebelumnya.

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan menetapkan *Capital Surcharge* untuk SIB dalam 5 kelompok *bucket*:

- a. 1% dari ATMR bagi SIB yang digolongkan dalam kelompok *bucket* 1;
- b. 1,5% dari ATMR bagi SIB yang digolongkan dalam kelompok *bucket* 2;
- c. 2% dari ATMR bagi SIB yang digolongkan dalam kelompok *bucket* 3;
- d. 2,5% dari ATMR bagi SIB yang digolongkan dalam kelompok *bucket* 4;
- e. 3,5% dari ATMR bagi SIB yang digolongkan dalam kelompok *bucket* 5.

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47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

Based on PBI No. 17/22/PBI/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning the Establishment of Countercyclical Buffer Obligation stipulated that the amount of CCB set by Bank Indonesia for the first time, starting January 1, 2016 amounted to 0% and applying to all banks, both conventional commercial bank and islamic banks, including branches of banks domiciled abroad.

The evaluation of the amount of CCB would be done regularly, i.e. at least 1 time within 6 months. In the case that based on the evaluation determined where the magnitude of the CCB does not change, then Bank Indonesia will issue an announcement on the website of Bank Indonesia and, if specified changes, then Bank Indonesia will issue a Circular Letter regarding such change.

According to POJK No. 46/POJK.03/2015 dated December 23, 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Systemically Important Banks and Capital Surcharge, the Financial Services Authority in coordination with Bank Indonesia will set SIB and Capital Surcharge for SIB. Banks are defined as SIB is required to establish Capital Surcharge for SIB.

Determination of SIB and Capital Surcharge for SIB conducted biannually on:

- a. March using data in December of the previous year; and
- b. September using data in June of the previous year.

Financial Services Authority establish Capital Surcharge for SIB in 5 Banks of bucket:

- a. 1% from RWA for SIB, which classified as bucket 1;
- b. 1.5% from RWA for SIB, which classified as bucket 2;
- c. 2% from RWA for SIB, which classified as bucket 3;
- d. 2.5% from RWA for SIB, which classified as bucket 4;
- e. 3.5% from RWA for SIB, which classified as bucket 5.

47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

Untuk pertama kali, OJK akan menetapkan SIB dalam 4 kelompok dimana pemenuhannya dilakukan secara bertahap:

- 1. SIB bagi kelompok (bucket) 1 sebesar:
 - a. 0,25% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016;
 - b. 0,5% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2017;
 - c. 0,75% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2018;
 - d. 1% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2019;
- 2. SIB bagi kelompok (bucket) 2 sebesar:
 - a. 0,375% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016;
 - b. 0,75% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2017;
 - c. 1,125% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2018;
 - d. 1,5% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2019.
- 3. SIB bagi kelompok (bucket) 3 sebesar:
 - a. 0,5% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016;
 - b. 1% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2017;
 - c. 1,5% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2018;
 - d. 2% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2019.
- 4. SIB bagi kelompok (bucket) 4 sebesar:
 - a. 0,625% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2016;
 - b. 1,25% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2017;
 - c. 1,875% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2018;
 - d. 2,5% dari ATMR sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2019.

Manajemen menggunakan rasio permodalan dengan tujuan untuk memonitor jumlah modal dan rasio modal tersebut mengikuti standar industri untuk mengukur kecukupan modal. Pendekatan Bank Indonesia atas pengukuran tersebut terutama berdasarkan pengawasan atas hubungan kebutuhan sumber modal (diukur sebesar 8% atas aset tertimbang menurut risiko) terhadap ketersediaan sumber modal. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

47. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

For the first time, the FSA will set the SIB into 4 Banks where fulfillment is done gradually:

- 1. SIB for bucket 1 amounted to:
 - a. 0.25% from RWA since January 1, 2016;
 - b. 0.5% from RWA since January 1, 2017;
 - c. 0.75% from RWA since January 1, 2018;
 - d. 1% from RWA since January 1, 2019.
- 2. SIB for bucket 2 amounted to:
 - a. 0.375% from RWA since January 1, 2016;
 - b. 0.75% from RWA since January 1, 2017;
 - c. 1.125% from RWA since January 1, 2018;
 - d. 1.5% from RWA since January 1, 2019.
- 3. SIB for bucket 3 amounted to:
 - a. 0.5% from RWA since January 1, 2016;
 - b. 1% from RWA since January 1, 2017;
 - c. 1.5% from RWA since January 1, 2018;
 - d. 2% from RWA since January 1, 2019.
- 4. SIB for bucket 4 amounted to:
 - a. 0.625% from RWA since January 1, 2016;
 - b. 1.25% from RWA since January 1, 2017;
 - c. 1.875% from RWA since January 1, 2018;
 - d. 2.5% from RWA since January 1, 2019.

Management uses regulatory capital ratios in order to monitor its capital base, and these capital ratios follow the industry standards for measuring capital adequacy. Bank Indonesia's approach to such measurement is primarily based on monitoring the relationship of the capital resources requirement (measured as 8% of risk-weighted assets) to available capital resources.

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47. MANAJEMEN MODAL DAN RASIO LIABILITAS PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (lanjutan)

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum dan Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko.

48. TAMBAHAN INFORMASI ARUS KAS

b.

a. Aktivitas investasi dan pendanaan yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas:

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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. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Investing and financing activities not affecting cash flows:

| | | 31 Desember/D | ecember 31 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | 2020 | 2019 | | |
| Reklasifikasi aset dalam penyelesaian ke aset tetap (Catatan 13). | | 14.884 | 66.019 | | ification of construction in fixed assets (Note 13) |
| . Rekonsiliasi liabilitas | neto | | b. Net liab | ilities reconcilliatio | n |
| _ | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2019 | Penerimaan/ Receipts | Pembayaran/ Payment | 31 Desember/ December 31, 2020 | |
| Pinjaman diterima Obligasi Subordinasi | : | 281.000 50.000 | : | 281.000 50.000 | Fund borrowings Subordinated Bonds |
| Total liabilitas dari aktivitas pendanaan | - | 331.000 | - | 331.000 | Total liabilities from financing activities |

49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN PSAK 73

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan menurut PSAK 55 dan PSAK 71 dalam transisi penerapan PSAK 71 pada 1 Januari 2020.

49. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AND SFAS 73

The table below shows the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to SFAS 55 and SFAS 71 in the transition to the adoption of SFAS 71 on January 1, 2020.

| Clasification Under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / atan/ December 31, ote 2019 | PSAK 71 / Clasification under SFAS 71 1 Januari 2020 / January 1, 2020 | PSAK 55 / Carrying Amount under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / December 31, 2019 | PSAK 71 / Carrying Amount under SFAS 71 1 Januari 2020 January 1, 2020 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Kredit vang | Biava perolehan | | |
| diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivable | yang diamortisasi/ Amortized cost | 1.123.163 | 1.123.163 |
| Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivable | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / <i>Amortized cost</i> | 4.258.626 | 4.258.626 |
| | Clasification under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / atan/ ote December 31, 2019 Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivable Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans | Clasification underClasification underSFAS 55SFAS 7131 Desember 2019 / 2020 /1 Januari 2020 /atan/ oteDecember 31, 2019January 1, 2020Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivableBiaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Amortized costKredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans diamortisasiBiaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ Amortized costKredit yang diberikan dan piutang/LoansBiaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ Amortized cost | under under Amount under SFAS 55 SFAS 71 SFAS 55 31 Desember 1 Januari 31 Desember 2019 / 2020 / 2019 / atan/ December 31, January 1, December 31, 2020 2019 / 2019 2020 2019 / Matan/ December 31, January 1, December 31, 2020 2019 / Vite 2019 2020 Vite 2019 2019 / Vite Amount under Kredit yang Biaya perolehan diberikan dan yang piutang/Loans diamortisasi/ Amourtized cost 1.123.163 Kredit yang Biaya perolehan diberikan dan yang piutang/Loans diamortisasi / |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN PSAK 73 (lanjutan)

| 49. | CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL |
|-----|---|
| | LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS |
| | 71 AND SFAS 73 (continued) |

| | Catatan/ Note | Klasifikasi Berdasarkan PSAK 55 / Clasification under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / December 31, 2019 | Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK 71 / Clasification under SFAS 71 1 Januari 2020 / January 1, 2020 | Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 55 / Carrying Amount under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / December 31, 2019 | Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 71 / Carrying Amount under SFAS 71 1 Januari 2020 January 1, 2020 |
|---|------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Giro pada bank lain - bersih/ Current accounts with other banks - net | | Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ <i>Loans</i> and receivable | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / <i>Amortized cost</i> | 299.624 | 298.744 |
| Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - bersih/ Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net | | Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivable | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortized cost</i> | 8.036.685 | 8.018.095 |
| Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan/ Securities - Trading | | Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ <i>Financial</i> assets at fair value through profit or loss | Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 524.088 | 524.088 |
| Efek-efek yang Tersedia untuk dijual/Securities - Available for sale | | Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual/Available for sale financial assets | Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 17.410.733 | 20.606.106 |
| Efek-efek yang Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ <i>Securities - Held</i> <i>to maturity</i> | | Aset keuangan Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ <i>Held to maturity</i> <i>financial assets</i> | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ Amortized cost | 3.196.981 | - |
| Efek yang dibeli dengan janji Dijual kembali/Securities purchase under agreement to resell | | Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang / Loans and receivables | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / Amortized cost | 3.961.541 | 3.961.541 |
| Tagihan derivatif - bersih/ Derivative receivables - net | | Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ <i>Financial</i> assets at fair value through profit or loss | Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 74.969 | 74.969 |
| Kredit yang diberikan - bersih/ Loans - net | | Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivable | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi / <i>Amortized cost</i> | 52.734.828 | 52.446.504 |

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49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN PSAK 73 (lanjutan)

| JANGAN 71 DAN | 49. | CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCI LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SF 71 AND SFAS 73 (continued) | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Klasifikasi | | Klasifikasi | Nilai tercatat | Nilai tercatat | | | |
| Berdasarkan | | berdasarkan | berdasarkan | berdasarkan | | | |
| PSAK 55 / | | PSAK 71 / | PSAK 55 / | PSAK 71 / | | | |

| | Catatan/ Note | Klasifikasi Berdasarkan PSAK 55 / Clasification under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / December 31, 2019 | Klasifikasi berdasarkan PSAK 71 / Clasification under SFAS 71 1 Januari 2020 / January 1, 2020 | Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 55 / Carrying Amount under SFAS 55 31 Desember 2019 / December 31, 2019 | Nilai tercatat berdasarkan PSAK 71 / Carrying Amount under SFAS 71 1 Januari 2020 January 1, 2020 |
|--|------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Tagihan akseptasi - bersih/ Acceptance receivables - net | | Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/Loans and receivables | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortized cost</i> | 687.759 | 685.552 |
| Aset lain-lain/ Other assets | | Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ <i>Loans</i> and receivables | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>Amortized cost</i> | 1.574.599 | 1.574.599 |
| Total Aset keuangan/ <i>Total Financial asset</i> | | | - | 93.883.596 | 93.571.987 |
| Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities Liabilitas segera/ Current liabilities | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | 282.613 | 282.613 |
| Giro/ Current account | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 5.508.409 | 5.508.409 |
| Tabungan/ Saving deposits | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 12.504.312 | 12.504.312 |
| Deposito/ Time deposits | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 54.777.453 | 54.777.453 |
| Simpanan dari bank lain/ Deposits from other banks | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 6.161.098 | 6.161.098 |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali/ | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 3.934.495 | 3.934.495 |
| Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivatives payable | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 37.469 | 37.469 |
| Utang akseptasi/ Acceptance payable | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ <i>amortized cost</i> | 687.759 | 687.759 |
| Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/ Accrued expenses and Other liabilities | | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | Biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ amortized cost | 869.644 | 871.048 |
| Total Liabilitas keuangan/ Total Financial liabilities | | | - | 84.763.252 | 84.764.656 |
| | | | _ | | |

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49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan rekonsiliasi nilai

cadangan kerugian aset keuangan menurut PSAK

55 dan PSAK 57 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019

dan nilai cadangan kerugian aset keuangan menurut

Nilai tercatat PSAK 55 / PSAK 57 / Nilai tercatat

PSAK 71 pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020.

PSAK 73 (lanjutan)

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49. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AND SFAS 73 (continued)

The table below shows the reconciliation of reserve for losses of financial assets according to SFAS 55 and SFAS 57 as of 31 December 2019 and the value of reserves for losses of financial assets according to SFAS 71 on 1 January 2020.

| | PSAK 55 / PSAK 57 / Clasification Under PSAK 55 / PSAK 57 31 Desember 31/ December 31, 2019 | PSAK 71 / Reklasifikasi/ Reclasification | Pengukuran Kembali / Remeasurement | Nilai Tercatat PSAK 71/ Caryying amaount under PSAK 71 1 Januari 2020/ January 1, 2020 |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan/ <i>Financial assets measured</i> <i>at amortized cost</i> Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain/ <i>Financial assets measured at fair</i> | 280.475 | | 310.001 | 590.476 |
| value through other comprehensive income Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/ | - | - | 1.608 | 1.608 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost | - | - | 1.404 | 1.404 |
| - | 280.475 | | 313.013 | 593.488 |

PSAK 73

Tabel berikut menyajikan dampak atas penerapan PSAK 73 pada saat tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

SFAS 73

The following table summarises effect of implementation PSAK 73 as of January 1, 2020:

| | 1 Ja | anuari/January, 2020 | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| | Sebelum Penyesuaian/ Before Adjustement | Penyesuaian PSAK 73/ PSAK 73 Adjustment | Setelah Penyesuaian/ After Adjustment | |
| LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN | | | | Statement of Financial Position |
| ASET Beban dibayar dimuka | 73.002 | (48.284) | 24.718 | Assets Prepaid Expenses |
| Aset tetap, selain aset hak guna - setelah akumulasi Penyusutan Aset tetap, aset hak guna - setelah akumulasi Penyusutan | 5.906.523 | - 102.318 | 5.906.523 | Fixed asset - except for right -of-use assets - after accumulated depreciations Fixed asset - Right of use - after accumulated depreciation |
| Liabilitas Liabiltas lain-lain | 747.664 | 54.034 | 801.698 | LIABILITIES Other liabilities |

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49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN PSAK 73 (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan analisis dampak penerapan PSAK 71 pada posisi laporan keuangan pada tanggal 1 Januari 2020:

49. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AND SFAS 73 (continued)

The following table analyze the impact of the adoption of SFAS 71 on financial statement position at January 1, 2020:

| | | 1 Januari / January 1, 2 | 2020 | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | Sebelum Penyesuaian/ Before Adjustment | Efek Penyesuaian Transisi penerapan PSAK 71 / Impact from Transition adjustment on implementation SFAS 71 | Setelah Penyesuaian/ after Adjusment | |
| ASET | | | | ASSETS |
| Kas | 1.123.163 | - | 1.123.163 | Cash |
| Giro pada Bank Indonesia | 4.258.626 | - | 4.258.626 | |
| Giro pada bank lain - bersih | 299.624 | (880) | 298.744 | Portfolio of securities - trading |
| Penempatan pada Bank | | | | |
| Indonesia dan | | | | Placement with Bank Indonesia |
| Bank lain - bersih | 8.036.685 | (18.590) | 8.018.095 | and other banks |
| Efek-efek - bersih | 21.131.802 | (1.608) | 21.130.194 | Securities-Net |
| Efek yang dibeli dengan | | | | Securities purchase under |
| janji dijual kembali | 3.961.541 | - | 3.961.541 | agreement to resell |
| Tagihan derivatif - bersih | 74.969 | - | 74.969 | Derivative receivables - net |
| Kredit yang diberikan | | | | |
| - bersih | 52.734.828 | (288.324) | 52.446.504 | Loans - net |
| Tagihan akseptasi - bersih | 687.759 | (2.207) | 685.552 | Acceptance receivables - Net |
| Aset tetap - bersih | 5.906.523 | - | 5.906.523 | Fixed assets - net |
| Aset lain-lain - bersih | 2.588.311 | - | 2.588.311 | Other assets - net |
| JUMLAH ASET | 100.803.831 | (311.609) | 100.492.222 | TOTAL ASSETS |
| LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS | | | | LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |
| LIABILITAS | | | | LIABILITIES |
| Liabilitas segera | 282.613 | - | 282.613 | Current liabilities |
| Giro | 5.508.409 | - | 5.508.409 | Current account |
| Tabungan | 12.504.312 | - | 12.504.312 | Saving deposits |
| Deposito | 54.777.453 | - | 54.777.453 | Time deposits |
| Simpanan dari bank lain | 6.161.098 | - | 6.161.098 | Deposits from other banks |
| Efek-efek yang dijual dengan | | | | Securities sold under repurchased |
| janji dibeli kembali | 3.934.495 | - | 3.934.495 | agreement |
| Liabilitas derivatif | 37.469 | - | 37.469 | Derivatives payable |
| Utang pajak penghasilan | 71.439 | - | 71.439 | Income tax payable |
| Utang akseptasi | 687.759 | - | 687.759 | Acceptance payable |
| Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - | | | | |
| bersih | 57.988 | (59.472) | (1.484) | Deferred tax liabilities - net |
| Liabilitas imbalan pasca - kerja | a 282.558 | | 282.558 | Post Employment benefits liability |
| Beban yang masih harus | | | | |
| Dibayar dan liabilitas | | | | |
| lain-lain | 956.800 | 1.403 | 958.203 | Accrued expenses and other liabilities |
| JUMLAH LIABILITAS | 85.262.393 | (58.069) | 85.204.324 | TOTAL LIABILITIES |

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN PSAK 73 (lanjutan)

49. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AND SFAS 73 (continued)

| | | 1 Januari / <i>January 1, 2</i> | 020 | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Sebelum Penyesuaian/ Before Adjustment | Efek Penyesuaian Transisi penerapan PSAK 71 / Impact from Transition adjustment on implementation SFAS 71 | Setelah Penyesuaian/ after Adjusment | |
| EKUITAS | | | | EQUITY |
| Modal saham - Saham biasa Tambahan modal disetor – | 3.481.888 | - | 3.481.888 | Share capital - Common stock |
| neto Saldo laba: Telah ditentukan | 2.048.761 | - | 2.048.761 | Additional paid-in capital - net Retained earnings |
| penggunaanya: - Cadangan umum Belum ditentukan | 1.543 | - | 1.543 | Appropriated retained earnings General reserves - |
| pengunaannya Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai atas instrumen utang | 6.344.571 | (253.540) | 6.091.031 | Unappropriatied retained earnings |
| yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain | (18.431) | | (18.431) | Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of debt instruments through other comprehensive income |
| Surplus revaluasi aset | (| | | · |
| tetap – bersih Keuntungan (kerugian) | 3.696.126 | - | 3.696.126 | Revaluation surplus of fixed assets - net |
| aktuarial atas imbalan pasca kerja - bersih | (13.020) | - | (13.020) | Actuarial gain (loss) on employment benefit program - net |
| Jumlah ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan | | | | |
| kepada pemilik entitas induk: | 15.541.438 | (253.540) | 15.287.898 | Total equity attributable to owners of the parent |
| Jumlah Ekuitas | 15.541.438 | (253.540) | 15.287.898 | Total Equity |
| JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS | 100.803.831 | (311.609) | 100.492.222 | TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |

| PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated) | CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 71 AND SFAS 73 (continued) | The following table analyze the impact of the transition from "incurred loss approach" to "expected credit loss" for financial instrument at amortized cost: | | | Kenaikan (Penurunan)/ <i>Increse</i> Tota/ <i>Total</i> (Decrese) | Cash and cash | Current account with Bank Indonesiat | 880 880 Current accout with 880 880 0ther banks (Note 6) | Placement with Bank Indonesia 18.590 and other banks (Note 7) 1.608 1.608 1.608 | Securities purchase under - agreement to resell (Note 9) 568.799 288.324 Loans (Note 11) | 2.207 2.207 2.207 2.207 | 592.084 311.609 Total |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| PT BAN DTES TO THE FIN As of Decem For the Ye (Expressed in unless oth | OF ASSETS 1 OF SFAS 71 AN | analyze the impact oss" for financial ir | ttasian menurut PSAK 71/ | Expected Credit Losess based on PSAK 71 | Kerugian Kredit Atas aset Atas aset Reuangan yang Dibbil atau Berasal dari Aset keuangan Memburuk / Purchased or Credit impaired Finance assets | | | | | | | |
| ž | CLASSIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION | e following table a expected credit l | following table. kpected credit / rugian Kredit Ekspel | Expected Credit Los | Kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umurya-kredit memburuk / <i>lifetime ECL</i> <i>Credit impaired</i> | | , | | | - 148.354 | | 148.354 |
| | 49. | t | | | Kerugian kredit ekspektasi sepanjang umrnya-kredit tidak memburuk/ Lifetime ECL No credit impaired | | | | | - 178.634 | | 178.634 |
| | A TANGGAL | <i>d loss approach"</i> ang diukur pada | 1 Januari/January 2020 | | Kerugian kredit etspektasi 12 bulan/12- Month ECL | | | 880 | 18.590 1.608 | - 241.811 | 2.207 | 265.096 |
| ANGAN dan ggal Tersebut lah, | KEUANGAN PADA an) rubahan dari <i>"incurred l</i> trumen keuangan yan | | ised on PSAK 55 | Total/ <i>Tot</i> al | | | | | - 280.475 | , | 280.475 | |
| PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) | LIABILITAS KEU SAK 73 (lanjutan) | ik atas perubah untuk instrume | Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai menurut PSAK 55. Allowance for Impairment losses based on PSAK 55 | adangan nerugian Ferurunan marinenuu FSAN 35 Allowance for Impairment losses based on PSAK 55 | Individual/ Individua | | | | | - 51.095 | | 51.095 |
| PT BAN TATAN ATAS I Tanggal 31 D Ihun yang Bera (Disajikan dal kecuali di | DAN LIAB 71 DAN PSAK | ר analisis damp t ekspektasian' isasi: | Cadangan Keru | Allowance for | Kolektif/ collective | | , | · | | - 229.380 | | 229.380 |
| CA1 Untuk Ta | 49. KLASIFIKASI ASET DAN LIABILITAS KE IMPLEMENTASI PSAK 71 DAN PSAK 73 (lanjutan) | Tabel berikut menyajikan analisis dampak atas perubahan dari <i>"incurred loss approach"</i> menjadi "kerugian kredit ekspektasian" untuk instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi: | Ι | | | Kae dan eatara kae | Giro pada Bank Indonesia | Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6) | Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7) Efek-efek (Catatan 8) | Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (Catatan 9) Kredit yang diberikan (Catatan 11) | l agınan akseptası (Catatan 12) | Total |

50. 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 terdukung, 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).

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.

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50. 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).

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.

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50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Peningkatan Risiko Kredit secara Signifikan (lanjutan)

Credit Risk Grades (lanjutan)

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, 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.

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. PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (continued)

Credit Risk Grades (continued)

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, 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.

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

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.

50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Penentuan Terjadinya Peningkatan Risiko Kredit secara Signifikan (lanjutan)

Bank dimungkinkan menggunakan penilaian dari analis 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.

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.

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50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Determination of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (continued)

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 and their effects may not be fully reflected in quantitative analysis in acomprehensive 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.

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.

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50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

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 penjanjian (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 analis sektor swasta.

Pandangan dasar *(base case)* mencerminkan keluaran dengan probabilitas yang paling tinggi. Skenario yang lain, mencerminkan keluaran yang lebih optimis dan keluaran yang lebih pesimis.

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

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 estimateds published by, such as government agencies and selected private sector analysts.

The base case reflects the output with the highest probability. Another scenario, reflects more optimistic outputs and more pessimistic outputs.

50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Penggunaan informasi perkiraan masa depan (forward-looking) (lanjutan)

Skenario ekonomi yang dirumuskan menggunakan kisaran indikator utama berikut:

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50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Use of forward-looking information (continued)

The economic scenario is formulated using the following range of key indicators:

| | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Tingkat pengangguran/Unemployment | Kisaran antara 7% hingga 8%/ <i>Range</i> between 7% and 8% | Kisaran antara 7% hingga 8%/ Range between 7% and 8% |
| Suku bunga/Interest rates | Kisaran 3,25% hingga 4%/Range between 3,25% and 4% | Kisaran antara 3,25% hingga 4%/ Range between 3,25% and 4% |
| Inflasi/Inflaton rate | Kisaran antara 1% hingga 1,5%/Range between 1% and 1,5% | Kisaran antara 0,5% hingga 1%/ Range between 0,5% and 1% |
| Brent Oil Price | Kisaran antara USD 45 hingga USD 70/ Range between USD 45 and USD 70 | Kisaran antara USD 50 hingga USD 80/ Range between USD 50 and USD 80 |

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.

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).

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.

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 forwardlooking estimates.

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50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian (lanjutan)

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:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (continued)

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;.
- Credit risk analysis based on internal rating grades:

| | | 31 Desember/December 31, 2020 | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | kerugian kredit Ekspektasian 12 bulan / 12- Month ECL | kerugian kredit sepanjang umrnya 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/ <i>Total</i> | | | |
| Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Loans at measured amortized cost | | | | | | | | |
| Bucket 1 | 46.723.831 | - | - | - | 46.723.831 | | | |
| Bucket 2 | 223.610 | - | - | - | 223.610 | | | |
| Bucket 3 | - | 764.812 | - | - | 764.812 | | | |
| Bucket 4 | - | 205.570 | | - | 205.570 | | | |
| Bucket 5 | | | 676.299 | - | 676.299 | | | |
| Cadangan kerugian kredit/ | 46.947.441 | 970.382 | 676.299 | - | 48.594.122 | | | |
| Loss allowance | (259.705) | (69.522) | (130.222) | | (459.449) | | | |
| Total <i>/Total</i> Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned</i> | 46.687.736 | 900.860 | 546.077 | - | 48.134.673 | | | |
| interest income | | | | | (107.598) | | | |
| Nilai tercatat/Carrying amount | | | | - | 48.027.075 | | | |

Cadangan kerugian kredit untuk aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan karena nilai tercatat asset 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.

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50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

b. Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan *probability* of *default*:

50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

b. Credit risk analysis based on probability of default:

31 Desember 2020/December 31, 2020

| | 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/ <i>Total</i> |
|---|---|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Loans at measured amortized cost Kredit Non Bank | | | | | |
| 0.70% - 3.63% | 45.778.299 | - | - | - | 45.778.299 |
| 4.89% - 26.31% 7.05% - 69.27% | 223.610 | 764.812 | - | - | 223.610 764.812 |
| 13.38% - 81.43% | - | 205.570 | - | - | 205.570 |
| 100.00% | | - | 676.299 | - | 676.299 |
| Kredit Bank | | | | | |
| 0.00% | 945.532 | - | - | - | 945.532 |
| 0.00% - 0.63% | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.48% - 5.91% | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.35% - 14.18% 25.00% - 33.33% | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100% | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 46.947.441 | 970.382 | 676.299 | - | 48.594.122 |
| Cadangan kerugian kredit/ Loss allowance | (259.705) | (69.522) | (130.222) | - | (459.449) |
| Total/Total | 46.687.736 | 900.860 | 546.077 | | 48.134.673 |
| Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan/ <i>Unearned</i> | | | 0.0.011 | | |
| interest income | | | | | (107.598) |
| Nilai tercatat/Carrying amount | | | | - | 48.027.075 |

c. Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan *external rating grades*:

c. Credit risk analysis based on external rating grades:

31 Desember 2020 / December 31, 2020

| | 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/ <i>Total</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Kredit yang diberikan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi/Loans at measured amortized cost | | | | | |
| Kolektibilitas 1 | 45.391.855 | - | - | - | 45.391.855 |
| Kolektibilitas 2 | 1.555.586 | 970.382 | - | - | 2.525.968 |
| Kolektibilitas 3 | - | - | 36.255 | - | 36.255 |
| Kolektibilitas 4 | - | - | 97.286 | - | 97.286 |
| Kolektibilitas 5 | - | - | 542.758 | - | 542.758 |
| | 46.947.441 | 970.382 | 676.299 | | 48.594.122 |

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50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

 Analisis risiko kredit berdasarkan external rating grades: (lanjutan)

uniess otherwise stated)

50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

 Credit risk analysis based on external rating grades: (continued)

31 Desember 2020/December 31, 2020

| | 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/ <i>Total</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Cadangan kerugian kredit/ Loss allowance | (259.705) | (69.522) | (130.222) | | (459.449) |
| Total/ <i>Total</i> Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang | 46.687.736 | 900.860 | 546.077 | | 48.134.673 |
| ditangguhkan/Unearned interest income Nilai tercatat/Carrying amount | | | | | (107.598) 48.027.075 |

Analisa Sensitivitas Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi Masa Depan

Asumsi ekonomi yang disajikan berikut ini disusun secara internal untuk keperluan perhitungan secara internal untuk keperluan perhitungan

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/Moderate Scenario | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|--|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Interbank | 4.00% | 6.25% | 6.25% | 6.25% | 6.25% |
| Brent | 45 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| Inflation | 1.32% | 0.81% | -0.09% | -0.63% | -1.44% |
| Unemployment | 8.07% | 7.50% | 6.50% | 5.50% | 4.50% |
| Skenario Optimis/Upside Scenario | | | | | |
| Tingkat pengangguran/Unemployment rate | | | | | |
| Suku bunga/Interest rates | | | | | |
| Interbank | 3.60% | 5.63% | 5.63% | 5.63% | 5.63% |
| Brent | 50 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Inflation | 1.19% | 0.73% | -0.08% | -0.57% | -1.30% |
| Unemployment | 7.26% | 6.75% | 5.85% | 4.95% | 4.05% |
| Skenario Pesimis/Downside Scenario | | | | | |
| Tingkat pengangguran/Unemployment rate | | | | | |
| Suku bunga/Interest rates | | | | | |
| Interbank | 4.40% | 6.88% | 6.88% | 6.88% | 6.88% |
| Brent | 41 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Inflation | 1.45% | 0.89% | -0.10% | -0.69% | -1.58% |
| Unemployement | 8.88% | 8.25% | 7.15% | 6.05% | 4.95% |

50. ANALISIS KUALITAS KREDIT (lanjutan)

Analisa Sensitivitas Kerugian Kredit Ekspektasian Terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi Masa Depan (lanjutan)

Asumsi ekonomi yang disajikan berikut ini disusun secara internal untuk keperluan perhitungan secara internal untuk keperluan perhitungan: (lanjutan)

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50. CREDIT QUALITY ANALYSIS (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis of Expected Credit Loss for Future Economic Conditions (continued)

The economic assumptions presented below are prepared internally for the purpose of calculating expected credit losses: (continued)

| Rasio kerugian kredit ekspektasian terhadap aset keuangan pada 31 Desember 2020/ECL ratio to financial assets at 31 December 2020 | aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan di Amortisasi / <i>Financial</i> assets measured at amortized cost | Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif <i>lain/Financial</i> assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive Income | Total/ <i>Total</i> |
|---|---|--|---------------------|
| | Rupiah | Rupiah | Rupiah |
| Kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang dilaporkan/ | | | |
| Reported Expected Credit Losses | 462.329 | 2,022 | 464.351 |
| Nilai tercatat bruto/Gross carrying amount | 72.478.789 | 26.623.043 | 99.101.882 |
| Rasio kerugian kredit ekspektasian yang | | | |
| dilaporkan terhadap nilai tercatat bruto/Expected Credit Loss | | | |
| ratio to gross carrying amount | 0,64% | 0,01% | 0,47% |

51. KETIDAKPASTIAN KONDISI EKONOMI

Pada tanggal 11 Maret 2020, Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia ("WHO") telah menetapkan penyebaran wabah virus corona ("Covid-19") sebagai pandemi global. Wabah Covid-19 telah menyebabkan terjadinya perlambatan ekonomi global dan domestik, yang kemudian mempengaruhi operasi Bank serta pelanggan dan pemasok Bank. Meskipun gangguan ini diperkirakan hanya bersifat sementara, namun terdapat ketidakpastian yang cukup tinggi terkait luas dampaknya terhadap operasi dan kinerja keuangan Bank. Luas dampak tersebut bergantung pada beberapa perkembangan tertentu di masa depan yang tidak dapat diprediksi pada saat ini, termasuk durasi penyebaran wabah, kebijakan ekonomi dan kebijakan lainnya yang diterapkan Pemerintah untuk menangani ancaman Covid-19, serta dampak faktor-faktor tersebut terhadap pelanggan dan pemasok Bank. pegawai, Manajemen terus memantau secara seksama operasi, likuiditas dan sumber daya yang dimiliki Bank, serta bekerja secara aktif untuk mengurangi dampak saat ini dan dampak masa depan dari situasi ini yang belum pernah dialami sebelumnya. Laporan keuangan ini tidak mencakup penyesuaian yang mungkin timbul dari ketidakpastian vang diungkapkan di atas.

51. ECONOMIC ENVIROMENT UNCERTAINTY

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") declared the outbreak of corona virus ("Covid-19") as a global pandemic. This Covid-19 outbreak has caused global and domestic economic slowdown, which in turn affected the operations of the Bank, its customers and vendors. While disruption is expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the extent of the impact of Covid-19 on the Bank's operations and financial performance. The extent of such impact will depend on certain future development which cannot be predicted at this moment, including the duration of the spread of the outbreak, economic and social measures that are being taken by the government authorities to handle Covid-19 threat, and the impact of such factors to the Bank's employees, customers and vendors. The management is closely monitoring the Bank's operations, liquidity and resources, and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of this unprecedented situation. These financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of the aforementioned uncertainty.

Indonesian language.

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

52. 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 2021

 Amandemen PSAK 22: Definisi Bisnis, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2021 dan penerapan dini diperkenankan.

Amandemen ini dikeluarkan untuk membantu entitas menentukan apakah serangkaian kegiatan dan aset yang diperoleh adalah bisnis atau tidak. Mereka mengklarifikasi persayaratan minimum untuk bisnis, menghapus penilaian apakah pelaku pasar mampu mengganti elemen yang hilang, menambah panduan untuk membantu entitas menilai apakah proses yang diperoleh adalah substantif, mempersempit definisi bisnis dan output, dan memperkenalkan uji konsentrasi nilai wajar opsional. Contoh ilustratif baru diberikan bersama dengan amandemen.

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2022

 PSAK 74: Kontrak asuransi, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 17, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2022, dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan untuk entitas yang juga telah menerapkan PSAK 71 dan PSAK 72.

Ini adalah standar akuntansi baru yang komprehensif untuk kontrak asuransi yang mencakup pengakuan dan pengukuran, presentasi, dan pengungkapan. Setelah efektif, PSAK 74 akan menggantikan PSAK 62 Kontrak Asuransi. PSAK 74 berlaku untuk semua jenis kontrak asuransi (yaitu, jiwa, non-jiwa, asuransi langsung, dan asuransi ulang), terlepas dari jenis entitas yang menerbitkannya, juga mengenai jaminan dan instrumen keuangan tertentu dengan fitur partisipasi tidak mengikat.

Beberapa pengecualian ruang lingkup akan berlaku. Tujuan keseluruhan PSAK 74 adalah untuk menyediakan model akuntansi untuk kontrak asuransi yang lebih bermanfaat dan konsisten untuk perusahaan asuransi. Berbeda dengan persyaratan dalam PSAK 62, yang sebagian besar didasarkan pada kebijakan local IFRS akuntansi sebelumnya, 17 menyediakan model komprehensif untuk kontrak asuransi, yang mencakup semua aspek akuntansi yang relevan. Inti dari IFRS 17 adalah model umum, dilengkapi dengan:

PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

The original financial statements included herein are in the

52. 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 1 January 2021

- Amendments to SFAS 22: Definition of Business, effective from 1 January 2021 and early adoption is permitted.

These amendments were issued to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. New illustrative examples were provided along with the amendments.

Effective beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- SFAS 74: Insurance contracts, adopted from IFRS 17, effective 1 January 2022, and early adoption is permitted, but not before the entity applies SFAS 71 and SFAS 72.

This is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, SFAS 74 will replace SFAS 62 Insurance Contracts. SFAS 74 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life direct insurance and reinsurance), regardless of the type of entities that financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of SFAS 74 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contracs to the requirement in SFAS 62, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

PT BANK MEGA TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Desember 2020 dan Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

52. STANDAR AKUNTANSI BARU (lanjutan)

Mulai efektif pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2022 (lanjutan)

- PSAK 74: Kontrak asuransi, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 17, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2022, dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan untuk entitas yang juga telah menerapkan PSAK 71 dan PSAK 72. (lanjutan)
 - Adaptasi spesifik untuk kontrak dengan fitur partisipasi langsung (pendekatan biaya variabel).
 - Pendekatan yang disederhanakan (pendekatan alokasi premium) terutama untuk kontrak jangka pendek.

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.

53. REKLASIFIKASI AKUN

Beberapa angka perbandingan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2019 telah direklasifikasi agar sesuai dengan penyajian laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2020. Reklasifikasi yang dilakukan adalah sebagai berikut: PT BANK MEGA TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of December 31, 2020 and For the Year Then Ended (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

52. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

Effective beginning on or after 1 January 2022 (continued)

- SFAS 74: Insurance contracts, adopted from IFRS 17, effective 1 January 2022, and early adoption is permitted, but not before the entity applies SFAS 71 and SFAS 72. (continued)
 - A specific adaption for contracts with direct participation features (the variable direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
 - A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contract.

As at the authorisation 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.

53. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

Certain comparative figures in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019 have been reclassified to conform with the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020. The reclassification is as follows:

| | 31 Deser | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| - | Diterbitkan Sebelumnya/ As previously issued | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassifications | Direklasifikasi/ As Reclassified | |
| LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN | | | | STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME |
| PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA Keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing - neto | 177.735 | (73.018) | 104.717 | OTHER OPERATING INCOME Gain on foreign exchange transactiion - net |
| BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA | | | | OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES |
| Beban umum dan administrasi | (1.974.732) | (47.698) | (1.927.034) | |
| Beban gaji dan tunjangan lainnya | (1.262.982) | 47.698 | (1.310.680) | Salary expenses and other allowances |
| PENDAPATAN NON OPERASIONAL - NETO | (40.701) | 73.018 | 32.317 | NON - OPERATING INCOME - NET |

Annual Report



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